

**English Course
For Iraqi Islamic
Schools**

Student's Book (6)

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Edition

2020



**In The Name Of Allah,
Most Gracious,
Most Merciful.**





UNIT ONE 1

UNIT ONE

(For Memorizing)

للحفظ

﴿ وَلَا نَقُولَنَّ لِشَيْءٍ إِنِّي فَاعِلٌ ذَٰلِكَ غَدًا ﴿٢٣﴾ إِلَّا أَنْ يَشَاءَ اللَّهُ ﴾

الكهف: ٢٣ - ٢٤

Never say about anything, "I shall do this tomorrow," without adding, "if God so wills."

قال النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

(لا يؤمن أحدكم حتى يحب لأخيه ما يحب لنفسه)

The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) said: "None of you believes until he loves for his brother what he loves for himself".



UNIT ONE 1



- **Dialogue:**

Catching a Bus **يستقل الحافلة**

Ahmed: When are you leaving Baghdad?

Kamil: This evening.

Ahmed: Before dinner?

Kamil: No, after dinner .My plane's leaving at nine o'clock.

Ahmed: Unfortunately, I can't take you to the airport.

Kamil: Why?

Ahmed: Because I have a business meeting.

Kamil: Oh well, never mind I can take a taxi.

- **Pronunciation:**
- **Review:Vowels:**

1) Short vowels

/i/		/e/		/o/		/ə/	
sit	/sit/	ten	/ten/	got	/got/	about	/əbaut/
sing	/siŋ/	red	/red/	dog	/dog/	at	/ət/
miss	/mis/	belt	/belt/	lost	/lost/	us	/əs/
with	/wið/	let	/let/	not	/not/	admit	/ədmit/
fill	/fil/	well	/wel/	of	/ov/	sister	/sistə/
knit	/nit/	ate	/et/	off	/of/	away	/əwei/
/a/		/ʌ/		/u/		/ə:/or/3:/	
back	/bak/	cut	/kʌt/	look	/luk/	girl	/gɜ:l/
black	/blak/	luck	/lʌk/	full	/ful/	curl	/kɜ:l/
pack	/pak/	crush	/krʌʃ/	good	/gud/	surge	/sɜ:dʒ/
trap	/trap/	club	/klʌb/	put	/put/	turn	/tɜ:n/
tap	/tap/	up	/ʌp/	would	/wud/	skirt	/skɜ:t/
gap	/gap/	sung	/sʌŋ/	should	/ʃud/	firm	/fɜ:m/
/o:/		/u:/		/i:/		/a:/	
port	/po:t/	roof	/ru:f/	field	/fi:ld/	dark	/da:k/
bought	/bo:t/	rude	/ru:d/	cheap	/tʃi:p/	yard	/ja:d/
dawn	/do:n/	drew	/dru:/	cheese	/tʃi:z/	star	/sta:/
water	/wo:tə/	tool	/tu:l/	breathe	/bri:ð/	car	/ka:/
awful	/o:fəl/	chew	/tʃu:/	region	/ri:dʒən/	lark	/la:k/
your	/jo:/	lute	/lu:k/	breeze	/br:z/	farm	/fa:m/

UNIT ONE 1

- **Grammar:**

Advice and Suggestions

- **Advice:**

You should work hard for the exam.
You ought to keep your money in the bank.
You had better see a doctor.

- **Suggestions:**

You can read the newspaper now.
You could clean the office.
You might take the night train.
Why don't you come with me?



- **Introductions**

May I introduce you to my brother Ahmed?
This is my brother, Ahmed.
I don't think you have met my brother Ahmed.

- **Greeting on introduction**

How do you do? (Informal Greeting)
Glad to meet you. (formal Greeting)
How are you? (formal Greeting)

- **Likelihood**

I may be wrong.
Perhaps there were some mistakes.
Probably there were some mistakes.

- **Certainty**

There must have been some misunderstanding.
I will surely read the story.
There is no doubt about our project.
I am very certain.

- **Exercises**



- **Q1/Advise your friend to do the following:**

- 1- Prepare for the exam.
- 2- Do your homework.
- 3- Be a nice person.
- 4- Help others.
- 5- Clean the room.

- **Q2/Introduce the following to your class.**

- (1) Yourself.
- (2) Your mother.
- (3) Your brother.

- **Q3/Complete the following sentences.**

- (1) He is an English man.He ----- speak English.
- (2) I didn't pass the exam.There ----- be some incorrect answers.
- (3) She is over 90.Her father-----be dead.
- (4) He is not at home.He-----be outside.
- (5) If you are right.Then,I----- be wrong.

- **Q4/Give a synonym from the list for each of the words underlined- (inform,enter,delayed,get,vanished)**

- 1- I allowed her to get inside.
- 2- You won't achieve anything if you don't work harder.
- 3- The match was postponed.
- 4- Would you please notify me when he gets back?
- 5- The moon suddenly disappeared behind the clouds.

UNIT ONE 1

- **Reading Comprehension:**

Al-Hadith Al-Qudsi **الحديث القدسي**

Qudsi means holy or pure. There are some reports from the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) to the people about what Allah (Glory be to Him) says, but this information is not part of the Quran. Such a report is called a Hadith Qudsi, for example: The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) said, "**Allah (Glory be to Him) said: If My servant likes to meet Me, I like to meet him, and if he dislikes meeting Me, I dislike meeting him**".

Though the content of a Hadith Qudsi is based on a saying of Allah (Glory be to Him), but its wording is the Prophet's (Peace and blessings be upon him). This, in fact, is an important difference between the Holy Quran, whose wording is Allah's (Glory be to Him), and Hadith Qudsi. Further, the Quran was brought to the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) only by the Angel Jibreel, while a Hadith Qudsi may also have been inspired, such as in a dream. Hadith Qudsi also shares the same points that differentiate Hadith from the Quran.

- **Vocabulary: مفردات**

holy:	مقدس	content:	محتويات
reports:	تبلغ	wording:	التعبير
inspired:	يلهم	shares:	يقاسم
differentiate:	يميز		

- **Q1: Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What does Qudsi mean?
- 2- What is the content of a Hadith Qudsi based on?
- 3- What is the important difference between The Quran and Hadith Qudsi?
- 4- How was the Quran brought to the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him)?

- **Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

- 1- Qudsi means or
- 2- A is a report from the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) to the people about what Allah (Glory be to Him) says, but it is not part of the Quran.
- 3- The wording of Hadith Qudsi is from the
- 4- A Hadith Qudsi may also be inspired; otherwise, such as in a

- **Q3: Say whether the following statements are true or false. If the statement is false, give the correct version:**

- 1- Qudsi means holy or pure.
- 2- The reports from the Companion to the people about what Allah (Glory be to Him) says, is called a Hadith Qudsi.
- 3- The wording and the content of a Hadith Qudsi is based on a saying of Allah (Glory be to Him).
- 4- Hadith Qudsi also shares the same points that differentiate Hadith from the Quran.



UNIT ONE 1

للاطلاع فقط

- **A/Riddles احجيات**

- 1- How many letters are in “the Alphabet”?
- 2- The word ‘candy’ can be spelled using just two letters.
Can you figure out how?

- **B/Punctuation التنقيط**

- **(.) A full stop النقطة**

Example: Thank you.

- **(?) A question mark علامة الإستفهام**

Example: How are you?





UNIT TWO 2

Unit Two

(For Writing)

للخط فقط

﴿ أَفَرَأَيْتُمُ الْمَاءَ الَّذِي تَشْرَبُونَ ﴿٦٨﴾ أَنْتُمْ أَنْزَلْتُمُوهُ مِنَ الْمُزْنِ أَمْ نَحْنُ الْمُنزِلُونَ ﴿٦٩﴾
لَوْ نَشَاءُ جَعَلْنَاهُ أُجَاجًا فَلَوْلَا تَشْكُرُونَ ﴿٧٠﴾ ﴾

الواقعة: ٦٨ - ٧٠

“Consider the water that you drink. Was it you that brought it down from the rain cloud or we? If we had pleased, we could make it bitter”.

قال النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

(لا يؤمن أحدكم حتى أكون أحب إليه من والده وولده والناس أجمعين)

The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) said: “None of you will have faith until he has more love for me than for his parents, his children and all humanity”.

• Dialogue:

Customs الجمارك



Customs officer: Have you got anything to declare?

Mr. Hazim: Yes, I've got a bottle of perfume.

Customs officer: One bottle of perfume?

Mr. Hazim: Yes, one bottle of perfume.

Customs officer: All right. Thank you.

Have you got anything to declare, madam?

Mrs. Zainab: Yes, I've got a box of chocolates.

Customs officer: All right. Thank you.

customs officer: موظف الجمارك

declare: تعلن

perfume: عطر

UNIT TWO 2

- Pronunciation:**

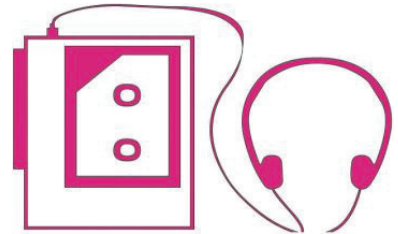
Diphthongs

- 1- Group one: ends in/ə/**

/iə/		/eə/		/uə/	
near	/niə/	hair	/heə/	pure	/pjʊə/
ear	/iə/	air	/eə/	cure	/kjʊə/
clear	/kliə/	care	/keə/	sure	/ʃuə/
beard	/biəd/	where	/weə/	tour	/tuə/
fear	/fiə/	rare	/reə/	poor	/puə/

- 2- Group two: ends in/u/**

/au/		/əʊ/	
now	/nau/	go	/gəʊ/
house	/haus/	vote	/vəʊt/
owl	/aul/	row	/rəʊ/
down	/daun/	so	/səʊ/
proud	/praud/	goal	/gəʊl/



- 3- Group three: ends in/i/**

/ai/		/ei/		/oi/	
my	/mai/	say	/sei/	boy	/boi/
rise	/raiz/	face	/feis/	voice	/vois/
right	/rait/	page	/peidʒ/	toy	/toi/
ripe	/raip/	eight	/eit/	hoist	/hoist/
five	/faiv/	teik	/teik/	choice	/tʃois/

Grammar:

- **Ability:**

I can swim.

I can read and write.

He can climb this tree.

He could climb this tree when he was 10 years old.

She could beat her.

They could run fast.

- **Negation:**

I cannot swim.

I cannot read and write.

He could not help me.

They could not understand us.



- **Interrogative:**

Can you swim? Yes, I can.

Can they understand us? No, they cannot.

Could they run fast? Yes, they could.

Could she help me? Yes, she could.

- **Much and Many**

1- Much: We use much with uncountable nouns in questions and negative sentences.

They don't have much money.

Do you drink much coffee?

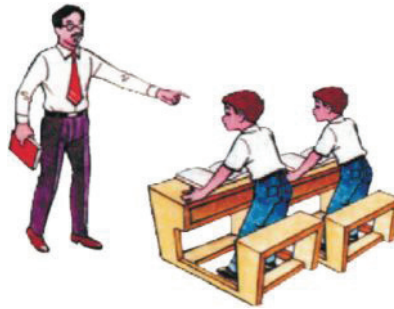
2- Many: We use many with plural nouns or countable nouns in questions and negative sentences.

Did you buy many books?

We do not know many people.

How many photos did you take?

Exercises



• **Q1) Put “much” or “many”:**

- 1 - Did you buy food?
- 2- There aren'thotels in the town.
- 3- Were there people in the train?
- 4- Waleed does not have money.

• **Q2) Complete the sentences. Use “much “or” many” with one of these words:- (books, times, time, countries)**

- 1 -I do not read very much. I don't have
- 2- Hurry up! We don't have
- 3- I know Basra very well. I've been there
- 4- Do you travel a lot? Have you been to

• **Q3/Complete these sentences using can't/couldn't + one of these verbs:- (eat, sleep, go, speak, play)**

- 1 -I was tired, but I
- 2- I was not hungry yesterday. I my dinner.
- 3- She can speak English but she Spanish.
- 4- They will visit my uncle tomorrow but I
- 5- We can play golf but we football.

- **Reading Comprehension:**

Libraries مكتبات

The term “Library “is usually used in two senses. It may refer to the whole stock of books and other resource materials in a school; or it may refer to the room or building where the stock is mainly kept and largely used. The person who is in charge of a library is called a librarian.

There are several kinds of libraries. However, to most young people like you the important kinds of libraries are school and public libraries.

The school library is an important part of the school, every school library has three main purposes, it is a place to where pupils can go to enjoy the pleasure of reading; it is a centre for studies where pupils can learn by inquiry; and a place where they can get facts and information from reference books such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, atlases, etc.

If you want to find a particular book or books on a particular subject, you will find a catalogue of all the books in the library. This is usually found on cards arranged in three sections. The first section is a list of all the books arranged alphabetically by author. There is also an alphabetical list of subjects so that you can find what books the library has on a particular subject .The third list has, in alphabetical order, the titles of the books in the library.

