

اعزائى الطلبة " السلام عليكم ورحمة الله وبركاته "

أوضح لكم بأن الملزمة شاملة لمواضيع شرح القواعد والتمارين المهمه وزاريا

يجب عليكم اتباع هذه التعليمات للحصول على افضل درجة في اللغة الانكليزية

1-اتقان الحروف الانكليزية مع نطقها وهنالك الكثير من مقاطع الفيديو على يوتيوب او تطبيقات تعليمية

2-التفكير بمتعة اللغة وليس بصعوبتها

3-حفظ اهم المفردات مثلا افراد العائلة واجزاء الجسم والكلمات الاساسية

4-مراجعة اساسيات تكوين جملة انكليزية

مفعول به +فعل رئيسي +فعل مساعد (احيانا لا يأتي)+فاعل

5-المواضبة على الواجبات اليومية (مهمة جدا)

6-وضع دفتر خاص للمفردات الجديدة التي تتعلمها

واتمنى لكم كل التوفيق في حياتكم كل التوفيق في حياتكم حاولوا قصارى جهدكم ماهي الا ايام وتنتهي لتصبح ذكرى عابرة



اللغة الانكليزية

للصف الثالث المتوسط



تا الساقيات

دعاء قبل المذاكرة

اللهم إني أسألك فهم النبيين، وحفظ المرسلين، و الملائكة المقربين، اللهم اجعل ألسنتنا عامرة بذكرك، و قلوبنا بخشيتك، و أسرارنا بطاعتك، إنك على كل شيء قدير

دعاء بعد المذاكرة

اللهم إني أستودعك ما قرأت و ما حفظت و ما تعلمت، فرده عند حاجتي إليه، إنك على كل شيء قدير.

CCCCC

دعاء أثناء الدخول إلى قاعة الامتحان

رب أدخلني مدخل صدق، وأخرجني خرج صدق، واجعل في من لدنك سلطانا نصيرا.

دعاء عند النسيان

اللهم يا جامع الناس ليوم لا ريب فيه اجمع علي ضالتي.





منالك ثلاث ملاحظات لحل القطعة بشكل صحيح :

- 1. نبدأ بحلها عند إكمال جميع الاسئلة الاخرى
- 2. نقرأها للكثر من مرة على الأقل 4_5 مرات
 - 3. نبدأ بالحل : هنالك عدة انواع من الأسئلة :

اللول: (True صبح / خطأ False) بعد قراءة القطعة يكون الحل حسب فهمنا للسوال وان لم نستطع فهمه نطابقه مع القطعة اذا كان السوال يحتوي على اختلاف وغالبا في نهايته نضع F واذا كان متشابه مع احد السطور في القطعة نضع T .

الثاني: فراغات واختبارات من القطعة: وهذا النوع يشبه الى حد ما النوع الاول نكمل النقص من القطعة عند فهمنا للسؤال.

الثاث : السؤال والجواب : حيث يعطي اسئلة ويطلب اجوبة مفصلة ويكون الجواب باتباع الخطوات التالية .نقرأ القطعة جيدا اكثر من مرة ونحاول فهمها فهناك اجوبة تنزل من النقطة للنقطة .

صيغة السؤال تكون كالاتي:

? التكملة + فعل رئيسى + فاعل + فعل مساعد + اداة سؤال

1. نحذف اداة السؤال وكذلك نحذف علامة الاستفهام ونضع بدلها نقطة . ونبدأ بالحل حسب مطلب السؤال لذلك يجب حفظ ادوات السؤال ومطلبها

الاداة والمعنى	المطلب	الاداة والمعنى	المطلب
what ا	تسال عن الشيء	كيف How	تسال عن الكيفية
این Where	تسال عن المكان	كم العدد How many	تسال عن المعدود
متی When	تسأل عن الزمان	كم الكمية How much	تسال عن غير المعدود
who من	تسال عن العاقل	كم البعد How far	تسال عن المسافة
اي Which	تسال عن غير عاقل	كم الطول How long	تسال عن الطول
لمن Whose	تسال عن الملكية	کم مرة How often	تسال عن عدد المرات
Why لماذا	تسال عن السبب	كم العمر How old	تسال عن العمر

اللغةالانكليزية

للصف الثالث المتوسط

<u>نَعْلَ إِنَّا إِنْ الْمِنْ ال</u>

2. اذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد (بمعنى هل) يكون جوابة اما (Yes) او (NO) حسب القطعة :

فعل مساعد + فاعل ، Yes No , فعل مساعد + فاعل ، No

3. اذا بدأ السؤال بفعل مساعد ويحتوي على كلمة (Or) يكون الجواب اما الجملة | الكلمة التي قبل (Or) او بعدها.

Ex: Did Ahmed go to Baghdad or Hilla?

الرابع عنوان مناسب

Q: Give a suitable title to the passage.

بعد فهم وتكرار قراءة القطعة يكون الجواب اما:

1-صفة+اسم موصوف مثل

2-اسم فقط مثل

3-اسمین مثل

The lazy child

The Fire man

The teacher and the students





Q1) Read the following text carefully.

Paul Robinson liked fishing very much. In the summer he went out fishing every evening, and in the winter he fished on Saturdays and Sundays. His wife Joan did not see him very much. Then one day last summer Paul said to her, " I'm going to have two weeks' holiday this year, and we're going to go to Scotland and fish there." And what am I going to do?" said Joan." You're going to fish with me," Paul answered. They went to Scotland and fished there for two weeks. Then they came home, and Joan talked to her neighbour, Mrs. Andrews, about her fishing trip with her husband. " I did everything wrong on the trip," she said to her. " I talked loudly in the boat and the fish were afraid. I put the wrong things on my hook, I pulled my line in very quickly and I caught a lot more fish than Paul did."

A) Now Answer (Five) of the following questions:

- 1. What was Paul's hobby?
- 2. Where did he and his wife go last August?
- 3. What did they do for two weeks?
- 4- Who did Joan talk to after that?
- 5. What did Joan do wrong?
- 6. Give a suitable title.

Answers

- 1. fishing
- 2. they were going to Scotland
- 3. They do holiday and fishing
- 4. He talk to his neighbor
- 5. He talked loudly in the boat
- 6. The holiday

B) Describe whether the following sentences are (True) or (False): (Choose 5 only) (5 M.)

- 1. Paul loved fishing.
- 2. He's going to have two weeks holiday.
- 3. He fished every day in winter.
- 4. He fished every day in the summer.
- 5. They went to London and fish there.
- 6. He was with his wife most of the time.

Answers

- 1. T
- **2.T**
- 3. F.
- 4. T
- 5. F
- 6. F





الافعال وتصريفها يجب حفظها

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
be يكون	Was, were	been
have يمتلك	had	had
يشتري buy	bought	bought
think يعتقد	thought	thought
tell يخبر	told	told
sell يبيع	sold	sold
say يقول	said	said
pay يدفع	paid	paid
get يجعل	got	got
يبني build	built	built
make يصنع	made	made
find بجد	found	found
sleep ينام	slept	slept
spend يقضي	spent	spent
يقترض lend	lent	lent
يذهب go	went	gone
do يعمل	did	done
give يعطي	gave	given
take يأخذ	took	taken
sendیرسل	sent	sent
drive يقود	drove	driven
speak يتكلم	spoke	spoken
write يكتب	wrote	written
breaker يكسر	broke	broken
steal يسرق	stole	stolen
leave يترك	left	left



become يصبح	became	became
يأتي come	came	came
see يرى	saw	seen
run پرکض	ran	run
wake يستيقظ	woke	woken
swim بسبح	swam	swum
choose يختار	chose	chosen
bring بجاب	brought	brought
can يستطيع	could	could
take يأخذ	took	taken
آفوت lose	lost	lost
eat یأکل	ate	eaten
stand يقف	stood	stood
یرمي throw	threw	thrown
cut يقطع	cut	cut
put يصنع	put	put
read يقرأ	read	read
sit يجلس	sat	sat
meet ياتقي	met	met
leave يترك	left	left

امثلة وزارية

- 1. look, looked; lose, lost
- 2. want, wanted; fly, flew
- 3. do, did; spend, spent
- 4. look, looked; grow, grew
- 5. is, was; try, tried
- 6. do, did; get, got
- 7. is, was; say, said
- 8. do, did; laugh, laughed
- 9. look, looked; win, won
- 10.look, looked; worry, worried
- 11.do, doing; hit, hit
- 12.clean, cleaned; send, sent
- 13. send, sent; arrive, arrived



Lesson one



وصف الإماكن Describing Place

There is هنانك (للمفرد)	There are هناك (لنجمع)	It hasیحتوی (جمع+مفرد)	
There is + a/an + sing.N	There are + plural N.	It has + Singular or Plural.	
Negative نفي	Negative نفي	Negative نفي	
There is(not)+ $a/an + sing.N$	There are $(not) + plural N$.	It doesn't have + Singular	
•		or Plural .	
Question سؤال	Question سؤال	سوال Question	
Is there + a/an + sing.N?	Are there + a/an + sing.N?	Does it have+ Singular or	
		Plural ?	
-There <u>is</u> an information	-There are shops that sell	It has a big car park	
deskThere isn't an information	computers.	-It doesn't have a big car	
desk.	-There aren't shops that sell	park.	
-Is there an information desk?	computers. -Are there shops that sell computers?	Does it have a big car park?	





any تتحول الى (some - few - a lot of) قبل الاسم الجمع في قاعدة (there are _ It has) تتحول الى في حالة النفي والسؤال .

_There are a lot of shops . (Negative)
There aren't any shops .

2-في سؤال الاختيارات نستخدم (any) شرط ان تكون الجملة اما نفي او سؤال.(نفي تحتوي not اما السؤال يحتوى علامة استفهام)

Are there -----boys in the classroom? (any -some)

There aren't----shops. (any - some)

امثلة وزارية

- 1. There is an escalator in the mall. (Question)).
- * Is there an escalator in the mall?
- 2. Are theresweet shops near your house? (some, a lot of <u>any</u>).
- 3. The mall a swimming pool. (a. having b. doesn't have c. have) .
- 4-..... are many new exciting shops .(their , there they're,) .

EX2\P4 Use There is/isn't and There are/aren't:

- 1 There is a clock in our class.
- 2 There is an information desk in the mall.
- 3 There are four shop assistants in this shop.
- **4** There are plants in this mall.
- 5 There aren't any supermarket in our street.
- 6 There are two escalators in each floor in this mall.



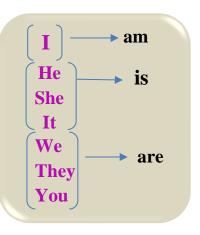


المضارع المستمر Present Continuous

ملاحظة/ نستخدم هذا الزمن للتحدث عن شيء يحصل الان | تاتي ظروف الزمان والكلمات التالية مع المضارع المستمر وهي دلالة على هذا الزمن:

(Be quiet - keep quiet) (now - at the moment - at the present - today)

Affirmativeاثبات	Negativeنفي	Questionسؤال
Sub. + is/are/am + (v+ing)	Sub. + is/are/am(not)+(v+ing).	Is/Are/Am + sub.+(v+ing)?
-They are eating	-They are not eating	- Are they eating
sandwiches at the moment.	sandwiches at the moment.	sandwiches at the moment.
moment.		





ملاحظات حول اضافة ing

1-اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف (e) واحدة تحذف ونضيف (ing)

-make → making

-come → coming

2-اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بحرف صحيح قبله حرف عله واحد نضاعف الحرف الصحيح الاخير ونضيف (ing).

(a i e o u)/ الحروف العلة

الحروف الصحيحة / هي بقية الحروف ماعدا حروف العلة.

Swim → **swimming**

run→ running

3-اذا كان الفعل ينتهي ب (ie) تقلب الى (y) ونضيف (ing).

-die → dying

-tie \rightarrow tying

امثلة وزارية

- 1. The students English at this moment. (a. are reading b. will read c. were reading)
- 2. I'm a good book at the moment. (a. read b. reading c. to read)
- 3. I'm (read / to read / reading) a good book at the moment.)
- 4.What (you / do) right now?
- -What are you doing right now?
- **5**.She / what / cooking / now /? / is (put in the correct order)
- What is she cooking now?



EX4\P5 Read a text about a mall and answer the questions:

Cevahir Mall is located in Istanbul, Turkey and it is one of the largest shopping malls in Europe. It opened in 2005 and it has more than 400 shops on six floors.

However, it isn't just for shopping! It has lots of exhibitions, restaurants, a cinema, an amusement park for children and a mosque. There isn't a bank, but there are plenty of cash machines, and all the shops accept cashless payments. There aren't any stairs in this mall, but everyone can access the shops because it is wheelchair-friendly and it has lifts and escalators.

For more details, contact the information office between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.

يقع مول جواهر في اسطنبول بتركيا وهو أحد أكبر مراكز التسوق في أوروبا. تم افتتاحه عام 2005 . ويضم أكثر من 400 محل تجاري في ستة طوابق

ومع ذلك، فهو ليس فقط للتسوق! يوجد بها الكثير من المعارض والمطاعم وسينما وملاهي للأطفال ومسجد. لا يوجد بنك، ولكن هناك الكثير من ماكينات الصراف الآلي، وجميع المحلات التجارية تقبل الدفع غير النقدي. لا توجد أي سلالم في هذا المركز التجاري، ولكن يمكن للجميع الوصول إلى المحلات التجارية لأنه مناسب للكراسي المتحركة ويحتوي على مصاعد وسلالم متحركة

لمزيد من التفاصيل الاتصال بمكتب الاستعلامات بين الساعة 10 صباحًا و10 مساءً.



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a) Where Is the mall?

It's in Istanbul. Turkey.

b) When did it open?

It opened in 2005.

c) How many floors does it have?

It has six floors.

d) Can you pray at the mall?

Yes. there is a mosque at the mall.

e) Can I contact the office at 9 a.m.?

No, it doesn't open until 10 a.m.

1. أين يقع المركز التجاري؟

انه في اسطنبول. تركيا.

2. كم عدد الطوابق؟

له ستة طوابق.

3. هل يمكنني الاتصال بالمكتب الساعة 9 صباحًا؟

لا، لا يفتح حتى الساعة 10 صباحًا.

4. متى تم افتتاحه؟

تم افتتاحه في عام 2005.

5. هل يجوز الصلاة في المركز التجاري؟

نعم. يوجد مسجد في المركز التجاري.

" وعن عمره فيما أفناه "







الماضي المستمر Past Continuous

Affirmativeاثبات	Negativeنفي	Questionسؤال
+ was/were + (v+ing) .	+ was/were (not)+(v+ing).	(v+ing)? فاعل + was/Were
- He was driving my new car.	- He wasn't driving my new car.	Was he driving my new car?
car.		

امثلة وزارية

- 1-Ahmed was (drink / drinking) some tea.
- 2- (was / were) Akram waiting for us?
- **3**-Huda (not / clean) the house. (Past continuous)
- -Huda wasn't cleaning the house.
- **4**-What (you / do) at 10 last night? (Past continuous)
- -What were you doing at 10 last night?
- **5**-He ----- (write) an essay. (Past continuous negative)
- -He wasn't writing an essay



EX3\P6 Complete the sentences with the verbs in the box:

- 1 Jassim was eating burger.
- 2 Fahad was drinking a cola.
- **3** Salwa <u>was waiting</u> in a queue.
- 4 Ibahim was coming down in the lift.
- **5** Hasan <u>was coming</u> down the stairs.
- 6 The children's mother was waiting at the information desk.





Lesson Two



الاخبار عن الوقت Telling the time

اذا كان هنائك دقائق ورقم ساعة 12 او اقل نتبع الاتي:	اذا كان رقم الدقائق 00 يعني الساعة ضبط نتبع الاتي:	اذا كان رقم الساعة اكبر من 12 نطرح 12 من الرقم الموجود والناتج هو الرقم المطلوب
رقم الدقائق +رقم الساعة + It is	O'clock+رقم الساعة	رقم الساعة بعد طرحه من 12 + It is
3:20 (Tell the time). It's three twenty.	11:00 (Tell the time) . It's eleven o'clock.	15:17 (Tell the time). It's three seventeen.
12: 10 (Tell the time). It's twelve ten.	7:00 (Tell the time) . It's seven o'clock.	18: 20 (Tell the time). It's six twenty.
9: 30 (Tell the time). It's nine thirty.	9:00 (Tell the time) . It's nine o'clock.	24: 00 (Tell the time). It's twelve O'clock

امثلة وزارية

- 115:10 (Tell the time). It's three ten.
- 216:05 (Tell the time). It's four five.
- 317:10 (tell the time). It's five ten.
- 414:41 (tell the time). It's two forty-one





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Lesson Three



I'm here at one of Baghdad's motor shows, and the car everyone is talking about is the Panther 3.0D. The new Panther is Car of the Year, and it's really fantastic! Some people just stand and gaze at its beautiful shape. Some young men want to sit in the driver's seat and dream. However, this car is not just good-looking; it is also a hybrid car. With its combination of an electric motor and petrol engine, this fuel-saving car is good for the planet, and good for your pocket, too! The Panther is self-charging, you don't need to worry about finding charging point. You just drive like always do.

أنا هنا في أحد معارض السيارات في بغداد، والسيارة التي يتحدث عنها الجميع هي Panther 3.0D وهي سيارة هذا العام المميزة وهي رائعة جدا! يقف بعض الناس ويحدقوا في شكلها الجميل. يريد بعض الرجال الشباب الجلوس في مقعد السائق ويحلموا هذه السيارة ليست مجرد جميلة المظهر ولكنها سيارة هجينة. بفضل مزيجها من محركي كهرباء وبنزين فإن هذه السيارة التي توفر الوقود جيدة للكوكب والمصاريفك أيضا. فهي تعتمد الشحن الذاتي ، لذا لا داعي لأن تقلق بشأن البحث عن منطقة شحن. ما سوى القيادة كما تفعل دائما.

It is not only the driver who will be impressed by the Panther 3.0D. Inside, children can sit in the back and try the electric seats and windows while their older brothers and sisters play with the built-in video-gameplayer. These are standard for all models. Extra features include: GPS, the sunroof, tinted windows and an excellent Bluetooth connection.

لن يكون المعجبون بهذه السيارة مقتصرين على السائقين. في داخلها يجلس الأطفال في الخلف ويجربون المقاعد والنوافذ الكهربائية. يلعب إخوتهم وأخواتهم الأكبر سنا بمشغل ألعاب الفيديو المدمج. هذه ميزات ثابتة لجميع الموديلات. الميزات الأخرى هي نظام تحديد المواقع وفتحة السقف والنوافذ المعتمة إتصال بلوتوث رائع.

Switch on the engine and it runs so quietly. All of the features are really fun to try. But there's more! There's loads space inside. The Panther 3.0D has seats for eight people two the front, three in the middle and three in the back. And there's space for all of their bags.

شغل المحرك و سيعمل بهدوء. جرب كل الإضافات وهي ممتعة حقا. لكن هناك المزيد! هناك الكثير من المساحة بالداخل. تتسع Panther 3.0D لثمانية أشخاص. اثنان في الأمام وثلاثة في المنتصف وثلاثة في الخلف. وهناك مساحة تكفي جميع حقائبهم.

It looks very expensive, but the Panther 3.0D is actually quite cheap. And you don't need a lot of money to run this car. It does 12 kilometres to the litre and has a four-year warranty.

تبدو باهظة الثمن، لكن في الواقع Panther 3.0D رخيصة جدا. ولست بحاجة للكثير من المال لتشغيل هذه السيارة تسير لنحو 12 كيلومترًا باللتر الواحد ولها ضمان لمدة أربع سنوات.



But there's something even more important. This is a really safe car. You don't have to worry in an accident. There are airbags for the driver and passengers and many other safety features. The Panther 3.0D really is the Car of the Year!

ولكن هناك شيء أكثر أهمية. هذه سيارة امنة جدا. لا داعي للقلق في حال وقوع حادث. توجد وسائد هوائية للسائق والركاب والعديد من ميزات الأمان الأخرى. فهي حقا سيارة هذا العام

EX3 \P8 Read the sentences and mark them (T) or (F)

1 Not all passengers can feel safe inside the Panther. (True / False)

لیس کل الراکبین یشعرون بالامان داخل سیارة بانثر

2You don't need to think about charging points when you own a Panther. (True / False)

لا تحتاج للتفكير بمحطات شحن عند امتلاكك بانشر

30nly the front of the car has electric seats and windows. (True / False)

فقط مقدمة السيارة تحتوي على شبابيك ومقاعد الكترونية

4 The Panther takes care of your pocket and the planet. (True / False)

البانثر مناسبة لجيبك وللبيئة

EX4\P9 Look at the text in the student's Book. Find the adjectives and the nouns they describe and write them in the table.

