

Studen't book



English

for Iraqi Islamic Schools

1st Intermediate

1

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English Course for Iraqi Islamic Schools

1st Intermediate

Student's Book



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In The Name of Allah,
Most Gracious,
Most Merciful



As-Salaamu
Alaykum



Introduction

This book is a continuation of the primary school books. It is written for first-year students in the preparatory schools of the Sunni Endowment. By mainly following the communicative approach, the book tries to achieve the following objectives at the end of the course where the students will be able to:

- 1 Read and speak fluently and accurately.
- 2 Communicate linguistically with their peers in the classroom environment or in the community in which they live with English by its various skills (listening and comprehension, speaking, reading, and writing).
- 3 Have access to cultures and literature of other nations and benefit from them; and
- 4 Avoid narrow regional thought and intolerance and ethnic discrimination.

The book, moreover, aims to promote human rights principles and ideas through some prophetic traditions. The students' horizons will be broadened by encouraging them to read in English. This will emphasize the importance of the English Language's role in solving some problems among the countries for the purpose of improving the relations among the various countries.

This copy is paraphrased in 2022 under the committee of English language Teachers and supervisors in Baghdad on Nov 15th.

Editorial Committee

unit

1

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 I hardly ever Exercise
- 2 Pronunciation and Spelling / f/. /v/
- 3 verb (be) Full form and short form
- 4 Expletive There (there is / there are)
- 5 Definite and indefinite articles
- 6 Reading (The Earth)
- 7 Writing about Holiday



UNIT 1

UNIT ONE

Dialogue Listen to the following:

SCAN ME



I Hardly Ever Exercise



Marie: You're really fit, Paul. Do you exercise a lot?

Paul: : Well, I almost always get up early, and I lift weights for an hour.

Marie: Seriously?

Paul: Sure. And then I often go swimming.

Marie: Wow! How often do you exercise like that?

Paul: About five times a week. What about you?

Marie: Oh, I hardly ever exercise. I usually just watch TV in my free time. I guess I'm a real couch potato!

ت	الكلمة	معناها
1	get up	يستيقظ
2	lift weights	يرفع الاثقال
3	often	غالبا
4	exercise	يتمرن
5	usually	عادة
6	couch potato	كسول

Pronunciation

1 Listen carefully to the following words:

wife	leave
shelf	drive
thief	have
knife	over
safe	vase
off	cover



2 Give five examples for /f/ and /v/ sounds:

3 Listen to the following words and then sort them into two groups:

e.g. leaf, _____

divine, _____

after	twelve	have	vein	front	phone	cover
very	feet	before	few	drive	often	fly

Grammar

verb (be) Full form and short form

Simple Present of the Verb **Be**

Use the simple present of the verb **be** to talk about situations and events that exist in the present or that are always true.

I'm on vacation. Baghdad **is** the capital of Iraq.

Yes-No Questions (?)

Are you here on vacation?
Is Ahmed happy in his new job?
Is it very cold in your country?
Is the museum open on Sundays?
Are you here for the festival?
Are they from Baghdad?

Short Answers (+)

Yes, I **am**
 Yes, he **is**.
 Yes, it **is**.
 Yes, it **is**.
 Yes, we **are**.
 Yes, they **are**.

Short Answers (-)

No, I'm **not**.
 No, he **isn't**.
 No, it **isn't**.
 No, we **aren't**.
 No, they **aren't**.



Exercises:

1

Complete the conversation. Use the correct form of the verb **be** or short answers with **be**. You can use contractions. Then practice with a partner.

A: _____ you here on vacation?

B: No, I _____ here for the writer's festival.

A: It sounds like fun. So, what _____ your job?

B: I _____ a novelist, and my friend _____ a poet.
We _____ here for the festival. _____ you here for the festival, too?

A: No, _____. I _____ here on vacation. I _____ here with my friend, too. He _____ there near the reception desk.

B: _____ he the tall man in the red shirt?

A: Yes, _____. Let me introduce you to him

Wish for others what you wish for yourself.

أَحِبِّ لِأَخِيكَ مَا تُحِبُّ لِنَفْسِكَ

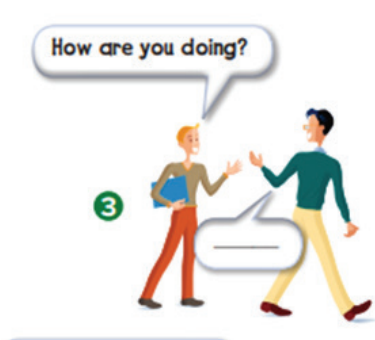


Exercises:

2

Match the responses to the situations. Then practice the conversations with a partner:

- A No, I'm Yousif.
- B That's all right.
- C Nice to meet you.
- D Fine, thanks.
- E You're welcome.
- F Waleed. But my friends call me Redy.



Grammar

Expletive There (there is / there are)



The choice between the phrases **there is** and **there are** at the beginning of a sentence is determined by the noun that follows it.

Use **there is** when the noun is **singular** ("There is a cat"). Use **there are** when the noun is **plural** ("There are two cats").

You probably know that the choice between *is* vs. *are* depends on a noun. In most sentences, the noun comes before the verb. But in sentences that begin with **there is** and **there are**, the noun comes later.



Exercises:

1

Use there is/ there are



1

a woman.



4

a book.



2

some pencils.



5

three balloons.



3

an orange.



Exercises:

2

Fill in the blanks with a suitable choice:

1) many stars in the sky.

- A Is there.
- B are there.
- C There are.
- D There is.



2) much time.

- A is there.
- B there isn't.
- C There are.
- D there aren't.



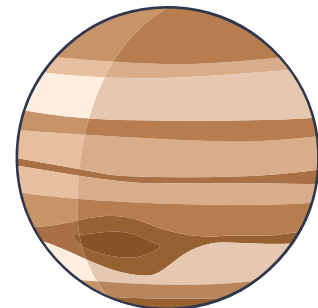
3) a lot of fruit.

- A there is.
- B there are.
- C Are there.
- D there isn't.



4) any life on Jupiter?

- A is there.
- B are there.
- C there is.
- D there isn't.





Tips on Articles

a\an: are used with countable singular nouns.

a is before consonants:

book a book

job a job

(an) is before vowels (a, e, i, o, u):

apple an apple

egg an egg

island an island

(**The**) We use the definite article in front of a noun when we believe the **listener/reader knows** exactly what we are referring to:



1man is sitting opposite to me.

2 Would you like to eat egg for breakfast?

3 Ahmed is looking for job.

4 Sometimes we eat at home and sometimes we go to restaurant.

5 I saw accident in the morning.

1

Use: (a) , (an) or (the):

1

Have.....nice day.

2

I have seen.....spider.

3

Would you like.....apple?

4

..... sun rises to the east.

5

I received.....interesting e-mail from Sama.



SCAN ME



The Earth

Our earth is round. It looks like a very big ball. It is one of a family of nine planets, all going round the sun. The earth is about ninety- three million miles from the sun.

Scientists say that the center of the earth is very hot. The surface of the earth is very rough. It has valleys, high mountains, and rocks. The rocks break and become soil. Water covers most of the earth. It forms the oceans, seas, rivers, and lakes.

The rough surface is land. This landform has seven continents. They are Asia, Africa, Europe, North America, South America, Australia, and Antarctica.



مفردات: Vocabulary

ت	الكلمة	معناها	ت	الكلمة	معناها
1	planet	كوكب	8	soil	تربة
2	valleys	وديان	9	oceans	محيطات
3	rocks	صخور	10	land	ارض
4	hot	حار	11	Asia	اسيا
5	surface	سطح	12	Africa	افريقيا
6	cover	يغطي	13	Europe	اوربا
7	break	يكسر	14	Antarctica	القارة القطبية



Exercises:

1

Answer the following questions about the passage above:

- 1 How is the shape of our earth?
- 2 What do the scientists say about the center and the surface of the earth?
- 3 What covers most of the earth?
- 4 How many continents does the landform? What are they?

2

Put either true or false:

- 1 The earth is not round.
- 2 The sun is a planet.
- 3 The earth goes round the sun.
- 4 The center of the earth is cold.
- 5 The rough surface of the earth is water.



3

Put either true or false:

- 1 Our earth looks like a big.....
- 2 It is about..... million miles from the sun.
- 3 The of the earth is very hot.
- 4covers most of tire earth.



Read the following e-mail about spending the holiday, then do the following exercises.

— ↗ ×

To: Ahmad cc : bcc :

From: Taha

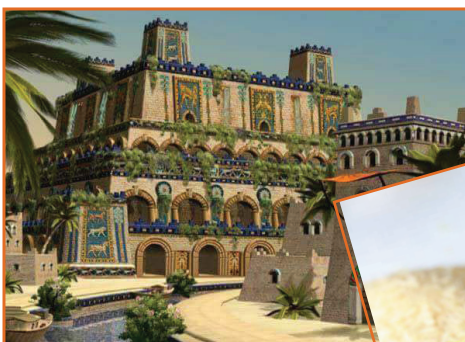
Subject : My trip to Babylon City

Assalam Alaikum Ahmad,
How are things?

Thank you for your last e-mail. I want to tell you about my trip to Babylon. I am going there next month, and I am going to spend a **fantastic** holiday there. I shall visit the Ishtar Gate and many historical and **religious** places. The weather is very nice nowadays. I **enjoy** the Iraqi food which is **delicious**. They are **friendly** people. I am going to take many pictures with my cell phone camera. I feel so **happy** already. I can't wait to get there.

Best regards, Taha

🗑️ 🔗 😊 🖼️ 🎵 A 📄 Send Now





Match the following words with their similar **bold** ones in the above paragraph

1. had a good time _____
2. cheerful _____
3. tasty _____
4. excellent _____
5. welcoming _____
6. holy _____




Answer the following questions to write an email about your next summer holiday:

- What places do you visit, or you like to visit?
- What do you like to eat?
- Whom do you wish to meet?
- How do you feel when meeting a friend?

Use the following key words to write an e-mail about holidays.


- place to visit; fantastic – nice – beautiful.
- food; fish – meat – fruit





**A good teacher is the one who high lightes
positives and reduces negatives.**

**المعلم الجيد هو الذي يركز على النقاط الايجابية ويقلل
من السلبية**



unit
2

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 Can I take a message
- 2 Pronunciation /b/, /p/
- 3 Let's Talk
- 4 Islamic Calendar
- 5 Subject pronouns, Possessive Adjectives and Possessive Pronouns
- 6 Demonstratives (this / that / these / those)
- 7 Reading (A Dictionary)
- 8 Quranic Story



UNIT **2**

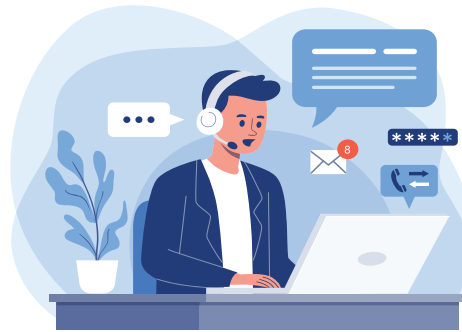
UNIT TWO

DATES AND SEASONS

Dialogue Listen to the following:

Can I Take a Message

SCAN ME



Secretary: Good morning, Parker Industries.