- **Vocabulary: مفردات**

senses	معاني	refer to	يدل على
stock	الموجود	librarian	مكتبتي
public Libraries	مكتبات عامة	purposes	أغراض
pleasure	متعة	inquiry	بحث، تحقيق
reference	مرجع، مصدر	information	معلومات
encyclopedias	موسوعات	atlas	أطلس
particular	معين	catalogue	قائمة أسماء
arranged	مرتب	alphabetically	أبجديا

UNIT TWO 2

- **Q1: Answer the following questions"**

- 1- What does a librarian do?
- 2- What are the important kinds of libraries to most young people like you?
- 3- What are the three main‘ purposes for the school library? 1
- 4- From Where can pupils get reference books?

- **Q2: Choose from the words between brackets below, words or phrases that are similar in meaning to the underlined Words in the following sentences : (responsible for , meanings, essential, interest)**

- 1-The term “Library “is usually used in two senses.
- 2- The person who is in charge of a library is called a librarian.
- 3- The school library is an important part of the school.
- 4- The school library is a place where pupils can go to enjoy the pleasure of reading.

- **Q3: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

- 1- The term “Library” may refer to the..... or.....Where the stock is mainly kept and largely used.
- 2- If you want to find a particular book or books on a particular subject, you will find a.....
- 3- The first section is a list of all the books arranged alphabetically by.....
- 4- The third list has, in alphabetical order, ,the.....in the library.



للاطلاع فقط

Punctuation الترقيم

- () brackets: الأقواس

Example: Two of the pupils (Ali and Ahmed) went by bus.

- (“ ”) quotation mark: علامة الإقتباس

Example: “Come in” . said Selma



A decorative banner with a dark blue background and a brown border. The banner is centered and contains the text "UNIT THREE 3" in white, bold, serif font. Below the text is a small blue heart symbol. The banner is surrounded by intricate blue scrollwork and flourishes. The background of the entire page consists of a sunburst pattern of light blue and white rays radiating from the center.

UNIT THREE 3

UNIT THREE

(For Memorizing)

للحفظ

﴿وَأذْكُرُّ رَبَّكَ إِذَا نَسِيتَ وَقُلْ عَسَىٰ أَنْ يَهْدِيَنِي رَبِّي لِأَقْرَبَ مِنْ هَذَا رَشَدًا﴾ (٢٤)

الكهف: ٢٤

“Should you forget, then call your Lord to mind and say, I pray that my Lord will guide me even closer than this to what is right”.

قال النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

﴿إِذَا لَمْ تَسْتَحِ فَاِصْنَعْ مَا شِئْتَ﴾

The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) said: “If you feel no shame, you can do whatever you wish”.

UNIT THREE 3

- Dialogue:

Having Dinner Out

تناول العشاء في الخارج

Ahmed: Let's have our dinner out tonight.

Ali: Yes. Why not? Which restaurant would you prefer?

Ahmed: It depends on what you would like to eat.

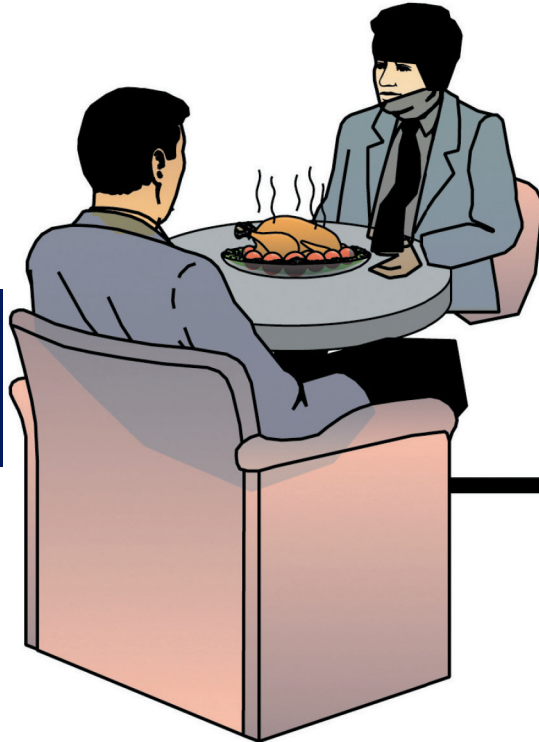
Ali: What about sea fish?

Ahmed: Oh, but I have allergy to fish.

Ali: O.K. forget it. What do you think of a fried chicken?

Ahmed: Great, I like it very much.

Ali: Fine. Let's hurry before it closes.



depends on: يعتمد على

allergy: حساسية

a fried chicken: دجاجة مقلية

UNIT THREE 3

- **Pronunciation:**
- **Review Consonants**

/p/		/b/		/t/		/d/	
pen	/pen/	bed	/bed/	tree	/tri:/	did	/did/
pay	/pei/	bad	/bad/	ton	/tʌn/	done	/dʌn/
play	/plei/	bud	/bʌd/	tear	/tiə/	does	/dʌz/
poor	/puə/	book	/buk/	take	/teik/	do	/du:/
/k/		/g/		/s/		/z/	
cat	/kat/	get	/get/	see	/si:/	zoo	/zu:/
queen	/kwi:n/	go	/gəu/	sun	/sʌn/	zeal	/zi:l/
cut	/kʌt/	game	/geim/	sea	/si:/	zero	/ziərəu/
kill	/kil/	gun	/gʌn/	sail	/seil/	zebra	/zi:brə/
/r/		/f/		/v/		/tʃ/	
red	/red/	fall	/fo:l/	van	/van/	chain	/tʃein/
row	/rəu/	fail	/feil/	voice	/vois/	chair	/tʃeə/
real	/riəl/	fell	/fel/	volume	/volju:m	reach	/ri:tʃ/
run	/rʌn/	fast	/fa:st/	vote	/vəut/	much	/mʌtʃ/
/dʒ/		/θ/		/ð/		/ʃ/	
jam	/dʒʌm/	thin	/θin/	this	/ðis/	shoe	/ʃu:/
joy	/dʒɔi/	think	/θiŋk/	clothes	/kləuðz/	shoot	/ʃu:t/
bridge	/bridʒ/	thief	/θi:f/	together	/təgeðə/	shine	/ʃain/
page	/peidʒ/	earth	/ə:θ/	with	/wið/	motion	/məʊʃən/
/ʒ/		/w/		/j/		/l/	
vision	/viʒən/	wet	/wet/	yes	/jes/	leg	/leg/
measure	/meʒə/	wood	/wud/	due	/dju:/	long	/lɒŋ/
explosion	/ikspləʊʒən/	wool	/wul/	tune	/tju:n/	latin	/latin/
division	/diviʒən/	woo	/wu:/	queue	/kju:/	late	/leit/
/ŋ/		/n/		/m/		/h/	
sing	/siŋ/	north	/no:θ/	man	/man/	hat	/hat/
ring	/riŋ/	near	/niə/	make	/meik/	hear	/hiə/
strong	/strɒŋ/	next	/nekst/	mark	/ma:k/	head	/hed/
long	/lɒŋ/	norm	/no:m/	mud	/mʌd/	home	/həʊm/

UNIT THREE 3

- **Grammar:**

Possibility/ Impossibility



- **1- Can/could**

The road can be blocked.
The road could be blocked.
The doctor can see you at 3 .15.
The doctor could see you at 3 .15.

- **Negation:**

The road cannot be blocked.
The road could not be blocked.
The doctor cannot see you at 3 .15.
The doctor could not see you at 3 .15.

- **2- May / might**

The road may be blocked.
The road might be blocked.
I may go to Berlin.
I might go to Berlin.

- **Negation**

The road may not be blocked.
The road might not be blocked.
I may not go to Berlin.
I might not go to Berlin.

- **Exercises:**

- **Q1/Answer the questions with a little or a few :-**

- 1- Do you have any money? Yes,
- 2- Do you have any envelopes? Yes,
- 3- Do you want sugar in your coffee? Yes,
- 4- Does your friend speak English? Yes,

- **Q2/Match the words in list A with these in list B that explain their meanings:**

List A	list B
Gabriel	- the Holy Book of the Islamic religion.
Day of Judgement	- the angel who brought down the Holy Quran.
The Holy Quran	- the day when God judges people.
Martyr	- A journey to Mekkah for religious reasons.
Pilgrimage	- A person who is killed because of his / her religious beliefs.

- **Q3/Complete these sentences using can/cannot /may/might:**

- 1- It.....snow in Baghdad.
- 2- Itrain in Baghdad.
- 3- Youleave early.
- 4- I.....read and write.
- 5- Shetravel to Basra.

- **Q4/Substitute the words underlined with others from the list:
(powerful, nearly ,though, total, bike)**

- 1- I spent almost a year in China.
- 2- Almighty player won the game
- 3- Although he was late, he bought a sandwich.
- 4- He is learning to ride a bicycle.
- 5- They were in complete agreement.

UNIT THREE 3

- **Reading Comprehension:**

Obeying the Prophet طاعة النبي

We, the Muslims, should love Allah (Glory be to Him) more than anyone else. If we claim this love, we must then, follow the guidance of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him), so that Allah (Glory be to Him) may love us and forgive our sins.

We must obey Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) and love him more than ourselves. There should be nothing in our lives dearest than Allah (Glory be to Him) and the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him).

In many verses in the Holy Quran, Allah (Glory be to Him) tells us that we have no right to disobey the decisions of Allah (Glory be to Him) and the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him). So we cannot neglect to obey the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him), because Allah (Glory be to Him) is telling us to do so.

When we love somebody, we follow him; and we do not hesitate to implement his wishes. For us, the Muslims, we must obey Allah (Glory be to Him) and His Messenger (Peace and blessings be upon him) more than anyone else.

We know that Allah (Glory be to Him) chose Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) for carrying the Message. This is why we direct our highest love and obedience towards him.

- **vocabulary: مفردات**

obeying	يطيع	wishes	رغبات
guidance	توجيهه	claim	يزعم
sins	الكبائر من الذنوب	forgive	يفغر
disobey	يعصي	neglect	يتجاهل
verses	آيات	implement	ينفذ
obedience	طاعة	hesitate	يتردد

- **Q1: Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Why cannot we neglect to obey the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him)?
- 2- Why must we follow the guidance of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him)?
- 3- What do we do when we love somebody?
- 4- Why should we direct our highest love and obedience towards the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him)?

- **Q2: Say whether the following statements are true or false. If the statement is false, give the correct version.**

- 1- The Muslims should love Allah (Glory be to Him) more than anyone else.
- 2- We must obey Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) and love him just like ourselves.
- 3- In many verses in the Holy Quran, Allah (Glory be to Him) tells us that we have all the right to disobey the decisions of the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him).
- 4- Allah (Glory be to Him) had chosen Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) for carrying the Message.

- **Q3: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

- 1- In many verses in the, Allah (Glory be to Him) tells us that we have no right to disobey the decisions of..... and.....
- 2- We cannot neglect to obey the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) because.....
- 3- When we love somebody, we.....him.
- 4- Allah (Glory be to Him) chose Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) for.....

UNIT THREE 3

للاطلاع فقط

- A/Punctuation الترفيم
- (!) An exclamation mark علامة التعجب

Example: How well you look!

- (,)A comma الفارزة

Example: However , you may be wrong.





UNIT FOUR 4

UNIT FOUR

((for writing))

للخط فقط

﴿ كَتَبَ رَبُّكُمْ عَلَىٰ نَفْسِهِ الرَّحْمَةَ ۚ أَنَّهُ مَن عَمِلَ مِنكُمْ سُوءًا
بِجَهْلَةٍ ثُمَّ تَابَ مِن بَعْدِهِ وَأَصْلَحَ فَأَنَّهُ غَفُورٌ رَّحِيمٌ ﴿٥٤﴾

الأنعام: ٥٤

“Your Lord hath inscribed for Himself (the rule of) mercy: verily, if any of you did evil in ignorance, and thereafter repented, and amend (his conduct), oh! He is Oft Forgiving, Most Merciful”.

قال النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

﴿لا تشدُّ الرحال إلا إلى ثلاث مساجد:

المسجد الحرام، ومسجدي هذا، والمسجد الأقصى﴾

The Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) said: “Do not set out on a journey except for three Mosques i.e. Al-Masjid-AI-Haram, the Mosque of Allah's Apostle, and the Mosque of Al-Aqsa”.



• **Dialogue:**

Invitation دعوة

Amir: Why don't you come around for a cup of tea next week?

Salem: Thanks. I'd love to.

Amir: What about wednesday?

Salem: I wish I could but I'm rather busy on Wednesday,

Amir: Which day would suit you?

Salem: Any day except Wednesday.

Amir: How about Friday?

Salem: Yes, Friday would be fine. What time shall I come?

Amir: About 6.30. Will that be all right?

Salem: Yes, of course. Thank you very much.

Amir: See you on Friday then.

Salem: O.K.

Spelling and Pronunciation

التهجي والتلفظ

- **Words with silent letters:-**

1- The letters (stle) are pronounced /sI/ at the end of the Words.

The (t) is silent.

whistle /wisI/ castle /ka:sI/

2- The letters (sten) are pronounced /sn/ at the end of the words .

The (t) is silent.

listen / lɪsn / fasten / fa:sn /

3- The letters (gn) are pronounced /n/ at the end of the words.