Adjective	Noun	opposites
رائعة fantastic	سیارة car	مریع Terrible
beautiful جميل	shape شکل	Ugly قبیح
ممتاز Excellent	اتصال بلوتوث Bluetooth	مروع Awful
fun رائع	مميزات Features	ممل Boring
غالي Expensive	سیارة Car	رخیص Cheap
important مهم	شيء something	غیر مهم Unimportant
safe آمنة	car سيارة	خطر Dangerous





Quite and Really

توضع قبل الصفات لتغير المعنى قليلا:

Really جدا	Quite الى حد ما
نختارها اذا جاء قبلها أداة النكرة (a)	نختارها اذا جاء بعدها أداة النكرة (a)
تستخدم مع الصفات الإيجابية الجيدة مثل	تستخدم مع الصفات الغير جيدة للتقليل من قوتها مثل
(Fast _ important _ good _beautiful_)	(difficult_cheap_Short_old)

EX6\P9 Complete these sentences with (really, quite)

- 1. The Panther is <u>really</u> fast. You have to be careful!
- 2. It has a really beautiful shape. You'll love it!
- 3. I think this is quite a cheap bike. What do you think?
- 4. The exam was quite difficult, but not like the one last year.
- **5**. I think safety is <u>really</u> important. It's the only thing I look for!
- 6. I bought my phone three years ago, so it's quite old now. My dad's is seven years old!





Lesson Four

ملاحظة/ يجب حفظ الاسماء المركبة. تأتي على شكل (توصيلات)

EX1\P10 Match the words to make compound nouns?

sweet →shop العاب الفيديو video → game

car →park العاب الفيديو sun → roof

information →desk استعلامات information →desk استعلامات shop →assistant

shop →assistant

insect →proof

air → bag

air → bag

swimming → pool

(عطاء اسباب Giving Reasons)

ملاحظة / لتحويل الجملة الى جملة اعطاء سبب نتبع القاعدة التالية

So that you can الجملة الثانية + الجملة الاولى To help you



ثلاث جمل تأتي فقط مع can't		جملتان تأتي فقط مع to help you	
1.	Get\be lost	1.	Keep cool
2.	See into the car easily	2.	Stop quickly
3.	Catch cold		

صيغة السؤال (Give a reason) او اختيارات

EX2\P10 Complete these sentences with (so you can /can't)

- 1 -airbags (be safe in a crash)
- -Cars have airbags so that you can be safe in a crash.
- 2-CD player (listen to music)
- -There is a CD player so that you can listen to music.
- **3**-GPS (get lost)
- -It has GPS <u>so that you can't</u> get lost.
- 4 electric windows (open windows easily)
- -There are electric windows so that you can open windows easily.
- **5**-sunroof (let light in)
- -There is a sunroof so that you can let light in.
- 6-tinted windows (see into the car easily)
- -There are tinted windows so that you can't see into the car easily.

امثلة وزارية

- 1. Cars have GPS so that you (can / can't) be lost.
- 2.Cars have GPS(because / so that) drivers can't be lost.
- 3. The car has air conditioning to help you (listen to music / keep cool)
- 4. There are disc brakes in every car (because / so / to) help you stop quickly.
- **5**.Cars have air conditioninghelp you keep cool.

(to\so\because)

Lesson Five

EX2\P12 Find the adjectives with the following meanings:

نحيل Thin = slim

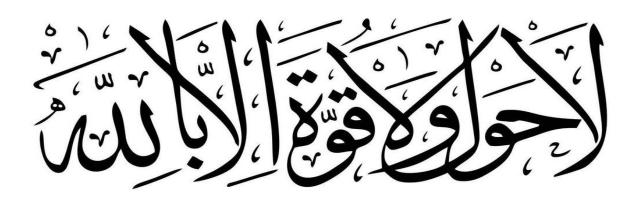
سهل = ليس صعب Easy = not difficult

متنوع = متغير Various = different

good-looking = attractive جذاب

all, every = whole بالكامل

can be moved = portable يمكن تحريكه





Lesson Six



ترتيب الصفات Order the adjective

صفات عامة	الحجم	العمر	الشكل	اللون	الجنسية	المادة
Nice	big	new	round	white	Iraqi	wooden
beautiful	large	modern	long	black	Japanese	cotton
ugly	middle	old	short	blue	Chinese	steel
friendly	small	young	curly	green	Egyptian	golden
good	little		strieght	red	French	silver

ملاحظة/ لحل ترتيب الصفات نتبع القاعدة التالية:

اسم المادة + الجنسية + اللون + الشكل + العمر + الحجم + الصفة العامة + فعل مساعد + فاعل

- 1-She has ----- hair. (Re. arrange the adjective: black / beautiful / curly)
- -She has beautiful curly black hair.
- 2-It is a (little / French / black / beautiful) table (put in the correct order)
- It is a beautiful, little, black, French table.
- 3-I / have / a / Italian / old / wonderful / watch. (order)
- I have a wonderful, old, Italian watch.
- 4-I bought a (white, Japanese, new) TV. (Arrange the adjectives)
- -I bought a new, white Japanese TV.
- **5**-I've got a ----- friend. (French, nice, young) (put in the correct order)
- -I've got a <u>nice</u>, <u>young</u>, <u>French friend</u>.



Lesson Seven

8

الوصف المؤدب Polite description

is جملة	جملة can't	جملة bad
1. اذا كان يوجد في الجملة الاولى (is) صفه) وكانت الجملة الثانية مثبتة تحتوي أيضا (is) . نضع كلمة (a bit) في فراغ الجملة الثانية اي قبل الصفة.	1. اذا كان يوجد في الجملة الاولى (can't) وكان يوجد في الجملة الثانية ايضا (can't) نكمل نفس الجملة الاولى ونضع عبارة (very well	اذا كان يوجد في الجملة الاولى كلمة (bad) نضع في فراغ الجملة الثانية (not very good at) بدالها
- she is fat. She is fat. (Make sentence more polite) -She is fat. She is <u>a bit</u> fat . 2. اذا كانت الجملة الاولى يوجد فيها 2. اذا كانت الجملة الاولى يوجد فيها الثانية (isn't) نضع (الصفة المعاكسه + very) للصفه (الصفة المعاكسه + very) للصفه (الصفة المعاكسه + very) للصفه	- She can't sing. She can't (make it more polite) -She can't sing. She can't sing very well. 2. اذا كان يوجد في الجملة الاولى (can't الثانية (can't) نضع بعدها (ing) ونضيف (very good at)	Ahmed is bad at Arabic. Ahmed is(Make the sentence more polite) -Ahmed is bad at Arabic. Ahmed is not very good at Arabic.
الموجودة في الجملة الأولى في فراغ الجملة الثانيةHe is stupid. He isn't (Make the sentence - more polite) -He is stupid. He isn't very clever.	الَى فعل الجملة الاولى ونضعه مع (very good at) التكملة بعد -She can't sing. She isn't(more polite) -She can't sing . She isn't very good at singing.	

للصف الثالث المتوسط





1. He is fat . He's ... a bit ... fat . (Make the sentence more polite)

امثلة وزارية

- 2. She is short. She is ...a bit short. (Make the sentence more polite)
- 3. She is bad at volleyball. She is at volleyball. (More polite)
- -She is <u>not very good at</u> volleyball.
- 4.She's bad at physics. She's.....at physics. (Make the sentence more polite)
- -She's <u>not very good at physics</u>.

EX3\P17 Make these sentences more polite

1 -He's stupid

He's not very clever.

2-He's lazy.

He's abit lazy.

3 She can't sing.

She's not very good at singing.

4-He can't paint.

He can't paint very well.

6-She's bad at football.

She's not very good at football.

6-She's boring.

She's not much fun.

7-He's unfriendly. He's a bit unfriendly.



EX4 P17 Read and tick ($\sqrt{\ }$) the correct descriptions.

- 1. My niece is a (friendly, little girl/little, friendly girl/girl, little friendly)
- 2. She has (beautiful, black, curly hair. / curly, beautiful, black hair/beautiful, curly, black hair)
- 3. She has an (ugly, old, little dog / old, ugly, little dog / ugly, little, old dog)
- 4. Her bag is made from (pink, strong fabric / strong, pink fabric / fabric, pink strong)

الانشاء Lesson Eight



Write an advertisement for a product



ساعة ابل: Apple Watch

A neat, lightweight watch, perfect for everyone .It is easy to set up and use. It Comes with six colours. Also it has features such as: its battery life: 6 hours, easy to charge. Furthermore, it is a very cheap watch, you can buy it if you have only 25,000IQD. Apple Watch is a Very smart watch.

ساعة أنيقة وخفيفة الوزن ومثالية للجميع. كما أنها سهلة الإعداد والاستخدام. يأتي بستة ألوان. كما أنه يتميز بمميزات مثل: عمر البطارية: 6 ساعات، سهلة الشحن. علاوة على ذلك، فهي ساعة رخيصة جدًا، يمكنك شراؤها إذا كان لديك 25000 دينار فقط. Apple Watch هي ساعة ذكية جدًا.



Round Up

EX 2 P20 Write the Opposites of these words (معاكسات)

خطر Dangerous	X	Safe امن
مروع Awful	X	Fantastic رائع
غالي Expensive	X	Cheap رخيص
Happy منعيد	X	حزین Sad
قديم او كبير بالسن Old	X	صغیر بالسن \ جدید Young/new
غیر مریحUncomfortable	X	Comfortable مربح

E3 P20 Write words that match these definitions

1 It makes cars, boats and planes move an engine

انه يجعل السيارات والطيارات والقوارب تتحرك المحرك.

2 Words and pictures to help sell things adverts

كلمات وصورة تساعد على البيع الأعلانات

3 A person Who helps others helpful

متعاون الشخص الذي يساعد الاخرين

4 you can monitor your health with this device smart watch

بهذا الجهاز الساعة الذكية تستطيع ان تراقب صحتك

5 three or more People waiting in line a queue

الطابور ثلاثة أشخاص او أكثر من الاشخاص ينتظرون في سطر



es - s الجمع

1 تجمع الاسماء بأضافة ع الجمع

Car → **Cars**.

book →books

(s,sh,ch,x,z,o,c) للاسماء التي تنتهي بـ(es للاسماء بإضافة

bus →buses wash → washes

watch \rightarrow watches. box \rightarrow boxes

es اذا كان الاسم ينتهى بـ yوقبله حرف صحيح يقلب إلى i و نضيف.

Country→ **Countries.**

hobby →**hobbies**

4 اذا كان الاسم ينتهي بـ y وقبلة حرف علة يبقى كما هو ونضيف

boy →**boys**

Key →**Keys**

es الكلمات التي تنتهي ب f/fe تقلب الى v ونضيف

wife →wives Scarf →Scarves

Knife → **Knives**

roof→ roofs مثل شواذ مثل

6 هنالك جمع شاذ يجب حفظه

Person →People	Cattle→ cattle			
Man→ men	Mouse → Mice			
Woman →women	foot →feet			
Fish→ fish	child →children			
Sheep →sheep	tooth →teeth			
ox→ oxen	goose→ geese			



اضافة ing

اذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف e صامت تحذف ونضيفing

Come →**coming**

ing.فاذا انتهت الكلمة بحرف صحيح وقبلة حرف علة واحد نضاعف الحرف الاخير ونصيف.

Swim → **swimming**

hit → hitting

ingفقط نصيف y الكلمة بحرف و فقط نصيف

play → **playing**

try →trying

ingفنضيف y فنضيف ie انتهت الكلمة بحرف

die →dying

lie →lying

اضافة ed

1 اذا كان الفعل ينتهي بe فقط نضيف

like →liked

واذا انتهى الفعل بحرف صحيح وقبلة حرف عله واحد نضاعف الحرف الاخير ونضيفed

 $stop \rightarrow stopped$

edاذا انتهى الفعل بحرف y وقبلة حرف صحيح نقلب y الى i ونضيف

Carry → **Carried**

study →studied

(4) اذا انتهى الفعل بحرف v وقبله حرف علة يبقى كما هو ونضيف ed .

play→ played.



Story time



Kareem went to Al Mutanabbi Street and hurried towards Al Saqi bookshop. As he got closer, he saw there was a long queue forming outside the door to the shop, and his heart sank. He had been saving up for months and wanted to be the first one to buy the new book by his favourite poet now he would have to wait in line. As he stood waiting, the hard-working schoolboy pulled the advert for the new book out of his pocket.

ذهب كريم الى شارع المتنبي وهرع نحو مكتبة الساقي. عندما إقترب ، رأى طابورا طويلا خارج باب المتجر وشعر بالإحباط. كان يدخر لأشهر وأراد أن يكون أول من يشتري الكتاب الجديد لشاعره المفضل - والآن عليه الانتظار في الطابور. وبينما كان واقفا ينتظر، أخرج التلميذ المجتهد إعلان الكتاب الجديد من جيبه

Kareem had read all of Al-Nawab's poems at least twice and found them very interesting. The quiet boy spent most of his free time reading or writing his own poems and his parents, friends and teachers all said he was very imaginative. It was Kareem's dream to be a famous poet himself one day.

قرأ كريم كل قصائد النواب مرتين على الأقل ووجدها ممتعة للغاية. أمضى الصبي الهادئ معظم وقت فراغه في قراءة أو كتابة قصائده الخاصة، وقال والديه وجميع أصدقائه ومعلميه إنه يتمتع بمخيلة رائعة. كان حلم كريم أن يصبح شاعرا مشهورا ذات يوم.

Finally, the shop door opened and the owner welcomed the queue of customers in. When Kareem got to the door, the shop owner suddenly rang a bell and everyone started clapping and cheering. Kareem was very surprised and didn't know what was happening. After a while, the shop owner saw Kareem's confusion and explained, 'You are the 50th customer through the door today, young man. There is a big prize for customer number 50 ... you will get to meet Al-Nawab. Are you any good at writing poems?"

أخيرا فتح باب المحل ورحب المالك بطابور انتظار الزبائن. وعندما وصل كريم إلى الباب، قرع صاحب المتجر فجأة الجرس وبدأ الجميع يصفقون ويهتفون. تفاجأ كريم كثيرا ولم يكن يعلم ماذا يحدث بعدها رأى صاحب المتجر ارتباك كريم أوضح قائلا " أنت الزبون رقم 50 عبر الباب اليوم، أيها الشاب. هناك جائزة كبيرة للزبون رقم 50 ... ستلتقي بالنواب. هل تجيد كتابة القصائد ؟ "

'Yes! I've got notebooks full of poems, replied Kareem. He felt a surge of happiness as he understood what was happening. His patience was being rewarded. It was a good thing

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

after all that he wasn't first to buy the latest book. The shop owner shook Kareem's hand and said, 'Wait here. Al-Nawab will arrive in a minute. Here is a free copy of his book. He will sign it for you when he arrives."

أجاب كريم: "نعم! لدي دفاتر مليئة بالقصائد . " شعر بسعادة كبيرة لأنه فهم ماكان يحدث. كسب مكافأة على صبره. كان من الجيد أنه لم يكن أول من اشترى أحدث كتاب صافح صاحب المحل يد كريم وقال: " إنتظر هنا سيصل النواب في غضون دقيقة. هذه نسخة لك من كتابه سيوقعها لك عندما يصل.

Al-Nawab arrived to the bookshop in a minute. Right on time! Kareem couldn't believe how lucky he was. The poet signed Kareem's book and gave him six more copies for his friends and family. They spent a long time talking, and Al-Nawab promised to read some of Kareem's poems and give him some advice on how to publish his own book of poetry.

." وصل النواب الى المكتبة خلال دقيقة. في الوقت المناسب. لم يصدق كريم كم هو محظوظ. وقع الشاعر كتاب كريم وأعطاه ست نسخ أخرى لأصدقائه وعائلته. قضيا وقتا طويلا بالتحدث. وعد النواب بقراءة بعض قصائد كريم ونصحه حول كيفية نشر كتاب شعره الخاص.

الاسئلة في كتاب الطالب

1 Can you find three words used to describe kareem's character ? هل بامكانك ايجاد ثلاث كلمات تصف شخصية كريم

مجتهد و هادئ و خياله واسع. Hard-working, quiet, imaginative

Alaba what is the name of the new book kareem wants to buy? ماهو اسم الكتاب الجديد الذي اراد كريم multiple what is the name of the new book kareem wants to buy? ماهو اسم الكتاب الجديد الذي اراد كريم

جزيرة الإملاح Island of salt

ماذا تعني كلمة الادخار? What does "Saving up " mean

جمع الاموال Collecting up money



EX2P21 Answer the questions.

اين تقع القصة؟ ?Where does the story take place

في شارع للمتنبي .It takes place in Al Mutanabbi Street

2 Why was Kareem sad when arrived at the bookshop? لم كان كريم حزينا عندما وصل للمكتبة؟

لأن كان هناك طابور طويل خارج المحل. Because there was a long queue forming outside

3 What was Kareem's dream? ماذا کان حلم کریم؟

To be a famous poet one day. ان يكون شاعرا مشهورا يوما ما.

4 Why did the shop owner give Kareem a prize? إلم أعطى مالك المحل كريم جائزة؟

He was the 50th customer in the shop that day لأنه كان الزبون رقم 50 في المحل ذاك اليوم

لم كان كريم سعيدا جدا بجائزته؟ ?Why was Kareem so happy with the prize

Because his patience was being rewarded. لأنه تمت مكافأة صبره

وينصحه؟ Who is going to read Kareem's poems and give him advice? وينصحه

Al-Nawab. النواب







Lesson One

EX 2 P22 Use a verb from the box to complete the phrases.

do	go	have	kick	read	score	spend	watch	win
a ball	a game	a hobb	y shopp	oing a	a picnic	a rest	a story	fishing
TV	a goal	the	afternoon	to th	e cinema	some t	ime a j	ooint.

- a. have a picnic يتنزه
- b. have a rest يرتاح
- c. go to the cinema ذهاب للسينما
- d. go shopping تسوق
- e. go fishing صيد السمك
- f. do a hobby يمارس الهواية

- g. kick a ball يركل الكرة
- h. read a story يقرأ القصة
- i. score a point تسجيل نقطة
- j. score a goal تسجيل هدف
- k. spend some time قضاء بعض الوقت

- l. spend the afternoon قضاء العصر
- m. watch TV مشاهدة التلفاز
- n. watch a football match
- o. win a game فوز المباراة



Talking about your likes and dislikes

To express your like

للتعبير عن شيء تحبه



To express your dislike

- 1. I like eating fish.
- 2. We enjoy watching a film.
- 3. I love playing football.
- 4. You don't like reading novels.
- 5. I hate spiders.
- 6. I love ----- matches on TV. (watch , watching , to watch)
- 7. I don't like (listen) to pop music. (correct)

I don't like <u>listening</u> to pop music.

ملاحظة: عند وجود ضمير مفرد (He\ She \It) او اسم مفرد مثل Ali\ Huda \Ahmed نضع والمعال المحلة وعدمها (likes\enjoys\hates\doesn't like \loves)

(hate ,love, enjoy, like) قبل (don't , doesn't) عند النفي نضع (Negative)

Sally enjoys cooking. (negative)

Sally doesn't enjoy cooking.

(Question) (السؤال) / عند الاستفهام نستعمل الصيغة التالية:

Huda enjoys playing tennis.(Question)

Does Huda enjoy playing tennis

ملاحظة/ يأتى السؤال بالصيغ التالية:

Express your <u>like</u>.....

Express your dislike..... (disagreement)......

نجد الكلمة و العبارة التي نستخدمها بعد كلمة (concerning او about في اغلب الاحيان.

امثلة وزارية

1 Express your like concerning coffee. (use: like)

I like coffee

2 Talk about your dislike concerning hot water. (use: don't like)

I don't like hot water.

3 Express your dislike concerning spiders.

I hate spiders.

4 Express your disagreement with attitudes concerning spiders.

I hate spiders.

5 Huda enjoys playing tennis. (negative)

Huda doesn't enjoy playing tennis.



Lesson Two

2

(التعبير عن التفضيل) : Expressing preference

هناك صيغتان للتعبير عن التفضيل:

- 1. I'd love to go to the beach.
- 2. I' d like to go to the mall.

I'd = I would

3. I'd rather go to the mall.

ملاحظة/ للموافقة على التفضيل (agree\accept) نستخدم احد العبارتين

Yes, I'd love to

Yes, I agree

My favorite game is football. Agree to his preference.

Yes, I agree.

ملاحظة/ اذا جاء في الامتحان الوزاري كلمة (favourite) نتبع القاعدة:

الشي المفضل + I like

What's your **favourite** colour? (Express your preference using : white)

I like white.