Mr. Kale: Hello. May I speak to Ms. Graham, please?

Secretary: I'm sorry. She's not in. Can I take a message?

Mr. Kale: Yes, please. This is Mr. Kale.

Secretary: Is that G-A-L-E?

Mr. Kale: No, it's K-A-L-E.

Secretary: All right.

Mr. Kale: Please, tell her our meeting is on Friday at 2:30.

Secretary: Friday at 2:30.

Mr. Kale: And could you ask her to call me this afternoon?

My number is (646) 555-4031.

Secretary: (646) 555-4031. Yes, Mr. Kale. I'll give Ms. Graham the message.

Mr. Kale: Thank you. Good-bye.

Secretary: Good-bye.

Good morning	meeting	Friday	afternoon	Goodbye
صباح الخير	اجتماع	يوم الجمعة	بعد الظهر	مع السلامة

Treat people in a good manner.

خَالِقِ النَّاسَ بِخُلُقٍ حَسَنِ

Pronunciation

1) Listen carefully to the following words:

Baghdad	pillow
bicycle	police
hobby	hope
library	company
rub	cup
verb	stop



2) Give Five examples for /b/ and /p/ sounds:

3) listen to the following words and then sort them into two groups:

e.g., bread _____

plate _____

play	zebra	prince	black	happy	battle	Spring
robbery	sleep	help	bright	paper	price	believe

1

Let's Talk

- 1 What's your favorite day of the week?
- 2 What's your favorite season of the year?
- 3 What's the weather like in autumn?
- 4 What season do you prefer?



2

Talking about Months

Answer the following questions:

- 1 What's the weather like in February?
- 2 What's the first month in a year?
- 3 What's the last month in a year?
- 4 How many months are there in a year?

3

Now complete the sentences as in the example below:

February is the second month in the year.

- 1 December is the _____ month of the year.
- 2 July is the _____ month of the year.
- 3 May is the _____ month of the year.
- 4 March is the _____ month of the year.
- 5 January is the _____ month of the year.

Talking about Dates

Ordinal Numbers from 1 through 1,000,000			
1st first	11th eleventh	21st twenty-first	31st thirty-first
2nd second	12th twelfth	22nd twenty-second	40th fortieth
3rd third	13th thirteenth	23rd twenty-third	50th fiftieth
4th fourth	14th fourteenth	24th twenty-fourth	60th sixtieth
5th fifth	15th fifteenth	25th twenty-fifth	70th seventieth
6th sixth	16th sixteenth	26th twenty-sixth	80th eightieth
7th seventh	17th seventeenth	27th twenty-seventh	90th ninetieth
8th eighth	18th eighteenth	28th twenty-eighth	100th one hundredth
9th ninth	19th nineteenth	29th twenty-ninth	1,000th one thousandth
10th tenth	20th twentieth	30th thirtieth	1,000,000 one millionth

4

Write the dates in full. Remember: the month comes first

- 1 1/ 22 January twenty- second
- 2 4/ 28 _____
- 3 10/ 9 _____
- 4 7/ 4 _____
- 5 6/ 17 _____



Saying and writing dates

We say: The first of July or July the first.

We write: 1st July or 1 July

The names of the months begin with a capital letter: **A**pril,
July, **M**ay



MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	SUN
		01	02	03	04	05
06	07	08	09	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

MARCH

2023



Do you know that:

September, April, June and November have **30** days.

All the rest have **31** days.

Only **February** has **28** days and **29** in each leap year.

4

Read and then choose the correct answer.

Islamic Calendar

Al- Hijrah, or the journey of the Prophet (peace be upon him) from Mecca to Medina, marks the beginning of the Islamic era. Therefore, calendar is often called the Hijri calendar.

Omar ibn Al-Khatab, companion of the prophet (peace be upon him) and the second Caliph in Islam, was the first to introduce the Hijri calendar. Islamic calendar follows the patterns of the Moon. Islamic year is divided into twelve months. They are Muharram, Safar, Rabi' I, Rabi' II, Jumada I, Jumada II, Rajab, Sha'ban, Ramadhan, Shawwal, Thul- Qi'ada and Thul-Hijja.

1 How many months are there in an Islamic year?

- A 12 years B 12 months C 24 months

2 In _____, Muslims fast from dawn to dusk.

- A Rajab B Sha'ban C Ramadhan

3 What do you call an Islamic year?

- A Al-Hijra B Hijri C Dhul-Hijja

4 Who introduced the Hijri calendar?

- A Omar ibn Al-Khatab B Abu Bakr C The Prophet

5 Islamic calendar follows _____.

- A the sun B the moon C the stars

God loves those who love Him.

إِنَّ اللَّهَ يُحِبُّ مَنْ أَحَبَّهُ

Grammar

1

Subject Pronouns



Subject pronouns are those pronouns that perform the action in a sentence. They are **I, you, he, she, we, they, and it.**

2

Possessive Adjectives



Possessive Adjective is an adjective that modifies a noun by identifying who has ownership or possession of it.

For example, in the sentence *Waleed lost **his** keys* the word **his** is a possessive adjective that indicates the keys belong to Waleed. The possessive adjectives are **my, your, his, her, its, our, their.** These adjectives correspond to the pronouns **I, you, he, she, it, we, they.**

As their name suggests, possessive adjectives are often used to express possession or ownership.

3

Possessive Pronouns



Possessive pronouns (also called “absolute” or “strong” possessive pronouns)

are **mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, yours, and theirs.** They replace a noun or noun phrase already used, replacing it to avoid repetition: “**I** said that phone was **mine.**”



1

Use : ((my – they – mine – her – their)) to fill the blanks:

- 1 My wife is a teacher school is in the center of the town.
- 2 I am a teacher too..... school is in a suburb.
- 3 My wife's school is nearer than
- 4 I have three children are all students.
- 5 names are Aymen, Moadá and Messera.

2

Fill in the blanks with “he”, “she”, “it”, “they” or “we”

- 1 The boy is fat. is fat.
- 2 The girl is tall. is tall.
- 3 My friends and I go to school. go to school.
- 4 The horse is strong. is strong.
- 5 Mary and John come from England. come from England.
- 6 Zainab is a teacher. is a teacher.
- 7 The students study English. study English.
- 8 The man is strong. is strong.
- 9 The dog is fat. is fat.
- 10 My mother is kind. is kind.



Replace the personal pronouns with possessive adjectives:

- 1 Where is (I)..... book?
- 2 Here is (we).....teacher.
- 3 She goes to school with (she)brother.
- 4 (They).....father works in a car factory.
- 5 (You)laptop is very expensive.
- 6 (He).....favorite hobby is tennis.
- 7 (I).....husband and I want to go to Paris.
- 8 Layla likes (she).....dog!

**Be the person, people always thank him
because of his good morals.**

كُنْ أَنْتَ الشَّخْصَ الَّذِي يَشْكُرُهُ الْجَمِيعُ عَلَى أَخْلَاقِهِ الْحَسَنَةِ

Grammar

4

Demonstratives (this /that/ these/those



We use this (singular) and these (plural) to talk about things close to us, and that (singular) and those (plural) to talk about things at some distance away from us.

What about this shirt for Omar?

No, hold on, what about that one over there?



Exercises:

4

Fill in the blanks with demonstratives:

- 1 Look at dark clouds in the sky.
- 2 You have to take pills three times a day.
- 3 I gave pencil to Maryam.
- 4 is my father. He is on the stage.
- 5 Aymen, is my best friend Adel.



A Dictionary

A dictionary is a book. It has no stories in it. It has words and their meanings. Some dictionaries are in one language. Some dictionaries are in two languages, like English and Arabic. If you want to learn a language, you must know how to use a dictionary. In some dictionaries there are words and their meanings only; in others, there are also the pronunciation of the words and sometimes pictures to explain the meaning of the words. It is very useful to learn the order of the alphabet if you want to know how to use a dictionary.

مفردات: Vocabulary

ت	الكلمة	معناها
1	dictionary	قاموس
2	language	لغة
3	learn	يتعلم
4	use	يستعمل
5	words	كلمات
6	meaning	معاني
7	sometimes	احيانا
8	pictures	صور
9	explain	يفسر / يوضح
10	alphabet	ابجدي





Exercises:

1
Answer the following questions:

- 1 What is a dictionary?
- 2 How many languages are there in a dictionary?
- 3 What is there in a dictionary?
- 4 What must one do in order to know how to use a dictionary?

2
State whether the following statements are True or False:

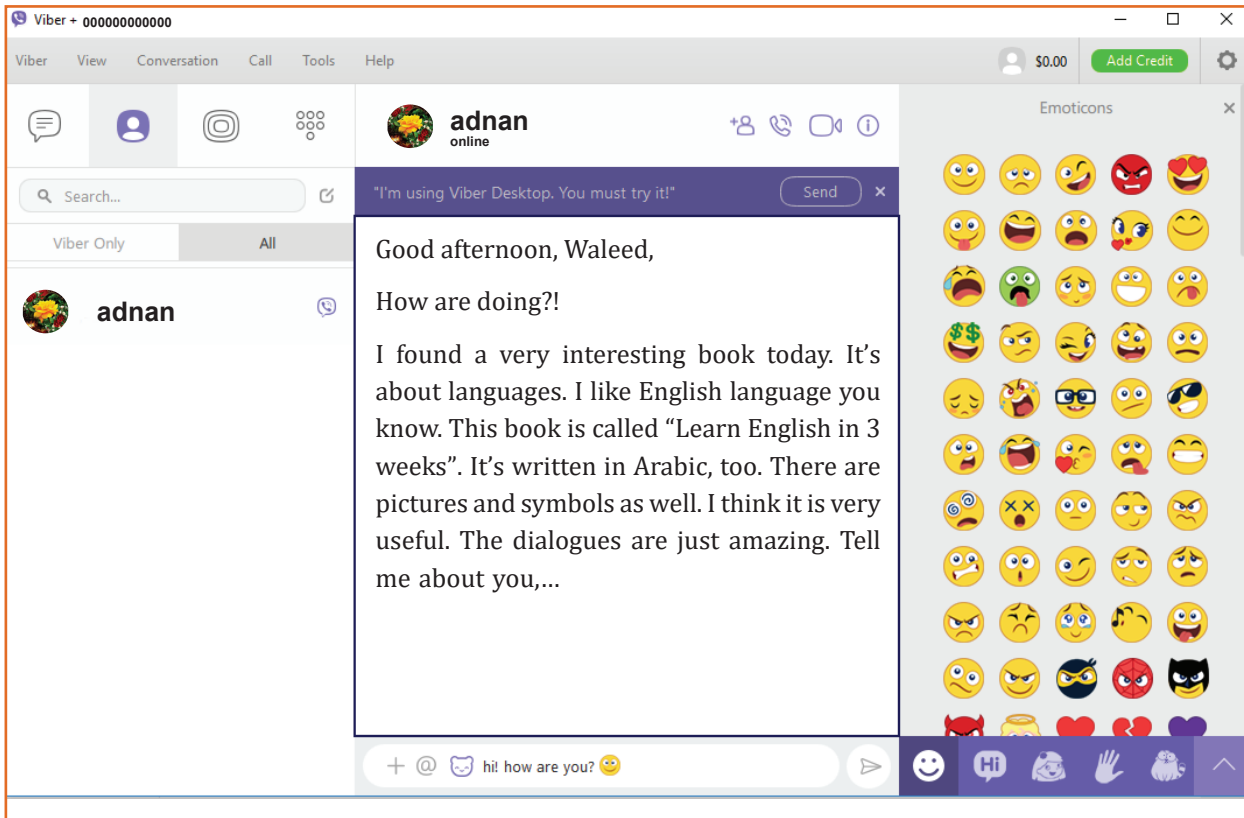
- 1 A dictionary is a story.
- 2 A dictionary has stories and their pictures.
- 3 Some dictionaries are in two languages.
- 4 Some dictionaries have pictures to explain the meaning of words.
- 5 It is not useful to learn the order of the alphabet if you want to know how to use a dictionary.