The (g) is silent.

sign / saɪn / foreign / forən /

4- The letters (-mb) and (mn) are pronounced /m/ at the end of the words,

climb / klaim / comb / koum /

hymn / him / Autumn / ɔ:təm /

5- The letters (kn) are pronounced /n/ at the beginning of the words.

know / nou / knife / naɪf /

• **Grammar:**

Obligation الإِجْبَار

1- Must

There must be no mistakes.
 Your family must come first.
 We must learn English.
 I must go now.



2- Should

You should pray five times a day.
 You should pay Zakat every year.
 The husband should respect his wife.
 The young should respect the elderly well.
 All Muslims should fast in Ramadan

3- Have to

I have to work hard.
 They have to pay us back.
 They do not have to pay us back.
 We do not have to be careless.

4- Ought to

I ought to know more.
 You ought to learn better.
 She ought to see a doctor.
 He ought to leave early.

Neither nor.....

It is used to join two negative ideas.

Neither Ahmed nor Waleed was at home.
 I neither smoke nor drink.
 It neither rains nor snows.
 She neither saw nor heard about the accident.

The present perfect tense:

Form: Subj+ have/has+ P.P.
 She has finished her homework.
 We have finished our homework.

UNIT FOUR 4

Exercises

- **Q1/ Write the correct form of the verbs (use the present perfect)**

- (1) Neither Ali nor Ahmed.....(have / arrive).
- (2) Neither Salwa nor her sister.....(have / come).
- (3) Neither Hasan nor Salim.....(have / pass).
- (4) Neither Zaid nor Eyad.....(have / travel).
- (5) Neither Noora nor Rafid.....(have / win).

- **Q2/ Substitute the words underlined with others from the list:- (fired, photos, work, sad, happy)**

- (1) His job is very easy.
- (2) I have many pictures of my friends.
- (3) I was very pleased with my exam results.
- (4) He was very upset with his exam results.
- (5) He was dismissed for refusing to work on Fridays

- **Q3/ Complete these sentences using should/must/have to/ ought to:-**

- 1- I.....hurry or I will be late.
- 2- We.....to tum off the lights when we leave.
- 3- You.....be careful with this knife.
- 4- He.....to get up early tomorrow.
- 5- She.....go to the doctor.

- **Q4/ Use (neithernor) to join these sentences:-**

- 1-Ahmed wasn't at the meeting. Ali wasn't at the meeting, too.
- 2-Suha doesn't go to the theatre. Layla doesn't go to the theatre,too.
- 3-Omar didn't write the homework. Salim didn't write the homework, too.

• Reading Comprehension

On God We Rely **نتوكل على الله**

Every action a human being does, or does not, and every breath a human being takes is subject to God's (Glory be to Him) will. Therefore, a Muslim must never say that he is definitely doing something tomorrow unless he says, if God's will (inshaa Allah).

This does not mean that the Muslim should be fatalistic, giving no thought to the future and making no plans for it. This means he may intend to do whatever he wants, always looking for God's (Glory be to Him) help, feeling that His will is in full control of everything. So when God's (Glory be to Him) will moves in a different direction, far from his plans he should not be sad. All matters belong to God (Glory be to Him) at the beginning and at the end.

What this means in practice is that every person should think and plan as he wishes, but he must always remember to rely on God's help and guidance.

Islam instills this method into the minds of its followers. Therefore, a Muslim does not show any arrogance when he succeeds, nor be depressed when he fails. In all situations, he remembers God (Glory be to Him), feeling stronger for relying on Him, expressing gratitude to Him for his success, accept whatever God's (Glory be to Him) will may decide.

• Vocabulary:

rely	يعتمد
fatalistic	قديري
instills	يفرس
depressed	مكتئب
action	فعل
guidance	توجيه
arrogance	تكبر
expressing gratitude	يعبر عن إمتنانه



UNIT FOUR 4

- **Q1: Answer the following questions:-**

- 1- What should a Muslim say after planning for tomorrow?
- 2- Why should not a Muslim be sad if God's (Glory be to Him) will moves far from his plans?
- 3- What should a Muslim remember when he thinks or plans for something?
- 4- Does a Muslim show any arrogance when he succeeds?

- **Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

- 1- Every action a human being does, or does not, is subject to.....
- 2 - Muslims should think and plan as they.....but they must always remember to.....on God's help and guidance.
- 3 -.....instills this method into the minds of its followers.
- 4- A Muslim does not show any.....when he succeeds, nor be..... when he fails.

- **Q3: Say whether the following statements are true or false. If the statement is false, give the correct version:-**

- 1- Every action a human being does, or does not, and every breath a human being takes is subject to God's will.
- 2- A Muslim must never say that he is definitely doing something tomorrow unless he says, if God's will (inshaa Allah).
- 3- The Muslim should be fatalistic.
- 4- A Muslim shows arrogance when he succeeds.



للاطلاع فقط

- **A1 Proverbs:- أمثال**

- 1- Prevention is better than cure. الوقاية خير من العلاج.
- 2- Try your friend before you trust him. جرّب صديقك قبل أن تمنحه الثقة.

- **B1 Punctuation:- تنقيط**

- **(-) A hyphen الخط بين جزئي كلمة مركبة**

Example: thirty- four
dining - room

- **(;) A semi-colon الشؤلة المنقوطة إحدى علامات الوقف**

Example: Suha wanted to go; I did not agree.





UNIT FIVE 5

UNIT FIVE

((for memorizing))

للحفظ

﴿ وَمَا يَنْطِقُ عَنِ الْهَوَىٰ ۚ (٣) إِنْ هُوَ إِلَّا وَحْيٌ يُوحَىٰ (٤) ﴾

النجم: ٣ - ٤

“Nor does he speak of (his own) desire. It is no less than revelation sent down to him.”

قال النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

﴿مَنْ حُسِنَ إِسْلَامُ الْمَرْءِ تَرَكَهُ مَا لَا يَعْنِيهِ﴾

The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) said:

“A sign of one’s excellence in his Islam is ignoring what does not concern him”.

UNIT FIVE 5

- **Dialogue:**

Letters رسائل

- Mr. Said:** Good morning. I want to buy some stamps. I have something to send to Syria. And I want to send some letters to Turkey. Can I post them here?
- Post office man:** Yes, you can. How many stamps would you like?
- Mr. Said:** I would like five stamps and two air letters, please.
- Post office man:** Here they are. Is the packet for Syria?
- Mr. Said:** Yes, it is.
- Post office man:** Air mail or ordinary mail ?
- Mr. Said:** Air mail, please.

stamps

طوابع

post

يرسل البريد

packet

علبة

air mail

بريد جوي

ordinary mail

بريد عادي



- **Spelling and Pronunciation:**

Words with silent letters



1. **"r" is not pronounced before a consonant:**

board, court, sword, beard

2. **silent /l/**

calm ,half, should, chalk, palm, talk

3. **silent /h/**

honest, hour, honour.

4. **silent /d/**

Wednesday, sandwich.

5. **silent /p/**

cupboard,

UNIT FIVE 5

- **Grammar:**

- **Purpose**

Purpose is usually expressed by the infinitive.

1. The infinitive alone

He went to England to learn English.

They went to Baquba to visit their relatives.

She sent her son to the shop to buy bread.

2. In order + infinitive

He left work early in order to go to the doctor.

They sent their son to school in order to learn.

He took off his shoes outside in order not to dirt the house.

3. So as + infinitive

He worked hard so as to pass the exam.

They stopped the car so as to ask for the way.

She learned typing so as to find a job.

- **Enough**

1. enough + noun

Is there enough salt in the soup?

We do not have enough money to buy a car.

There are not enough desks in the classroom.

2. adjective + enough

It is not warm enough to swim.

He is tall enough to reach the shelf.

Is your English good enough to talk?

Exercises

- **Q1/Complete the sentences. Use "enough" with one of these words: (big, salt, fruit, loud, old, time, tired)**

- 1- "Is there.....in the soup?"Yes, it's fine.
- 2- Can you hear the radio? Is it.....for you?
- 3- He can quit school if he wants. He's.....
- 4- Did you have.....to answer all the questions?
- 5- The house is not.....for a large family.
- 6- You don't eat..... You should eat a banana every day.
- 7- I am not.....to sleep.

- **Q2/Complete the sentences. Use one of these verbs for each sentence:- (live, learn, buy, see, pass)**

- 1- Why did you go there? I went there to.....him.
- 2- Why has she gone? She has gone to.....some fruit.
- 3- Why have you come? I have come to.....English.
- 4- Why should you eat? I should eat to.....
- 5- Why do you work hard? I work hard to.....the exam.

- **Q3/Substitute the words underlined with others from the list:- (fat, mistake, uncertainty, close, possibility)**

- 1- Why should I say sorry when it's not my fault?
- 2- He is very overweight.
- 3- There is some confusion about the answer.
- 4- Please, shut the window.
- 5- Is there any chance to win the match?

UNIT FIVE 5

- Reading Comprehension

The Olympic Games الألعاب الأولمبية



The Olympic Games are sports competitions among many nations of the world. They are held every four years in different countries. They attract a great deal of attention because of the large number of countries that take part. Amateur athletes from all over the world compete for their countries in a variety of events, including track and field athletes, swimming and gymnastics.

The Olympic Games started first in Greece. The games began as a one-day running competition, held on the plains of Olympia. Later, they were gradually extended to five days. But as the Greek civilization declined, the Olympics became corrupt. They were abolished in 393 A.D.

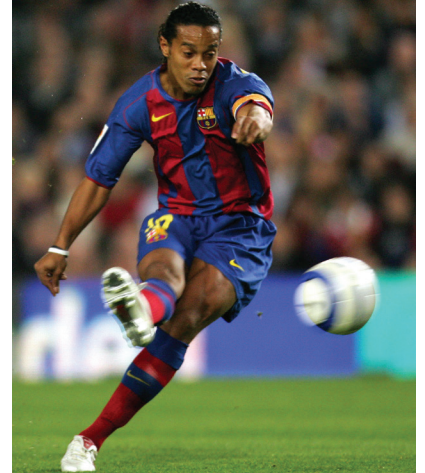
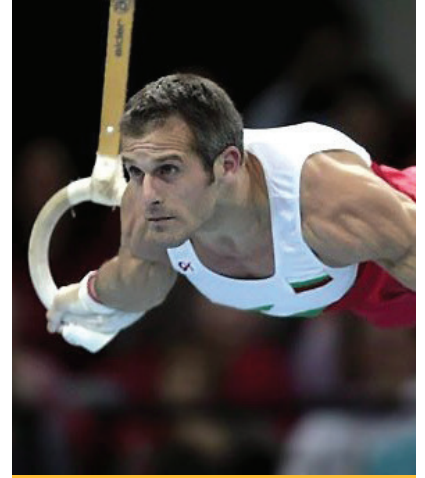
Interest in the Olympic Games came back in the nineteenth century. In 1896, an Olympic competition was organized in Athens. Since then the Olympic Games have been held every four years, with the exception of 1916, 1940, and 1944, when world wars stopped Olympic events.

Today the Olympics consist of a two-week Summer event and a ten-day Winter competition. The Summer games include track and field events, swimming, boxing, cycling, basketball, soccer, rowing, yachting, fencing, weight lifting and shooting. The Winter Olympics are always held in countries with snow covered mountains. Winter games include skiing, skating and ice hockey.

A lighted torch is a signal to start the Olympic Games. This torch is carried by a group of runners from Athens in Greece. The first winner of every competition is awarded a gold medal. The winner who comes second receives a silver medal, while a bronze medal goes to the winner in the third place.

• **Vocabulary: مفردات**

Olympic:	أولمبية
competitions:	منافسات
attract:	تجذب
take part:	يشارك
amateur:	هواة
compete:	يتنافسون
variety:	متنوعة
track and field:	ساحة وميدان
Greece:	اليونان
plains:	سهول
Olympia:	جبل أولمبيا
civilization:	حضارة
declined:	إضمحلت
corrupt:	سيئة
abolished:	ألغيت
soccer:	كرة قدم
yachting:	سباق الزوارق (اليخوت)
skating:	تزلج على الجليد
skiing:	تزلج
torch:	مشعل
Athens:	أثينا عاصمة اليونان
awarded:	يمنح جائزة



UNIT FIVE 5



- **Q1: Answer the following questions:**

- 1-What are the Olympic Games?
- 2- Where did the Olympic Games first start?
- 3- What do the Olympics today consist of?
- 4- What is the first winner of every competition awarded?
- 5- What is the lighted torch a signal to?

- **Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

- 1- The Olympic Games are held every.....years in different countries.
- 2- A.....athletes from all over the world compete for their countries in a variety of events.
- 3- The Olympic Games started first in.....
- 4- The Winter Olympics are always held in countries with
- 5- Winter games include.....and.....

- **Q3: Say whether the following statements are true or false. If the statement is false, give the correct version:**

- 1-The Olympic Games are sports competitions among many nations of the world. They are held every two years in different countries.
- 2- The Olympic Games started first in France.
- 3-As the Egyptian civilization declined, the Olympics became corrupt.
- 4-Today the Olympics consist of a two - week Summer event and a ten - day Winter competition.