What's your favourite hobby? (Express your preference. Use "fishing")

I like fishing.

امثلة وزارية

1 Use (I'd love) to express your preference concerning playing tennis.

I'd love to play tennis.

- 2I'd rather (helping/help/ to help) my mother in the kitchen.
- **3** I'd rather (go, gone, to go) to the beach on the play football.
- 4 (watch a film). (Expressing preferences using: I'd rather)

I'd rather watch a film.

- **5**I would like (going, go, to go) to the park this afternoon.
- **6** My favorite game is football. Agree to his preference.

Yes, I agree.

What's your favorite color? (Express your preference. Use "White")

I like white.

Make suggestion: (عمل الاقتراح)

هناك عدة صيغ لعمل الاقتراح: تكون الاجابة حسب مطلب السؤال وان لم يطلب نختار اي صيغة

تكملة + فعل مجرد + Let's

Ex. Let's play tennis tonight.

? + تكملة + فعل مجرد + Why not

Ex. Why not watch a film on TV?

? + تكملة + فعل ينتهى ب How about + (ing)

Ex. How about going to the mall?

ملاحظة/ للموافقة على الاقتراح (agree\accept) نستخدم احد العبارات:

Yes, Let's

That's good idea Yes, why not.

- 1 How about (visit, visiting, to visit) our sick friend?
- 2 How abouta TV film? (a. watch b. watching c. to watches)
- 3 How about (go) to the mall? (Correct the verb)

How about going to the mall?

4 How about (send) an email to our friends? (Correct)

How about sending an email to our friends?

5 Let's go for a picnic today. (Accept)

Yes, let's.

6 Make suggestion to your little brother who has a toothache. (Use: "see the dentist")

Let's see the dentist.

7 Use "How about" to make a suggestion to your friend to go to the beach on Friday.

How about going to the beach on Friday?





Ex1P24 Write the verb in the correct form (to go – go – going)

- 1. Where would you like to go this afternoon?
- 2. How about going to the park?
- 3. I'd rather go to the beach and play football.
- 4. Why not go to the fun fair?
- 5. I'd love to go to the mall.
- 6. Yes, let's go.

Lesson Four



Present Simple: (المضارع البسيط)

Affirmativeاثبات	Negativeنفي	Questionسوّال
فعل مجرد او فعل يحتوي S + فاعل	فعل مجرد + doesn't\don't + فاعل	Po \ Does + فاعل + جرد + فاعل ?
You get up early every day.	You don't get up early every day.	Do you get up early every day?
She gets up early every day	She doesn't get up early every day	Does she get up early every day?

ملاحظة: هناك عدة ظروف تأتي مع المضارع البسيط

ظروف الزمان: مثل (وقت + every) غالبا ما تأتي في نهاية الجملة.

ظروف التكرار: (always - never - usually - often - sometimes) تأتي قبل الفعل الرئيسي وبعد الفاعل.

ملاحظات

نستخدم الفعل المجرد عند وجود اسم جمع او ضمير (I. We. you. they)

نستخدم الفعل الذي يحتوي s والفعل المساعد does عند وجود اسم مفرد او ضمير (he, she, it)

is, are, am في زمن المضارع ويطلب تصحيحها تتحول الى be) في زمن المضارع ويطلب تصحيحها

 $I \rightarrow am$ He She It \rightarrow is You We They \rightarrow are

I (be) a doctor. (correct)

I am a doctor.

Fatima (like) grapes. (present simple)

Fatima likes grapes.

Huda enjoys playing tennis. (Negative)

Huda doesn't enjoy playing tennis

Rana cooks chicken well. (Negative)

Rana doesn't cook chicken well.

Rasha goes to the mall every weekend. (question)

Does Rasha go to the mall every weekend?

Nadia plays tennis well. (Question)

Does Nadia play tennis well?

Mazin visits his uncle every weekend. (Negative)

Mazin doesn't visit his uncle every weekend.

Najat goes to the mall every weekend. (Question)

Does Najat go to the mall every weekend?

امثلة وزارية





Past Simple: (الماضي البسيط)

Affirmativeاثبات	Negativeنفي	Questionسوّال
فعل ماضي (ed او شاذ) + فاعل	فعل مجرد + didn't + فاعل	?فعل مجرد + فاعل + Did
She visited the old city	Did she visit the old city	Did she visit the old city?

ملاحظة/ تأتي ظروف الزمان التالية مع الماضي البسيط وهي دلالة على هذا الزمن.

(yesterday - last - ago)

عند وجود (be) في زمن الماضي ويطلب تصحيحها تتحول الى Was, Were

I He She It \rightarrow was You We They \rightarrow Were

I (be) sick yesterday.(Correct)

I was sick yesterday.

(watch) an interesting film last night. (correct the verb)

امثلة وزارية

I watched an interesting film last night.

2 He went to school yesterday. (Negative)

He didn't go to school yesterday

3 They helped an old man cross the street. (Question)

Did they help an old man cross the street?

4 He visits his uncle every week. (use: last week)

He visited his uncle last week.

5 The hall was empty. (Make the sentence negative)

The hall wasn't empty.

6It (not / rain) a lot last night.

It didn't rain a lot last night.

- We moved to a new house ----- (next week / every week / last week)
- **8** Where (do) you go yesterday? (correct the verb)

Where did you go yesterday?

9Ahmed helped his father yesterday. (Negative)

Ahmed didn't help his father yesterday.

(be) a taxi driver two years ago.

I was a taxi driver two years ago.

①Farouq (be) in the north of Iraq last month. (Correct the verb)

Farouq was in the north of Iraq last month.

كلمات الاسئلة

كم المدة how long / كم يبعد how far / كم عمر how long / كيف

لماذا Why / متى When / اين Where ما What / ما

?..... فعل مجرد + فاعل + فعل مساعد + كلمة السؤال

What did you eat at breakfast?

When does she wake up?

Why do they always come late?

Where do you want to go?



Ex 1 P28 Put the words in the correct order to make questions.

1 new/what/you/comedy/in/play/this/character/TV/do/?

What character do you play in this TV comedy?

2 happy/got/you/were/the/when/ part/you/?

Were you happy when you got the part?

3 hear/the/how/news/did/you/?

How did you hear the news?

4 play/the/how/school/did/about/ you / find out /?

How did you find out about the school play?

الاخطاء الاملائية . Ex 4 P29 Correct eight spelling mistakes

Lucy is an acter. She is in a new TV comdy. Lucy plays the caracter Samara. She did an audition. There where about 200 other girls at the audition. She got a phone col after the audition. Filming tuk six months. She had a speshial teacher who gave hur lessons every day.

comdy→ comedy caracter→ character where → were col→ call tuk→ took speshial → special

acter → actor

hur → her



Lesson Six



Lucy Fisher, 16, talks to STAR Magazine about her part in the new comedy. The Badri Family

In this comedy, I play Samara, the daughter in a traditional family. I live with my mother, father and younger brother. My brother is very clumsy and is always having silly accidents. In the first episode, he accidently put salt instead of sugar in my mother's tea and it tasted awful! In every episode he trips over a lot and drops things.

في هذه الكوميديا، ألعب دور سمارة، ابنة عائلة تقليدية. أعيش مع أمي وأبي وأخي الأصغر. أخي أخرق للغاية ويتعرض دائمًا لحوادث سخيفة. في الحلقة الأولى، قام بوضع الملح بدلًا من السكر في شاي أمي بالخطأ وكان طعمه سيئًا! في كل حلامة يتعثر كثيرًا ويسقط الأشياء.

I really enjoyed filming the latest episode because we go away as a family on a holiday. We stay in a fancy hotel with a swimming pool and my brother falls in the pool with all his clothes on! He gets soaked. Later that day, he spills his drink at lunch and then slips in the puddle. Next week, we are filming an episode where my brother puts cleaning fluid on his hair instead of hair gel and his hair turns green. It's going to be so funny!

لقد استمتعت حقًا بتصوير الحلقة الأخيرة لأننا نذهب بعيدًا كعائلة في عطلة. نقيم في فندق فاخر به حوض سباحة، فيسقط أخي في المسبح وهو يرتدي جميع ملابسه! ينقع. وفي وقت لاحق من ذلك اليوم، سكب شرابه على الغداء ثم انزلق في البركة. الأسبوع القادم سنصور حلقة حيث يضع أخي سائل التنظيف على شعره بدلا من جل الشعر فيتحول شعره إلى اللون الأخضر. سيكون مضحكا جدا!



Ex 1 P32 Answer the questions. Write short answers.

- 1 What is the name of the girl Lucy play's? أما هو اسم دور الفتاة التي تمثلها لوسي ؟ Samara.
- 2 What Samara's brother like? كيف يبدو شقيق سمارة؟

He is very clumsy. إنه أخرق للغاية

ماذا كان يوجد في شاي الأم؟ ? What was in the mother tea?

ملح Salt.

- 4 What does Lucy say about filming the latest episode? ماذا تقول لوسي عن تصوير الحلقة الأخيرة؟ She enjoyed it.
- الغداء؟ What did Samara's brother spill at lunch? أماذا سكب شقيق سمارة على الغداء؟ He spilled his drink. لقد سكب شرابه.

Ex3P33 Complete these sentences about Lucy's TV show in the present simple. Use verbs from the box. You can use some verbs more than once.

slip ينزلق - drop يسقط - trip يتعثر - spill يسكب trip يسقط - Beيكون

- My brother is very clumsy.
- 2 In the first episode, my brother puts salt in my mother's tea instead of sugar.
- 3 My brother drops things and trips over.
- 4 My brother falls in the hotel pool.
- 5 Then he spills his drink and slips in the puddle.



Lesson Seven

(الدعوة) invitation: (الدعوة)

ملاحظة/ الكلمات الدالة في السؤال هي (invite / invitation) لعمل الدعوات نستخدم الصيغ التالية:

Would you like to + نكملة + فعل مجرد ?

Are you free on + اسم اليوم +?

ملاحظات

الكلمات الدالة في السؤال هي (invite / invitation) لعمل الدعوات نستخدم الصيغ التالية:

الشي الذي تدعو اليه مثل (cinema - party - concert) تجده بعد عبارة (to) في السؤال.

اذا وجدنا (your) بعد (on / to) نحولها الى (my) ونحول ايضا (you) الى (me) عند الجواب.

عند عدم وجود فعل بعد to نقترح الفعل (come) مع الدعوات.

1 Invite your friend to the school graduation party. (use: would like)

امثلة وزارية

Would you like to come to the school graduation party?

2 Invite Ali to the theatre.

Would you like to come to the theatre?

3 Invite your friend to a picnic on Friday (use: free)

Are you free on Friday?



4 Invite your friend to have a cup of tea with you . (use : would you like)

Would you like to have a cup of tea with me?

Invite your friend to come to your brother's wedding.

Would you like to come to my brother's wedding?

Invite your friend to go with you on a picnic. (Use: "would you like")

Would you like to go with me on a picnic?

Invite your friend to come to your birthday party. (Use "would like")

Would you like to come to my birthday party?



Write an email. Invite your friend to attend your graduation ceremony in your school. Tell him / her about the date and the time of the ceremony.

Graduation Party

From: Ali

To: Ahmed

Dear Ahmed

Are you free on Friday, 20th of May? There is a school graduation party and I have two tickets. You must come because the party will be amazing. You will enjoy your time there. The party will be at Queen Park at 3 PM. . If you can't come, let me know so I can give the ticket to someone else..

Write back soon,

Ali



من: على

إلى: أحمد

عزيزى أحمد

هل أنت متفرغ يوم الجمعة 20 ايار ؟ هناك حفل تخرج من المدرسة ولدي تذكرتان. يجب أن تأتي لأن الحفلة ستكون مذهلة. سوف تستمتع بوقتك هناك. ستكون الحفلة في مدينة العاب كوين بارك في الساعة 3 مساءا. إذا لم تتمكن من الحضور ، فأخبرني حتى أتمكن من إعطاء التذكرة لشخص آخر ..

اكتب مرة أخرى قريبا،

te

Ex 2 P34 Complete these sentences. Choose a word from the box.

betterافضل cost يكلف free فارغ need يحتاج prefer يفضل shall هل starts يبدأ

- 1 Would you like to come to the school graduation party with me?
- 2 Are you free on Thursday?
- 3 Is Friday better for you?
- 4 Tell me if you prefer Thursday.
- **5** We don't <u>need</u> to get ticket in advance.
- 6 It starts at 8.00.
- **7** The seats <u>cost</u> 15,000 IQD.
- **8 Shall** I get the cheapest?



Lesson Eight

Ex 1 P36 Find words to match the definitions.

- شخص يعمل في مكتب =موظف someone who works in an office → clerk شخص يعمل في
- معروف =مشهور well known → famous
- یظهر او یعرض = یعرض show یظهر او یعرض
- 4 a business's money after expenses → profit اموال العمل بعد النفقات = راتب او مكافأة
- تقييم لشيء ما = مراجعة an assessment of something → review

الانشاء 2 Lesson Eight



Write a fact file about your favourite flim.

Fact File	
Title العنوان	Al-Resala فلم الرسالة
Realesed الاصدار	1976
Genre النوع	Historical تاریخي
المخرج Director	Mustafa AL-Akad
كاتب النص Scriptwriter	Abdul Hameed Al sahar
Main characters ابرز	Abdullah Ghaith, Ahmed Salem, Mahmoud Saeed
الشخصيات	
The story القصة	it's about the life of our prophet Muhammad (PPUH) in Macca and the birth of Islam in the 7th century. يتعلق الأمر بحياة نبينا محمد (صلى الله عليه واله) في مكة وولادة
	الإسلام في القرن السابع.
حقائق ممتعة Interesting facts	Battle of Bader معركة بدر
رأيي الشخصي My opinion	It's a really interesting film إنه فيلم مثير للاهتمام حقًا



Round Up

Ex 2 P38 Use a verb from the box to complete the phrases.

Borrow- Have - play - Write - go - Watch - spend

Go to the cinema Have a picnic
Borrow a book Write a letter
Spend the morning Watch TV

Play a game

Ex 3 P38 Write the words to match the definition.

- 1 a scary book, film or play → horror عتاب او فلم او مسرحية مخيفة = رعب
- 2 your opinion and facts about a book, film or play → review رایك و حقائق عن كتاب او فلم او مسرحیة = مراجعة = مراجعة
- 3 activities like running, jumping and swimming → sports = انشطة مثل الركض والقفز والسباحة
- عفعل حوادث سخيفة دائما= ابله always having silly accidents → clumsy





Lesson Ten Story time



Karam was a very talented student. He enjoyed school, and he was really good at sports – especially basketball, in fact, he played basketball for his school team. Karam also liked to help others. He helped his mother in the Kitchen, he helped his father in the garden and he helped his two younger brothers with their homework.

كان كرم طالبا موهوبا جدا . لقد استمتع بالمدرسة، وكان جيدًا في الألعاب الرياضية، وخاصة كرة السلة. في الواقع، كان يلعب كرة السلة لفريق مدرسته. كما كان كرم يحب مساعدة الآخرين . كان يساعد والدته في المطبخ، ويساعد والده في الحديقة، ويساعد شقيقيه الأصغر في واجباتهما المدرسية.

One day, Karam's mother asked him to go to the bakery to buy some bread. However, while he was walking, he saw a little girl run into the busy road. At the same time, a large car was speeding quickly along the road towards the girl. Karam saw the car, but the little girl didn't.

وفي أحد الأيام طلبت والدة كرم منه أن يذهب إلى المخبز ليشتري خبزاً. ومع ذلك، بينما كان يمشي، رأى فتاة صغيرة تجري في الطريق المزدحم. وفي الوقت نفسه، كانت سيارة كبيرة مسرعة على طول الطريق باتجاه الفتاة. رأى كرم السيارة لكن الطفلة لم تراها.

Karam ran into the road and pushed the girl to safety. The car screeched to a stop. All the people on the street stopped and looked. The little girl was fine . she ran across the road to her family, who gave her a hug. Sadly, Karam was lying in the road. He had been hit by the speeding car, and his left foot was badly injured. Karam was taken to hospital. The doctors and nurses worked hard on him.

ركض كرم إلى الطريق ودفع الفتاة إلى بر الأمان. صرخت السيارة حتى توقفت. توقف كل الناس في الشارع ونظروا. الفتاة الصغيرة كانت بخير. ركضت عبر الطريق إلى عائلتها التي عانقتها. ومن المؤسف أن كرم كان ملقى على الطريق. لقد صدمته السيارة المسرعة، وأصيبت قدمه اليسرى بجروح بالغة. وتم نقل كرم إلى المستشفى. لقد عمل الأطباء والممرضات بجد عليه.

Unfortunately, they couldn't save his foot. Karam suffered a lot during his treatment. and he felt very sad. He thought that this was the end of his sporting life. Would he ever be able to play basketball again? But Karam was lucky. He had a loving and supportive family. His parents and all of his family members visited and helped him during his treatment.

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

ولسوء الحظ، لم يتمكنوا من إنقاذ قدمه. لقد عانى كرم كثيراً خلال فترة علاجه. وشعر بالحزن الشديد. كان يعتقد أن هذه كانت نهاية حياته الرياضية. هل سيكون قادرا على لعب كرة السلة مرة أخرى؟ لكن كرم كان محظوظاً. كان لديه عائلة محبة وداعمة. وقد زاره والديه وجميع أفراد أسرته وساعدوه أثناء علاجه.

After a few months, he was able to use crutches, and he returned to school. Everyone was happy to see him back at school, and he had no problems at all academically. However, Karam still felt sad. sport had been an important part of his life, and now he couldn't do it. His teachers tried to encourage and support him by explaining all the other activities he could do, such as art, playing chess, joining a debating club and cooking. But none of them were basketball. Karam missed the physical activity, the speed, the teamwork and the competition of his favourite sport.

وبعد بضعة أشهر، أصبح قادرا على استخدام العكازات، وعاد إلى المدرسة. كان الجميع سعداء بعودته إلى المدرسة، ولم يكن لديه أي مشاكل أكاديمية على الإطلاق. لكن كرم ما زال يشعر بالحزن. لقد كانت الرياضة جزءا هاما من حياته، والآن لا يستطيع أن يفعل ذلك. وحاول معلموه تشجيعه ودعمه من خلال شرح جميع الأنشطة الأخرى التي يمكنه القيام بها، مثل الفن ولعب الشطرنج والانضمام إلى نادي المناظرة والطهي. لكن لم يكن أي منهم كرة السلة. وافتقد كرم النشاط البدني والسرعة والعمل الجماعي والمنافسة في رياضته المفضلة

One day, Karam's PE teacher told him about a wheelchair basketball team in his city. But Karam didn't have a wheelchair. 'Don't worry!' said the PE teacher. 'I will offer you one!' So, Karam joined the team. very quickly, he learnt how to turn, stop and sprint with his wheelchair. It was quick and light, and it felt like part of his body. Once again, he felt the speed, teamwork and competition of his favourite sport. He was soon good enough to become a member of the national team, and he began to participate in many international contests, where his team won several titles.

الاسئلة في كتاب الطالب

1. What was karam's favourite sport? ما هي رياضة كرم المفضلة

Basketball كرة السلة

2. What challenge did Karam overcome ? ما هو التحدي الذي تغلب عليه كرم

He lost his foot in an accident, but he found a way to continue playing his favourite sport خسر قدمه في حادث لكنه وجد طريقة للاستمرار برياضته المفضلة



Ex 2 P39 Answer the questions .

- 1 Karam helped his brothers with their (homework / housework) .
- 2 Karam ran into the road to save (his mother / his brother, a little girl)
- 3 Why was Karam lucky after his accident

He had a loving and supportive family

- 4 Karam didn't do well academically when he returned to school . (true / false)
- **5** Write four things Karam missed about playing basketball.

Physical activity, the speed, the teamwork and the competition of his favorite sport.

6 who helped Karam return to playing basketball?

His PE teacher.





IIInit Three



Lesson One

1

Comparative and superlative adjectives

صفات المقارنة والتفضيل

المقارنة Comparative

التفضيل Superlative

صفة +er more+ صفة

اذا كانت الصفة مكونة من مقطع واحد نضيف er اما اذا كانت من اكثر من مقطع نضيف more

نحسب عدد المقاطع من خلال حروف العلة حرف e في نهاية الكلمة لا يعتبر مقطع اذا جائو حروف علة متصلة تعتبر مقطع واحد مثل مقطع واحد وليس اثنان

long, longer comfortable, more comfortable

est+صفة

صفة +most

اذا كانت الصفة مكونة من مقطع واحد نضيف est الما اذا كانت من اكثر من مقطع نضيف most

نحسب عدد المقاطع من خلال حروف العلة حرف e في نهاية الكلمة لا يعتبر مقطع اذا جائو حروف علة متصلة تعتبر مقطع واحد مثل ou مقطع واحد وليس اثنان

long, longest comfortable, most comfortable

ملاحظة/ نميز درجات المقارنة من وجود (than) بعد الصفة. نميز التفضيل من وجود كلمة (the) قبل الصفة.