3
Complete the following sentences:

- 1 A dictionary has.....and their.....
- 2 Some dictionaries are in two languages like..... and.....
- 3 If you want to learn a.....you must know how to use a dictionary.
- 4 The order of the.....is very useful.



Read the following Viber message from Adnan to his friend Waleed describing his favorite book.



Answer the questions below to write about your favorite book.

- 1 What kinds of book do you like?
- 2 How often do you read?
- 3 Write about your favorite book!

Suggested keywords

- 1 Reciting the Quran.
- 2 every day.
- 3 memorize.
- 4 learn the explanation of the Quran.



Quranic Story:

The Beginning

Allah created the shape of a man.
 He created it out of clay. Allah said, "Be!" Just like that.
 The man came to life.
 Allah named him Adam.
 He was the first man.
 May Allah bless Adam.
 For Adam, Allah created a wife, her name was Eve.
 Adam and Eve had one aim in life It was to do what Allah wanted.
 Allah created Heaven.
 It is a place of good and purity.
 All that you want is in Heaven, And much more

Answer the questions below:

- 1 Who was created first?
- 2 Who was created second?
- 3 What do you find in Heaven?

Islamic Prayers

A Muslim prays five prayers a day and they are:

- 1 Dawn prayer
- 2 Noon prayer
- 3 Afternoon prayer
- 4 Sunset prayer
- 5 Night prayer



unit

3

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 **Actually, I have**
- 2 **Pronunciation** /ʃ/, /tʃ/
- 3 **Possession with (have / has)**
- 4 **Number Telling**
- 5 **Reading (My wonderful family)**
- 6 **Writing about yourself**
- 7 **Prophetic Tradition**



UNIT 3

UNIT THREE

DAILY ACTIVITIES

Dialogue

Listen to the following:

SCAN ME



Peter: I'm sorry I'm late. Have you been here long?

Mandy: No, only for a few minutes.

Peter: Have you chosen a restaurant yet?

Mandy: I can't decide. Have you ever eaten Moroccan food?

Peter: No, I haven't. Is it good?

Mandy: It's delicious. I've had it several times.

Peter: Or how about Thai food? Have you ever had green curry?

Mandy: Actually, I have. I lived in Thailand as a teenager. I ate it a lot there.

Peter: I didn't know that. How long did you live there?

Mandy: I lived there for two years.



**1 Listen to the rest of the conversation.
Where do they decide to have dinner?**

SCAN ME



Pronunciation

1 Listen carefully to the following words:

shadow	cheap
crush	child
motion	butcher
worship	teacher
finish	catch
fresh	much



2 Give five examples for /ʃ/ and /tʃ/ sounds:

3 Listen to the following words and then sort them into two groups.

e.g. share chance.....

Search	Church	Fish	shoes	Lunch	dish	French
choice	Short	push	Nation	shoot	March	motion



Listening Tips

Listening can be hard work. You have to do it yourself. Nobody else can do it for you. Do you sometimes stop listening? Do you sometimes think of other things?

- What do you expect to hear? Are there any clues?
- If you don't understand a word, or miss something, **don't stop listening**. Perhaps it won't matter. Perhaps you can guess the word.

Grammar

1

Possessions with (have / has)

Have and has: are different forms of the verb **to have**. Even though they come from the same word, there are slight differences in the way they're used.

While the verb **to have** has many different meanings, its primary meaning is "to possess, own, hold for use, or contain." **Have and has** indicate possession in the present tense (describing events that are currently happening).



Have is used with the pronouns **I, you, we,** and **they**, while **has** is used with **he, she,** and **it**.

1

Fill in the blanks with (have /has)

- 1 Those two women both _____ three children.
- 2 The houses all _____ blue windows.
- 3 An elephant _____ four legs and a big trunk.
- 4 Many poor people _____ no money to spend.
- 5 We _____ a new English teacher. I hope she's nice.

2

Choose the correct answer:

- 1 My dog **have /has** a long tail.
- 2 Clever students **have /has** the correct answer.
- 3 I always **have /has** a clean room.
- 4 The house **have /has** a lot of furniture.
- 5 The water **have /has** a bad taste.

Grammar

1

Number Telling



Numbers larger than nine should always be expressed by numbers in written English, while numbers under 10 should be written out:

- 1 I have 15 clients in Baghdad.
- 2 He ate three cookies.
- 3 She has 240 contacts on her mailing list.

**How to Say Numbers from One to 100**

Say individual numbers between one and twenty. After that, use the tens (twenty, thirty, etc.) followed by the numbers one through nine:

- 1 7 - seven.
- 2 19 - nineteen.
- 3 32 - thirty-two.
- 4 89 - eighty-nine.

**How to say numbers in the hundreds:**

Say numbers in the hundreds by beginning with numerals one through nine followed by "hundred". Finish by saying the last two digits:

- 1 350 – three hundred fifty
- 2 425 – four hundred twenty-five
- 3 873 - eight hundred seventy-three
- 4 112 - one hundred twelve

2

Time Telling



2:00 - It's two **o'clock**



2:05 - It's five **past** two



2:10 - It's ten **past** two



2:15 - It's (a) quarter **past** two



2:20 - It's twenty **past** two



2:25 - It's twenty -five **past** two



2:30 - It's half **past** two



2:35 - It's twenty -five **to** three



2:40 - It's twenty **to** three



2:45 - It's (a) quarter **to** three



2:50 - It's ten **to** three



2:55 - It's five **to** three

We use at + TIME when giving the time of a specific event.

- The class starts at nine o'clock.
- The flight leaves at ten to three

We use IT or IT'S to answer a question that asks for the time right now.

- What time is it? – It is half past four.
- What's the time? – It's twenty to five.

There are two common ways of telling the time.


1

Say the hour first and then the minutes. (Hour + Minutes)

- 1 6:25 - It's six twenty-five
- 2 8:05 - It's eight O-five (the O is said like the letter O)
- 3 9:11 - It's nine eleven
- 4 2:34 - It's two thirty-four


2

Say the minutes first and then the hour. (Minutes + PAST / TO + Hour)

**For minutes 1-30 we use PAST after the minutes.
For minutes 31-59 we use TO after the minutes.**

- 1 2:35 - It's twenty-five to three
- 2 11:20 - It's twenty past eleven
- 3 4:18 - It's eighteen past four
- 4 8:51 - It's nine to nine
- 5 2:59 - It's one to three

O'clock

We use o'clock when there are NO minutes.

10:00 - It's ten o'clock

5:00 - It's five o'clock

1:00 - It's one o'clock

Sometimes it is written as 9 o'clock (the number + o'clock)

9:00

For 12:00 there are four expressions in English.

twelve o'clock

midday

midnight

noon



Exercises:



1 Tell the time

1- It's ..

- A ? five past seven
- B ? twenty to five
- C ? twenty-five to one
- D ? five to seven



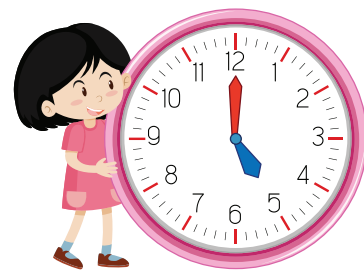
2- It's ..

- A ? quarter to five
- B ? five past nine
- C ? quarter to eleven
- D ? five to nine



3- It's ..

- A ? five o'clock
- B ? twenty-five past five
- C ? half past five
- D ? twenty-five to five



4- It's ..

- A ? five past one
- B ? five to one
- C ? five past eleven
- D ? eleven to one



2**Change the words with numbers:**

- 1 I have four little birds.
- 2 The class ends at one o'clock.
- 3 Three plus five equals eight.
- 4 There are six trees in the garden.
- 5 It is nice to have two Islamic schools in my city.



My Wonderful Family

I live in a house near the mountains. I have two brothers and a sister, and I was born last. My father teaches mathematics, and my mother is a doctor at a big hospital. My brothers are very smart and work hard in school. My sister is a nervous girl, but she is very kind. My grandmother also lives with us. She came from Italy when I was two years old. She has grown old, but she is still very strong. She is a good cook.

My family is very important to me. We do lots of things together. My brothers and I like to go on long walks in the mountains. My sister likes to cook with my grandmother. On the weekends we all go to the mosque together. We pray and always have a good time. I love my family very much.



1 Answer the following comprehension questions:

1 My mother is a

- A Doctor B Nurse C writer D waitress

2 My house is near the.....

- A city B Italy C mountains D village

3 How old was I when my grandmother came?

- A 2 years old B 10 years old C three years old D just born

4 On the weekends, we.....

- A go to the mosque B cook pasta C see a movie D clean the house

5 My sister is kind, but also.....

- A quiet B mean C strong D nervous

2

Fill in the blanks the missing words from the reading passage:

- 1 I live in a near the mountains.
- 2 My family is very to me.
- 3 My sister likes to cook with my
- 4 My grandmother also with us.
- 5 are very smart and work hard in school



Reading Tips 1

To find information quickly, look for clues in the questions:

1. What are their **names**? What do people's names begin with?
2. What are they **boys** or **girls**? Look for one of these words.
3. **How old** are they? Look for a number.
4. Which **countries** are they from? What do names of countries begin with?