للإطلاع فقط

- A/Proverbs:- أمثال

Generosity is courage. الكرم شجاعة

East or West home is best. ومهما يكن للمرء من مواطن فحنيه دوماً لأول موطن

- B/Punctuation الترقيم
- (:) A colon النقطتان علامة التفصيل

Example: Fill in the blanks with the following words:

- (') An apostrophe الفاصلة العليا

Example: I'm not coming.





UNIT SIX 6

UNIT SIX

(For writing)

للخط فقط

﴿ إِذَا جَاءَ نَصْرُ اللَّهِ وَالْفَتْحُ ۖ وَرَأَيْتَ النَّاسَ يَدْخُلُونَ فِي دِينِ اللَّهِ أَفْوَاجًا ۚ فَسَبِّحْ بِحَمْدِ رَبِّكَ وَاسْتَغْفِرْهُ إِنَّهُ كَانَ تَوَّابًا ۝ ﴾

النصر: ١ - ٣

“When comes the help of God, and victory, and you see men entering God's religion in throngs, then proclaim the praise of Your Lord, and seek His forgiveness; for He is Oft returning in Grace and Mercy”.

قال النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

﴿كل أمتي تدخل الجنة إلا من أبى وقالوا ومن يأبى يا رسول الله قال:

من أطاعني دخل الجنة ومن عصاني فقد أبى﴾

The Prophet Muhmmmed (Peace and blessings be upon him) said: “All of my Ummah will enter Paradise except those who refuse. “Those who were with him they said, “And who will refuse?” (He said: “Whoever obeys me will enter Paradise, and whoever disobeys me will have refused. “ant tone”.

UNIT SIX 6

- **Dialogue:**

Three days in Cairo ثلاثة أيام في القاهرة



Mrs. Aamina:

How long have you been here?

Mrs. Asmaa:

We've been here since Sunday.

Mrs. Aamina:

And what have you seen since Sunday?

Mrs. Asmaa:

We've been very busy but we haven't seen very many things. Cairo is very big! We've seen some sights and we've shopped in Al- Jeeza Street.

Mrs. Aamina:

Have the girls bought anything?

Mrs. Asmaa:

Yes, they have bought some lovely things.

Mrs. Aamina:

And you. Have you bought anything?

Mrs. Asmaa:

I've seen a few nice things but I haven't bought anything yet.

Mrs. Aamina:

I'm going to Al- Jeeza Street on Friday.
Come with me. I know the good shops..

sights: مشاهد، مناظر

- **Spelling Rules**

Doubling the consonant

1. Words of one syllable having one vowel and ending in one consonant double the consonant when you add a suffix begins with a vowel.

hit+ ing =hitting
 knit+ ed =knitted
 run+ er= runner

- **But:**

keep + ing = keeping
 help + ed = helped
 love + er = lover

2. Two or three syllable words ending in one consonant following one vowel double the final consonant when the stress falls on the last syllable.

recur + ing = recurring
 deter + ing = deterring
 begin + er = beginner

- **but:**

murmur + ed = murmured
 answer + er = answerer
 orbit + ing = orbiting

3. Words ending in (l) following a single vowel or two vowels double the (l):

signal + ing = signalling
 model + ing = modelling
 distil + er = distiller

UNIT SIX 6

- **Grammar**

Cause and effect

Since, as, because are used to connect clauses

Effect (E): we camped there.

Cause (C): It was too dark to go on.

1- Since
As
Because

▶ it was too dark to go on, we camped there.

2- You may give me a hand

▶ as ▶ you are here.

since
because

3- Since
As
Because

▶ we want to sell the house, we are doing it up.

- **Thus, therefore, consequently / do not connect clauses.**
They introduce complete sentences.

It is too dark to go on; thus, we camped there.

It is too dark to go on; therefore, we camped there.

It is too dark to go on; consequently, we camped there.

You are here ; thus, you may give me a hand.

You are here ; therefore, you may give me a hand

You are here; consequently, you may give me a hand.

Exercises

- **Q 1/Use as, since or because to describe the following situations:-**

- 1- I felt cold. I put on my coat.
- 2- The match was postponed. It rained all day.
- 3- He worked hard.He passed the exam
- 4- I slept early. I felt very tired.
- 5- We won the match. We scored more goals.

- **Q2/Match the words in list A with those in list B that explain their meaning:-**

List A	List B
Ramadan	- whatever the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) said, did or approved.
Lunar	- the ninth month of the Islamic calendar.
Solar	- concerning the moon.
Fasting	- eat no food for a period of time.
The Sunnah	- concerning the sun.

- **Q3/Substitute the words underlined with others from the list:• (parts, sick, take part, pity, gentleness)**

- (1) He is very ill.
- (2) This book has two sections.
- (3) You should participate in the classroom activities.
- (4) We thank you for your kindness.
- (5) He has no mercy.



UNIT SIX 6

• Reading Comprehension:

The Sunnah **السنة**

Sunnah means the way of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him). It includes everything he said, did, and approved. We know the Sunnah from the traditions called "Hadiths" that have been handed down from the Companions of the Prophet.

Islamic Law has been taken from the Quran and Sunnah. The Sunnah in this sense both explains the Quran, and also gives additional rules and guidance.

Sunnah sometimes means a legitimate thing, in contrast to (bidah), which is a rejected innovation in religion. To say that an act of worship is Sunnah would mean that the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) did it that way, not that it had later been invented by others. Many Muslims today do things because they have seen their ancestors doing them. We cannot follow anything just because our ancestors did it. We need to base our actions on what we have in the Quran and the Sunnah, because the best and true guidance comes from the Quran and the Sunnah. The way of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) is the way that should be followed by Muslims.

To conclude, we should take the time to study the seerah (biography) of the Messenger of Allah (Peace and blessings be upon him) so we can see how he lived his life, and the effort he put into spreading the true religion of Islam. We should also take time to study Hadith as well. The Sunnah is an important part of Islam, we must obey Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) in order to obey his commands, we need to know what he said.

• Vocabulary: مفردات

sense:	معنى	rejected:	مرفوض
ancestors:	أجداد	biography:	سيرة
spreading:	ينشر	in contrast to:	بالمقارنة مع
innovation:	ابتداع	conclude:	يختم
Legitimate:	شرعي	comands:	أوامر
effort:	جهد	invented:	إستحدث، لفق

• **Q1: Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What does the Sunnah mean?
- 2- How can we know the Sunnah?
- 3- Where has the Islamic Law been taken from?
- 4- Why should we study the Hadith?

• **Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

- 1- The Sunnah means the of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him). It includes everything he ,..... and
- 2- The Sunnah both....., and also.....
- 3- Bidah is a rejectedin religion.
- 4- The Sunnah is anpart of Islam.

• **Q3: Say whether the following statements are true or false.If the statement is false, give the correct version:-**

- 1- The Sunnah means the biography of the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him).
- 2- We know the Sunnah from the Quran.
- 3- Islamic Law has been taken only from the Quran.
- 4- In order to obey the Prophet's Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) commands, we need to know what he said.



UNIT SIX 6

للاطلاع فقط

- **A/Do you know?**

- 1- Cairo, the capital of Egypt, is the largest city in Africa.
- 2- Sudan is the largest state in Africa.

- **B/Classifications: تصنيف**

- **Write one name for each of the following groups:**

- 1- Mercury, Mars, Venus. كواكب
- 2- Date, grape, peach, apple. فواكه
- 3- Islam, Christianity, Judaism. أديان
- 4- Golf, polo, rugby, football. رياضة
- 5- Arabic, Kurdish, English. لغات
- 6- By, in, on, at. حروف جر
- 7- 10, 8, 100, 12 أرقام





UNIT SEVEN 7

UNIT SEVEN

(For memorizing)

للحفظ

﴿ قُلْ لَنْ يُصِيبَنَا إِلَّا مَا كَتَبَ اللَّهُ لَنَا هُوَ مَوْلَانَا ﴾

التوبة: ٥١

“Say: Nothing will happen to us except what God has decreed for us: He is our Patron”.

قال النبي (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

﴿ما أذن الله لشئ ما أذن لنبي حسن الصوت يتغنى بالقرآن يجهر به﴾

The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) said:“Allah does not listen to a Prophet as He listens to a Prophet who recites the Quran in a pleasant tone”.

- Dialogue

Reservation حجز



Reception:

Good afternoon, sir.

Mr. Ali:

Good afternoon. Is this Westminster Hotel?

Reception:

Yes, this is Westminster Hotel.

Mr. Ali:

Good. I'm Mr. Ali. We've got a reservation.

Reception:

Just a minute, please. Yes, you've got a reservation.
It's for five people. It's for three weeks.
Three single rooms and one double. Am I right?

Mr. Ali:

Yes, you're right. Where are the rooms?

Reception:

On the second floor.

reservation:

حجز

single room:

غرفة لشخص واحد

double:

مزدوجة

Spelling Rules قواعد إملائية

- **Omission of a final "e":**

1- Words ending in "e" following a consonant drop the "e" before a suffix beginning with a vowel:

believe + er = believer
love + ing = loving
move + able = movable

2- A final "e" is kept before a suffix beginning with a consonant:

engage, engagement
fortunate, fortunately
hope, hopeful
immediate, immediately
sincere, sincerely

3- Words ending in "ee" do not drop an "e" before a suffix:

agree + ed = agreed
agree + ing = agreeing
agree + ment = agreement
foresee + ing = foreseeing
foresee + able = foreseeable



Grammar

- **Contrast: But,yet, and however are used to express contrast.**

He is trying hard. He still makes mistakes.

He is trying hard, but he still makes mistakes.

He is trying hard, yet, he still makes mistakes.

He is trying hard; however, he still makes mistakes.

They didn't train hard; They won the race.

They didn't train hard; but they won the race.

They didn't train hard; yet, they won the race.

They didn't train hard; however, they won the race.

- **Somebody, anything,nowhere, etc.**

1- People (- body or one)

There is somebody / someone at the door.

Is there anybody / anyone at the door?

There isn't anybody / anyone at the door.

There is nobody / no one at the door.

2- Things (-thing)

The headmaster said something, but we didn't understand him.

Are you doing anything this afternoon?

"What did you say?" "Nothing."

3- Places (-where)

Her family lives somewhere in Kirkuk.

Will you go anywhere this Summer?

I am not going anywhere.

There is nowhere to go.

Exercises

- **Q1/ Write somebody or something or somewhere:**

- 1- She said.....
- 2- I lost.....this afternoon.
- 3- They have gone.....
- 4- I am going to call.....

- **Q2/Write somebody / anything/ nowhere, etc:**

- 1- It's dark. I can't see.....
- 2- Ahmed lives.....near Kut.
- 3- Do you know.....about computers?
- 4- Did.....see the accident? No,.....
- 5- Have you ever met.....famous?

- **Q3/Combine these contrast sentences:**

- 1- The weather was bad. The children enjoyed themselves.
- 2- The coat is expensive . I'll buy it.
- 3- He didn't drive fast. He had a car accident.
- 4- The doctor gave good advice. I never followed it.
- 5- The road is unsafe. He drives fast.



- **Reading Comprehension**

The Prophet of God

1- In Makka (Part 1)

Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him), son of Abdullah, son of Abdul Muttalib, was born in Makka fifty-three years before the Hijrah. His father died before he was born, and he was protected first by his grandfather, Abdul Muttalib, and after his grandfather's death, by his uncle Abu Talib.

As a young boy, he travelled with his uncle in the trading caravans to Syria, and some years afterwards he made the same journey in the service of a wealthy widow named Khadijah. The task was a commercial success, meanwhile Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) had acquired a reputation for honesty and wisdom, later, Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) and Khadijah got married; she was fifteen years older than he was. Throughout the twenty-six years of their lives together he remained faithful to her; and after her death, he always mentioned her with the greatest love.

The community in which Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) grew up was pagan, different groups having their own gods represented by stones.

Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) was in the habit of spending periods of prayers and meditation in a cave, at mountain Hira. He was there one night in the month of Ramadan, when the first revelation came to him at the age forty. He received his first Divine communication through the Angel Gabriel. Greatly terrified, he returned to his wife Khadijah, who comforted him, and assured him that he had indeed received a message from God.

UNIT SEVEN 7

trading caravans:	قوافل تجارية	task	مهمة
acquired:	اكتسب	pagan:	وثني
mentioned	يذكرها	wealthy	ثرية
represented by	متمثلة بـ	communiru	المجتمع
divine:	الهي	converts (n.):	معتنقو عقيدة جديدة
widow:	أرملة	commercial success:	نجاح تجاري
reputation:	سمعة	meditation:	تأمل
preached:	وعظ		

• **Q1: Answer the following questions:**

- 1- Where was Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) born? And when?
- 2- How was the community in which Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) grew up?
- 3- How old was Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) when the first revelation came to him?
- 4- What was Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) doing at Hiraa cave?

• **Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

- 1- Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him), son of....., son of, was born in Makka.
- 2- As a young boy, he travelled with his uncle in the trading caravans to
- 3- The community in which Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) grew up was....., different groups having their own gods represented by.....

للإطلاع فقط

- A/proverb: مثل

The fear of God is the beginning of wisdom .