- 1. I'm older than Ali.
- 2. Muna is smarter than Huda.
- 3. They are smaller than those.
- 4. I'm the oldest boy in my class.
- 5. She is the tallest girl in the school.
- 6. They are the fastest players.



- 7. Fatima is more beautiful than Noor.
- 8. My car is more expensive than yours.
- 9. They are more practical than theirs.
- 10. They are the most expensive cars.
- 11. Jack is the most practical man.

ملاحظة: هناك حالات خاصة في إضافة (er) و est:

1-اذا كانت الصفة تنتهى ب حرف (e) نضيف فقط (r

 $nice \rightarrow nicer$ $nice \rightarrow nicest$

2-اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف صحيح وكان قبله حرف عله واحد نضاعف الحرف الصحيح ونضيف (er) الى الصفة الصفة

 $wet \rightarrow wetter$ $wet \rightarrow wetter$

 $big \rightarrow bigger$ $big \rightarrow biggest$

ملاحظة/حروف العلة هي (a e i o u) بقية الحروف هي الحروف الصحيحة.

3-اذا كانت الصفة تنتهي بحرف (y) وكان قبله حرف صحيح نقلب (y) الى (i) ونضيف (est, er).

happy → happier

lazy → lazier

 $happy \rightarrow happiest$

lazy → laziest

4-هنالك بعض الصفات الشاذة التي لانضيف لها شي وانما تتغير لذا يجب ان تحفظ.

الصفة	Comparative	Superlative	
good/well	better	best	
bad	worse	worst	
far	farther	farthest	
little	less	least	
much/many	more	most	

صيغ وزارية

- long, longer; fit, fitter.
- clean, cleanest; sad, saddest.
- small, smallest; hot, hottest.
- small, smaller; thin, thinner.
- long, longer; sad, sadder.
- long, longer; heavy, heavier.
- small, smaller; good, better.
- 13. small, smaller; noisy, noisier.
- long, longer; wet, wetter.
- tall, taller; terrible, more terrible.
- tall, taller; ugly, uglier.
- tall, taller; tidy, tidier.
- tall, taller; comfortable, more comfortable.
- thin, thinnest; useful, most useful.
- sad, sadder; hot, hotter.
- good, better; tall, taller.
- clean, cleanest; interesting, most interesting
- I'm the (good) in my class.(correct)
 I'm the best in my class.
- They are the (bad) cars in the park.(superlative) They are the worst cars in the park.

ملاحظة _ في سؤال الاختيارات اذا كان يوجد the قبل الفراغ او الاقواس نختار صفة تفضيل واذا كان يوجد than بعد الفراغ او الاقواس نختار صفة مقارنة

- 1. My house is.....than yours. (biggest bigger big)
- 2. This is the.....interesting book I have read. (more most)
- 3. I am (good better best) at English than Ali.
- 4. Planes are fastertrains. (than the)
- 5. Fatima is (more beautiful most beautiful) than Noor.



Comparative with than \ as..as

اذا جائت جملة as...as ويطلب تحويلها than

الاسم الاول + than + الصفة تتحول الى مقارنة + (is, are) +الاسم بعد عد

- A bear is not as fast as a lion. (Comparative)
 A lion is faster than a bear.
- A giraffe is not as big as an elephant. (Use: than)
 An elephant is bigger than a giraffe.

اذا جائت جملة than ويطلب تحويلها as...as

الاسم الاول + as + الصفة مجردة + as + (isn't , aren't) + الاسم بعد

- An elephant is bigger than a giraffe. (as....as)
 A giraffe isn't as big as an elephant.
- A lion is faster than a bear. (as....as)
 A bear isn't as fast as a lion.

اذا جانت الجملة ب than ويطلب عكس الصفة

فقط نقلب الاسماء ونغير الصفة الى عكسها

- Cows are bigger than goats. (Use: small)
 Goats are smaller than cows.
- A plane is faster than a car. (Use: slow) A car is slower than a plane.

((ناعل + used to be فاعل))

- 1-Hilla is greener thanbe (it used \ it used to be \ it used to)
- 2-Libya is bigger than it (it used to be \ used to \ used to be)
- 3-Ali is smart than(he used \ she used to be \ he used to be)

Ex 1 P40 Choose the correct verb to complete each sentence.

hunt یعض bite ینمو grow یمو hunt یعض Produce

- 1. A bat is not a bird, but it can fly like a bird.
- 2. Owl's hunt and kill small animals at night.
- 3. If you put your foot on a snake, it will bite you.
- 4. Cows and goats produce milk.
- 5. Elephants grow very big, but it takes many years.

Ex 2 P40 Study the spelling rule and write the comparative forms.

1. Wet رطوبة - wetter

4 - long - طویل longer.

2. Thinفthinner نحيف – thinner انحف

اکثر از عاجا noisier – مز عج 5 – noisy

3. sadخين – sadder ا

6 – nearer – قریب nearer . اقرب

Ex3P40 Write the comparative forms of these adjectives in the correct places in the table .

happy, ممتع, interesting غالي وexpensive غالي (Cheap) خطر Cheapرخيص happy, مرتب careful, tidy حذر

Quieter	more beautiful
Cheaper	more dangerous
Uglier	more expensive
happier	more interesting
tidier	more careful

Ex 4 P41 Write these sentences differently so that they mean the same thing.

- An elephant is bigger than a giraffe.
 A giraffe is not as big as an elephant.
 A giraffe is smaller than an elephant.
- 1. A bear is not as fast as a lion.

A lion is faster than a bear.

A bear is slower than a lion.

للصف الثالث المتوسط



- 2. In the desert, the camel is more useful than a horse. In the desert, the horse is less useful than a camel. In the desert, a horse is not as useful as a camel.
- 3. Cows are bigger than goats. Goats are smaller than cows. Goats are not as big as cows.



- 1. Which is (the, more, the most) fastest living thing?
- 2. Hilla is greener than (It used, it used to, used to) be.
- 3. A bear is not as fast as a lion. (Re write the sentence below. Use "faster")

A lion isa bear.

- * A lion is faster than a bear.
- 4. A bear is bigger than a wolf. (Re-write the sentence. Use "small")

A wolf is

- *A wolf is smaller than a bear.
- 5. Cows are (as big as, bigger than, the biggest) goats. (Choose)
- 6. Phones are less expensive than tablets. (Rewrite the sentence).

Tablets are than phones.

- * more expensive.
- 7.A bear is not (faster, as fast as, fastest) a lion.
- 8. A lion is faster than a bear. (Re- write the sentence use as.... as)

A bear is not as fast as a lion.

- 9.Iraq is greener thanbe . (a. it used to b. it was used c. it used)
- 10. Which is...... cleverest student in the class? (a. the b. a c. the most)
- 11. A bear is bigger than a wolf. (Re-write the sentence. Use: "small")

A wolf is smaller than a bear.

12. Phones are less expensive than tablets. (Re-write the sentence)

Tablets are than phones.

- * Tables are more expensive than phones.
- 13.Baghdad is more crowded thanbe. (a. it used to b. used to c. it used))
- 14. A mouse is not a rat. (a. bigger b. biggest c. as big as)



* as useful as a camel.

16.Monkeys are more intelligent than bears. (Re-write the sentence using: as...as) Bears are not monkeys.

* Bears are not as intelligent as monkeys.



اثبات Affirmative

تكملة + فعل مجرد + ('ll) will) + فاعل

- He will build a house.

نفي Negative

تكملة + فعل مجرد + (won't) + فاعل

They will pass the exam. (Negative)

-They won't pass the exam.

سوال Question

?تكملة + فعل مجرد +فاعل + Will

- She will write an article.(Question)
- Will she write an article?

ملاحظة / قد نجد الكلمات التالية مع المستقبل البسيط. (tomorrow / next)



Lesson two



First and Second Conditional (الحالة الشرطية الاولى و الثانية) :

(الحالة الشرطية الاولى): First Conditional

ملاحظة / عند وجود كلمة (be) في جماة المضارع البسيط عند الاجابة تتحول الى (is - are).

If people grow taller, they (need) bigger houses. (correct)

If people grow taller, they will need bigger houses.

(الحالة الشرطية الثانية): Second conditional (للتحدث عن موقف خيالي)

If+ فعل مجرد + (Would, could) + فاعل + , + ماضي بسيط + If+ فعل مجرد + (Would, could) + فاعل + if + فاعل ماضى بسيط + if + فاعل

(wouldn't - couldn't) تصبح (would - could) ملاحظة / عند نفى

She (be) happier if she had more friends. (correct)

She would be happier if she had more friends.

امثلة وزارية

- 1. If you ----- too many sweets, you will feel ill (eat, will eat, ate)
- 2. You ----- on your test if you don't study. (won't do well)
- 3. If I back a cake, ----- have some ? (will you, do you)
- 4. Your sister will miss the bus if she ----- get up soon (won't, doesn't)
- 5. You'll miss the bus if youget up soon. (won't, don't, didn't.)
- 6. Sameer (comes / came / will come) to the party if he has spare time.
- 7. Youthe exam if you don't study hard.(a. would fail, will fail, failed)

- 8. I.....the doctor if I am bitten by animal. (would see, will see, would have seen)
- 9. What will happen if people to grow taller .) (<u>continue</u> , continued , continues)
- 10. What would you do if you (see, saw, seen) a snake I your bed.
- 11. If Ali went abroad to work, Salah (will live, would live) in Ali's house.
- 12. If I had lots of money, I buy a new car. (would / will / am)
- 13. If there was a spider in the room, I (will / would / am) put it outside.
- 14. If there were no spiders, there be more insects. (will \ would \ can)
- 15. If there (were, was, are) no spiders, there would be more insects.
- 16. If there.....more mosquitoes, we would get more bites. (are\was\were)
- 17. I would help you with your work if Ispare time. (have \ had \ has)
- 18. If he had lots of money ,hethe poor. (will help \ help \ would help)
- 19. If I was going to a wild place, I....my father first. (told \ will tell \ would tell)
- 20. If I was bitten by animal, Ito a doctor. (will go \ went \ would go)

Ex 4 P43 Choose the correct answer to complete each first conditional sentence.

- 1. If you too many sweets, you will feel ill. (eat / will eat)
- 2. You on your test if you don't study. (won't do well / don't do well)
- 3. If I bake a cake, have some? (do you / will you)
- 4. Your sister will miss the bus if she get up soon. (won't /doesn't)

Ex3P47 Complete the second conditional sentences with the correct from of the verbs in brackets.

- If I (have) had lots money , I (buy) would buy a new computer .
- 2 If I (see) saw a bear, I (Stand) would stand still and not make it angry.
- 3 If we (be) were quicker, we (win) would win the running race.
- 4 If (not play) didn't play football . I (play) would play basketball .
- 5 If I (grow) grew wings. I (fly) would fly around the world.
- 6 If I (not use) didn't use my phone every day, I (get) would get bored very quickly.
- 7 If I (buy) bought a new video game, I (let) would let my brother play it.

Lesson three

4

(موافقة ومخالفة الاخرين على الرأي)

(موافقة الاخرين على الرأي)

نستخدم (50) مع الجمل المثبتة

ضمير الفاعل+ فعل مساعد + 50

نستخدم (Neither) اذا كانت الجملة منفية

فاعل + فعل مساعد + Neither

(مخالفة الاخرين في الرأي)

مع الجمل المثبتة

not + فعل مساعد

اذا كانت الجملة منفية

فعل مساعد + I

الأفعال المساعدة / (were was am is) ملاحظة /في حال عدم وجود فعل مساعد في الجملة نقترح فعل مساعد حسب فعل الجملة. - اذا كان الفعل مجرد نقترح (do) او شاذ نقترح (did)

امثلة وزارية

- 1.I don"t mind flies. (a. So do I. b. Neither do I. c. Neither am I.)
- 3.I'm afraid of snakes. (Dis agree to this preference)
 * I'm not.
- 4. I like spiders . (a. So do I b. So am I c. Neither do I)



- **5**. I love chocolate .(So do I / do I / neither do I)
- 6 She is afraid of dogs. (So am I / So do I / So did I)
- 7.I am not afraid of rats. (So am I / Neither am I / Neither I am).

قطعة الكتاب Lesson five



Have you ever watched a falcon diving down from the sky? They are the fastest things in the natural world. They fly high up and then dive down to kill a bird or a small animal. Some falcons can dive at 240 kph! More than a thousand years ago, the people from the deserts of Arabia, the Bedouin, used to watch falcons catching birds and animals for food. The Bedouin lived mostly on dates, milk and bread because it was difficult to catch animals and birds. Then they learned how to catch falcons. Soon, the Bedouin were eating meat their falcons caught for them. Their favorite bird was the large, long-legged houbara. They cooked it over a fire and it tasted delicious. The Bedouin used to hunt on camels. They rode fast as they followed their flying falcons. Today, falconry is a sport, not a necessity, and many falconers arrive in the deserts and valleys of Muthanna, Samarra and Dhi Qar in Iraq in air-conditioned 4WDs. One disadvantage of this sport is that too many rare birds might be killed. If nothing was done about this, there would soon be no birds left. However, the government has set up protected areas for birds. People cannot hunt there. These safe areas for birds are also good habitats for other animals. As a result, wildlife numbers have gone up and the environment is richer.

هل سبق لك أن شاهدت صقرًا يغوص من السماء؟ إنه أسرع الأشياء في العالم الطبيعي. إنهم يطيرون عالياً ثم يغوصون إلى الأسفل ليقتلوا طائراً أو حيواناً صغيراً. تستطيع بعض الصقور الغوص بسرعة 240 كيلومتراً في الساعة! منذ أكثر من ألف عام، كان سكان الصحاري العربية، البدو، يشاهدون الصقور وهم يصطادون الطيور والحيوانات من أجل الغذاء. وكان البدو يعيشون في الغالب على التمر واللبن والخبز لصعوبة صيد الحيوانات والطيور. ثم تعلموا كيفية اصطياد الصقور. وسرعان ما أصبح البدو يأكلون اللحوم التي تصطادها لهم صقورهم. وكان طائرهم المفضل هو الحبارى الكبيرة ذات الأرجل الطويلة. وطبخوها على النار وكان طعمها لذيذ. وكان البدو يصطادون على الجمال. ركبوا بسرعة وهم يتبعون صقورهم الطائرة. اليوم، أصبحت الصقارة رياضة وليست ضرورة، ويصل العديد من الصقارين إلى صحاري وأودية المثنى وسامراء وذي قار في العراق بسيارات الدفع الرباعي المكيفة. أحد عيوب هذه الرياضة هو احتمال قتل عدد كبير جدًا من الطيور النادرة. إذا لم العراق بسيارات الدفع الرباعي المكيفة. أحد عيوب هذه الرياضة هو احتمال قتل عدد كبير جدًا من الطيور النادرة. إذا لم يتم فعل أي شيء حيال ذلك، فلن يكون هناك أي طيور قريبًا. ومع ذلك، أنشأت الحكومة مناطق محمية للطيور. لا يمكن للناس الصيد هناك. تعتبر هذه المناطق الآمنة للطيور أيضًا موائل جيدة للحيوانات الأخرى. ونتيجة لذلك، ارتفعت أعداد الحياة البرية وأصبحت البيئة أكثر ثراءً.

Ex 4 P48 Read the text in your student's book. Answer the questions.

- 1. Which animal is faster than any other living things? ماهو اسرع المخلوقات The falcon الصقر
- 2. When did the Bedouin learn to catch the falcons ? متى تعلم البدو الصيد بالصقور بعد الف السنين More than a thousand years ago
- 3. What did the Bedouin live before falconry? على ماذا عاش البدو قبل الصقور They live mostly on date, milk and bread على التمر والحليب والخبز
- 4. What was their favourite food using falcons ماهو طعام الصقور Al houbara الحباري
- 5. Why haven't too many birds been killed لماذا العديد من الطيور لا تقتل Because the Government has set up protect and safe areas لان الحكومة انشأت محميات ومناطق امنة

Ex 2 P48 Choose the correct answer

The writer thinks that falcons are	to watch	
1- Interesting 2- exciting 3- frightening		

The Bedouin were ____ with their diet before falconry . 1-unhappy 2-happy 3- pleased

Falconry today is _____

1-More exciting 2- more comfortable 3- Less exciting but less comfortable





الضمائر Pronoun

ضمائر الفاعل تأتي غالبا في بداية الجملة عندما يكون بعد الفراغ فعل مساعد او رئيسي

ضمير المفعول به بعد الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة أو بعد كلمة to-for-about -on-with.

مفعول به + فعل + فاعل

صفات التملك يجب ان يأتي بعدها أسم. ضمائر التملك تأتي بمفردها, وغالبا تأتي في نهاية الجملة.

ضمائر الفاعل	ضمائر المفعول به	صفات التملك	ضمائر التملك
I	Me	My	Mine
We	Us	Our	Ours
They	Them	Their	Thiers
Не	His	His	His
She	Her	Her	Hers
It	It	Its	Its
You	You	Your	Yours

امثلة وزارية

- 1. Eating too much is very bad for (our, ours, us) health.
- 2. Many animals are useful to (our / ours / us).
- 3. Saleem fell down and broke his leg. (Use a proper pronoun)
- 4. Some bacteria are useful too...... (a. our b. us c. ours)
- 5. The Bedouin use.....falcons to catch birds for food. (a. their b. there c. them)
- 6. Dania studied really hard and hard work was rewarded. (hers, she, her)
- 7. Jassim broke his leg andcouldn't walk. (a. he b. him c. his)
- 8. Ahmed gave his mother and father a present. He gave it to (they/them) yesterday.

قد تأتى في سؤال الإضافات

1- I, my we ,our he,his2- I,me we,us he,him3- He,him they,them she,her



Lesson six

Ex2P50 Complete the information about the parts of the questionnaire with the words in the box

scores اسئلة points نقاط questions تعليمات questions جوبة structions موضوع topic موضوع situations مواقف

- 1 The title tells us the questionnaire's topic.
- 2 The introduction explains the title
- 3 It tells us what we will learn if we answer the questions
- 4 It also gives instructions
- **5** The questions ask what we would do in five situations They give three possible answers.
- **6** The final part tells us how to give **Points** and explains the meaning of the possible **Scores**.



1-بداية كل جملة اول حرف منها حرف كبير ونهاية الجملة اما نقطة او علامة سؤال حسب نوع الجملة. نضع علامة استفهام في حالة وجود اداة سؤال في بداية الجملة او فعل مساعد

2-اسماء الاشخاص وايام الاسبوع واشهر السنة واسماء المدن والقارات واسماء الانهر والمحيطات والدول كلها اول حرف كبير اينما وجدت في الجملة.

3-اسماء اللغات ايضا حرف كبير ← English Arabic French

4-الضمير []) دائما حرف كبير.

wont - won't cant -can't hes - he's ← نضع فارزة في حالة الاختصار مثل - 5-نضع فارزة في حالة الاختصار مثل - 1- اينما نجد Yes-No تكتب بأول حرف كبير ونضع للجملة التي قبلها علامة استفهام و بعدها فارزة مثل Yes,he does .

Ex4P51 Write the questions and sentences with the correct punctuation.

- 1 what would you do if you saw a snake What would you do if you saw a snake?
- 2 if you were bitten by an animal what would you do If you were bitten by an animal, what would you do?
- 3 would you touch a shellfish if you saw one underwater Would you touch a shellfish if you saw one underwater?
- would you kill a spider if you saw one Would you kill a spider if you saw one?
- 5 if I had a dog I would walk it every day If I had a dog, I would walk it every day.



Re-write the sentences below using correct capital letters and punctuation marks.

would you like to swim in the pool yes, i'd love to

* Would you like to swim in the pool? Yes, I'd love to .

Re-write the following sentences using correct capital letters and punctuation marks.

i think muneer wont go to hilla next friday

* I think Muneer won't go to Hilla next Friday .

Re-write the following sentences using correct capital letters and punctuation marks.

do you like movies yes i do

* Do you like movies? Yes, I do.

Re-write the following sentences using correct capital letters and punctuation marks.

batool and i cant travel to turkey next november

* Batool and I can't travel to Turkey next November.



Re-write the following sentences using correct capital letters and punctuation marks.

hi, salah. have you met reem in the party

* Hi, Salah. Have you met Reem in the party?