Tips for Writing

Use contractions to join two words together in an informal writing: email blogs, and personal letters.

For example: My name's John. (My name is John).

I don't like Maths and science. (I do not like Maths and science).



My Family

Answer the questions bellow then write a paragraph about your family:

- 1 My name is
- 2 I'm years old.
- 3 My mother's name is.....
- 4 She is a / an
- 5 My father's name is
- 6 He is a / an
- 7 My grandmother's name is
- 8 My grandfather's name is
- 9 My brother's name is
- 10 My sister's name is

Now: put your answers into a paragraph to describe your family:

My name is.....



Prophetic Tradition: Salutation

Abu Huraira reported Allah's Messenger as saying: «The young should salute the old, the one who is passing by should salute one who is sitting, and small company should salute a large one.» Reported by Al-Bukhari.

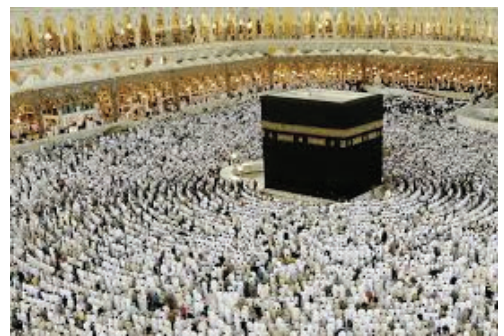
عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ، عَنْ رَسُولِ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ، أَنَّهُ قَالَ : يُسَلِّمُ الرَّائِبُ عَلَى الْمَاشِي، وَالْمَاشِي عَلَى الْقَاعِدِ ، وَالْقَلِيلُ عَلَى الْكَثِيرِ " رواه البخاري.

1. Who starts the salutation the old or the young?
2. If you pass by men sitting in a café, do you salute them?
3. Who reported this prophetic tradition?

Pillars of Islam

Islam has five pillars:

1. Profession of faith,
2. Prayer,
3. Paying Zakat,
4. Fasting Ramadhan and
5. Pilgrimage (Hajj).



unit

4

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 Dialogues
- 2 Pronunciation /s/, /tʃ/, /p/ /b/, /f/ /v/
- 3 Grammar focus
- 4 Reading
- 5 Writing activates



UNIT 4

UNIT FOUR



1 Match the beginnings from A with their endings from B:

List A

List B

1. Hi Layla, how was your holiday?	a. Hello Salma, It was great.
2. How did you go there?	b. Yes, of course.
3. What did you do there?	c. I went by car.
4. With whom did you go?	d. I went with my family.
5. Did you have fun?	e. I went trekking the mountains and shopping at malls.

2 Listen to the conversation about using a computer in a library, fill in the blanks with the words missing:

- A: What can I do for you today?
- B: I would like to use a
- A: Do you have your card?
- B: I sure do.
- A: There is a wait for the computers.
- B: That's all right.
- A: You need to print on this list.
- B: Okay. Now what?
- A: Once a computer is, I will let you know.
- B: How am I supposed to log on to the computer?
- A: All you do is type in the on the back of your card.
- B: That's it? Thank you very much.



Pronunciation



Listen and repeat the names of the following pictures:



rope



dish



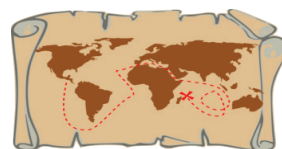
bed



pen



face



map



chair



cave



apple



Elephant



watch



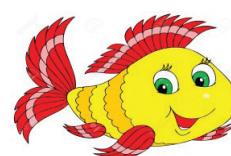
Vase



chalk



ball

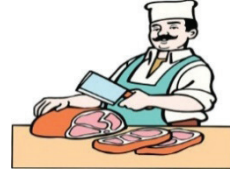


fish

2

Match the following words with their pictures:

butter



fire



teapot



shoes



phone



butcher



fruit



shadow




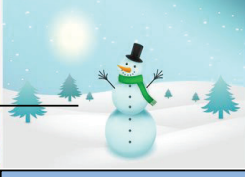


Grammar focus

1

Fill in the blanks with the months in the box according to the pictures:

July, November, March, September, May, December, January,
August, April, October, February, June

	Summer	Autumn	
7 _____			10 _____
8 _____			11 _____
9 _____			12 _____
4 _____			1 _____
5 _____			February
6 _____	Spring	Winter	3 _____

2

Write the correct abbreviation on the line:

Aug. Fri. Dec. Thur. Oct. Tues. Jan. Feb.

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Tuesday _____ | 5. December _____ |
| 2. February _____ | 6. Thursday _____ |
| 3. August _____ | 7. October _____ |
| 4. Friday _____ | 8. January _____ |

3

Match the numbers with their correct letters:

1.	are not	a.	they're
2.	do not	b.	it's
3.	cannot	c.	I'm
4.	he is	d.	I've
5.	she is	e.	aren't
6.	I am	f.	he's
7.	it is	g.	he's
8.	I have	h.	can't
9.	they are	i.	she's
10.	he has	j.	don't

4

Fill in the blank with the correct form of verb "Be"

- 1 Hello. I Moad.
- 2 What your name?
- 3 Aymen and Messera..... brothers.
- 4 They both students.
- 5 We Muslims.

5

Expletive There (there is / there are) .

- 1 There..... a book on the table.
- 2 There is /are a lot of students in the class.
- 3 Is there any /some milk in the fridge?
- 4 There aren't any mistake/ mistakes in your paper.
- 5 There some apples left in the floor.

6**Use definite and indefinite articles (a /an / the) bellow:**

- 1 Aymen is medical student.
- 2 Moadia is engineer.
- 3 apple a day keeps a doctor away.
- 4 man with the black hat is my ex-teacher.
- 5 Messera is youngest girl in the family

Manners make the men.

الأخلاق تصنع الرجال



1

See how Majid Describes his friend Ahmed:

My best friend

by: Majid

My best friend's name is Ahmed. He's 13 years old and he's short and **slim**. Ahmed has got curly brown hair and brown eyes.

Ahmed is shy but when we hang out together, we always have a lot of **fun**.

Ahmed is also **very clever** and helpful, so I like studying with him. We both like sports, and we're in the same football team. Ahmed is a **great** player! We spend all our free time playing football. We want to play for our local **team** one day.



2

Use the synonyms below instead of the bold words in the passage:

joy - fantastic - squad - thin - smart

3

Describe your best friend in a short paragraph:

My best friend

by:

My best friend's name is

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 What's Seoul Like?
- 2 Pronunciation / i / , / i: /
- 3 Present Simple Tense
- 4 Adverbs of Frequency
- 5 Object pronouns
- 6 Reading (The man with eleven Jobs)
- 7 Writing A Message to an Old Friend



UNIT FIVE

OTHER COUNTRIES

Dialogue Listen to the following:

What's Seoul Like?

SCAN ME



Beth: Sun-hee, this is David Garza. He's a new club member from Mexico.

Sun-hee: Nice to meet you, David. I'm Sun-hee Park.

David: Hi. So, you're from South Korea?

Sun-hee: That's right. I'm from Seoul.

David: That's cool. What's Seoul like?

Sun-hee: It's really nice. It's a very exciting city.



Listen to the rest of the conversation. What city is David from? What's it like?

SCAN ME



Pronunciation

2) Listen carefully to the following words:

it	eat
sit	seat
hit	heat
will	wheel
sick	seek
sin	seen



3) Give words examples /i/ and /i:/ sounds:

4) Listen to the following words and then sort them into groups of two words. e.g., ship, sheep

He's	tea	beach	teeth	reach	fit	queen
feel	prince	feet	his	win	seal	fill

Grammar

Present Simple Tense

	Present simple	Examples
Affirmative	(I, we, you, they + (base) (He, she, it + (base) (s	.You work hard every Friday .He prays five times a day
Negative	,(I, we, you, they don't + (base (He, she, it doesn't + (base	.We don't swim in winter .She doesn't speak French
Interrogative	?(Wh.) Do + I, we, you, they (base) ?(Does + He, she, it + (base	?Where do you live ?Do you exercise a lot
Verb to be	I + am we, you, they + are He, she, it + is	.I am a teacher .We are students .It is a cat
Time words	.Every day, week, etc	



Reading Tips 1

Adverbs: always, usually, often, sometimes, never

Rule: Put them after the verb be.

With other verbs, put them before the verb except for sometimes can also be put at the beginning of a sentence.

Read the following

1

I like this supermarket. I think it's very nice. Yes, my husband thinks so, too. We always shop. We come here every week.



I often speak live to the camera. I love that part of the job. News reporting means everything to me.



2

Put the verb into the correct present simple form e.g., Tom never takes (take) his dog to the campsites.

- 1 Mazin ——— (visit) the dentist every month.
- 2 What's the matter? You ——— (look) very happy.
- 3 Lucy usually ——— (not/ travel) by bus.
- 4 Does Water ——— (boil) at 100 degrees Celsius?
- 5 That man ——— (not/wash) his car regularly.

3

Choose do or does to complete the following sentences into present simple tense.

- 1 (Do/ Does) you see the blue car over there? It's Ben's.
- 2 The train (do /does) not arrive at 9:15 a.m.
- 3 What (do/ does) this word mean?
- 4 I (do/ does) not believe that Mr. Ibrahim was born in Wales.
- 5 When (do /does) we board the plane?

4

Complete the following questions with the correct present simple form:

e.g., How many languages does Molly speak (Molly / speak)?

- 1 When ———— (Haithem / finish) his work?
- 2 How often ———— (Sama / go) shopping?
- 3 ———— (your father / drink) coffee every morning?
- 4 What ———— (Reem / do) in her free time?
- 5 ———— (you / think) that Peter has a lot of money?