رأس الحكمة مخافة الله

- B/Noction: نداء/ أذان

Come to prayer. حي على الصلاة



A decorative banner with a dark blue background and a brown border. The banner is centered and contains the text "UNIT EIGHT 8" in white, bold, sans-serif capital letters. Below the text is a small white heart symbol. The banner is surrounded by intricate blue scrollwork and flourishes. The background of the entire page consists of a sunburst pattern of light blue and white rays radiating from the center.

UNIT EIGHT 8

UNIT EIGHT

(For writing)

للخط فقط

﴿ زَيْنَ لِلنَّاسِ حُبُّ الشَّهَوَاتِ مِنَ النِّسَاءِ وَالْبَنِينَ وَالْقَنَاطِيرِ الْمُقَنْطَرَةِ
 مِنَ الذَّهَبِ وَالْفِضَّةِ وَالْخَيْلِ الْمُسَوَّمَةِ وَالْأَنْعَامِ وَالْحَرْثِ ذَلِكَ
 مَتَاعُ الْحَيَاةِ الدُّنْيَا وَاللَّهُ عِنْدَهُ حَسَنُ الْمَعَابِ ﴾ (١٤)

آل عمران: ١٤

“Beautified for people is the love of that which they desire - of women and sons, heaped-up sums of gold and silver, fine branded horses, cattle and tilled land. That is the enjoyment of worldly life, but Allah has with Him the best return”.

قال النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

ثلاث من كنّ فيه وجد حلاوة الإيمان: (أن يكون الله ورسوله أحبّ

إليه مما سواهما، أن يحب المرء لا يحبه إلاّ الله،

وأن يكره أن يعود إلى الكفر كما يكره أن يقذف في النار)

The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) said:

“Whoever possesses three qualities will taste the sweetness of Eemaan (faith): that Allah and His Messenger are dearer to him than anything else, to love a person only for Allah’s sake, and to hate to revert to disbelief, after Allah had saved him from it, as he would hate to be thrown into the fire”.

UNIT EIGHT 8

• Dialogue :Between a Doctor and a Patient

Mona: Assalamu Aleikum.

Doctor: Wa Aleikum Assalam, Mrs. Mona. Have a seat, please. How are you feeling now?

Mona: Oh, very well, thank you doctor. Apart from feeling a little sick occasionally, I feel fine.

Doctor: Let's see. Have I sent you for a blood test?

Mona: Oh , yes, doctor. It was last week. They told me that they'd send you the result.

Doctor: Oh, yes, here it is. Hmm. It looks fairly certain you have inflammation in the appendix.

Mona: Are you sure, doctor?

Doctor: Quite sure. At least that's what the result says.

Mona: Do you think I ought to stop working?

Doctor: You can carry on, but if you get any stomach pain, you'll have to come and see me at once

Mona: Yes, I'll do that doctor. Thank you, doctor, Assalamu Aleikum.

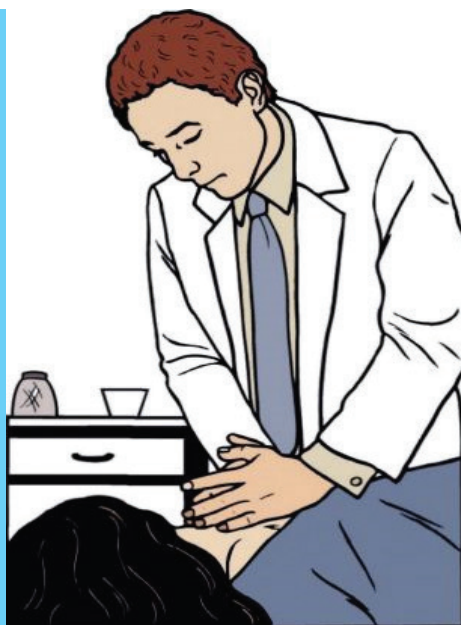
Doctor: Wa Aleikum Assalam.

occasionally: في بعض الأحيان

inflammation: إلتهاب

the appendix: الزائدة الدودية

stomach pain: ألم معدة



- **Spelling Rules**
- **Regular plural forms**

1 - When the word ends in (s, z, eh, sh, x,), add (es).

box	boxes
wish	wishes
church	churches

2- When the word ends in (o) preceded by a consonant, add (es).

tomato	tomatoes
--------	----------

3- When the word ends in (f) or (fe), change the (f) or (fe) into (v) and add (es).

wife	wives
leaf	leaves
self	selves

4- When the word ends in (y) preceded by a consonant, change the (y) into (i) and add (es).

party	parties
library	libraries

5- In all other cases, add (s) only.

friend	friends
ball	balls
book	books



UNIT EIGHT 8

- **Grammar: Similarity & Difference** التشابه والإختلاف
- **Similarities**

A) Complete sameness the same as

- (1) My book is the same as yours.
- (2) Our car's colour is the same as his.
- (1) My book and yours are alike.
- (2) Ali and Ahmed's cars are alike.

B) Similarity in many respects

-Like

- (1) My car is like yours.
- (2) Omer looks like his father.

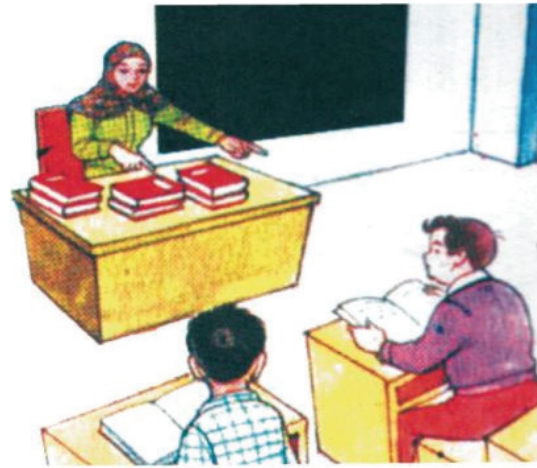
C) Similarity in one respect

A- The same + noun

- My car and yours are the same.
- Ali and Ahmed are the same age.

B- The same noun as

- My book has the same information as yours.
- Ahmed is the same age as Ali.



- Differences

(1) Differ(s) from

- She differs from her sister in many ways.
- Your personality differs from mine.

(2) Different from

- She is different from her sister in many ways.
- Your personality is different from mine.

Exercises

- **Q1/ Tell about the general sameness or difference of the following things which you and your friend have.**

- 1- notebooks.
- 2- chair.
- 3- garden.
- 4- pencils.
- 5- bag.

- **Q2/ Change the words underlined with those in the list (luck, mark, sorrow, view, gestures, educates)**

- 1 - We informed them with regret of our decision.
- 2- Could I see your book for a second?
- 3- Through signs, she talks with others.
- 4- You have a good chance to pass the exam.
- 5- He teaches his children.

- **Q3/ Fill in the blanks with either differ from / different from/ the same as / alike / like / the same/ the same.....as.**

- 1 -The colour of her eyes.....mine.
- 2- The colour of her eyes is.....mine.
- 3- My car is.....yours.
- 4- My voiceyours.
- 5- Your aim and mine are.....
- 6- I have.....aim.....you.
- 7- My sister is.....my mother.

- **Reading Comprehension**

The Prophet of God

1- In Makka (Part 2):

For the first three years of his mission, the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) preached to his family and his close friends. The first of all his converts were his wife Khadijah, the second was his first cousin Ali, whom he had adopted, and his servant Zayd. His old friend Abu Bakr was also among those early converts.

At the end of the third year the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) began to preach in public, he began to speak against Quraysh gods, so that they became actively hostile, they did all they could to scorn his teaching, and depress his followers.

Many of the Prophet's (Peace and blessings be upon him) followers had to immigrate to Abyssinia as the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) advised.

In the tenth year of his mission, his faithful wife Khadijah died and, later, his uncle Abu Talib. The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) now lost the wife who encouraged him and the uncle who defended him. During the pilgrimage, the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) succeeded in converting six men from Yathrib, a town to the north of Mekka. The next pilgrimage brought twelve, the third 73 men, and two women. They all agreed to defend him as they would their wives and children. During the period, the unbelievers in Makka began to treat the Muslims more severely than before. As a result, the Prophet's followers began to migrate to Yathrib where they found support and shelter. Later Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) set out for Yathrib. The migration, the Hijrah, took place in 622, and from that year the Muslims' Calendar is dated. From that date Yathrib was called Al- Medina Al-Munawara.

UNIT EIGHT 8

breached	وعظ	converts (n.)	معتنقو عقيدة جديدة
hostile	عدائي	Abyssinia	الحبشة
severely	بقساوة	shelter	ملجأ
calender	تقويم	advised	نصح
encouraged	شجعته	defended	دافع عنه
immigrate	يهاجر	migration	هجرة
scorn	يحتقر	ctruggle	نزاع، كفاح



UNIT EIGHT 8

- **Q1: Answer the following questions:**

- 1- How was the first of all the prophet's converts?
- 2- When did his faithful wife Khadijah die?
- 3- How did the unbelievers in makka begin to treat the Muslims?

- **Q2: Say whether the following statements are true or false. If the statement is false, give the correct version:**

- 1- At the end of the third year, the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) began to preach in public.
- 2- Many of the Prophet's (Peace and blessings be upon him) followers immigrated to Abyssinia and from that year the Muslims' calendar was dated.
- 3- Yathrib is a town to the south of Makka.

- **Q3: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

- 1- many of the Prophet's (Peace and blessings be upon him)had to immigrate to as the prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) advised.
- 2- the next pilgrimage brought,..... men andwomen.
- 3- The migration, the Hijrah, took place in, and from that year the Muslims' calendar is dated. From that date.....was called Al- Medina Al-Munawara.



للاطلاع فقط

- **A/ Abbreviations:** مختصرات

Don't	Can't	Hasn't	Doesn't
Didn't	Shouldn't	Wouldn't	Aren't
Isn't	Wasn't	Couldn't	Weren't
Haven't	Shan't	Hadn't	Mustn't
I'll	She'll	He'll	We'll
They'll	You'll	I'm	He's- it's
She's	You're	We're	They're
I'd	He'd	She'd	We'd
They'd	You'd	Let's	I've
You've	They've	We've	O'clock





UNIT NINE 9

UNIT NINE

(For memorizing)

للحفظ

﴿أَقْرَأْ بِاسْمِ رَبِّكَ الَّذِي خَلَقَ ﴿١﴾ خَلَقَ الْإِنْسَانَ مِنْ عَلَقٍ ﴿٢﴾﴾

العلق: ١ - ٢

“Read in the Name of your Lord who has created everything, who has created man from a clot of blood”.

قال النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

(الآيتان من آخر سورة البقرة من قرأهما في ليلة كفتاه).

The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) said: “If somebody recited the last two Verses of Surat Al-Baqara at night, that will be sufficient for him”.

UNIT NINE 9

- **Dialogue:**

Arriving at Baghdad

الوصول الى بغداد

- Stewardess:** Ladies and gentlemen, we will shortly be landing at Baghdad International Airport. Please ensure that your seat belts are fastened. Thank you.
- Ahmed:** (gently touching the man next to him on the arms) .
Excuse me young man.
- Komoto:** Yes, Oh! .. I beg your pardon?
- Ahmed:** We're coming into Baghdad. I thought I'd better wake you up.
- Komoto:** (still half sleeping) Oh, yes, thank you, Baghdad al-ready?
- Ahmed:** Is this your first visit?
- Komoto:** Yes, I come from Japan. I'm a student at Tokyo University.
- Ahmed:** What brings you to Baghdad?
- Komoto:** I have a scholarship for Arabic studies in Baghdad University.
- Ahmed:** So you're looking forward to the visit.
- Komoto:** Oh, Yes. Very much. It's a great chance for me.

stewardess:	مضيفة	ladies and gentlemen:	سيداتى سادتى
landing:	هبوط	ensure:	تأكدوا
seat belts:	أحزمة المقاعد	fastened:	مربوطة
gently:	بلطف	scholarship:	زمالة دراسية
looking forward to:	تتطلع إلى	university:	جامعة

Spelling Rules



- **Hyphens**
- **Compound words are formed by linking two or more words to make one unit. They are written either:**
 - 1- As one word: teacup
 - 2- As two or more words: post office
 - 3- With a hyphen: tooth- brush
- **Compound words are written without hyphen when the compounds are formed of one-syllable words. But it is used:**
 - 1- When pronunciation or meaning might be unclear without them: recover (cover again)
 - 2- With adjective phrases dealing with age, size, weight and duration of time:

a five - year old child
 a six - foot wall
 a five - minute break
 a ten - ton vehicle



- **Grammar:**

Direct and Indirect Speech

الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر

Direct speech means that we use the exact words of the speaker, e.g.:

- **The student said, 'I am learning English'.**

Indirect speech means that we use a different structure to give the same meaning.

- **The student said that he was learning English.**

Direct speech: She said, "I am a student."

Indirect speech: She said that she was a student.

- **There is a change in the tense of the sentence and a change in the pronoun.**

Simple present

simple past

Direct: I am a teacher. -----▶ Indirect: He said that he was a teacher.

Direct: I come early. -----▶ Indirect: He said that he came early.