Re-write the sentences using correct capital letters and punctuation marks.

im so happy to meet linda in basra next monday

* I'm so happy to meet Linda in Basra next Monday.

Lesson seven



Passive with present simple

اذا كانت الجملة بزمن المضارع البسيط ونميز ذلك من خلال الفعل (اما مجرد او ينتهي ب s) في هذه الحالة نتبع القاعدة التالية:

Marsh Arabs grow some crops.(Passive) Some crops are grown.

Passive with past simple

اذا كانت الجملة بزمن الماضي البسيط ونميز ذلك من خلال: (الفعل الذي ينتهي ب (ed) او الفعل الشاذ او من خلال ظروف الماضي التالية:yesterday - ago - last في هذه الحالة نتبع القاعدة التالية:

The teacher corrected the mistakes. (passive)

The mistakes were corrected by the teacher.

Passive with can \ can't

اذا كان يوجد في الجملة (can \might) نتبع القاعدة التالية:

تكملة + فعل تصريف ثالث + can be + المفعول به

1. We can see bats at night. (passive)

Bats can be seen at night.

Passive with have \ has

اذا كانت الجملة مضارع تام ونميز ذلك كم وجود (have - has) في الجملة. نتبع القاعدة التالية:

1. We have discovered wild goats in Iraq. (passive)

Wild goats have been discovered in Iraq

ملاحظة/نجد المفعول به بعد الفعل الرئيسي للجملة. (تكملة + مفعول به + فعل رئيسي + فاعل) ملاحظة/ الفعل التصريف الثالث هو ان نضيف للفعل المقطع (ed) اذا كان اعتيادي اما اذا كان شاذ يتغير شكله.

Passive with present simple



- 1. Crops such as rice, barley and wheat (grown, are grown, is grown) by the marsh Arabs.
- 2.Chairs and tablesof wood. (a. are making b. are make c. are made)
- 3. Farmers grow cotton and sugar in Sudan . (Re-write the sentence in passive) * Cotton and sugar ...are grown in Sudan by farmers .
- 4 Cotton and sugarin Sudan . (a. are grown b. grow c. are growing)
- 5 Traditional boats......as transport. (a. used b. are used c.is used)

Passive with past simple

1.I lost my wallet in the mall. My walletwas lost..... in the mall.) (was losing / was lost / lost)

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

- 2. My watchin the market last week. (a. stolen b. was stolen c. is stolen)
- 3.He broke his leg playing football. His legin the football match.)
- (a. was breaking b. broke c. was broken)
- 4. My mother's wallet at the mall yesterday.)
- (a. was stolen b. stole c. was stealing)
- **5**.Her father bought Layla anew camera last week.(Complete the sentence in passive))
- * Layla was bought a new camera last week.
- 6. Too many mobile phones (were thrown / throw / thrown) away.

Passive with can \ can't

- 1. Snakes (can find / can be find / can be found) in deserts.)
- 2.In falconry sport too many rare birds (a. killed b. might kill c. might be killed)
- 3. Lions can"t (find) in Iraq. (Correct the verb)
- * can't be found.
- 4. A camel can"t (race) without a rider. (Correct the verb into passive)
- * can't be raced.
- **5**. Where can you find wild flamingo?
- * Where can wild flamingo be found
- **6**.A lot of animals can (frighten) of humans. (Correct in passive)
- * can be frightened .
- 7. Gazelles can (hunt) by lions . (Passive)
- * be hunted.

Passive with have \ has

- 1. My toolsby some body. (a. stolen b. have been stolen c. has stolen)
- 2.My tools (a. stale b. stolen c. have been stolen)
- **3**. A new species has (discover / been discovered / be discovered).

Ex2 P52 Complete the sentences with the passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1. Hedgehogs can be eaten (eat) by foxes.
- 2. Gazelles can be hunted (hunt) by lions.
- 3. Lions can't be found (find) in Iraq.
- 4. A camel can't be raced (race) without a rider.
- 5. Bats can be seen (see) in the desert.
- 6. A goat can be attacked (attack) by an eagle.



Ex3P53 Put the words in the correct order to make passive sentences using can.

1. be/Iraq/jackals / found/in/can

Jackals can be found in Iraq.

2. in / can't/found / Iraq/be/monkeys Monkeys can't be found in Iraq.

3. the/can/marshlands / seen / storks / be / in Storks can be seen in the marshlands.

4. in/wild/be/can/mountains/the/goats/seen Wild goats can be seen in the mountains.

Ex4P53 Rewrite the sentences in the passive.

1. A car has hit a hedgehog. A hedgehog has been hit.

2. Rawan found the hedgehog. The hedgehog was found.

3. She took it to the vet.
It was taken to the vet.

4. The vet has looked after the hedgehog. The hedgehog has been looked after.

5. The vet released it when it got strong. It was released when it got strong.

6. The vet has thanked Rawan for helping the animal. Rawan has been thanked for helping the animal.



الانشاء Lesson eight

Write a fact file on wild life.

Wild Life

Fact File	
Kind of wildlife نوع من الحياة البرية	The marshes were the stopover of many birds like Flamingo, pelicans and herons. كانت الأهوار بمثابة محطة توقف للعديد من الطيور مثل طيور النحام والبجع ومالك الحزين.
اين؟ Where?	في جنوب .In south east of Iraq العراق.
When? متى؟	في موسم During winter season. الشتاء.
What has changed? ماذا تغير؟	The ecosystem has changed because of the draining in 19901990 لقد تغير النظام البيئي بسبب الجفاف في عام
What do student think?	Marshes must be protected.
ماذا يعتقد الطالب؟	يجب حماية الأهوار

Round Up

Ex1P56 Write the words that match the definitions.

1- the opposite of safe <u>dangerous</u>	عكس كلمة أمن <u>. خطر</u>
2- sit and travel on a horse or camel <u>ride</u>	الجلوس والسفر على الحصان. يركب
3- the fastest bird in the world <u>falcon</u>	أسرع طائر في العالم الصقر
4- rice and wheat, for example crops	الرز والحنطة على سبل المثال. المحاصيل





Ex2 P56 Choose the correct answer to complete each sentence.

- 1. Which is fastest living thing?
 - (a) more (b) the (c) the most (d) a
- 2. The Bedouin used falcons to catch food.
 - (a) their (b) there (c) they (d) them
- 3. What will happen if this change?
 - (a) continue (b) continued (c) will continue (d) continues
- 4. if there was a spider in the room, I it outside.
 - (a) put (b) will put (c) would put (d) have put
- 5. What would happen if fewer snakes?
 - (a) there are (b) were (c) will be (d) there were
- 6. Hilla is greener than___ be.
 - (a) it used (b) used to (c) it used to (d) it was used





Story Time



Long ago, there lived a wise and rich merchant in Iraq. He spent his working life buying and selling gold, animal skins, silks and salt. He had a lot of land and he lived in a large strong house with a beautiful garden. However, after many years, the merchant became old and tired. He decided to give his riches to his three sons because he wanted to spend more time relaxing in his garden.

منذ زمن بعيد ، عاش تاجر حكيم و غني في العراق أمضى حياته العملية في بيع وشراء الذهب وجلود والحرير والملح. كان لديه الكثير من الأراضي و عاش في منزل قوي كبير مع حديقة جميلة. ومع ذلك ، بعد سنوات عديدة ، أصبح التاجر كبيرا في السن ومتعبا. قرر أن يعطي ثرواته لأبنائه الثلاثة لأنه أراد قضاء المزيد من الوقت في الاسترخاء في حديقته.

The merchant's oldest son was called Majid, his second son was called Ali and his youngest son was called Hamad. The merchant called his sons to him and told them his plan.

كان الابن الأكبر للتاجر يدعى ماجد ، وابنه الثاني يدعى علي وابنه الأصغر يدعى حمد. دعا التاجر أبناءه إليه وأخبر هم " بخطته

'My children, I want to give my riches to you today, while I am alive. My land is easy to cut up, and I will give each of you a piece of land that is the same size.'

أو لادي، أريد أن أعطيكم ثرواتي اليوم، وأنا على قيد الحياة. من السهل تقطيع أرضي، وسأعطي كل واحد منكم قطعة أرض "بنفس الحجم

'Thank you, Father,' the three sons said. 'But what about the house?' asked Hamad. شكر الك يا أبي"، قال الأبناء الثلاثة. "ولكن ماذا عن المنزل؟" سأل حمد"

The merchant smiled. 'That is a difficult question. I cannot cut up my house! So, I want my house to go to my cleverest son.' Then the merchant opened his hand to show three small coins.

ابتسم التاجر. "هذا سؤال صعب. لا أستطيع تقطيع منزلي! لذا، أريد أن يذهب منزلي إلى ابني الأذكى". ثم فتح التاجر يده ليظهر ثلاث عملات صغيرة.

'Take one coin each. Take it to the souq and spend it. The son who buys something that can fill this room, will have the house. Go now and return before night.'

Each son took a small coin and went to the souq. Majid entered the souq. The first stall he

saw was full of baskets, mats and straw.

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

خذ عملة واحدة لكل منهما. خذها إلى السوق وانفقها. الابن الذي يشتري شيئا يمكن أن يملأ هذه الغرفة ، سيكون له المنزل. اذهب الآن وعد قبل الليل ."أخذ كل ابن عملة صغيرة وذهب إلى السوق. دخل ماجد السوق. كان الكشك الأول الذي رآه مليئا بالسلال والحصير والقش

'Straw!' he shouted. 'Straw is cheap, and it fills up space!' He returned to the house with sacks full of straw.

Ali entered the soug. The first stall he saw was full of goats, rabbits and birds.

قش!" صرخ. "القش رخيص ، ويملأ الفراغ!" عاد إلى المنزل بأكياس مليئة بالقش .دخل علي السوق. كان الكشك الأول الذي رآه مليئا بالماعز والأرانب والطيور

'Feathers!' he shouted. 'Feathers are cheap, and they fill up space!' He returned to the house with sacks of feathers.

الريش!" صرخ. "الريش رخيص ، ويملأ الفراغ!" عاد إلى المنزل بأكياس من الريش

Hamad entered the souq. He walked around the souq and he thought and he thought. Then he had an idea. Majid and Ali waited for Hamad to return to the house. They wait and they waited. The hours went past, and he did not arrive. Then, as the sun disappeared and night started, Hamad arrived.

دخل حمد السوق. كان يتجول في السوق وفكر وفكر. ثم كان لديه فكرة. انتظر ماجد و علي عودة حمد إلى المنزل. ينتظرون وينتظرون. مرت الساعات ولم يصل. ثم، عندما اختفت الشمس وبدأ الليل، وصل حمد

Majid and Ali laughed when they saw Hamad. He had nothing! 'Hamad will not get the house,' thought Majid and Ali.

ضحك ماجد وعلي عندما رأوا حمد. لم يكن لديه شيء! "حمد لن يحصل على المنزل"، فكر ماجد وعلي

The three sons entered the house together and stood in front of their father.

دخل الأبناء الثلاثة المنزل معا ووقفوا أمام والدهم

The merchant asked his oldest son to go first emptied the sacks of straw around the room. When he finished, the room was half full. 'Well done!' said their father. 'Now it is Ali's turn.' Ali emptied the sacks of feathers around the room.

طلب التاجر من ابنه الأكبر أن يذهب أو لا لتفريغ أكياس القش في جميع أنحاء الغرفة. عندما انتهى ، كانت الغرفة نصف ممتلئة. "أحسنت!" قال والدهم. "الآن حان دور علي". أفرغ علي أكياس الريش في جميع أنحاء الغرفة.

When he finished, the room was half full.

'Well done!' said their father. 'Now it is Hamad's turn.'

أحسنت!" قال والدهم. والآن جاء دور حمد" عندما انتهى ، كانت الغرفة نصف ممتلئة

Hamad stood in the middle of the room. He had no sacks. Then he took a long, white stick out of his jacket.

وقف حمد في منتصف الغرفة. لم يكن لديه أكياس. ثم أخرج عصا بيضاء طويلة من سترته

It was a candle. Hamad placed the candle in the middle of the room and lit it. The light from the candle filled the dark room with light.

" كانت شمعة. وضع حمد الشمعة في منتصف الغرفة وأشعلها. ملأ ضوء الشمعة الغرفة المظلمة بالضوء

'What a clever idea!' said Majid and Ali laughing. 'Our little brother is the cleverest son!'

" .يا لها من فكرة ذكية!" قال ماجد و على ضاحكين. "أخونا الصغير هو الابن الأذكى"!

'Yes,' said the merchant. 'I think we all agree that the house will go to Hamad!'

"إنعم"، قال التاجر. "أعتقد أننا جميعا نتفق على أن المنزل سيذهب إلى حمد"

Then the three brothers joined their father and mother for a delicious evening meal. ثم انضم الإخوة الثلاثة إلى والدهم وأمهم لتناول وجبة مسائية لذيذة.

الاسئلة في كتاب الطالب

1. What did the rich merchant sell?

He sold gold, animal skins, silks and salt.

2. What did he give to his three sons?

He gave each each of them a piece of land

3. What did each son buy?

Majid bought a straw, Ali bought feathers and Hamad bought nothing.

Ex2P57 Answer the questions.

1. Where did the merchant live ? أين عاش التاجر؟ in a large house with a beautiful garden.

عاش في بيت كبير ذا حديقة جميلة.

- 2. Why did the merchant give his riches to his sons? لماذا أعطى التاجر ثروته لأبنائه؟ He wanted to spend more time relaxing in his garden اراد قضاء وقت اكثر
- 3. What did Majid buy? ماذا اشترى ماجد Straw. قش.
- 4. What did Ali buy? ؟ ماذا اشترى علي ؟ Feathers. ريش.
- ماذا اشترى حمد؟ ? S. What did Hamad buy ماذا اشترى حمد. A candle.
- 6. Were Majid and Ali happy when Hamad got the house?

هل كان ماجد و علي سعيدان عندما وصل حمد المنزل؟

Yes, they were.







Lesson three



ملاحظة/ عند وجود كلمة (do you? - I prefer) نستخدم:

الشيء البديل + I don't .I prefer

- I <u>like</u> horror stories <u>Do you?, I prefer</u> (Complete: preference)
 I don't. I prefer comedy .
- I <u>like</u> green colour. Do you?, <u>I prefer</u> (Complete: preference) I don't, I prefer white.
- I <u>like</u> swimming, do you? <u>I prefer</u>..... (Complete the preference, use "tennis")
 I don't. I prefer tennis.
- I like green colour. Do you? prefer...... (Complete: preference) I don't. I prefer white colour.
- I'd rather..... to the fun fair. (a. to go b. go c. going)
- Express your preference concerning going to the mall. (Use: I'd love to)
 I'd love to go to the mall.
- I like swimming. Do you?...... I prefer...... (Complete / preference use "tennis")
 I don't. I prefer tennis.
- I like playing football. Do you......? I prefer.....(Complete. Use: "tennis") I don't. I prefer playing tennis.
- I like eating fish. Do you? I prefer...... (Complete: Use "chicken") I don't. I prefer eating chicken.



قطع الكتاب



Ibrahim lived in a small village in the south of Iraq when he was a child. He loved the sea and he often went fishing with his father. From an early age, he was interested in animals. He was forever asking questions about animals, for example, 'Why do flies have wings?' and 'Why do fish live in the sea?' His father had goats and chickens and Ibrahim liked to look after them. He talked to them as if they were friends. His brothers used to laugh at him.

عاش إبراهيم في قرية صغيرة في جنوب العراق عندما كان طفلاً. كان يحب البحر وكثيراً ما كان يذهب للصيد مع والده. منذ صغره كان مهتمًا بالحيوانات. لقد كان دائمًا يطرح أسئلة حول الحيوانات، على سبيل المثال، "لماذا يمتلك الذباب أجنحة؟" و"لماذا تعيش الأسماك في البحر؟" كان لدى والده ماعز ودجاج وكان إبراهيم يحب الاعتناء بها. كان يتحدث معهم كما لو كانوا أصدقاءه. وكان إخوته يضحكون عليه

When he went to school, Ibrahim learned to read quickly. He liked reading and he was always asking his father for books. He did not like television, so he spent a lot of time reading. He learnt that there were lots of different animals in other countries.

عندما ذهب إلى المدرسة، تعلم إبراهيم القراءة بسرعة. كان يحب القراءة وكان يطلب دائمًا من والده الكتب. لم يكن يحب التلفاز، لذلك كان يقضي الكثير من الوقت في القراءة. لقد تعلم أن هناك الكثير من الحيوانات المختلفة في بلدان أخرى.

In 1990, Ibrahim's father got a new job with Iraq Petroleum and the family moved to Baghdad. Life was very different in the city. At first, Ibrahim did not like it, but after a few months, he found that there was a lot to do for a 16-year-old boy.

وفي عام 1990، حصل والد إبراهيم على وظيفة جديدة في شركة نفط العراق وانتقلت العائلة إلى بغداد. كانت الحياة مختلفة جداً في المدينة. في البداية، لم يعجب إبراهيم، ولكن بعد بضعة أشهر، اكتشف أن هناك الكثير مما يجب فعله لصبي يبلغ من العمر 16 عامًا

One day, at the mall, he met a French boy called Pierre. Ibrahim learned to speak some French with him. He also learned about France. The boys used to talk about what they wanted to do when they left school. One day, Ibrahim said 'I think I'll be a zoologist. Then I can study animals in different countries.'

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

في أحد الأيام، في المركز التجاري، التقى بصبي فرنسى يدعى بيير. تعلم إبراهيم التحدث معه ببعض الفرنسية. كما تعلم عن فرنسا. كان الأولاد يتحدثون عما يريدون فعله عندما يغادرون المدرسة. في أحد الأيام، قال إبراهيم: أعتقد أنني سأكون عالمًا في علم الحيوان. ثم يمكنني دراسة الحيوانات في بلدان مختلفة

When Ibrahim left school, he studied zoology at Cairo University. Now he is a well-known zoologist. He works in France and he is writing a book about animals in Africa.

عندما ترك إبراهيم المدرسة، درس علم الحيوان في جامعة القاهرة. الآن هو عالم الحيوان الشهير. يعمل في فرنسا ويقوم بتأليف كتاب عن الحيوانات في أفريقيا.

Ex2P59 Mark the sentences true (T) or False (F).

- 1. Ibrahim was not interested in animals unit until he went to school . (F) ابراهيم لم يكن مهتم بالحيوانات الى ان ذهب للمدرسة
- 2. Ibrahim found out about animals from television (F)

ابراهيم تعلم اشياء عن الحيوانات من التلفزيون

3. He moved to Baghdad when he was 17. (F)

أنتقل أبراهيم الى بغداد عندما كان عمره 17 سنة.

- 4. Pierre helped Ibrahim learn French. (T)
- 5. Ibrahim wrote a book at university. (F)

بيري علم إبراهيم اللغة الفرنسية أبراهيم ألف كتاب في الجامعة





الانشاء

Q\ Write about your life .

My life

My name is Noor. I'm sixteen years old. I was born in Baghdad but I live in Hilla now. I live with my parents and my sister. I like playing football and I used to read stories.

In primary school, I feel happy when I met my friends. I liked English and Math lesson. I feel very good with my friends in sport lesson. I usually do my homework at home.

When I leave Intermediate school, I'll feel very exciting about going to preparatory school. I want to be a doctor to help people.

اسمي نور عمري 16 سنة ولدت في بغداد ولكن الان اعيش في الحلة . اعيش مع والدي واختي . احب لعب كرة القدم . و تعودت اقرا القصص .

عندما بدأت الدراسة الابتدائية شعرت بالسعادة والتقيت بأصدقائي ، احببت درس اللغة الانكليزية والرياضيات ، انها كانت فتره رائعة ... اكثر متعتي مع اصدقائي في درس الرياضة . عادة اعمل واجباتي في البيت.

عندما اغادر الدراسة المتوسطة سوف اشعر بالحماسة للذهاب للدراسة الاعدادية. اتمنى ان اكون دكتورة لاساعد الناس

Extra activities

Ex 1P62 Opposites.

1- slow	fast سريع
2- ugly قبيح	beautiful جميل
3- dark مظلم	bright لامع
4- expensive	cheap رخیص
5- safe امن	dangerous خطر
6- sad حزین	happy سعيد
7- noisy مزعج	quiet هادئ
8- young صغير السن	old کبیر
9- hard working مجد	lazy کسول
عربع 10- awful	fantastic رائع



Ex 2 P62 Put the words in the correct order to make sentences.