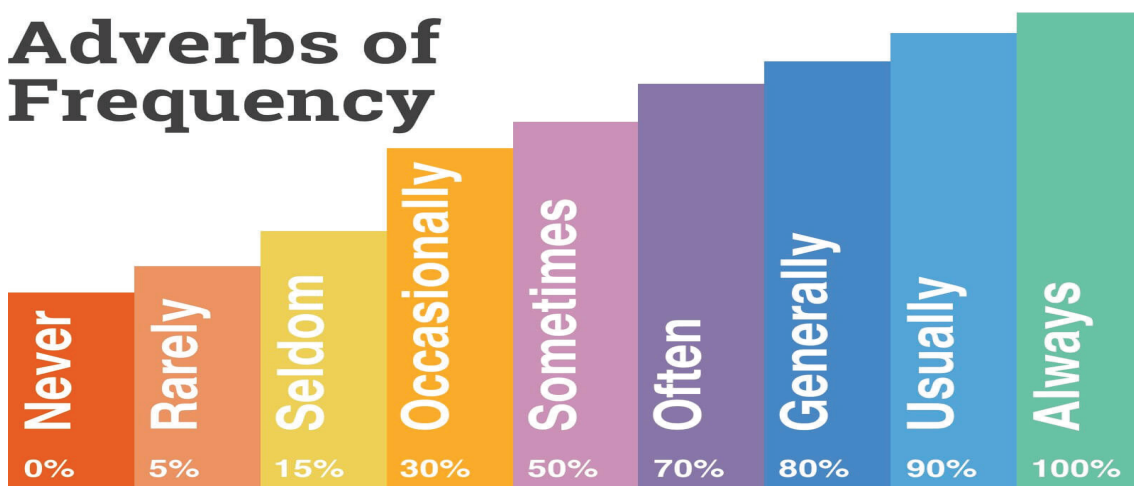
5

Use the adverbs bellow to fill in the blanks:

always, often, never, sometimes, usually

- 1  I drink tea
- 2  She wears a hat.
- 3  My sister plays tennis.
- 4  Sam rides his bike.
- 5  My dad eats fish.

Adverbs of Frequency



Grammar

Object Pronouns

ME - YOU - HIM - HER - IT - US - THEM

Subject Pronouns

I

I need help.

YOU

You need help.

HE

He needs help.

SHE

She needs help.

IT

It needs help.

WE

We need help.

THEY

They need help.

verb + object pronoun

- Can you help me?
- I sent her some chocolate.
- I will miss him.

Object Pronouns

ME

Can you help me?

YOU

Can I help you?

HIM

Can you help him?

HER

Can you help her?

IT

Can you help it?

US

Can you help us?

THEY

Can you help them?

preposition + object pronoun

- Wher's phillip? I'm waiting for him?
- Do you want to come with us?
- Why are you looking at me?

Object pronouns are those pronouns that receive the action in a sentence. They are **me, you, him, her, us, them,** and **It**. Any noun receiving an action in the sentence, like these pronouns, is an object and is categorized as objective case. * An object pronoun can also be used after prepositions, i.e. "I will go **with him**."

1

Use the following Object Pronouns: (me, you, him, her, them) in the sentences below:

- 1  Nobody plays with **I**
- 2  The sweets are for **YOU**
- 3  I can't find **MY KEYS**
- 4  The letter was for **LAYLAH**
- 5  I'll call **ALI** later.



The Man with Eleven Jobs

Seumas McSporan is a very busy man. He is 60 years old, and he has eleven jobs. He is a postman, a policeman, a fireman, a taxi driver, a school-bus driver, a boatman, an ambulance man, an accountant and a petrol attendant. Also, he and his wife, Margaret, have a shop and a small hotel.

Seumas lives and works on the island of Gigha in the west of Scotland. Only 120 people live on Gigha, but in summer 150 tourists come by boat every day. Every weekday Seumas gets up at 6.00 o'clock and makes breakfast for the hotel guests. At 8.00 he drives the island's children to school. At 9.00, he collects the post from the boat and delivers it to all the houses on the island. Then he helps Margeret in the shop.

He says: "Margeret likes being busy too. We never have holidays, and we don't like watching television. In the evenings, Margret makes supper and I do the accounts. At 10.00, we go to bed. Perhaps our life isn't very exciting, but we like it."





Exercises:

1

Match a sentence with a photograph from the above:

- 1 He helps in the shop.
- 2 He makes breakfast for the hotel guests.
- 3 He serves petrol.
- 4 He collects the post from the boat.
- 5 He drives the children to school.
- 6 He delivers the letters.

2

Read about Seumas. Answer the questions:

- 1 Where does Seumas live?
- 2 How old is he?
- 3 How many jobs does he have?
- 4 What's his wife's name?
- 5 How many tourists visit Gigha a summer?
- 6 What do Seumas and his wife do in the evenings?

2

Look at the photos again. Ask and answer questions with a partner about times in Seumas's day.



What does he do at 6 o'clock?

He gets up and makes breakfast.





Reading Tips 1

To find information quickly, look for clues in the questions:

1. What are their **names**? What do people's names begin with?
2. What are they **boys** or **girls**? Look for one of these words.
3. **How old** are they? Look for a number.
4. Which **countries** are they from? What do names of countries begin with?



Tips for Writing

Use contractions to join two words together in an informal writing: email blogs, and personal letters.

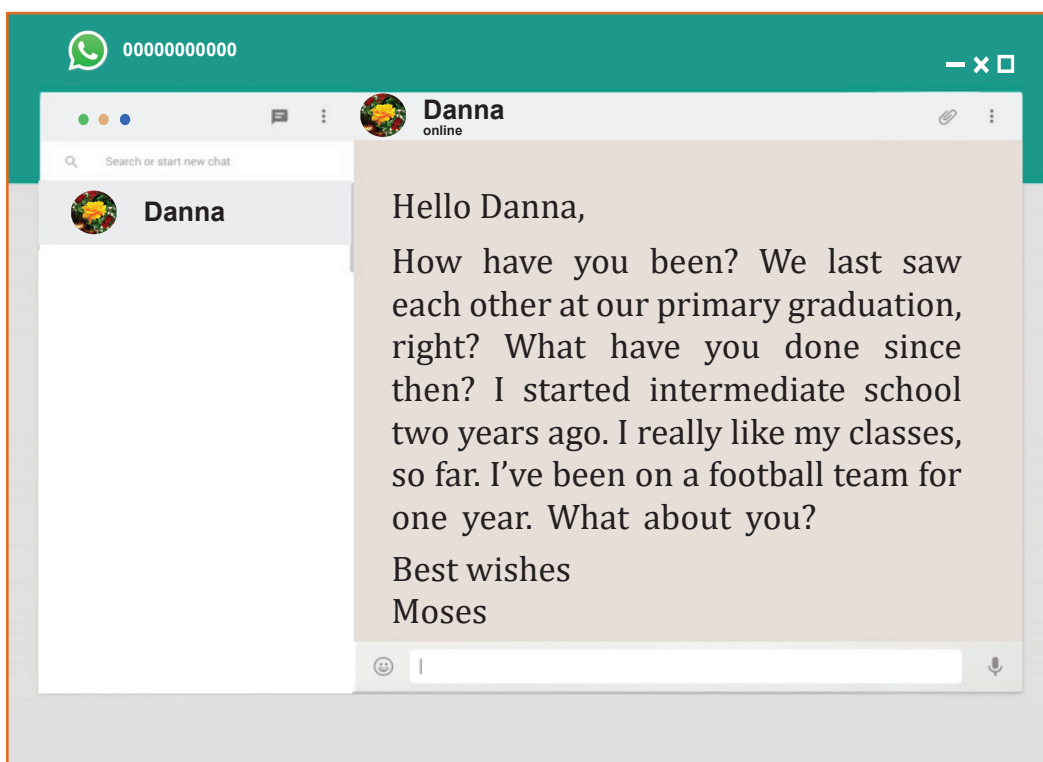
For example: My name's John. (My name is John).

I don't like Maths and science. (I do not like Maths and science).



A Message to an Old Friend

1 Read the WhatsApp message sent by an old friend.



1 Re-write the following message using the following words: (football – graduated – sport – exam)

Hello dear,

How have you been? We last saw each other at ——— right?
What have you done since then? I ——— three years ago. I like
——— extremely. I've been on a ——— team for four months.
What about you?

Have a nice day.



Prophetic Tradition

A Believer's Rights

Abu Huraira reported God's Messenger as saying: "There are six good qualities which one believer should display to another: he should visit him when he is ill, be present when he dies, accept his invitation when he gives one, salute him when he meets him, say "God has mercy on you" when he sneezes, and act sincerely towards him whether he is absent or present."



عَنْ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ: قَالَ رَسُولُ اللَّهِ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ: (لِلْمُؤْمِنِ عَلَى الْمُؤْمِنِ سِتُّ خِصَالٍ: يَعُودُهُ إِذَا مَرِضَ، وَيَشْهَدُهُ إِذَا مَاتَ، وَيُجِيبُهُ إِذَا دَعَاهُ، وَيُسَلِّمُ عَلَيْهِ إِذَا لَقِيَهُ، وَيَشْمَتُهُ إِذَا عَطَسَ، وَيُنْصَحُ لَهُ إِذَا غَابَ أَوْ شَهِدَ).

Answer the following questions:

- 1 How many good qualities a believer should display to another believer?
- 2 When a believer sneezes, what should you say to him?
- 3 Do you salute a believer when you meet him?

Pillars of Faith

A Muslim must believe in:

- 1 Allah,
- 2 His angels,
- 3 His books,
- 4 His messengers,
- 5 The Last Day of Judgment
- 6 Divine destiny both the good and the evil.



At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 Friends Abroad
- 2 Pronunciation /a/&/a:/'
- 3 Question Formation
- 4 Future Simple (will)
- 5 Reading (Ramadhan)
- 6 Writing about next Ramadhan



UNIT 6

UNIT SIX

FRIENDS ABROAD

SCAN ME



Dialogue Listen to the following:



Meg: Hi, there!

Kathyo: Hi, Meg

Meg: What are you doing?

Kathyo: I'm sitting on my bed with my laptop. I'm doing my homework.

Meg: What are you working on?

Kathyo: I'm writing an essay for Spanish class. Where are you?

Meg: I'm in a café with my friend Carmen. I'm having coffee, and she's talking on the phone outside. How is your family?

Kathyo: They're all fine! My father's watching a baseball game with his friends. My mother is out shopping.

Meg: Where's your brother?

Kathyo: John's playing soccer in the park. Oh, wait. My phone is ringing. My mother's calling me. I have to go! Bye

1 Complete the sentences: Who is doing these things?

- 1 _____ is writing an essay.
- 2 _____ is having coffee.
- 3 _____ is watching a baseball game.
- 4 _____ is shopping.

Pronunciation

1 Listen carefully to the following words:

am	arm
cat	cart
at	art
hat	heart
pack	park
had	hard



2 give five examples for /a/ and /a:/ sounds:

3 Listen to the following words and then sort them into two groups.

e.g., **a**dd, _____ **a**rmy, _____

after	ask	battle	last	family	Saturday	hard
aunt	are	garage	clerk	company	answer	act

Grammar

Question Formation

1

W/H Questions



Wh-questions begin with **what, when, where, who, whom, which, whose, why** and **how**.

The '**W**' in WH question stands for **what, when, where, who, whom, which, whose, why**, whereas the '**H**' stands for **how**

A Let's form WH-questions using auxiliary verbs:



We usually form wh-questions with wh- + an auxiliary verb (be, do or have) + subject + main verb or with wh- + a modal verb + subject + main verb:

Be: When are you leaving?

Do: Where do they live?

Have: What has she done now?