- **Future**

will

would

Direct: I shall be a teacher. -----▶ Indirect: He said that he would be a teacher.

Exercises

- **Q1/The following sentences are in the direct speech form. Give their indirect forms:**

- 1- Ali said, "I go to Basra every weekend".
- 2- Ahmed said, "I will be an engineer next year".
- 3- Salwa said, "I read a book every week".
- 4- Saif said, "I want to visit you".
- 5- The teacher said, "You will have an exam soon".

- **Q2/The words in the first list are nouns and those in the second list are adjectives. Use an adjective and a noun to complete each sentence:**

List A

Air
clouds
job
language
water

List B

dark
dangerous
foreign
fresh
hot

- 1-Do you speak any.....?
- 2-Look at those.....It's going to rain.
- 3- You need.....to make tea.
- 4- Open the window, please. We need some.....
- 5- Fire fighting is a.....

- **Q3/Substitute the words underlined with others from the list: (full of, often, baby, vowed, encounter)**

- (1) We went out frequently.
- (2) The infant lay quiet in his cot.
- (3)The car seemed loaded with people.
- (4) I promised my father to work hard.
- (5) She never seemed able to face reality.

UNIT NINE 9

- **Reading Comprehension:**

The Prophet of God



1- In Al- Medina

In Al- Medina, the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) was able to settle the disputes of the people there and establish peace. Those who migrated to Medina were called the migrants, and the people of Medina who welcomed the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) and his followers came to be known as the supporters. Both the migrants and the supporters were united by Islam and they lived together as brothers.

In the second year of Hijrah, a battle took place at Badr between the Muslims and the Makkan unbelievers. Although the Muslims were fewer in number, they won the battle. This victory is one of the most important events in the history of Islam.

After that, the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) fought two more

UNIT NINE 9

battles against the unbelievers in Makka. In 6 A.H. the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) decided to go on pilgrimage to Mecca.

The unbelievers in Makka would not allow this; the Muslims and the unbelievers met in Al Hudaibiya and declared a truce, which gave them peace for ten years. This truce gave the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) more time to convert more and more people to Islam. He also made strong alliances all over Arabia.

One day, however, the Makkans took part in a battle between a tribe in their alliance and another in Muhammad's. The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) declared that the truce had been broken and led an army against Makka. By this time, the leading men in Makka were mainly on his side and Makka surrendered without a battle. The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) destroyed all the idols in Kaba.

In 9 A.H. deputies from different tribes in Arabia came to declare their loyalty to the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) and to the new religion. That year, therefore, was called the year of Deputations.

Towards the end of the tenth year after Hijrah, the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) made his last pilgrimage to Makka. When he returned to Medina, he fell dangerously ill and died there in 11 A.H.

The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) was a great religious, social, and political leader. He never claimed to be divine and led a very simple life. His personality was so strong that it was not difficult for him to win over even his enemies. He had a forgiving spirit and he taught the Muslims to love and help each other and to live in peace. He treated people kindly and gave rules, which still organize our daily life. Islam unified the Arabs in one strong state. Within a century of the Prophet's (Peace and blessings be upon him) death, the cry of (Allah is the Greatest) was heard from Spain to China.

• Vocabulary:	مفردات		
Establish:	يؤسس	Disputes:	نزاعات
Truce:	هدنة	Declared:	أعلن
Surrendered:	استسلم	Alliances:	أحلاف
Loyalty:	ولاء	Idols:	أصنام
Forgiving spirit:	روح سمحة	Deputations:	وفود

UNIT NINE 9

- **Q1: Answer the following questions**

- 1 - What do we call those who migrated to Medina?
- 2- How did the migrants and the supporters become by Islam?
- 3- What happened in the second year of Hijrah?
- 4- Why was the year 9 A .H. called the year of Deputations?
- 5- What did Islam do to the Arabs?

- **Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

- 1- The people of Medina who welcomed the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) and his followers came to be known as the.....
- 2- In 6 A.H. the Muslims and the unbelievers met in.....and declared a....., which gave them peace for ten years.
- 3- The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) destroyed all..... in Ka'ba.
- 4- Towards the end of the tenth year after Hijrah, the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) made..... to Makka.
- 5- Within a century of the Prophet's (Peace and blessings be upon him) death the cry of (Allah is the Greatest) was heard from..... to.....

- **Q3: Say whether the following statements are true or false. If the statement is false, give the correct version:**

- 1- Although the Muslims were large in the number, they lost the battle of Badr.
- 2- The truce of al Hudaibiya gave the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) more time to.....more people to Islam.
- 3- The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) was a great religious, social, and political leader.
- 4- Within a century of the Prophet's (Peace and blessings be upon him), death ,the cry of (Allah is the Greatest) was heard in Arabia.

للاطلاع فقط

• **A- Words with two different meanings** كلمات ذات معنيين مختلفين

1. Before (prep)	قبل	We arrived before noon.
(prep)	أمام القاضي	The thief stood before the judge.
2. draw (v.)	يرسم	I can draw well.
(v.)	يسحب عربة	A horse is drawing the cart.
3. far (adv.)	بعيد	We sit far from the river.
(Adv.)	أرخص بكثير	This watch is far cheaper.





UNIT TEN 10

UNIT TEN

(For writing)

للخط فقط

﴿ وَقَالَ الرَّسُولُ يَا رَبِّ إِنَّ قَوْمِي اتَّخَذُوا هَذَا الْقُرْآنَ مَهْجُورًا ﴾ (٣٠)

الفرقان: ٣٠

“And the Messenger will say: "O My Lord! Verily, my people deserted this Quran".

قال النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

﴿ لا حسد إلا في اثنتين، رجل آتاه الله القرآن فهو يتلوه آناء الليل وأطراف النهار، ورجل آتاه الله مالاً فهو ينفق منه آناء الليل وأطراف النهار ﴾

The Prophet Muhammed (Peace and blessings be upon him) said: “Not to wish to be the like except of two men. A man whom Allah has given the knowledge of the Book and he recites it during the hours of the night and the day a man whom Allah has given wealth, and he spends it in charity during the night and the hours of the day”.

UNIT TEN 10

- Dialogue:

Buying a Gift شراء هدية



- Ahmed:** Going into town for lunch?
Mustafa: Yes, I'm just waiting for Hisham.
Ahmed: Why don't we all go together?
Mustafa: That's a good idea.



(Hisham joins them)

- Mustafa:** You both can give me some advice. I need to buy a gift for my brother. What do you think I should choose?
Hisham: I suggest you buy a camera for your brother.
Mustafa: That's a good idea.

(Later. They are outside a huge department store)

- Mustafa:** Shall we go into this store? They seem they have got everything.
Ahmed: But couldn't we eat first?
Mustafa: O.K. Fine. Why not?

Spelling Rules



- **Words Ending:**

1- **ance** -----▶ **ant**

- **Nouns that end in ance have their adjectives end in ant**

distance -----▶ distant
 importance -----▶ important
 ignorance -----▶ ignorant
 elegance -----▶ elegant

2- **ence** -----▶ **ent**

- **Nouns that end in ence have their adjectives end in ent**

silence -----▶ silent
 difference -----▶ different
 evidence -----▶ evident
 violence -----▶ violent

Grammar

- **Adjectives:**
- **Adjectives are words that are used to describe nouns.**

It is a nice day today.
They live in a big house.
I feel tired.

- **The comparative form of adjectives is- er or more...**

old-----▶ older
big-----▶ bigger
Interesting-----▶ more interesting
wonderful-----▶ more wonderful

- **We use “than” with comparatives.**

Athens is older than Rome.
Travelling by train is cheaper than by plane.
You should be more polite than others.

- **Irregular comparative forms:**

good-----▶ better
bad-----▶ worse

Do you feel better today?
Which is worse a headache or toothache?

- **The superlative form of adjectives is: - est or most...**

big - bigger - biggest
old-older - oldest

interesting- more- interesting- most- interesting .
This mosque is the oldest building in the town.
What is the longest river in the world?
Who is the tallest man in the world?
What is the most important thing in your life?

Exercises



• **Q1/Write the comparative:**

- 1- old.....
- 2- young.....
- 3- cheap.....
- 4- big
- 5- good.....

• **Q2/Complete the sentences.Use “than”:**

- 1- He isn't very strong. You are.....
- 2- She isn't very young. You are.....
- 3- I am not a very good cook. You are.....
- 4- I can't run very fast. You are.....
- 5- They did not get up very early. You.....

• **Q3/Write sentences with a superlative. Choose from the list:**

- | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------------|------------------|
| 1- Jupiter | large | planet | the solar system |
| 2- The Nile | long | river | Africa |
| 3- Everest | high | mountain | the world |
| 4- Al- Anbar | large | governorate | Iraq |

• **Q4/Substitute the words underlined with others from the list:
(shout, content, trip, understand, highest point)**

- 1- We are satisfied in this city.
- 2- She was ready to cry for help.
- 3- He filled his glass to the top.
- 4- I went on a tour during my holiday.
- 5- Do you realize how difficult the situation is?

- **Reading Comprehension**

The Rightly- Guided Caliphs

الخلفاء الراشدون

The Caliphs who truly followed the Prophet's example are called 'The Rightly-Guided Caliphs' They are the first four Caliphs: Abu Bakr, Omar, Uthman, and Ali. All the four were among the earliest and closest Companions of the Prophet (Peace and blessings be on him). They lived simple and righteous lives and strove hard for the religion of God. Their justice was impartial; their treatment of others was kind and merciful.

The First Caliph, Abu Bakr

Abu Bakr was the first Caliph of the Ummah; he is Abdullah ibn Uthman ibn Aamir ibn Amr from a branch of the Quraysh tribe. His father, Uthman, was known as Abu Quhafa. His mother, Salma, was also known as Umm Al-Khayr.

From his early years, Abu Bakr was known for his good and straight nature. He was honest and truthful and came from a noble family. These things won him respect among the people. His goodness also won him the friendship of young Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him). The two became friends in early boyhood.

When he grew up, Abu Bakr became a rich merchant, but he remained very kind-hearted. When he saw someone in trouble, he did his best to help him. If his money could remove suffering, he did not care how much he had to spend. He was so honest in his dealings that people kept their money with him. Above all, Abu Bakr had a sincere heart and a strong will. Nothing could stop him from doing what he thought was the right thing to do.

When Allah (Glory be to Him) commanded the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) to move to Madinah. Abu Bakr made all the arrangements for the historic journey. For three days, he and the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) lay hidden in the cave of Thawr. Abu Bakr's slave supplied

them with fresh milk for food. And his son Abdullah brought news about what the Makkans were doing.

Of all the Companions, Abu Bakr had the honour of being with the Prophet during the most critical days of his life. Abu Bakr knew what this honour meant, and he did full justice to the trust put in him.

After the Prophet's death, Abu Bakr was chosen as the Caliph. He served for only two years, three months, and ten days before he died. During this short period, Abu Bakr was able to do great things for Islam that made his name immortal and placed him among the greatest men of all times.

• Vocabulary: مفردات

Rightly Guided Caliphs:	الخلفاء الراشدين
strove:	بذل كل ما في وسعه
impartial:	غير متحيز
tribe:	قبيلة
straight nature:	طبيعته المستقيمة
truthful:	صادق
won him respect:	اكسبه إحتراماً
boyhood:	الصبا
commanded:	أمر
arrangements:	ترتيبات
historic journey:	الرحلة التاريخية
hidden:	مخفى
slave:	عبد
critical days:	أيام حرجة
justice:	حقها
immortal:	خالد

UNIT TEN 10

- **Q1: Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What does 'The Rightly-Guided Caliphs' mean?
- 2- Who was the first Caliph of the Ummah?
- 3- Who made all the arrangements for the historic journey of Hijrah?
- 4- How many years did the first Caliph Abu Bakr serve?

- **Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

- 1- 'The Rightly-Guided Caliphs' are the first four Caliphs:
.....,.....,....., and.....
- 2- Their justice was.....; their treatment of others was and.....
.....
- 3- Abu Bakr is.....ibn.....from a branch of the.....tribe.
- 4- Abu Bakr was known for his.....and.....

- **Q3: Say whether the following statements are true or false. If the statement is false, give the correct version:**

- 1- 'The Rightly- Guided Caliphs' are the first six Caliphs.
- 2- For three days, Abu Bakr and the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) lay hidden at the cave of Hira.
- 3- Abu Bakr's son supplied them with fresh milk for food.
- 4- Of all the companions, Abu Bakr had the honour of being with the Prophet during the most critical days of his life.



للاطلاع فقط

• **A/Words with two different meanings: كلمات ذات معنيين مختلفين:**

1- Address (n.)	عنوان	What's your brother's address?
(v.)	يخاطب	The headmaster addressed the pupils
2- Admit (v.)	يعترف	He admitted having stolen the money.
(v.)	يدخل	The sick man was admitted to the hospital
3- Article (n.)	مقالة	I read the article in the newspaper.
(n.)	الحاجات	Articles made by hand are beautiful.



A decorative banner with a dark blue background and a brown border. The banner is centered and features the text "UNIT ELEVEN 11" in white, bold, serif font. Below the text is a small blue heart symbol. The banner is surrounded by intricate blue scrollwork and flourishes. The background consists of a sunburst pattern of light blue and white rays radiating from the center.