مفعول به + فعل رئيسي + فاعل + فعل مساعد + اداة السؤال ان وجدت

- 1. his / colour / What /? / is / hair What colour is hair?
- 2. he/does/?/Where/live Where does he live?
- 3. does/wear / What / he /? What does he wear?
- 4. ? / football / play / well / he / Can Can he play football well?
- 5. he /? / Is / science / good / at / and / maths Is he good at math and science?

Ex3 P63 Write the verb in the correct form to go, go or going.

- 1. I'd love to go to summer school this year.
- 2. I'd rather go to the library.
- 3. How about going fishing?
- 4. Ok. Let's go fishing.

Ex 4 P64 Write these in the past simple.

1. want \rightarrow wanted **4.** arrive \rightarrow arrived 7. send \rightarrow sent 10. Set \rightarrow set 2. is \rightarrow was 5. laugh \rightarrow laughed 8. Lose \rightarrow lost 11. $get \rightarrow got$ 6. land \rightarrow landed 9. fly flew 3. say \rightarrow said 12. put \rightarrow put

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

Ex 5 P63 read this summary with the words from the box

Anyone called ending frightened heard horror house lights live recently stopped strange who

I read a story recently. It was called 'The Terrible Forest'. It was a horror story. I sometimes like horror stories, but this one was strange. It was about a man who lived near a forest. People heard terrible sounds every night in the forest and saw lights, but the police couldn't find anyone and the sounds and lights stopped. In the end, the man left his house. Another man came to live in the house. I was frightened by the story and I didn't understand the ending

Ex6P64Complete the sentences with the correct pronoun or possessive adjective

- 1. That red bag isn't mine. My bag is blue.
- 2. Salman fell down the stairs and broke his leg!
- 3. You need to tidy your room. It's a mess.
- 4. Please come to the park for a picnic with me, us
- 5. Dania has passed the exam. She studied really hard and her hard work were rewarded.

Ex7P64 choose the correct answer to complete the first conditional sentences.

- 1. If you too many sweets, you will feel ill. (eat /will eat)
- 2. You on your test, if you don't study. (won't do well / don't do well)
- 3. If I bake a cake, have some? (will you / do you)
- 4. Your sister will miss the bus if she get up soon. (won't / doesn't)

Ex8P64 Rewrite each second sentence so that it means the same as the first.

- 1. There would be more insects if there were no spiders. If there were more spiders, there would be no insects.
- 2. The number of birds has gone up.
 There are more birds than it used to be.
- 3. A mouse is not as big as a rat. A rat is bigger than a mouse.
- 4. Falcons eat small animals and birds.
 Small animals and birds are eaten by falcons.
- 5. Where can you find wild flamingos? Where can wild flamingos be found?





There used to be many Persian Leopards living in Iraq. However, in 2022, there were only about 25 leopards left in the -country.

كان هناك العديد من الفهود الفارسية التي تعيش في العراق. ومع ذلك، في عام 2022، لم يتبق سوى حوالي 25 نمرًا في البلاد.

Today, conservationists are increasing efforts to protect the remaining leopards. The loss of habitat, hunting and war has caused a big decrease in leopard numbers. The leopards are endangered, and it is against the law to hunt them. People don't hunt the leopards, but they do hunt wild goats for food. Unfortunately, this is removing the natural food of the leopards.

واليوم، يكثف دعاة الحفاظ على البيئة جهودهم لحماية الفهود المتبقية. تسبب فقدان الموائل والصيد والحرب في انخفاض كبير في أعداد النمور. الفهود مهددة بالانقراض، وصيدها مخالف للقانون. لا يصطاد الناس الفهود، لكنهم يصطادون الماعز البرية من أجل الغذاء. ولسوء الحظ، فإن هذا يؤدي إلى إزالة الغذاء الطبيعي للنمور.

Two Iraqi brothers, Nabaz and Bahaz Faruq Ali, want to save the leopards. They believe that the leopards are an important part of Iraqi culture and identity. They are determined save the leopards, and they have successfully taken photos of the leopards in the Bamo mountain area. Bamo mountain is remote, so the brothers believe it is the perfect place for the leopards to breed and increase their numbers.

شقيقان عراقيان، نباز وباهاز فاروق علي، يريدان إنقاذ الفهود. وهم يعتقدون أن الفهود جزء مهم من الثقافة والهوية العراقية. إنهم مصممون على إنقاذ الفهود، وقد نجحوا في التقاط صور للفهود في منطقة جبل بامو. جبل بامو بعيد، لذلك يعتقد الأخوة أنه المكان المثالي لتكاثر الفهود وزبادة أعدادها..

ExOP65 Answer the questions.

- 1. Why was there a big decrease in numbers?

 Because of the lose of habitat, hunting and war.
- 2. Why do the brothers want to save the leopards?

 Because they are important part of Iraq culture and identity
- 3. Why can't people hunt leopards?

 Because they are endangered it is agnaist the law to hunt them.
- 4. Why is Bamo Mountain the perfect place for leopards?

 Because it is remote.

لماذا حدث انخفاض كبير في الأعداد؟ بسبب فقدان المساكن والصيد والحرب.

لماذا يريد الإخوة إنقاذ الفهود؟ لأنهم جزء مهم من ثقافة وهوية العراق. لماذا لايستطيع الناس اصطياد الفهود؟ نظرًا لأنها حيوانات معرضة للانقراض، فمن المخالف للقانون اصطيادهم.

لماذا يعتبر جبل بامو المكان الأمثل لهم لأنه بعيد.



Unit

Hiwe



Lesson one

Ex 6 P67 complete the table with past simple form of the verbs

Present simple	Past simple
play	played
watch	watched
do	did
is	was
have	had
stay	stayed
win	won
get	got
Don't like	Didn't like





Lesson two



الماضي المستمر Past Continuous

Affirmativeاثبات	Negativeنفي	Questionسوّال
Sub. + was/were + (v+ing).	Sub. + was/were (not)+(v+ing).	was/were + sub. +(v+ing)?
- He was driving my new	- He wasn't driving my new	Was he driving my new car?
car.	car.	

I He She It	You We They
-------------	-------------



Affirmativeاثبات	Negativeنفي	Questionسوّال
فعل ماضي (ed او شاذ) + فاعل	فعل مجرد + didn't + فاعل	?فعل مجرد + فاعل + Did
She visited the old city	Did she visit the old city	Did she visit the old city?

ملاحظة/ تأتي ظروف الزمان التالية مع الماضي البسيط و هي دلالة على هذا الزمن. (yesterday - last - ago)





استخدام ادوات الربط (as/while/when/ and)

₩hile | AS > تأتي هذه الادوات في بداية او وسط الكلام ويأتي بعدها دائما ماضي مستمر.

ماضي مستمر + AS / While + ماضي بسيط ماضي بسيط+ماضي مستمر +AS / While

1. While I (swim), my sister phoned me. (correct) While I was swimming, my sister phoned me.

When | and -: تأتى هذه الادوات في بداية او وسط الكلام ويأتي بعدها دائما ماضي بسيط.

ماضي بسيط + When / and + ماضي مستمر ماضي مستمر + ماضي بسيط + When

1. When It (rain), we(play) tennis.(correct) When It rained, we were playing tennis.

انشاء

Writing about a TV programme

TV programme

I watched a good programme yesterday, It was fantastic programme about lions and it was very exciting. There were some lions gazing at a deer sitting under a tree and they were very hungry .There was a photographer watching and taking photos. When one of the lions attack the deer and hit the tree. The photographer started laughing out loud..

شاهدت بالأمس برنامجا جيدا، كان برنامجا رائعا عن الأسود وكان مثيرا للغاية. كان هناك بعض الأسود يحدقون في غزال يجلس تحت شجرة وكانوا جائعين للغاية. وكان هناك مصور يراقب ويلتقط الصور. عندما هاجم أحد الأسود الغزال وضرب الشجرة. بدأ المصور بالضحك بصوت عالي..



Lesson three



Minister of Education in London

The Iraqi Minister of Education arrived in London yesterday for the International Education conference which will take place at the Park Lane Hotel today.

وزير التعليم في لندن

وصل وزير التعليم العراقي إلى لندن أمس لحضور مؤتمر التعليم الدولي الذي سيعقد في فندق بارك لين اليوم.

The focus of the meetings is to discuss educational development programmes between countries. The minister will suggest opening English schools in Iraq to develop English language learning. The British Minister of Education welcomed the Iraqi minister at the airport before escorting him to the conference evenue.

وتتمحور اللقاءات حول مناقشة برامج تطوير التعليم بين الدول. وسيقترح الوزير فتح مدارس اللغة الانجليزية في العراق لتطوير تعلم اللغة الانجليزية. وكان وزير التعليم البريطاني في استقبال الوزير العراقي في المطار قبل أن يرافقه إلى مكان انعقاد المؤتمر.

Minister at opening ceremony

The Sports Minister opened a new sports city in Basra yesterday. The new city cost 1 billion IQD and took three years to build. Many people were waiting when the Minister arrived at 10 a.m. He spoke to youth and community representatives before opening the sports city at 11 a.m.

الوزير في حفل الافتتاح

وزير الرياضة افتتح أمس مدينة رياضية جديدة في البصرة. بلغت تكلفة المدينة الجديدة مليار دينار عراقي واستغرق بناؤها ثلاث سنوات. وكان الكثير من الناس ينتظرون عندما وصل الوزير في الساعة العاشرة صباحاً. وتحدث إلى ممثلي الشباب والمجتمع قبل افتتاح المدينة الرياضية في الساعة 11 صباحًا.

Boy saves child

الصبي ينقذ الطفل

A boy from the UK was a hero yesterday when he <mark>saved a child from a dangerous animal</mark> کان صبي من المملکة المتحدة بطلاً بالأمس عندما أنقذ طفلاً من حيوان خطير.

The child's mother, Esra'a Al-Bayati, 26, told our reporter, 'I was going to the shops with my daughter, Salma. She's just five years old. We were walking across the park, and Salma was playing with a ball. Suddenly, a big black dog ran up to us. It seemed very angry, and it barked at Salma. Then it jumped on her and knocked her down. It was horrible. A boy was playing football nearby, kicked the ball at the dog. The ball hit the dog hard, and it ran away.'

وقالت والدة الطفلة إسراء البياتي (26 عاماً) لمراسلنا: كنت أذهب إلى المحلات التجارية مع ابنتي سلمى. عمرها خمس سنوات فقط. كنا نسير عبر الحديقة، وكانت سلمى تلعب بالكرة. وفجأة، ركض إلينا كلب أسود كبير. بدا غاضبًا جدًا، ونبح على سلمى. ثم قفز عليها وأسقطها أرضا. كان الأمر مربعا. كان هناك صبي يلعب كرة القدم في مكان قريب. ركل الكرة على الكلب. اصطدمت الكرة بالكلب بقوة، وهرب بعيدًا.

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

The boy was John Smith, 13, who is in Iraq for one year with a family. John said afterwards, 'I'm not a hero. I saw the little girl was in trouble, so I kicked the ball at the dog. It was a lucky shot.' John plays in the football team at Baghdad International School.

الصبي هو جون سميث، 13 عامًا، وهو موجود في إيراج لمدة عام مع عائلته. قال جون بعد ذلك: "أنا لست بطلاً". رأيت أن الفتاة الصغيرة كانت في ورطة، لذا ركلت الكرة على الكلب. لقد كانت تسديدة محظوظة. يلعب جون في فريق كرة القدم في مدرسة بغداد الدولية.

1-Where did the Iraqi minister of education arrive? And when?

این وصل زیر التعلیم ومتی؟

- In London yesterday in 21 June 2016. 21 في لندن البارحة تاريخ
- على ماذا ركزت المقابلة ?2-What did the meeting focus on
- لمناقشة تطور التعليم. To discuss educational development
- 3-What was the minister' suggestion? ماهو افتراح الوزير
- فتح مدراس انكليزية في العراق.Opening English schools in Iraq
- 4-Who welcomed the Iraqi minister at the airport? من الذي استقبله في المطار
- British minister of education وزير التعليم البريطاني
- 5-What did the sport's minister open in Basra? ماذافتح وزير الرياضة في البصرة
- A new sports city مدينة رياضية جديدة
- 6-How much the sport's city cost ?How long did it take? كم كلفت المدينة وكم استغرقت
- واحد مليار دينار عراقي لمدة ثلاث سنين .One billion IQD and three years to build
- 7-When did the sport's minister arrive? متى وصل وزير الرياضة
- الساعة العاشرة صباحا.At 10 a.m-
- 8-Why was the boy from the UK called a hero?لماذا لقب الولد من بريطانيا بالبطل
- -He saved a child from a dangerous animal انقذ طفلة من حيوان خطر

Ex 2 P70 Answer the questions about Salma Al-Bayati and John Smith. Write short answers.

- 1. What was Salma doing at the start of the story?
- She was playing with a ball.تلعب مع الكرة
- 2. What did the dog do first?
- it barked at Salma. نبح على سلمي
- 3. What was John doing at the start of the story?
- -He was playing football nearby. كان يلعب كرة القدم
- 4. What did John do?
- -He kicked the ball at the dog. ضرب الكرة بأتجاه الكلب

Ex 5 P71 Choose the correct form of the verbs.

- 5. What was Salma (do / doing) before the dog ran at her?
- 6. She (played / was playing) in the park.
- 7. John (saw / was seeing) the dog and Salma.
- 8. John (acted / was acting) quickly and saved Salma.
- 9. Many people (waited / were waiting) when the minister arrived at 10 a.m.
- 10. He (spoke / was speaking) to the public before leaving at 2 p.m.

Lesson four

Ex 1P72 Match each section with contents.

- a. **Home News** ••• news from your own country.
- b. **International News** ---- news from other countries.
- c. Arts --- news about art, plays, paintings, etc.
- d. **Sport** ••• news about football, tennis, etc.
- e. **Business** mews about companies, money, etc.
- f. **Fashion** we news about clothes.
- g. **Leisure** \Longrightarrow things do in your spare time.
- h. Home and Garden winformation about furniture, flowers, etc.
- i. Advertisements ---- advertisements for jobs, things for sale, etc...
- j. **Television** we programmes this evening.
- k. **Letters** was articles sent to the paper from readers.
- l. **Opinion** the ideas of the editor about recent news items
- m. **Cartoons** *** funny pictures.

Ex 2P72 There are three spelling and Punctuation errors in each sentence Underline and Correct them.

- 1- Oil <u>prices</u> have <u>been</u> falling steadily for the last six <u>months</u>
- 2-**There** are many new and **exciting** shops in the Al-Mansour Mall?
- 3- How many <u>acres</u>' of <u>rainforest</u> are destroyed every day?
- 5- My <u>new favorite</u> TV show is on today at 6 <u>o'clock</u>.



Lesson Five

Ex2P75 Make these sentences negative.

ملاحظة /
1 - لنفي جملة نضيف not للفعل المساعد 1 - لنفي جملة نضيف not للفعل المساعد 2 - ان لم يوجد هنالك فعل مساعد فنقترح فعل مساعد حسب فعل الجملة ماضي ed و شاذ ⇒ didn't فعل الجملة ماضي a don't فعل الجملة مضارع مجرد ⇒ b doesn't ⇒ s اذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع يحتوي c. اذا كان فعل الجملة مضارع يحتوي c

- 1. The hall was empty. The hall wasn't empty.
- 2. The students were wearing school uniform. The students weren't wearing school uniform.
- 3. The arts team were performing very well. The arts team weren't performing very well.
- 4. Sara enjoyed standing at the back. Sara didn't enjoy standing at the back.
- 5. People were shouting at the arts team. People weren't shouting at the arts team.
- 6. The audience stayed very quiet. The audience <u>didn't</u> stay very quiet.
- 7. Sara was sure the performance was good. Sara wasn't sure the performance was good.



Lesson Seven



(المستقبل البسيط): Future Simple

اثبات Affirmative

تكملة + فعل مجرد + will (۱۱) + فاعل

He will build a house.

نفی Negative

تكملة + فعل مجرد + (won't) + فاعل

They will pass the exam. (Negative)
-They won't pass the exam.

medil السؤال

?تكملة + فعل مجرد + فاعل+ Will

- She will write an article.(Question)
- Will she write an article?

ملاحظة / قد نجد الكلمات التالية مع المستقبل البسيط. (tomorrow / next)

امثلة وزارية

- 1- She ----- the Art college next year. (has joined, was joining, will join)
- 2- The train will (leave, leaving, left, leaves) soon.
- 3-It will be very hot ----- (yesterday, every day, tomorrow)
- 4-They (send) us the information when they get it. (Future)
- -They will send us the information when they get it.
- 5-John will finish the work by 5:00 p.m. (Negative)
- -John won't finish the work by 5:00 p.m.



Round Up

Ex 2 P82 Match the words to the definitions.

برنامج حواري talk show تقرير documentary تقرير weather طقس talk show برنامج حواري

1-It tells a funny story <u>comedy</u>.

انها تخبر قصص مضحكة كوميدي

2-Information about sun, rain and temperature weather.

معلومات عن الشمس والمطر ودرجة الحرارة . طقس

3-A question and answer programme Quiz show.

سؤال وجواب في برنامج برنامج مسابقات

4-Conversations between famous people talk show.

محادثة بين مشاهير . برنامج حواري

5-It gives you information about one subject <u>documentary</u>.

يعطي معلومات عن موضوع ما . التقرير

Ex3P82 Match the nouns in the box.

goal gymnastics medal race tennis

- a. score<u>goal</u> سجل هدف
- b. win medal فوز بالميدالية
- c. play <u>tennis</u> العب تنس
- d. run race اركض في سباق
- e. do gymnastics العب جمناستك





Story Time



Every year, Al Sabah newspaper makes a special offer to two young students from local schools. In the summer holidays these students can work as reporters on the paper. They can see what reporters really do in their jobs and they can learn to write reports. Last summer, Salam Ahmed was the lucky boy. He was 15 years old and he wanted to be a reporter. On his first day at the paper, he took a new reporter's notebook. One of the reporters was showing Salam his desk when the editor came in and said, 'A big new restaurant is opening in Baghdad next Tuesday. I need someone to write a good report the event.' 'I can do it,' Salam said.

في كل عام، تقدم صحيفة الصباح عرضا خاصا لاثنين من الطلاب الصغار من المدارس المحلية. وفي عطلات الصيف، يمكن لهؤلاء الطلاب العمل كمراسلين للصحيفة. يمكنهم رؤية ما يفعله المراسلون حقًا في وظائفهم ويمكنهم تعلم كتابة التقارير. في الصيف الماضي، كان سلام أحمد هو الفتى المحظوظ. كان عمره 15 عامًا وأراد أن يصبح مراسلًا. وفي يومه الأول في الصحيفة، أخذ دفترًا جديدًا للمراسل. كان أحد المراسلين يعرض على سلام مكتبه عندما دخل رئيس التحرير وقال: سيتم افتتاح مطعم جديد كبير في بغداد يوم الثلاثاء المقبل. أحتاج إلى شخص ما لكتابة تقرير جيد عن الحدث. وقال سلام: .أستطيع أن أفعل ذلك.

On Tuesday Salam took his notebook and camera and went into the new restaurant. Salam watched everything, but one special thing attracted his attention. A young boy was taking his old father, who was in a wheelchair, to the restaurant for a treat. The boy bought his father some food. The father was very old and weak and dropped food on his shirt and trousers while he ate. Many the other customers watched the old man in disgust but his son looked at him with love and respect. After the old man had finished eating, his son, who was not at all embarrassed, quietly took him to the washroom and patiently wiped the food from his clothes, combed his hair and straightened his spectacles. When they came out, the entire restaurant was watching them in dead silence, not able to grasp how someone could embarrass themselves publicly like that.

وفي يوم الثلاثاء، أخذ سلام دفتر ملاحظاته وكاميرته ودخل المطعم الجديد. مرحبا، شاهدت كل شيء، زر شيء خاص جذب انتباهه. كان صبي صغير يأخذ والده العجوز، الذي كان على كرسي متحرك، إلى المطعم لتناول الطعام. اشترى الولد لأبيه بعض الطعام. كان الأب كبيرًا في السن وضعيفًا وأسقط الطعام على قميصه وسرواله أثناء تناول الطعام. شاهد العديد من العملاء الآخرين الرجل العجوز باشمئزاز، لكن ابنه نظر إليه بالحب والاحترام. وبعد أن انتهى الرجل العجوز من تناول الطعام، أخذه ابنه، الذي لم يكن محرجًا على الإطلاق، بهدوء إلى الحمام ومسح الطعام عن ملابسه بصبر، ومشط شعره وعدل نظارته. عندما خرجوا، كان المطعم بأكمله يراقبهم في صمت تام، غير قادر على فهم كيف يمكن لشخص ما أن يحرج نفسه علنًا بهذه الطريقة.