Modal: Who would she stay with?

B Let's form WH - questions without the auxiliaries:



Remember, when what, who, which or whose is the subject or part of the subject, we do not use the auxiliary in such cases. We use the word order subject + verb:

What fell off the wall?

Which horse won?

Who bought this?

Whose phone rang?

1

Frame Questions

The interrogative pronouns **who, what, whom, whose, which** and the interrogative adverbs **where, when, why** and **how** are used to frame information questions.

The structure **W/H** + an **adjective/adverb** may also be used to frame information questions.



How old is your father?

How many brothers and sisters do you have?

Who is your headmaster?


When did you come to this place?



Exercises:

1

Use W/H Question to ask about the icons:

- 1  lives here?
- 2  color is it?
- 3  are you laughing?
- 4  time, is it?
- 5  can I call him?



Complete the following questions with (what – when – where – who)

- 1 is your name?
- 2 are you from?
- 3 is your birthday?
- 4 lives in that house?

Grammar

Future Simple (Will)

The formula for the simple future is **will + [Bare Infinitive]**.

I will learn a new language.

Jen **will read** that book.

My brothers **will sleep** till noon if no one wakes them up.

You **will see** what I mean.

It doesn't matter if the subject is singular or plural; the formula for the simple future doesn't change.

note: won't is used instead of (**will not**) in negative statements.

Questions: are made when we put (**will**) at the beginning of a sentence.



Future Simple

positive (+)

- 1 I will come.
- 2 You will come.
- 3 He will come.
- 4 She will come.
- 5 It will come.
- 6 We will come.
- 7 You will come.
- 8 They will come.

negative (-)

- 1 I won't come
- 2 You will not come.
- 3 He will not come.
- 4 She will not come.
- 5 It will not come.
- 6 We will not come.
- 7 You will not come.
- 8 They will not come.

Question (?)

- 1 Will I come.
- 2 Will you come.
- 3 Will he come.
- 4 Will she come.
- 5 Will it come.
- 6 Will we come.
- 7 Will you come.
- 8 Will they come.



Exercises:

1

Use the verbs in brackets to make the Future Simple

- 1 Zainb an olive tree. (**plant**)
- 2 Ahmed at 6:00 PM? (**arrive**)
- 3 They with you. (**not/ agree**)
- 4 you some bread? (**buy**)
- 5 The students the test. (**pass**)

2

Practice the following as in the example:

01

we / play



- We will play football.
- We won't play tennis.
- Will we play basketball?

02

they/paint



- it in blue.
- it in red.
- What ?

03

I / go



- to Paris.
- to London.
- to Madrid?

04

it / rain



- tomorrow.
- today.
- For how long ?

05

My son /study



- chemistry.
- music.
- in Spain?



Ramadhan

Ramadhan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. It is observed by Muslims worldwide as a month of fasting to recall the first revelation of the Glorious Quran to Muhammad (peace be upon him) according to Islamic belief. This annual observance is regarded as one of the Five Pillars of Islam. The month lasts 29–30 days based on the visual sightings of the crescent moon, according to numerous biographical accounts compiled in the hadiths.



Fasting in Ramadhan is obligatory for adult Muslims, except those who are travelling, elderly, pregnant, breastfeeding, or ill. Fasting the month of Ramadhan was made obligatory during the month of Sha'ban, in the second year after the Muslims migrated from Mecca to Medina.

While fasting from dawn until sunset, Muslims refrain from consuming food, drinking liquids, and smoking. Muslims are also instructed to refrain from sinful behavior that may negate the reward of fasting, such as false speech (insulting, backbiting, cursing, lying, etc.) and fighting except in self-defense. Food and drinks are served daily, before dawn and after sunset.



1 Answer the following questions:

- 1 When do Muslims Fast?
- 2 What may negate the reward of fasting?
- 3 How long does Ramadhan last?
- 4 Who is obliged to fast in Ramadhan?
- 5 When is food served in Ramadhan?

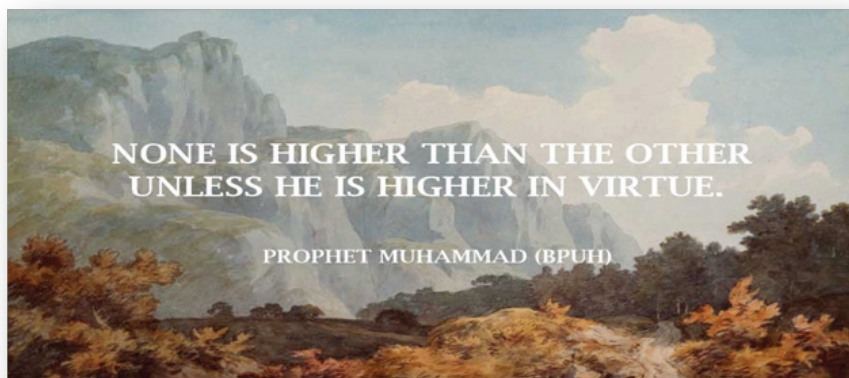


2 Match the beginnings from list A with suitable endings from list B:

List A

List B

1	Ramadhan is the ninth	A	obligatory for adult Muslims.
2	Fasting in Ramadhan is	B	as one of the five pillars of Islam
3	Food and drinks are served	C	month of the Islamic calendar
4	This annual observance is regarded	D	consuming food, drinking liquids, and smoking.
5	Muslims refrain from	E	before dawn and after sunset

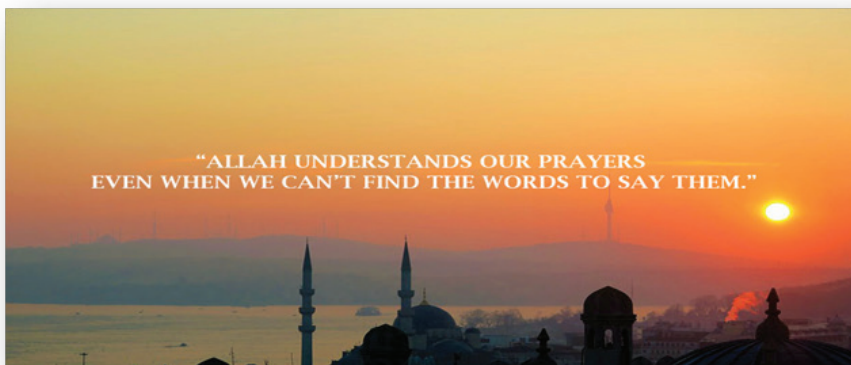


3

Use the words in the box to help you unscramble the Ramadhan words below

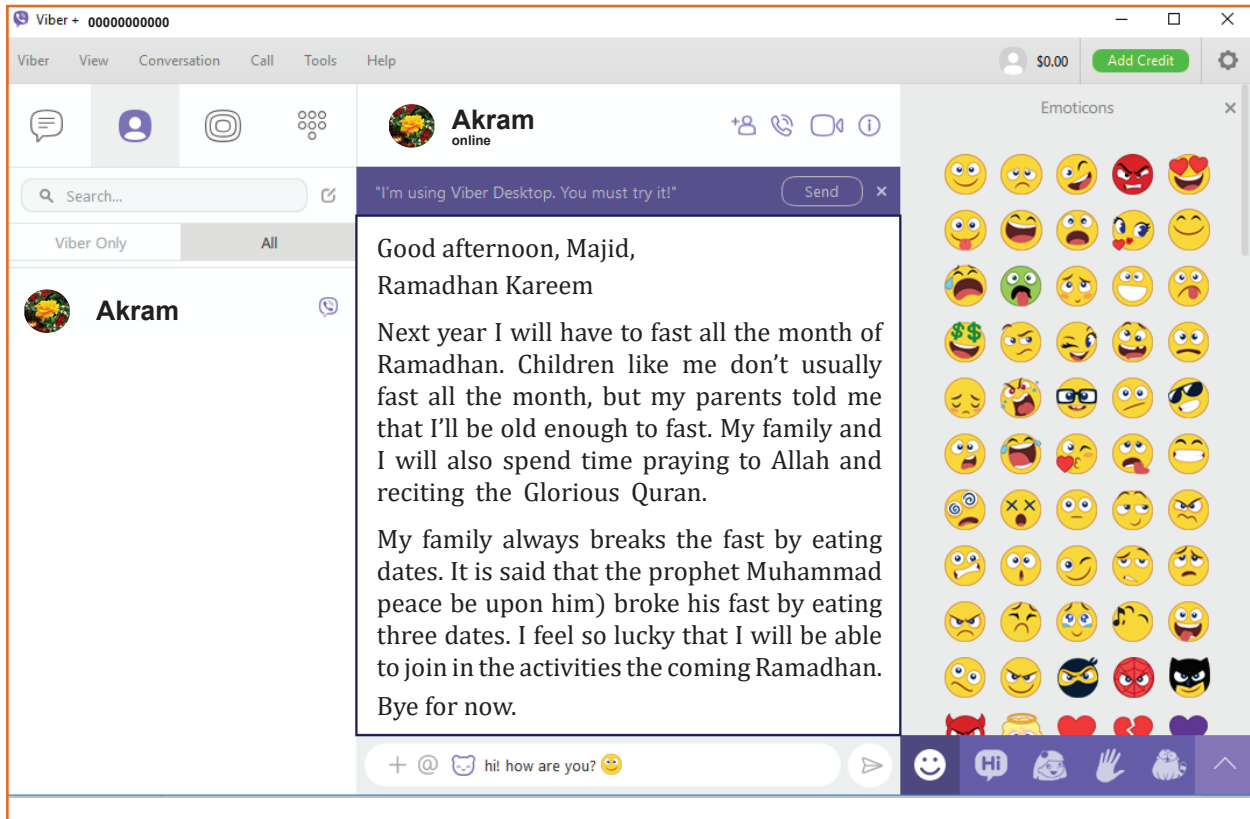
Quran	fasting	Muslim	charity	Islam
sacrifice	praying	reciting	prophet	peace

- 1 Ingyarp.....
- 2 milmus.....
- 3 phetorp.....
- 4 mlasia.....
- 5 sacficeir.....
- 6 tasfing.....
- 7 crityha.....
- 8 ceape.....
- 9 anqur.....
- 10 ingtreci.....





Read the following Viber message from Akram to his cousin Majid.



Answer the questions below to write about your plan for next Ramadhan.

- 1 What activities do you like to do in Ramadhan?
- 2 Where will you pray?
- 3 Will you help anybody?
- 4 What are you going to read?