UNIT ELEVEN 11

UNIT ELEVEN

(For memorizing)

للحفظ

﴿وَجَعَلْنَا مِنَ الْمَاءِ كُلَّ شَيْءٍ حَيٍّ﴾

الأنبياء: ٣٠

“We made from water every living thing”

قال النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

﴿خيركم من تعلم القرآن وعلمه﴾

The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) said: “The best among you (Muslims) are those who learn the Quran and teach it”.

UNIT ELEVEN 11

- Dialogue:

Waiting

انتظار



Ali: Can we go now?

Kareem: No, we are waiting for Ibraheem.

Ali: Does he know the time?

Kareem: I don't know. He knows our plans.

Ali: I can see him in the restaurant. He is still eating. He doesn't know the time. We are late. I can see the bus. It's coming.

Kareem: Now he is paying the waiter. Here he comes.

Ali: We can go now.

- **Spelling Rules:**

1- Some adjectives end with - able

change.....▶ changeable
notice.....▶ noticeable
agree▶ agreeable
respect.....▶ respectable
remark.....▶ remarkable

1- Some adjectives end with -ible

sense.....▶ sensible
response.....▶ responsible
divide.....▶ divisible
vision.....▶ visible
terror.....▶ terrible



UNIT ELEVEN 11

- **Grammar:**

Relative Clauses

- **(Who) is used For people**

I met a woman. She can speak six languages.

I met a woman who can speak six languages.

A thief is a person who steals things.

The people who work in the school are very friendly.

- **(That) is used for people and things**

An airplane is a machine that flies.

She lives in a house that is 100 years old.

The people that work in the office are very friendly.

- **(Which) is used for things.**

An airplane is a machine which flies.

She lives in a house which is 100 years old.

Do not use which for people.

Do you know the man who teaches English? (Not the man which...)



Exercises

- **Q1/Combine each of the following two sentences into one sentence:**

- 1- The man phoned. He did not give his name.
- 2- Some students took the exam. Most of them passed.
- 3- A police officer stopped our car. He was not very friendly.
- 4- You always ask questions. They are very difficult.
- 5- I have a friend. He is very good at repairing cars.

- **Q2/State whether the following sentences are right or wrong. Then, correct the wrong ones.**

- 1- A thief is a person which steals things.
- 2- I don't like people which lie.
- 3- I know somebody who works in that store.
- 4- Correct the sentences who are wrong.
- 5- Have you seen the money that is on the table?

- **Q3/Use the words in parentheses () to answer the following questions in present continuous:**

- 1- Where is she going? (school).
- 2- Who is playing football? (Sami)
- 3- What is Ahmed doing? (take/a bath)
- 4- When are you leaving? (now)



UNIT ELEVEN 11

- **Reading Comprehension:**

Uthman Ibn Affan

ال خليفة عثمان بن عفان (رضي الله عنه)

Uthman ibn Affan was the third Caliph of the Ummah, and is regarded as one of the "Four Rightly Guided Caliphs".

Uthman was born in a wealthy family of Quraysh tribe in Makka, a few years after Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him). He was an early convert to Islam, and was well-known for his generosity. Even before he became Caliph, he was always ready to spend in the cause of Islam and to help the needy with his wealth.

He was also married to two of Muhammad's (Peace and blessings be upon him) daughters at separate times, earning him the nickname Dhun Nurayn, or the "Possessor of Two Lights". He was also part of the first Muslim emigration to Abyssinia, and the later emigration from Makka to Medina.

Uthman was one of the six with whom Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) was pleased when he died. Uthman was also one of the first men to memorize the Quran and he was active to its compilation after the death of Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him).

Uthman became Caliph after the assassination of Omar ibn al-Khattab. Before his death, Omar appointed a group of six men to choose the new Caliph from among themselves. Included in this group were Uthman and Ali. The group chose Uthman.

During his 12 years of reign, several standard copies of the Holy Quran were made and sent to the Islamic cities. His aim was simply to establish one true text of the revelation, for all Muslims in order to know what the Holy Quran consisted of, what order it should be in, and how it should be written. Uthman was able to complete this task, which has since been recognized as a significant achievement in Islamic history.

• Vocabulary: مفردات

regarded:	أعتبر
well- known:	معروف
generosity:	كرم
Needy:	المحتاجين
wealth:	ثروة
separate times:	في أوقات منفصلة
earning:	يكسب
nickname:	لقب
witnessed:	شهد
paradise:	الجنة
memorize:	يحفظ عن ظهر قلب
compilation:	جمع
assassination:	إغتيال
appointed:	عين
Included:	متضمن
reign:	حكمه، سلطته
aim:	هدف
text:	نص
significant:	هام
achievement:	إنجاز



UNIT ELEVEN 11



- **Q1: Answer the following questions:**

- 1- What was Uthman ibn Affan regarded as?
- 2- To whom was Uthman married?
- 3- How many years did Uthman serve?
- 4- What was the significant achievement in Islamic history during Uthman reign?

- **Q2: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

- 1- Uthman was bom in a.....family of Quraysh tribe in.....
- 2- He was also married to two of Muhammad's (Peace and blessings be upon him)....., earning him the nickname Dhun Nurayn, or the.....
- 3- Uthman was one of the.....with whom Muhammad (Peace and blessings beupon him) was pleased when he died.
- 4-appointed a group of six men to choose the new Caliph from among themselves.

- **Q3: Say whether the following statements are true or false. If the statement is false, give the correct version:**

- 1- Uthman ibn Affan was the second Caliph of the Ummah.
- 2- Uthman was bom in a poor family of Quraysh tribe in Makka.
- 3- He was married to two of Muhammad's (Peace and blessings be upon him) daughters at the same time.
- 4- Uthman became Caliph after the assassination of Omar ibn al-Khattab.

للإطلاع فقط

- A/God helps those who help themselves .

إنما يساعد الله أولئك الذين يساعدون أنفسهم يقابله بالعربية قوله تعالى:

﴿إِنَّ اللَّهَ لَا يُغَيِّرُ مَا بِقَوْمٍ حَتَّىٰ يُغَيِّرُوا مَا بِأَنْفُسِهِمْ﴾

الرعد: ١١

- B/Match the following English words with their meanings in Arabic:

windows:	إلهي
Task:	أرملة
Reputation:	مهمة
Meditation:	سمعة
Divine:	تأمل

- C/Arrange the letters in the proper sequence to make a word as In the example:

Gdo.....God

- 1- esen.
- 2- obx.
- 3- obko.
- 4- vslea.
- 5- eacpitv.
- 6- aleim.



UNIT TWELVE 12

UNIT TWELVE

(For writing)

للخط فقط

﴿ وَأَلَّفَ بَيْنَ قُلُوبِهِمْ لَوْ أَنْفَقْتَ مَا فِي الْأَرْضِ جَمِيعًا مَا أَلَّفْتَ
بَيْنَ قُلُوبِهِمْ وَلَئِنْ أَلَّفَ بَيْنَهُمْ إِنَّهُ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ ﴾ (٦٣)

الأنفال: ٦٣

“And (as for the believers) God has brought their hearts together. And if you had spent all that is in the earth You could not have brought their hearts together.

قال النبي محمد (صلى الله عليه وسلم):

(تعاهدوا هذا القرآن فو الذي نفسي بيده
لهو أشد تفلتنا من الإبل في عقالها)

The Prophet Muhammed (Peace and blessings be upon him) said:

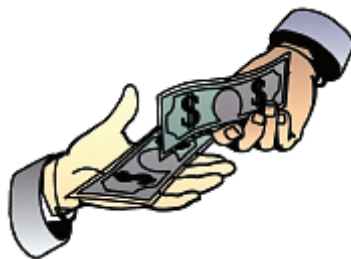
“Keep on reciting the Quran for by Him in awhose Hand my life is, the Quran runs away (Is forgotten) faster than camels that are released from their tying ropes”.

UNIT TWELVE 12

- **Dialogue:**

Asking for Money

- Semear:** I'd like some money , Dad.
- Mr. Fadil:** Why?
- Semear:** Because we want some things from the shops.
I want some postcards.
Sanaa wants a film for her camera.
She'd like a magazine, too.
- Mr. Fadil:** It's five o'clock now. Dinner's at six o'clock.
Are the shops near here?
- Semear:** Yes, they are. They're two streets from here.
- Mr. Fadil:** All right. Here is the money. Hurry!
- Semear:** Yes, Dad. Thanks for the money.
Assalamu Aleikum.
- Mr. Fadil:** Oh, Semear...
I'd like a newspaper.
- Semear:** All right, Dad.



- **Grammar:**

Tail or Tag Questions

الأسئلة الذيلية

- **Tag question with auxiliary:**

When the sentence has an auxiliary verb, use the first auxiliary as a tag question.

It will be six years soon, won't it?

You are not going to sell it, are you?

We have thought of selling the house, haven't we?

She is a student, isn't she?

He is a doctor, isn't he?

You aren't a lawyer, are you?

- **Tag questions without auxiliary:**

When the sentence has a single form of any verb, use the auxiliary “do” in your tag questions. The form of “do” depends on the tense:

You live in Iraq, don't you?

She lived in Baghdad, didn't she?

He lives in Baghdad, doesn't he?



UNIT TWELVE 12

Exercises

• **Q1/Repeat these sentences and add a tag question.**

- 1 - My father is a professor.
- 2- They are young.
- 3- They are Iraqis.
- 4- She was in England once.
- 5- This question is easy.
- 6- The last exam was difficult.
- 7- I like my teacher.
- 8- She is going to Mosul.
- 9- They work hard for the exam.
- 10- We played football yesterday.



• **Q2/Choose the correct answer.**

- 1- **This house.....100 years ago.**
(a- is built b- is building c- was building d-was built)
- 2- **“Where.....bom?”**
(a-you are b-you were c-were you d-areyou)
- 3- **I cannot find my keys. I think they.....**
(a-have been stolen b-have stolen c-stolen d-stole)
- 4- **This book.....all over the world.**
(a-was read b-read c-is reading d-reads)
- 5- **The questions.....answered.**
(a-were b-was c-being d-been)

• **Q3/Choose the correct prepositions:**

1. **See you.....Friday.**
(a. on b.in c.by d.at)
2. **We played tennis.....two hours.**
(a. in b.for c.since d. during)
- 3.1 **always have breakfast.....going to work.**
(a. before b.on c.in d. at)
4. **She is very bad.....writing letters.**
(a.on b.in c.at d.for).
5. **He put the book.....the table.**
(a.by b.on c.in d.out)

- **Reading Comprehension**

The Eternal Miracle: The Holy Quran

المعجزة الخالدة: القرآن الكريم

The Holy Quran is the Book of Allah (Glory be to Him) that was revealed in Arabic to the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) over a period of twenty-three years. He dictated it to his followers as he received it from the Angel Jibril, and they wrote it down on whatever materials were available. The Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) and many of his followers memorized it as it was revealed.

The Quran consists of 114 Surahs of various lengths. The verses were revealed not in their present order but were placed in their position by the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) in accordance to instructions from the Angel Jibril.

Shortly, after the death of the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him), the first Caliph, Abu Bakr Al-Siddiq, ordered Zayd ibn Thabit to collect the manuscripts and make one copy of the Quran. He did so with the help of the hundreds of Companions of the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him) who had memorized the Holy Quran. Later, the third Caliph, 'Uthman ibn 'Affan, again asked Zayd to oversee the copying of the Holy Quran. Several standard copies were made and sent to the Islamic cities, with orders that all other manuscripts be burned to ensure that there would not be various readings of the Holy Quran.

Thus, the Holy Quran remains today exactly as it was revealed more than 14 centuries ago and contains the exact words of Allah (Glory be to Him). There are copies of the Holy Quran from the first century after the revelation in libraries in the Muslim world. A comparison to modern printed copies shows that the Holy Quran has not changed over the centuries.

The Holy Quran remains the most widely read book in the world. All Muslims memorize some parts of it to recite in their prayers daily. Many others read a part of the Holy Quran each day and even more so during the month of Ramadan. Further, there are still hundreds of thousands both Arabs and non-Arabs who memorize the entire Holy Quran.

UNIT TWELVE 12



• Vocabulary: مفردات

dictated:	يقرأ جهرًا
available:	متوفر
memorized:	يحفظ عن ظهر قلب
various lengths:	أطوال متنوعة
instructions:	أوامر
caliph:	خليفة
collect:	يجمع
manuscripts:	مخطوطات
oversee:	يراقب
recite:	يتلو



- **Q1: Answer the Following questions:**

1. How many Surahs are there in the Holy Quran?
2. Who placed the verses of the Holy Quran in their present order?
3. Who ordered Zayd ibn Thabit to collect the manuscripts of the Holy Quran and make them one copy?
4. Why did the third Caliph, Uthman ibn Affan, order to burn the manuscripts of the Holy Quran after making several standard copies and sending them to the Islamic cities?