The son, very proud and pleased, started walking out through the crowd with his father. As they left, a wise old man called out to the son and asked him, 'Don't you think you have left something behind?' The son replied, 'No sir, In haven't.' The old man said, 'Yes, you have! You left a lesson for every son and hope for every father.' The restaurant went silent. Salam was watching everything and followed the boy and his father. After asking them questions and taking notes, he thanked the boy and kissed the old man on his head. Salam made his very first report about this touching story and it was praised by everyone.

بدأ الابن، وهو فخور وسعيد للغاية، بالمشي مع والده وسط الحشد. وأثناء مغادرتهم، نادى رجل عجوز حكيم الابن وسأله: "ألا تعتقد أنك تركت شيئًا خلفك؟" أجاب الأخير: "لا يا سيدي، لا أملك". قال الرجل العجوز: نعم، لقد فعلت ذلك! لقد تركت درسا لكل ابن وأمل لكل أب. صمت المطعم. كان سلام يراقب كل شيء ويتبع الصبي وأبوه. وبعد طرح الأسئلة عليهم وتدوين الملاحظات، شكر الصبي وقبل الرجل العجوز على رأسه. سلام قدم تقريره الأول عن هذه القصة المؤثرة، وقد أشاد بها الجميع.

Ex 2 P83 Answer the questions.

- 1. Which newspaper run the competion? Al-Sabah newspaper.
- 2. Where did Salam write his first report? in a big new restaurant in Baghdad.
- 3. What two things did Salam take with him? Camera and notebook.
- 4. Why were the customer disgust with old man? He dropped food on his shirt and trousers While he ate.
- 5. After the meal, what did the boy do? He took his father to washroom, and cleaned him
- 6. What did the boy leave behind in the restaurant? a lesson for every son and a hope for every father.

ما هي الصحيفة التي تدير المسابقة؟ صحيفة الصباح الإخبارية.

أين كتب سلام تقريره الأول؟ في مطعم جديد كبير في بغداد ما الشيئين اللذين أخذهما سلام معه؟ الكاميرا والدفتر.

لماذا كان العميل يشعر بالاشمئزاز من الرجل العجوز؟

بينما كان يأكل اسقط الطعام على قميصه وسرواله

بعد الوجبة ماذا فعل الصبي؟ أخذ والده إلى الحمام، ونضفه

ماذا ترك الصبي في المطعم؟ لقد ترك درساً لكل ابن وأملاً لكل أب.





Lesson one

1

المهن: Jobs

A-An اسم المهنة + is someone who + (es و s + اسم المهنة + اسم المهنة

A للوظيفة التي تبدأ بحرف صحيح An للوظيفة التي تبدأ بحرف علة (a-i-o-e-u)

امثلة وزارية

- عرف الدكتور . Define a doctor
- * A doctor is someone who helps sick people and usually works in a hospital. الدكتور هو المستشفى الشخص الذي يساعد المرضى وعادة يعمل في المستشفى
- 2. Define a mechanic. (Use: repair cars) عرف الميكانيكي
- * A mechanic is someone who repairs cars. هو الشخص الذي يصلح السيارات
- 3.A vet is someone takes care of sick animals. (a. which b. where c. who) البيطري هو الشخص الذي يعتني بالحيوانات المرضى
- عرف الممرضة (looks after sick people) عرف
- * A nurse is someone who looks after sick people . هي الشخص الذي يعتني بالمرضى
- 5. Define a fire fighter. (Use: puts out the fire in the buildings and cars) عرف رجل
- * A fire fighter is someone who puts out fire in the buildings and cars . هو الرجل الذي يطفئ
- عرف الدكتور (Use: treats sick people) عرف
- * A doctor is someone who treats sick people . هو الشخص الذي يعتني بالمرضى
- عرف رجل الشرطة (Use" protects people from the criminals) عرف



- * A policeman is someone who protects people from the criminals. هو الشخص الذي يحمي الناس من الجرائم
- عرف الطيار "(Use: "flies a plane")" عرف الطيار
- * A pilot is someone who flies a plane . الطائرات الطائرات * A pilot is someone who flies a plane .
- عرف المحامي " Define a lawyer.(Use: "advises people about law." عرف المحامي
- * A lawyer is someone who advises people about law. هو الشخص الذي ينصح الناس بالقانون
- عرف البيطري (Use takes care of sick animals) عرف
- * A vet is someone who takes care of sick animals . الشخص الذي يعتني بالحيوانات المرضى
- عرف الصباغ (Use: paints rooms) عرف
- * A painter is someone who paints rooms . هو الشخص الذي يصبغ الغرف
- عرف طبيب الاسنان (Use : look after people's teeth) عرف
- * A dentist is someone who looks after people's teeth. هو الشخص الذي يعتني باسنان الناس
- عرف النادل (take orders for food) عرف النادل
- * A waiter is someone who takes orders for food. هو الشخص الذي يأخذ طلبات الطعام
- عرف الميكانيكي (Use : repairs cars) عرف الميكانيكي
- * A mechanic is someone who repairs cars. هو الشخص الذي يصلح السيارات
- عرف المعلم (Use: works in a school, teaches students) عرف المعلم
- * A teacher is someone who works in a school , teaches students.treats sick people هو الشخص الذي يعمل في مدرسة , يدرس الطلاب





Ex 1 P84 Use words from both boxes to make phrases.

Verbs: cut - design - give - help - make - put out - repair - send

nouns/noun phrases: cars - clothes - fires - hair - post - sick - people - software - tours

- 1. cut-w→ hair.
- 2. make software.
- 3. design we clothes.
- 4. repair we cars.
- 5. give we tours.
- 6. send we post.
- 7. help ******* sick people.
- 8. put out---- fires.

Lesson three

2

المستقبل: (Future (will- going to

Will (شيء مؤكد في المستقبل)	(تخطیط مسبق Going to
فعل مجرد + will('ll) +فاعل	فعل مجرد + is/are/am + going to + فاعل
- He will build a house.	She is going to study French
Negative	Negative
	10
فعل مجرد+ will not (won't) +فاعل	فعل + is/are/am(not) + going to + فاعل مجرد
- He will not build a house.	She <u>isn't</u> going to study French.
Question	Question
? فعل مجرد + فاعل + Will	Is/Are/Am+ فاعل going to + فعل جرد
- Will he build a house.	Is she going to study French?

ملاحظة / قد نجد الكلمات التالية مع المستقبل البسيط. (tomorrow / next)





امثلة وزارية

- 1. The match start at 7 O"clock.(a. is going to b. will c. are going to)
- 2. I'mleave school as soon as I'm 16.(a. will b. go c. going to)
- 3. I am (will / going to / going) see a football match tomorrow with my friends.
- 4. The match is (will / going to) start at 7 0 "clock.)
- 5. I (leave) school as soon as, I"m 16. (Future: going to)
- * I am going to leave

Ex2P100 Complete these sentences with will or going to.

- 1-I am going to see a football match tomorrow with my friends.
- 2-The match is going to start at 7 o'clock.
- 3-It is an important match and lots of people will be there.
- 4-I am going to wear a coat because it will be cold in the evening.
- 5-After the match, we <u>are going to</u> eat in a restaurant because we <u>will</u> be very hungry.
- 6-I have to be home at 10 o'clock or my father will be angry.





Lesson four



Schools in the future will be very different to schools now. There will be much more technology and students will only need to come in to the actual school buildings once or twice a week. Most of the teaching and learning will take place over computers which are connected to the internet students' own homes. Teachers will deliver lessons using the internet at times to suit each student. Students will also be able to use the internet communicate and discuss work with other students.

ستكون المدارس في المستقبل مختلفة تمامًا عن المدارس الآن. سيكون هناك المزيد من التكنولوجيا ولن يحتاج الطلاب إلى الحضور إلى مباني المدرسة الفعلية إلا مرة أو مرتين في الأسبوع. سيتم إجراء معظم عمليات التدريس والتعلم عبر أجهزة الكمبيوتر المتصلة بمنازل الطلاب الخاصة بالإنترنت. سيقدم المعلمون الدروس باستخدام الإنترنت في أوقات تناسب كل طالب، وسيتمكن الطلاب أيضًا من استخدام الإنترنت للتواصل ومناقشة العمل مع الطلاب الآخرين.

I think there will be fewer small schools in the future because students will learn mostly at home. There will be one 'super school' in each town city that students of all ages come to and use the fantastic facilities. There will be sports facilities, a science park, a museum and a mosque. Young people who are interested in Science or Music will be able to study at the special buildings designed for those subjects.

أعتقد أنه سيكون هناك عدد أقل من المدارس الصغيرة في المستقبل لأن الطلاب سيتعلمون في الغالب في المنزل، وستكون هناك "مدرسة ممتازة" واحدة في كل مدينة يأتي إليها الطلاب من جميع الأعمار ويستخدمون المرافق الرائعة. سيكون هناك مرافق رياضية وحديقة علمية ومتحف ومسجد. سيتمكن الشباب المهتمين بالعلوم أو الموسيقي من الدراسة في المباني الخاصة المصممة لهذه المواضيع.

This new way of learning will make it possible for students to connect with other students and teachers all over the world. If someone has a special interest in something, they can search a global database to find a teacher who can teach that student all about their chosen specialism. The schools of the future will teach many subjects that are important for Iraq's future because students will be able to learn from experts all around the world.

ستتيح هذه الطريقة الجديدة للتعلم للطلاب التواصل مع الطلاب والمعلمين الآخرين في جميع أنحاء العالم. إذا كان لدى شخص ما اهتمام خاص بشيء ما، فيمكنه البحث في قاعدة بيانات عالمية للعثور على مدرس يمكنه تعليم ذلك الطالب كل شيء عن التخصص الذي اختاره. ستقوم مدارس المستقبل بتدريس العديد من المواد المهمة لمستقبل العالم من الخبراء في جميع أنحاء العالم



Ex 2 P90 Mark the sentences true (T) or false (F).

- 1 Schools in the future will have more technology. (T) ستتوفر تكنولوجيا اكثر للمدارس في المستقبل
- **2** There won't be any school buildings. (F) لن تكون هناك مباني مدرسية
- 3 Students will need access to the internet. (T) سيتوجب على الطلاب الدخول للإنترنت
- 4 Lesson times will be arranged to suit different students. (T) سترتب أوقات الدروس لتناسب الطلاب المختلفين
- **5** Schools in the future will be smaller. (**F**) ستكون المدارس في المستقبل أصغر
- 6 All students will study Sport, Music and Science. (F)

سيدرس كل الطلاب الرياضة والموسيقي والعلوم

Students will learn with other students all around the world. (T) سيتعلم الطلاب مع طلاب أخرين من حول العالم





3

ضمائر الوصل: Relative Pronouns

(whose للعاقل) (where للعاقل) (that-which لغير العاقل) (whose للعاقل)

((نمط الفراغات))

اسم عاقل	who	فعل
اسم غير عاقل	That / which	فعل او ضمير
اسم	whose	اسم
اسم مكان	where	اسم او ضمير

امثلة وزارية

- 1. That is the manwas stopped by the police. (who / where / which)
- 2. That is the girlwon the top prize. (a. which b. whose c. who)
- 3.I saw the manhouse was sold yesterday(a. who b. which c. whose)
- 4.Mazin bought the housegarden is very beautiful.(a. who b. whose c. which)
- 5.The storyI borrowed from Mona was interesting. (a. who b. where c. which)
- 6.My family decided to buy the house has a big garden. (a. where b. whose c. which)
- 7.The police arrested the thiefstole the money.(a. which b. who c. where)
- 8.That"s the engineer (who / which / where) designed the house.
- 9.Do you know the name of the townhe was born. (a. which b. who c.where)
- 10. The thief stole the bike was put in prison.
- (a. which b. who c. whose)
- 11. They thanked the man saved the boy(a. which b. whose c. who)
- 12. Where are the books I left here? (who ,which , whose)
- 13. He was one of the most eminent physics.....ever lived.(who ,which ,also)
- 14. A vet is someonetakes care of sick animals .(a. which b. who c. that)
- 15. I"ve bought some cake (that / who / what) my sister made yesterday.
- 16. Where are the books (that / and / who) I left here?
- 17. The story was about a man (who / what / where)lived near a forest.



Ex3P91 Choose the correct pronouns to complete the sentences.

- 1. Students (which/who) want to study History can visit the museum.
- 2. Everyone (who/which) has a computer will be able to learn at home.
- 3. School buildings, (which/that) will bigger, will have lots of new facilities.
- 4. Every family will have access to the internet, (who/which) will fast and cheap.
- 5. Lessons, (that/<u>which</u>) can be arranged at any time, will designed for individual le
- 6. The teachers, (which/who) could be anywhere in the world, will be experts.
- 7. Students can access learning on any device (that/who) can connect to the internet.
- 8. When students are studying, anyone (who/which) is in the house can watch the lessons.

Ex4P91 Put the words and phrases in the correct order to make sentences.

- 1. can learn from home / who / students / have the internet Students, who have the internet, can learn from home.
- 2. will be bigger / school buildings / which / will have more facilities School buildings, which have more facilities, will be bigger.
- 3. the facilities / will be used for sports / include a football pitch and a gym / that The facilities that include a football pitch and a gym will be used for sports.
- 4. some people / don't have the internet / who / will not be able access the lessons

Some people, who don't have the internet, will not be able to access the lessons.

- 5. who / want to play sport/ can go to 'super school' / students Students, who want to play sport, can go to 'super school'.
- can cause health problems / which / will be looking at screens all day, / students

Students will be looking at screens all day, which can cause health problems.



Lesson five

4

<u>Definite and Indefinite articles</u> ادوات التعریف والتنکیر

a	an	The
 امام الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف صحيح 	1. امام الكلمات التي تبدأ بحرف علة	 1- امام الاسماء المعرفة. عندما نتحدث عن شيء محدد (مذكور مسبقاً للقارئ) او (نذكره للمرة التالية في
2. يجب ان تتوفر في الاسم الشروط الآتية (مفرد/قابل للعد/غير محدد)	2. يجب ان تتوفر في الاسم الشروط الآتية (مفرد/قابل للعد/ غير محدد)	كلامنا).
3. تستخدم اداة التنكير (a) مع المهن (الوظائف)	 3. تستخدم اداة التنكير (an) مع المهن (الوظائف) 	2- تستخدم (the) مع الاسم الذي يوجد منه نوع واحد في الكون
		3- تســـتخدم (the) امــام بـعض المصطلحات والعبارات at the moment / at the
		weekend / at the present time -4- تستخدم (the) امام صفات
		التفضيل. the biggest / the best / the most beautiful
		5- اذا كان اسم الدولية مختصر بحروف
		او كان اسم الدولة يتكون من كلمتين نستخدم (the) The UK, the USA -

- 1- Can I have a pen? ليس قلم محدد وانما أي قلم.
- 2- I need an umbrella. (انا احتاج مظلة (ليست مظلة معينة)
- 3- She is a teacher.
- 4- He is an engineer.
- 5- The pen on the desk is mine. (القلم محدد) على الرحلة لي (القلم محدد)
- 6- Can you open the door. (هنالك باب واحد معرف)
- 7- I saw a boy trying to climb a tree. The boy couldn't because the tree was high. يوجد منه نوع واحد في الكون

the sun the moon the earth the sky the wind the pyramids الأهرامات الرياح السماء الأرض القمر الشمس

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

- 8- The earth goes round the sun.
- 9- The wind was very strong.

الحالات التي لا تستخدم فيها ادوات التعريف والتنكير:

أ- اسماء الدروس English, math, history

ب- بعد كلمة (like, hate) إذا كنا نتحدث عن اشياء عامة.

Ex: I like chocolate - I hate coffee.

ت_ اسماء الايام والاشهر Sunday , April

ث_ اسماء المدن والدول والقارات

- Baghdad , Iraq , Asia

امثلة وزارية

- 1. Have you read (an / a / the) English book?
- 2. Can I have apple, please ? (a. an b. a c. the)
- 3. There were no chairs so we have to sit onfloor. (a. the b. a c. an)
- 4. I like...... apples that grow in our garden. (a. an b. a c. the)
- 5. There were no chairs so we have to sit on ... floor. (a. the b. a c. an)
- 6. I want to be teacher . (a. an b. a c. the)

Ex 1 P100 Complete the paragraphs with a, an or the before the nouns where they are needed. Leave a space if no article is needed.

Hayder is a teacher in a school in --- Najaf. school is near the local stadium. Hayder teaches -- Maths and likes the job very much. He likes young people and he is very happy with the students in his classes.

Hayder would not like to have a job in an office. He has a friend who works in an office. Hayder's wife works in the same office. She says the work is very boring.



Lesson six



السؤال عن الاتجاهات: Asking for direction

ملاحظة/ اذا وجدنا في السؤال كلمة (ask) او كلمة (way / direction) نتبع القاعدة التالية:

?+ اسم المكان + Can you tell me how to get to the

ملاحظة/ نجد اسم المكان بعد كلمة (to)

- 1-Ask someone the way to the Grand Hotel.
- -Can you tell me how to get to the Grand Hotel?
- 2-Ask for the direction to the public library.
- -Can you tell me how to get to the public library?
- 3-What do you say when you ask someone to show you the way to the park?
- Can you tell me how to get to the park?
- 4-What do you say when you ask someone to show you the way to the hospital?
- -Can you tell me how to get to the hospital?

6

وصف الاتجاهات Giving directions

التحو يلات

traffic lights ---- Go to the traffic lights.

straight / traffic lights ---- Go straight on until you get to the traffic lights

straight / street ---- Go straight along the street.

نضع قبلها left / right)_---- ا نضع قبلها ينه الله المعلومات

نضع قبلها (left / right)_---- (it's on the) في نهاية المعلومات

نضع قبلها go نضع قبلها

6-اذا وجدنا كلمات (building او house) ضمن المعلومات نستخدم القاعدة التالية:

When you get to the Building\house + turn + right\ left



- 1-Show the way to the cafe. Use the following prompts (traffic lights / left / straight the street / right)
- -Go to the traffic lights. Turn left. Go to straight along the street. It's on the right.
- 2-Tell someone the way to the bookshop. (use: straight / traffic lights / right / left)
- -Go straight on until you get to the traffic lights. Turn right. It's on the left.
- 3-Show the direction to the cinema using (straight East street / left / right)
- -Go straight along the East street. Turn left. It's on the right.
- 4-Show the way to the pharmacy. Use the prompts. (straight / traffic lights)
- -Go straight on until you get to the traffic lights.
- 5-Show the way to the gallery. Use the prompts. (blue house / left)
- -When you get to the blue house turn left.

Ex 1 P94 Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

next to بجوار past مر من خلال long بجوار turn استدر turn کیف اصل how to get to بخط مستقیم (مباشرة)

- 1. Go straight on until you get to the traffic lights.
- 2. When you get to the blue house turn left.
- 3. Can you tell me how to get to the library?
- 4. Go past the bookshop and it's on the right.
- 5. My house is next to the park.
- 6. How long will it take?



Lesson seven



Abu Ali al-Hasan Ibn al-Haitham was born in 965 in Basra, Iraq. He went to school in Basra and later travelled to Egypt and Spain. In Europe, Ibn al-Haitham was called 'The Physicist'. He is also sometimes called 'al-Basri' after his birthplace, Basra Iraq. ولد أبو علي الحسن بن الهيثم عام 965 في البصرة بالعراق. التحق بالمدرسة في البصرة ثم سافر بعد ذلك إلى مصر واسبانيا. وفي أوروبا، كان ابن الهيثم يُلقب بـ "الفيزيائي". ويطلق عليه أحيانًا أيضًا "ألبصري" نسبة إلى مسقط رأسه البصرة بالعراق.

We don't know much about Ibn al-Haitham's early career. We do know that when he was in Egypt, the Caliph needed him to regulate the flooding of the River Nile. He proposed a hydraulic system, but the task Was impractical at that time.

لا نعرف الكثير عن بداية مسيرة ابن الهيثم. ونحن نعلم أنه عندما كان في مصر، احتاجه الخليفة لتنظيم فيضان نهر النيل. واقترح النظام الهيدروليكي، لكن هذه المهمه كانت معقدة في ذلك الوقت.

People called Ibn al-Haitham the 'Father of optics'. His most famous work is Kitaab al Manazir (Book of Optics), which is in seven volumes. This great work was translated into Latin and many other languages. He did many experiments on the movement of light, colours and reflections. He also gave a scientific explanation of the parts of the eye and the process of vision. In 2015,the UNESCO celebrated Ibn al-Haitham's achievements in Optics, Mathematics and Astronomy.