Suggested activities for Ramadhan:

- 1 Going to the mosque.
- 2 Reciting the Quran.
- 3 Helping the poor.
- 4 Working harder.
- 5 Treating people nicely.
- 6 Visiting relatives

unit
7

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 What Do You Suggest?
- 2 Pronunciation /o/ & /o:/'
- 3 Time Phrase and Time Expressions
- 4 Past Simple Tense
- 5 Reading (Meeting A friend in Mecca)
- 6 Writing Places around City



UNIT 7

UNIT SEVEN

GOOD DEEDS

Dialogue Listen to the following:

What Do You Suggest?

SCAN ME



Pharmacist: Hi. May I help you?

Mrs. Webb: Yes, please. Could I have something for a cough? I think I'm getting a cold.

Pharmacist: Sure. Why don't you try these cough drops? They work very well.

Mrs. Webb: OK, I'll take one box. And what do you suggest for dry skin.

Pharmacist: Well, you could get a jar of this new lotion. It's very good.

Mrs. Webb: OK. And one more thing. My husband has no energy these days. Can you suggest anything?

Pharmacist: He should try some of these multivitamins. They're excellent.

Mrs. Webb: Great! May I have three large bottles, please?

may I help you?	a cough	getting cold	sure	try	cough drops	what do you suggest
هل يمكنني مساعدتك؟	سعال	اصاب بالبرد	بالتأكيد	جرب	قطرات للسعال	ماذا تقترح



Now, listen to the pharmacist talks to the next man. What does the customer want?

SCAN ME



Pronunciation

1) Listen carefully to the following words:

pot	port
not	nor
lot	short
hot	court
knock	board
top	bought



2) Give five examples for /o/ and /o:/ sounds:

3) Listen to the following words and then sort them into two groups:

e.g. dog, _____ sort, _____

rock	more	watch	door	morning	strong	fourth
worm	shop	salt	shot	coffee	nor	what

Grammar

Time Expressions

Past

Present

Future

yesterday	today	tomorrow
last week	this week	next week
,an hour ago	now	in an hour
recently	as we speak	soon
a little while ago	at this moment	in the near future
a long time ago	these days	way off in the future
in the past	nowadays	eventually
this morning	at this time	later this evening

Time expressions usually go at the end or at the beginning of a sentence:



Yesterday I went to school.

I went to school **yesterday**.

This week I'm going to New York.

I'm going to New York **this week**.

Other popular time expressions

1

In the morning

When I wake up **in the morning**, I like to drink coffee.

What do you drink **in the morning**?



2

at night

The stars and the moon come out **at night**.

Most people sleep **at night**, but cats usually stay out late.



3

in the afternoon

In the afternoon, I come home from school and do my homework.



In this unit you will practice the grammar point past time expressions, which is related to the grammar structure simple past. Expressions like yesterday, last week, two months ago, etc. are used to say when something happened in the past.

Grammar

Time Expressions in the Past Tense



We use time reference + ago to show how far back in the past something happened:

Examples:

- 1 The movie **ended** five minutes ago.
- 2 The plane **landed** two hours ago.
- 3 My son **was born** six months ago.
- 4 Her husband **died** ten years ago.
- 5 I **took** that photo many years ago.
- 6 I **came** to this city a long time ago.



We use last + time reference to mean the most recent or nearest to the present-day time:

Examples:

- 1 I saw a game on TV last night.
- 2 My parents traveled to Japan last month.
- 3 Michael arrived in Mexico last January.
- 4 Last Christmas I got a lot of presents.
- 5 My girlfriend and I met at the beach last summer.



We say last night, last month, last year, etc. NOT the last night, the last month, the last year, etc.

3

We use **yesterday** or **yesterday + morning / afternoon / evening** to talk about the day before today:

Examples:

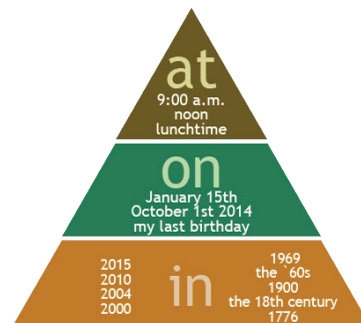
- 1 Charles wore a suit to work yesterday.
- 2 We got up early yesterday morning.
- 3 She left the hospital yesterday afternoon.
- 4 Yesterday evening Joel called me.



In English, we use the simple past to talk about when things happened. There are several words and phrases that are often used to show when an action or situation happened in the past. We call them time adverbials. Here are some of the most common ones.

Prepositions: in / on / at

We also use the prepositions in, on and at to say when something happened.



Grammar

Past Simple Tense – verb 'to be'

We can use the past simple of the verb to be to talk about situations and states in the past.

- 1 I **was** at my gran's house yesterday.
- 2 She **was** with her friends last Saturday.
- 3 We **Were** happy yesterday.



How to use it

Use **was** for I, he, she and it. Use **were** for you, we and they.

- 1 I **was** hungry this morning.
- 2 You **Were** in the garden yesterday.
- 3 It **was** sunny yesterday.
- 4 They **Were** at the beach last weekend.

For negatives, use **not**. We can contract not and the verb, especially when we're speaking.

- 1 I **was** not late for school this morning. = I **wasn't** late for school this morning.
- 2 He **was** not at home last Saturday. = He **wasn't** at home last Saturday.
- 3 We **Were** not cold yesterday. = We **weren't** cold yesterday.

For questions, change the order of **was** or **were** and the person.

- 1 Were you tired this morning? Yes, I was.
- 2 **was** she at the park last Sunday? No, she wasn't.
- 3 **Were** was he yesterday?



Exercises:

1

Read and circle true or false for these sentences.



Yesterday I was on a trip with my family. We were at the beach all day. My parents were happy because they weren't at work. It was a hot day, so the water wasn't very cold. My sister was in the sea all morning. It was a great day.

- 1 He was at the beach yesterday.
- 2 His parents were sad.
- 3 It was a cold day.
- 4 His sister was in the sea all morning.
- 5 It was a bad day.

✓	✗
true <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
true <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
true <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
true <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>
true <input type="checkbox"/>	False <input type="checkbox"/>

2

Read the sentence. Choose the right answer.

- 1 He ----- sick yesterday.
- 2 I -----in the football team last year.
- 3 She -----late for school today.
- 4 We -----at home last night.
- 5 ----- you at school yesterday?

Were <input type="checkbox"/>	was <input type="checkbox"/>	is <input type="checkbox"/>
-------------------------------	------------------------------	-----------------------------

am <input type="checkbox"/>	Were <input type="checkbox"/>	was <input type="checkbox"/>
-----------------------------	-------------------------------	------------------------------

wasn't <input type="checkbox"/>	weren't <input type="checkbox"/>	isn't <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------

wasn't <input type="checkbox"/>	weren't <input type="checkbox"/>	we're not <input type="checkbox"/>
---------------------------------	----------------------------------	------------------------------------

was <input type="checkbox"/>	Were <input type="checkbox"/>	Where <input type="checkbox"/>
------------------------------	-------------------------------	--------------------------------



Find the mistake in each sentence and correct it .

- 1 He were here yesterday.
- 2 We wasn't in the same class last year.
- 3 They was scared of the dark.
- 4 Why were he in the garage this afternoon?
- 5 Nadir is very hungry an hour ago.



Use time expressions to fill the gaps bellow.

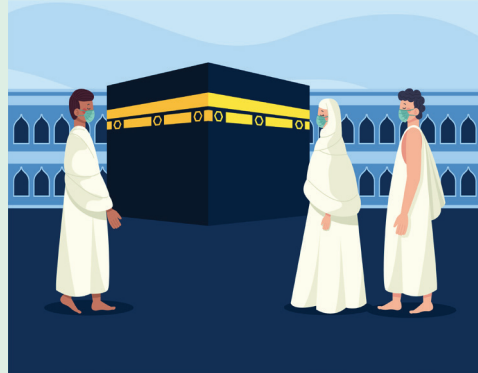
- 1 I went to the beach(last holiday – next holiday)
- 2 Mazin did his homework(an hour ago – now)
- 3 Abeer cleaned the house(tomorrow – yesterday
- 4 My puppy was born(in 2020 – 0n 2020)
- 5 What did you do(next weekend- last weekend)



Meeting in Mecca

Last year, Jalal accompanied his family to Mecca to pilgrim. He met Sucarnu, a Malaysian boy, there. They visited Ka'ba together and prayed together in the mosque.

Jalal introduced Sucarnu to his family in Mecca. They became close friends and decided to meet each other when Jalal's family went to Malaysia in the holidays. Sucarnu told Jalal that his brother, Bilal, would meet them in the airport:



"Bilal is nineteen years old. He is dark and he has a moustache and black hair. He is quite short, thin, plump and quiet, but he is very friendly and nice. I shall ask him to wear white T-shirt, blue jacket and gray trousers." "I'll be happy to meet your brother," said Jalal. "See you in the holidays."

1

Answer the following questions:

- 1 To where did Jalal accompany his family?
- 2 Whom did he meet?
- 3 What did Sucarnu tell Jalal?
- 4 Who is Bilal?
- 5 How does Sucarnu describe Bilal?

2

State whether the following statements are True or False.

- 1 Jalal accompanied his friends to Mecca to pilgrim.
- 2 Bilal is thirteen years old.
- 3 Jalal introduced Sucarnu to his family in Mecca.
- 4 Bilal shall wear white T-shirt, blue jacket and gray trousers.
- 5 They visited Ka'ba together and prayed together in the mosque.



Quranic Story:

Prohibited Tree

In Heaven, there was a tree.
 Allah told Adam not to go there.
 It was just one prohibited tree.
 There were so many others there.
 Along came the Devil.
 He was an evil Jinn.
 He wanted Adam to sin,
 For he thought he was better than him.
 So, the Devil told Adam a lie.