- **Q2: Say whether the following statements are true or false. If the statement is false, give the correct version.**

1. The Holy Quran is the Book of Allah (Glory be to Him) that was revealed in Arabic to the Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) over a period of twenty-two years.
2. The Holy Quran consists of 114 Surahs of same lengths.
3. Shortly, after the death of the Prophet (Peace and blessings be upon him), the first Caliph, Uthman ibn 'Affan, ordered Zayd ibn Thabit to collect the manuscripts and make one copy of the Quran.
4. The Holy Quran remains the most widely read book in the world.

- **Q3: Fill in the blanks with the appropriate words chosen from the reading passage:**

1. The Prophet Muhammad (Peace and blessings be upon him) dictated the Holy Quran to his.....as he received it from the Angel Jibril.
2. The verses were placed in their position by the.....in accordance to instructions from the.....
3. The Holy Quran remains today exactly as it was revealed more than.....centuries ago.
4. There are copies of the Holy Quran from the first century after the revelation in.....

UNIT TWELVE 12

للاطلاع فقط

• **A/Proverb:** مثل

Allah (God) respites but never neglects. إن الله يمهل ولا يهمل

• **B/Match the following English words with their meanings in Arabic:-**

Declared	ولاء
Alliance	حلف
Surrender	هدنة
Truce	يستسلم
Loyalty	أعلن

• **C/Words with two different meanings:** كلمات ذات معنيين مختلفين

1. as (conj.)	بينما	As I was sleeping, the bell rang.
(conj.)	لأن	As it was cold , we made a fire.
attend (v.)	يحضر	Did you attend the party last night?
(v.)	يصغي	Please, attend to what I am saying.
3.bank (n.)	مصرف	We keep our money in the bank.
(n.)	شاطئ	I walked along the bank of the river.



Glossary

1. Ablution	وضوء
2. Astray	ضال
3. Abrahimic prayer	الصلاة الإبراهيمية
4. Abode of war	دار الحرب
5. Abominations	خبائث
6. Abuser	سباب
7. Affliction	فتنة
8. Apostasy	ردة
9. Apostle	رسول
10. Appeal of refuge	الإستعاذة
11. Arrogant	متكبر
12. Ascension	المعراج
13. Associate partner with God	الشرك بالله
14. Atonement	كفارة
15. Atheist	ملحد
16. Alcohol drinker	شارب الخمر
17. Backbit	إغتاب
18. Bad deed	عمل سيئ
19. Be blessed	مبارك
20. Begot	أخذ ولداً
21. Call to Islam	الدعوة الى الإسلام
22. Caller to prayer	المؤذن
23. Clear sign	بينة
24. Companion	صحابي
25. Companions of the fire	أصحاب النار
26. Companions of the garden	أصحاب الجنة
27. Dark suggestion	الوسواس
28. Dawn	الفجر
29. Day of Judgment	يوم القيامة
30. Day of Sacrifice	يوم الأضحى
31. Embrace Islam	أسلم
32. Fabricate it	تقوله

UNIT TWELVE 12

33. Face the Qibla	يواجه القبلة
34. Facility	يسر
35. Falsehood	باطل
36. Faith	إيمان
37. Farthest Mosque	المسجد الأقصى
38. Fast - breaking	إفطار
39. Friday sermon	خطبة الجمعة
40. Gift	هبة
41. God suffices me	حسبي الله
42. God's bounties	نعمة الله
43. God's curs	لعنة الله
44. God's decree	قضاء الله
45. God's knowledge	علم الله
46. God's servants	عباد الله
47. God's rituals	شعائر الله
48. God's prohibitions	محارم الله
49. God's will	مشيئة الله
50. God's way	سنة الله
51. God's wrath	غضب الله
52. Heedless	غافل
53. Head- tax	جزية
54. Hypocrite	منافق
55. I respond to your call	لبيك
56. If God wills	إن شاء الله
57. Idols	أوثان
58. Immigration	هجرة
59. The illiterate Prophet	النبي الأمي
60. In the cause of God	في سبيل الله
61. Name of Allah	على اسم الله
62. Injustice	ظلم
63. Interpretation of the Quran	تفسير القرآن
64. Intermingle	إختلاط الرجال والنساء
65. Intent	نية
66. Innovation	بدعة

67. Islamic state	الدولة الإسلامية
68. Islamic society	مجتمع إسلامي
69. Islamic values	قيم إسلامية
70. Jesus	عيسى
71. Jew	يهود
72. Jurisprudence	فقه
73. Just witness	شاهد عدل
74. Kind dealing	بر
75. Kind preaching	الموعظة الحسنة
76. Knowledge of the Unseen	علم الغيب
77. Laborer	أجير
78. Lack of the	كلالة
79. Lady slave Last prophet	أمة
80. Lawful	حلال
81. Leader of the prayer	إمام الصلاة
82. Leader of the faithful	أمير المؤمنين
83. Leadership	الإمامة
84. Lord	ربّ
85. Lucifer	إبليس
86. Lower the gaze	غض البصر
87. Madina Sanctuary	الحرم المدني
88. Magie	سحر
89. Monoth eism	التوحيد
90. Mother of the believers	أم البنين
91. Muslim treasury	بيت مال المسلمين
92. Narrated	روى
93. Night of Qadr	ليلة القدر
94. Oath	يمين
95. Oath futility	لغو في الإيمان
96. Obedience	طاعة
97. Obligation	فرائض
98. Odd	وتر
99. Optional prayer	صلاة التطوع
100. Over look	صفح

UNIT TWELVE 12

101. Over-garment	جلباب
102. Ordain	فرض
103. Ordain punishment	حدود
104. Pan -Islamism	عالمية الإسلام
105. Paradise	فردوس
106. Patron	ولي
107. Quranic teachings	تعاليم الإسلام
108. raise up	البعث بعد الموت
109. rebellious	فاسق
110. ransom	فداء
111. sacred	حرام
112. sacred low	شريعة
113. Seal of prophets	خاتم الأنبياء
114. Testify	يشهد
115. Trinity	ثالوث النصارى
116. True promise	الوعد الحق
117. True in faith	حنيف
118. Unity of warship	توحيد الألوهية
119. Unity of lord ship	توحيد الربوبية
120. vain talk	لغو
121. Verse	آية
122. Waster	مصرف
123. Warrior	محارب
124. War spoils	أنفال
125. Year of Elephant	عام الفيل
126. Zamzam spring	نبع زمزم
127. Zihar	ظهار



• 1- Alphabetic List:

Base الفعل المجرد الأساس	Third person Singular المضارع البسيط مع الشخص الثالث (s)	past الماضي البسيط	Past Participle إسم المفعول	Gerand (present participle) إسم الفاعل
be	is يكون	was were	been	being
bear	bears يتحمل / جلد	bore	born	bearing
beat	beats يضرب	beat	beaten	beating
become	become يصير / يصير	became	become	becoming
begin	begins يبدأ	began	begun	beginning
bite	bites يعض / يقرض	bit	bitten	biting
blow	blows ينفخ / يهب	blew	blown	blowing
break	breaks يكسر	broke	broken	breaking
bring	brings يجلب	brought	brought	bringing
build	builds يبنى	built	built	building
buy	buys يشترى	bought	bought	buying
can	/ يستطيع	could	/	/
catch	catches يمسك / يلحق	caught	caught	catching
choose	chooses يختار	chose	chosen	choosing
come	comes ياتي	came	come	coming
cost	costs يكاف الثمن	cost	cost	costing
cut	cut يقطع	cut	cut	cutting
dig	digs يجفر	dug	dug	digging
do	does يعمل	did	done	doing

UNIT TWELVE 12

• 2-Alphabetic List:

Base الفعل المجرد الأساس	Third person Singular المضارع البسيط مع الشخص الثالث (s)	past الماضي البسيط	Past Participle إسم المفعول	Gerand (presnt participle) إسم الفاعل
drink	drinks يشرب	drank	drunk	drinking
drive	drives يسوق	drove	driven	driving
eat	eats ياكل	ateit	eaten	eating
fall	falls يقعسقط	fellfel	fallen	falling
feed	feeds يطعم	fedfed	fed	feeding
feel	feels يشعر	feltfelt	felt	feeling
fight	fight يقاتل	fought	fought	fighting
find	finds يجد	found	found	finding
fly	flies يطير	flew	flown	flying
forget	forgets ينسى	forgot	forgotten	forgetting
get	gets يحصل	got	got	getting
give	gives يعطي	gave	given	giving
go	goes يذهب	went	gone	goin
grow	grows يزر عينو	grew	grown	growing
hang	hangs يعلقشئ	hung	hung	hanging
have	has يملك	had	had	having
hear	hears يسمع	heard	heard	hearing
hide	hides يخفي	hid	hidden	hiding
hit	hits يضرب	hit	hit	hitting
hold	holds يمسكحمل	held	held	holding
hurt	hurts يؤذي	hurt	hurt	hurting

• 3- Alphabetic List:

Base الفعل المجرد الأساس	Third person Singular المضارع البسيط مع الشخص الثالث (s)	past الماضي البسيط	Past Participle إسم المفعول	Gerand (present participle) إسم الفاعل
keep	keeps	kept	kept	keeping
know	knows	knew	known	knowing
lead	leads	led	led	leading
learn	learns	learnt	learnt	learning
leave	leaves	left	left	leaving
lend	lends	lent	lent	lending
let	lets	let	let	letting
lie	lies	lay	lain	lying
light	lights	lit	lit	lighting
lose	loses	lost	lost	losing
make	makes	made	made	making
may		might	might	
mean	means	meant	meant	meaning
meet	meets	met	met	meeting
mistake	mistakes	mistook	mistaken	mistaking
must	/	/	/	/
ought	/	/	/	/
put	puts	put	put	putting
read	reads	read	read	reading
re-write	re-writes	re-wrote	re-written	re-writing

UNIT TWELVE 12

• 4- Alphabetic List:

Base الفعل المجرد الأساس	Third person Singular المضارع البسيط مع الشخص الثالث (s)	past الماضي البسيط	Past Participle إسم المفعول	Gerand (present participle) إسم الفاعل
ride	rides	rode	ridden	riding
ring	rings	rang	rung	ringing
rise	rises	rose	risen	rising
run	runs	ran	run	running
say	says	said	said	saying
see	sees	saw	seen	seeing
sell	sells	sold	sold	selling
send	sends	sent	sent	sending
set	sets	set	set	setting
shall	/	should	/	/
shine	shines	shone	shone	shining
shut	shut	shut	shut	shutting
sing	sings	sang	sung	singing
sink	sink	sank	sunk	sinking
sit	sits	sat	sat	sitting
sleep	sleeps	slept	slept	sleeping
slide	slides	slid	slid	sliding
smell	smells	smelt	smelt	smelling
speak	speaks	spoke	spoken	speaking
spell	spells	spelt	spelt	spelling
spend	spends	spent	spent	spending

• 5- Alphabetic List:

Base الفعل المجرد الأساس	Third person Singular المضارع البسيط مع الشخص الثالث (s)	past الماضي البسيط	Past Participle إسم المفعول	Gerand (present participle) إسم الفاعل
spring	springs	sprang	sprung	springing
stand	stands	stood	stood	standing
steal	steals	stole	stolen	stealing
swim	swims	swam	swum	swimming
take	takes	took	taken	taking
teach	teaches	taught	taught	teaching
tell	tells	told	told	telling
think	thinks	thought	thought	thinking
throw	throws	threw	thrown	throwing
understand	understands	understood	understood	understanding
wear	wears	wore	worn	wearing
will	/	would	/	/
win	wins	won	won	winning
write	writes	wrote	written	writing

Islamic Teaching Directorate

English language Supervising Department

The Annual plan for English Books 1.2.3.4.5&6

No	Months	1 st year	2 nd year	3 th year	4 th year	5 th year	6 th year
1	October	unit 1 unit 2	unit one	unit 1 unit 2	unit 1 unit 2	unit 1 unit 2	unit 1 unit 2
2	November	unit 3 unit 4	unit 2 unit 3	unit 3 unit 4	unit 3 unit 4	unit 3 unit 4	unit 3 unit 4
3	December	unit 5 unit 6	unit 4 unit 5	unit 5 unit 6	unit 5 unit 6	unit 5 unit 6	unit 5 unit 6
4	January	unit 7 Mid-y EXAMS	unit 6	unit 7	unit 7	unit 7	unit 7
5	February	Mid-y Holiday 14 day					
		unit 8	unit 7	unit 8	unit 8	unit 8	unit 8
6	March	unit 9 unit 10	unit 8 unit 9	unit 9 unit 10	unit 9 unit 10	unit 9 unit 10	unit 9 unit 10
7	April	Revision	unit 10 Revision	unit 10 Revision	unit 11 Revision	unit 11 Revision	unit 11 Revision
8	May	Final Exams					





جمهورية العراق

ديوان الوقف السني

دائرة التعليم الديني والدراسات الإسلامية

قسم المناهج والتطوير

منهاج اللغة الإنكليزية للمدارس الإسلامية في العراق

إعداد

حازم محمود حميد

رئيس اللجنة

أحمد فيصل

عضو لجنة

سري عدنان

عضو لجنة

ميديا نوري دزه يي

عضو لجنة

بلسم خالد الجوادي

عضو لجنة

للمصف السادس الإعدادي

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