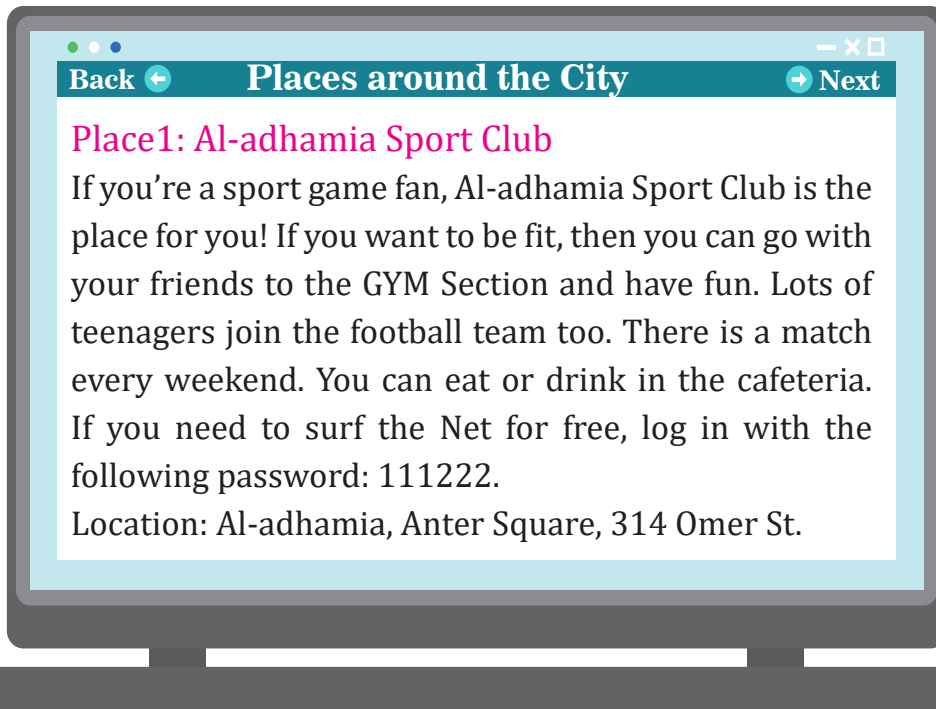
3

Answer the following questions:

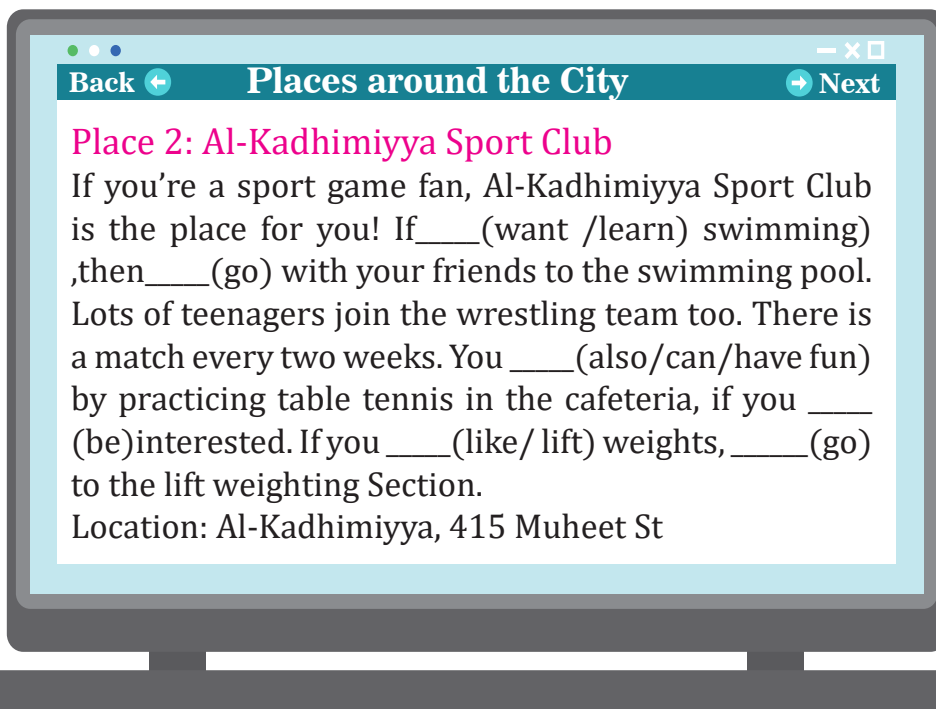
- 1 How many trees are there in Heaven?
- 2 What did Allah tell Adam?
- 3 What did the Devil tell Adam? Why?



Read the following Tablet App about a place in the city.



Now complete the sentences about another place in your city.



unit

8

At the end of this unit, it aims that students acquire the following skills:

- 1 (Dialogue); invitation
- 2 Describing People
- 3 Pronunciation and Spelling
- 4 Grammar Focus
- 5 Reading (Bad side of Mobile Phones)



UNIT

8

UNIT EIGHT

Invitation

SCAN ME



Dialogue Listen to the following:



Dave: I have tickets to the soccer match on Friday night. Would you like to go?

Susan: Thanks. I'd love to. What time does it start?

Dave: At 8:00.

Susan: That sounds great. So, do you want to have dinner at 6:00?

Dave: Uh, I'd like to, but I have to work late.

Susan: Oh, that's OK. Let's just meet at the stadium before the match, around 7:30.

Dave: OK. Why don't we meet at the gate?

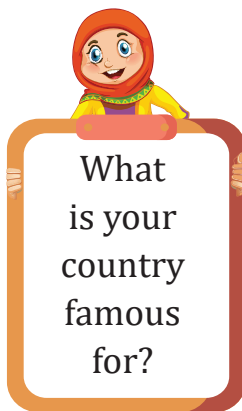
Susan: That sounds fine. See you there.

SCAN ME



Listen to Dave and Susan at the soccer match. Which team does each person like?

2



Describing people:

- 1 Saleh is very tall and thin.
- 2 Jalal is short and plump.
- 3 Adil has grey hair and green eyes.
- 4 My father wears glasses, and he has a beard.
- 5 Qutaiba has short, dark hair.
- 6 Khalid is wearing a white shirt and a blue tie.



3

Now, work in pairs and describe your classmates to the class.

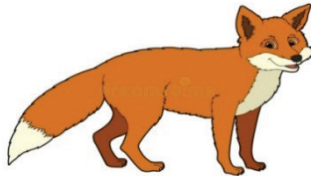
Pronunciation and Spelling



Listen and repeat the names of the following pictures:



film



fox



arm



ship



car



teeth



orange



cash



mat



fork



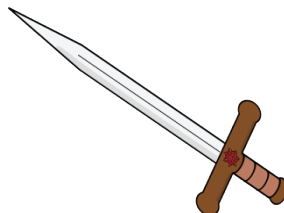
meat



rocks



wheel



sword



rat

2

Match the following words with their pictures:

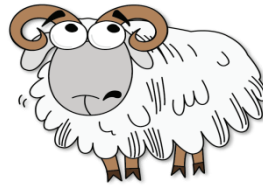
ink



frog



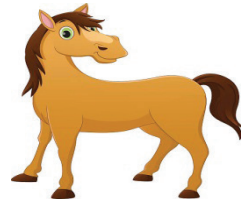
window



hat



women



yacht



horse




sheep



Grammar


1 Give short answers (Simple Present):

N	Sample Questions	Short Answer (-)	Short Answer (+)
1	Do you need a dictionary?	Yes, I do.	No, I don't
2	Do we have a meeting now?		
3	Does it rain a lot in winter?		
4	Do they want to go to the party?		
5	Does Ali need help?		


**2 Use the adverb and the correct form of the verbs in brackets.
Use contractions where possible.**

- 1 Our teacher, Mr. Salim,..... (never / be) late for lessons.
- 2 I(often / clean) my bedroom at the weekend.
- 3 You and Tony.....(always / play) computer games with Adil.
- 4 You.....(usually / be) at the sports center on Sunday.
- 5 I(sometimes / be) bored in the math's lessons.


3 Find the mistake, underline it and write the correct sentence.

- 1 It were cold and rainy yesterday. -----
- 2 Was they at the beach last weekend? -----
- 3 You were tired this morning? -----
- 4 No, I weren't. -----
- 5 Was they late for school today? -----

4

Give short answers to the following sentences with Object Pronouns:

1 Suha can't solve this. Could you help ?



2 Are your parents at home? I want to talk to. ?



3 I'm Alan. Do you know. ?



4 We are going for a walk. Come with ?



5 Where is Jimmy? We are waiting for ?





Negative sides of Mobile Phones

There are some negative effects of using mobile phones that need to be considered. Mobile phones can cause a person to lose focus and become easily distracted. They can also cause a person to become easily irritated and angry.

For example, a person who has just received a text message on their phone may become upset or annoyed if they cannot reply immediately to the sender of the message.

This can lead to arguments or even fights between family members or friends. Using a mobile phone can also have an adverse impact on a person's social life. A person who spends too much time on their mobile phone will have less time to spend time with their friends or family members. This can lead to them feeling lonely and isolated over time. It can also lead to the development of bad habits such as excessive phone use or lack of sleep. Both issues can have a negative impact upon a person's health.



1 Use the synonyms below instead of the bold words in the passage.

awful - growth - at once - confused - alone

2 Write two other negative sides for mobile phones.

1

2

3

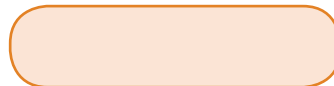
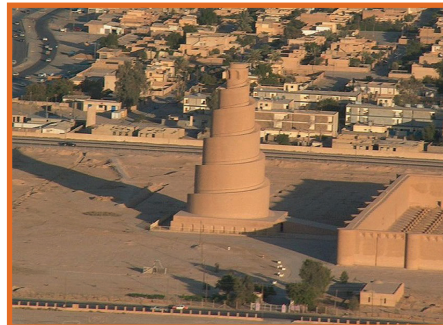
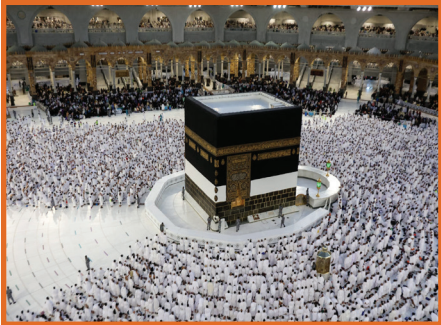
Look at the following pictures, and then fill in the blanks:

 <p>Big Small</p>	 <p>funny serious</p>
 <p>fall down get up</p>	 <p>soft hard</p>
 <p>LONG SHORT</p>	 <p>fast slow</p>
 <p>near distant</p>	 <p>Day night</p>
 <p>dirty clean</p>	 <p>CLOSED OPEN</p>

- 1 My bag is small, but the teacher's bag is _____.
- 2 If you _____, get up quickly.
- 3 Ammar's sleeves are short, but Amina's sleeves are _____.
- 4 This train is very _____, but my bicycle is slow.

4

Match the pictures of these mosques with the countries in the box?

Iraq - Saudi Arabia - Egypt - Syria



جمهورية العراق
مجلس التعليم العالي
وزارة التعليم العالي والبحث العلمي
قسم المناهج والتطوير

اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف الأول الإسماعي

كتاب الطالب

1

تأليف لجنة اللغة الإنجليزية

رئيساً	أ.د. سوسن صالح سرية	١
عضواً	د. انتصار عباس احمد	٢
عضواً	م.م. مشتاق عبدالحليم محمد	٣
عضواً	سناء طالب مجيد	٤
عضواً	صبا جاسم محمد	٥

تنقيح لجنة اللغة الإنجليزية للعام ٢٠٢٣

رئيساً	طارق وليد عارف	١
عضواً	مؤيد محمد حسن	٢
عضواً	محمد فاضل فخري	٣
عضواً	عبدالعزیز محمد نوري	٤

التصميم والإشراف الفني على الكتاب

د. علي سعيد حمادي