أطلق الناس على ابن الهيثم لقب "أبو البصريات". وأشهر مؤلفاته كتاب المناظر، وهو في سبعة مجلدات. تُرجم هذا العمل العظيم إلى اللاتينية والعديد من اللغات الأخرى. وقام بالعديد من التجارب على حركة الضوء والألوان والانعكاسات. كما قدم شرحاً علمياً لأجزاء العين وعملية الرؤية. وفي عام 2015، احتفلت منظمة اليونسكو بإنجازات ابن الهيثم في مجال البصريات والرياضيات وعلم الفلك.

He was one the most eminent physicists who ever lived. All the Medieval and Western scientists of optics based their work on Ibn al-Haitham's theories on light and optics. He wrote more than 200 works and also contributed to the fields of Mathematics, Medicine and Physics. Most of his works are now lost, but more than 50 of them have survived.

This successful and famous mathematician died in1040, possibly in Cairo. لقد كان أحد أبرز الفيزيائيين الذين عاشوا على الإطلاق. اعتمد جميع علماء البصريات في العصور الوسطى والغرب في أعمالهم على نظريات ابن الهيثم حول الضوء والبصريات. كتب أكثر من 200 عمل وساهم أيضًا في مجالات الرياضيات والطب والفيزياء. فقدت معظم أعماله الآن، لكن بقي أكثر من 50 منها. توفى عالم الرياضيات الناجح والشهير عام 1040، ربما في القاهرة.

Ex 1P96 Match.

1. Regulate (c) to control or keep something working in the best.

التنظيم (ج) للتحكم أو إبقاء الشيء يعمل على أفضل وجه

2. Propose (d) to add or give something extra.

اقترح (د) إضافة أو إعطاء شيء إضافي

3. Impractical (f) not easy or sensible to do.

غير عملي (و) ليس من السهل أو المعقول القيام به

4. Optics (a) the science of light and how it moves

البصريات (أ) علم الضوء وحركته

5. Explanation (b) a statement that makes something easy to understand.

الشرح (ب) عبارة تجعل الشيء سهل الفهم

6. Contribute (e) to suggest something for people to decide on.

ساهم (ه) في اقتراح شيء ليقرر الناس بشأنه.

Ex 5 P97 Complete the sentences from the text with the linking words in the box. Don't look at your Student's Book until you have finished.

Also and but which who

- 1. He is also sometimes called 'al-Basri' after his birthplace, Basra in Iraq.
- 2. Most of his works are now lost, but more than 50 of them have survived.
- 3. His most famous work is Kitaab al Manazir (Book of Optics), which is seven volumes.
- 4. This great work was translated into Latin. And many other languages.
- 5. He was one of the most eminent physicists who. ever lived.



Ex 6 P97 Write short answers to the questions.

- 1. When was Ibn al-Haitham born? متى ولد ابن الهيثم؟ 965.
- 2. Where was he born? أين ولد ؟ Basra, Iraq.
- 3. Who asked him to regulate the River Nile? من الذي طلب منه تنظيم نهر النيل؟ Caliph in Egypt . الخليفة.
- 4. Which scientific explanation did he give? ما هو التفسير العلمي الذي قدمه؟ the parts of the eye and the process of vision.

قدم شرحاً علمياً لأجزاء العين وعملية الرؤية.

5. How many of his works have survived? كم عدد أعماله الباقية؟ More than 50.

الانشاء Unit 6

Write a about a career of real person

career of real person

<u>Name</u>	Zahraa Nadum
<u>Present job</u>	A teacher of English
<u>Duties</u>	She teaches English for young students at the
	local school
<u>Career history</u>	She studied for 4 years at university of Babylon
Advantages of the job	Build an educated generations
<u>Disadvantages</u>	none
Plans for the future	Get a master's degree



Story time



Once, there was a girl called Dalia, who came from a simple family. Her parents had died, so she lived with her old grandparents. Dalia was an only child, and she knew that when she finished school, she would have to get a good job so she could help her family.

ذات يوم، كانت هناك فتاة تدعى داليا، تنحدر من عائلة بسيطة. لقد مات والداها، فعاشت مع أجدادها المسنين. كانت داليا الطفلة الوحيدة، وكانت تعلم أنه عندما تنهي المدرسة، سيتعين عليها الحصول على وظيفة جيدة حتى تتمكن من مساعدة أسرتها.

Dalia enjoyed school and she worked hard in her classes. In particular, she liked studying Maths. Dalia had two classmates, who were called Huda and Mariam. They both came from rich families, and they did not enjoy going to school. In fact, they were never happy about anything. They complained about getting up early in the morning, they hated wearing a school uniform and they moaned about going to school. All they wanted to do was to play games and chat on their phones.

استمتعت داليا بالمدرسة واجتهدت في فصولها الدراسية. وعلى وجه الخصوص، كانت تحب دراسة الرياضيات. كان لداليا زميلتان في الصف، هما هدى ومريم. كلاهما ينحدران من عائلات غنية، ولم يستمتعا بالذهاب إلى المدرسة. في الواقع، لم يكونوا سعداء أبدًا بأي شيء. لقد اشتكوا من الاستيقاظ في الصباح الباكر، وكانوا يكرهون ارتداء الزي المدرسي، وكانوا يتذمرون من الذهاب إلى المدرسة. كل ما أرادوا فعله هو ممارسة الألعاب والدردشة على هواتفهم.

One day, Huda asked Dalia, 'Why do you study so hard? You are not enjoying life!' Dalia replied, 'I enjoy learning new things. Many children in the world can't go to school. We are very lucky to have our education.' But Huda and Mariam just laughed at Dalia's response.

وفي أحد الأيام، سألت هدى داليا: لماذا تدرسين بجد؟ أنت لا تستمتع بالحياة! فأجابت داليا: "أنا أستمتع بتعلم أشياء جديدة. العديد من الأطفال في العالم لا يستطيعون الذهاب إلى المدرسة. نحن محظوظون جدًا بالحصول على تعليمنا". لكن هدى ومريم ضحكتا من رد داليا.

Months passed. Soon, it was time for Dalia to take her final exams, which she passed. Now, it was time to leave school and start to work so she could help her grandparents, who were too old work. Dalia soon go to job working for a farmer. مرت أشهر. وسرعان ما حان وقت أداء داليا لامتحاناتها النهائية، والتي نجحت فيها. الآن، حان الوقت لترك المدرسة والبدء في العمل حتى تتمكن من مساعدة أجدادها، الذين كانوا يعملون كثيرًا. داليا سرعان ما تذهب للعمل لدى مزارع.

Dalia worked hard on the farm. She became acquainted with the latest reports on farm management, which helped her make decisions about buying new, disease

اللغةالانكليزية

للصف الثالث المتوسط



resistant seeds, modernizing the farm's systems and marketing the farm's products to customers at the local market.

عملت داليا بجد في المزرعة. واطلعت على آخر التقارير الخاصة بإدارة المزرعة، مما ساعدها على اتخاذ القرارات بشأن شراء بذور جديدة مقاومة للأمراض، وتحديث أنظمة المزرعة وتسويق منتجات المزرعة للعملاء في السوق المحلية.

Dalia enjoyed seeing the farm thrive under her care, and two years later, the farm was turning a profit. The farmer was happy with the changes to the farm, and he started paying Dalia a good salary. Dalia used her money to support and care for her grandparents, but she also had an idea for her own business, which would give management advice to other farms. She began to save her money and make a plan for her future.

استمتعت داليا برؤية المزرعة تزدهر تحت رعايتها، وبعد عامين، حققت المزرعة أرباحًا. كان المزارع سعيدًا بالتغييرات التي طرأت على المزرعة، وبدأ يدفع راتبًا جيدًا لداليا. استخدمت داليا أموالها لدعم ورعاية أجدادها، وكانت لديها أيضًا فكرة لمشروعها الخاص، والذي من شأنه أن يقدم المشورة الإدارية للمزارع الأخرى. وبدأت في توفير أموالها ووضع خطة لمستقبلها.

A few years later, Huda and Mariam, who were still bored and lazy, decided to visit Dalia's business. They were very surprised to see that Dalia was now a powerful businesswoman who was running a successful company. "How did you do this?" asked Huda, as she gazed around the company office. "Well," replied Dalia. "Nothing ever comes to you, that is worth having, except as a result of hard work. You should try it one day".

وبعد سنوات قليلة، قررت هدى ومريم، اللتان لا تزالان تشعران بالملل والكسل، زيارة محل داليا. لقد اندهشوا للغاية عندما رأوا أن داليا أصبحت الآن سيدة أعمال قوية تدير شركة ناجحة. "كيف فعلت هذا؟" سألت هدى وهي تحدق في مكتب الشركة. أجابت داليا: "حسنًا". "لا شيء يأتي إليك يستحق الحصول عليه إلا نتيجة العمل الجاد. يجب أن تجربه يومًا ما."

الاسئلة في كتاب الطالب

1. How is Dalia different from her classmates?

She is a hardworking girl and they are so lazy.

2. What job did Dalia get after school?

She worked in a farm.



Ex 2 P101 Answers the questions.

- 1. Who did Dalia live with? تعيش مع من داليا مع اجدادها.. her grandparents
- 2. Huda and Mariam studied hard at school (True/False) هدى ومرىم درستا بجد في المدرسة

3. What decision did Dalia take about the farm? المزرعة؟

ما هو القرار الذي اتخذته داليا بشأن

she made decisions about which seeds to buy, modernizing the farm's قرارات بشأن اي البذور systems and marketing the farm's products. تشتري و تحديث نظام المزرعة و تسويق منتجات المزرعة

- 4. The farmer (paid Dalia good salary / a started a new business) when the farm المزارع (دفع راتبًا جيدًا لداليا / بدأ مشروعًا جديدًا) عندما بدأت started turn profit. المزرعة في تحقيق الربح
- 5. What did Dalia's new business do. الجديدة

ماذا كان عمل شركة داليا.

To give management advice to other farms.

إعطاء نصائح إداربة للمزارع الاخرى

6. Huda and Mariam were (happy, suprised, angry) about Dalia's success. كانت هدى ومريم (سعيدتين، متفاجئتين، غاضبتين) من نجاح داليا.







Lesson one



البلد و الجنسية : Country & Nationality

لتحويل الكثير من البلدان الى جنسياتها (Nationalities) او صفاتها (Adjectives) نضع (nar / -ian) نضع (an / -ian i- / -n / -i الى نهاية اسم البلد او تكون شاذة اي لا تخضع لتلك الاضافات وكما يلي:

الإضافة	البند Country	الجنسية Nationality
1- <u>i</u>	Bahrain البحرين	بحريني Bahraini
	Qatar قطر	قطري Qatari
	العراق Iraq	عراقي Iraqi
	عمان Oman	عماني Omani
2- <u>n</u>	Australia استرالیا	استرالي Australian
	India الهند	ا Indian هندي
	روسیا Russia	روسي Russian
3- <u>ish</u>	England انكلترا	انكليزي English
	Spain اسبانیا	اسباني Spanish
	Britain بریطانیا	بريطاني British
	ترکیا Turkey	تركي Turkish
	السويد Sweden	سویدي Swedish
4- <u>ese</u>	Lebanon لبنان	لبناني Lebanese
	Japan اليابان	ياباني Japanese
	السودان Sudan	سوداني Sudanese
	الصين China	صيني Chinese
5- <u>ian</u>	Egypt مصر	مصري Egyptian
	Canada كندا	کندي Canadian
	أيطاليا Italy	ايطالي Italian
<u>شاذة</u> -6	Holland هولندا	هولندي Dutch
	الولايات المتحدة The united states	امریکي American
	France فرنسا	فرنسي French



Ex 1P102 Complete the table.

البلد	الجنسية	البلد	الجنسية
England	English	France	French
The United State	American	Canada	Canadian
Lebanon	Lebanese	Australia	Australian
Egypt	Egyptian	Russia	Russian
Spain	Spanish	India	Indian
Bahrain	Bahraini	Japan	Japanese

Ex 2 P102 Complete the sentences with the countries and adjectives in the box.

ملاحظة / اذا وجد اسم بعد الفراغ نختار جنسية وليس بلد

- 1. I was born in **France**, sofirst language is French.
- 2. I usually cook American food like hot dogs because I'm from the USA.
- 3. Madrid, Barcelona and Seville are famous **Spanish** tourist cities.
- 4. I saw the Great Pyramids and the River Nile when I went to Egypt.
- 5. Traditional **Bahraini** foods include machboos and muhammar.
- 6. Ottawa is the capital of **Canada**.

Lesson three

Ex3P107 Find these words in the text. What can you replace them with?

- 1- exhausted = tired متعب
- 2- unexpected = surprising غير متوقع
- 3- views = sights مناظر
- 4- rescue = recovery ينقذ



Lesson four

2

Adverbs and Adverbials الظروف و عبارات الظروف

تعطي الظروف و عبارات الظروف معلومات عن الفعل ، اي انها تخبرنا كيف حصل الفعل وأين حصل ومتى. هنالك ظروف تتكون من كلمة واحدة مثل (slowly / carefully / quietly)

و هنالك عبارات ضرفية تتكون من اكثر من كلمة عادة تكون مع حرف جر مثلا / on foot / by car / by taxi) (Sunday)

* تقسم الظروف الى ثلاث اقسام:

ظرف حال

وهي الظروف التي تخبرنا عن كيفية حدوث الفعل او شيء معين ويكون موقعها بعد الفعل الرئيسي او المفعول به وغالباً تنتهي بــــــ(ly)مثل (slowly / quickly) او غير منتهية بالحرفين (ly) مثل : (fast / on foot / by boat /

well / on horseback / by

taxi /)

ظرف مكان

وهي الظروف التي تخبرنا عن مكان حدوث الفعل (اين؟) او حدوث شيء معين ويكون موقعها بعد الفعل الرئيسي او المفعول به مثل:

(there / here / in the

house / on the table / at the concert / in the party / in the match / in the race ... in the city / in Bagdad)

ظرف زمان

وهي الظروف التي تعبر عن زمن حدوث الفعل (متى يحدث) وتنقسم الى قسمين:

ظروف الزمان المحددة (Definite):
 وهي الظروف التي تعطي وقت محدد
 ويكون موقعها اما في بداية الجملة او في
 نهايتها مثل:

(in the morning, on Sunday, weekly, every day, before breakfast, after lunch, in the holiday, at the weekend)

ظروف الزمان الغير محددة (indefinite): وتسمى ايضاً ظروف التكرار والتي لا تعطي وقت محدد ويكون موقعها بين الفاعل والفعل الرئيسي.

(often / usually / always /
 sometimes / every)

يكون ترتيب الظروف اذا اتت في جملة واحدة كما يلي (حال ، مكان ، زمان)

Ex : My friend sang <u>very well</u> <u>at the concert</u> <u>last night</u>. زمان مکان حال

امثلة وزارية

1. Sami played (well last week in the race, well in the race last week, in the race last week well).

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

- 2. Jamal drove his car ____ (a. <u>carefully in the city yesterday</u> , b. in the city carefully yesterday, c. carefully yesterday in the city).
- 3.I, to Syria, in the holidays, by bus, travelled. (put in order to make sentence)
 - I travelled by bus to Syria in the holidays.
- 4. It rained _____ (a. last night heavily in Baghdad, b. heavily in Baghdad last night, c. in Baghdad heavily last night).
- **5**.car, by car, foot, <u>on foot</u>, horseback, <u>on horseback</u>

Ex 3 P109 Put these words and phrases in order to make sentences.

- 1- The children / happily / played / in the garden / all day
- The children played happily in the garden all day.
- 2- in our house / read / usually / after dinner / we / quietly
- We usually read quietly in our house after dinner.
- 3- I / to the Emirates / travelled / in the holidays / by bus
- I travelled by bus to the Emirates in the holidays.
- 4- last night / played music / my brother/very loudly/shouted/and my father/angrily / at him
- My brother played music very loudly last night and my father shouted angrily at him.
- 5- Hisham / patiently / had to wait / for a long time / at the hospital.
- Hisham had to wait patiently at the hospital for a long time.
- 6- People / usually / in London / to work / travel / by underground / who live.
- People who live in London usually travel to work by underground.
- 7- carefully / homework / his / after supper / does / Manaf
- Manaf does his homework carefully after supper.
- 8- starts / usually / 8 o'clock / finishes / and / Jood / school / at / at / 3 o'clock.
- Jood usually starts school at 8 o'clock and finishes at 3 o'clock



3

تحويل الصفات الى ظروف

فات (Adj.) الى ظروف (Adv.) نقوم بإضافة (ly) الى نهاية الصفة.	·- لتحويل الصفات	1
--	------------------	---

Ex : quick \longrightarrow quickly Ex : beautiful \longrightarrow beautifully

2- الصفات المنتهية ب (y) يقلب الى (i) ونظيف (ly)

Ex: happy \longrightarrow happily Ex: easy \longrightarrow easily

3- هنالك ظروف شاذة يجب ان تحفظ:

امثلة وزارية

Ex: good \longrightarrow well **Ex**: fast \longrightarrow fast

- 1- slow, slowly; good, ____; easy, ____
- 2- loud, loudly, comfortable, comfortably
- 3- T.V presenters have to speak. (clearly / clear)
- 4- You should always drive (careful / carefully) in the crowd steets.

Lesson five



الأعتدار: Apologize

1-للأعتذار نستخدم عبارة (I'm sorry)

- My stomach feels very sore (Apologize)

I'm sorry.

* إذا وجدنا كلمة (late) في جملة السؤال نستخدم التعبير التالي:

I'm sorry for being late.

- Apologize to your teacher for being late for the class.

I'm sorry for being late.

2-أذا كان معنى الجملة يدل على عدم السماع ماقاله المتكلم نستخدم (Pardon?) ونميز ذلك من الكلمات التالية: (didn't hear - didn't get - didn't understand - repeat)

- Your teacher has said something you <u>didn't understand</u> you want him to <u>repeat</u> it.

Pardon?

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

ملاحظة/ نستخدم العبارات التالية لقبول الاعتذار (Accept – Respond to the apology) اي واحد منها مقبول That's Ok-Never mind-Don't mention it.

امثلة وزارية

- I'm sorry. I just dropped some water on your shoes. (Respond to this apology).
 Never mind
- I'm sorry for forgetting your birthday (pardon? / Don't mention it)
- The cake is a little dry. I'm sorry. (Accept this apology). That's O.k.
- Sorry for being late (Accept)
 Don't mention it.

Ex 1 P110 Read the conversations using apologetic language. Choose the correct words.

- 1. Hey! You just knocked my bag on the floor. (I'm sorry / That's ok.)
- 2. I'm so sorry for forgetting your birthday. (Pardon? / Don't mention it)
- 3. My stomach feels really sore. (That's ok / I'm sorry)
- 4. Would you like some tea? (Pardon / Don't mention it)
 I said, would you like some tea?
- 5. Did you bring the book I asked for? (Oh, I'm sorry / That's ok. I forgot.)
- 6. Pardon? I afraid I didn't hear you the first time. (That's ok. / Don't mention it.)
 I'll say it again.







المضارع التام البسيط: Present Perfect simple

اثبات Affirmative

تكملة + تصريف ثالث+ have/has + فاعل

Huda has visited her uncle.

نفي Negative

تكملة + تصريف ثالث + has/have(not) + فاعل Huda <u>hasn't</u> visited her uncle

سوال Question

?تكملة + تصريف ثالث للفعل+ فاعل+ عصريف ثالث الفعل

- Has Huda visited her uncle?

You/I/we/they + have

he/ She /it +

has

الظروف التي تستخدم مع المضارع التام

(just - already - never - ever - yet - since - for)

1-نستخدم (never - already - just) مع المضارع التام شرط ان تكون الجملة مثبتة. موقع هذه الكلمات بعد (have - has) وقبل الفعل التصريف الثالث.

- -My father has never eaten fish.
- -I have already watched a film.
- -She has just finished her work.

2-نستخدم (ever) مع المضارع التام في حالة السؤال فقط. موقعها بعد الفاعل وقبل الفعل التصريف الثالث.

- -Have you ever camped in the desert?
- -Has he ever repaired the car?
- -Have they ever gone to Paris?

3-نستخدم (yet) تستخدم مع المضارع التام في حالة النفي والسؤال . موقعها نهاية الجملة. -I haven't finished my work yet.

4-تستخدم (since) قبل الوقت المعلوم (ساعة O'clock ايوم اسبوع Monday / شهر سنة I was..../yesterday / April).

5-تستخدم (for) قبل كمية الوقت اي الوقت غير معلوم فقط كمية الوقت.

- -for minutes
- -<u>for</u> hours
- -for days
- -for months

For years

for along time

امثلة وزارية

- Ali has (break) his leg during the match. (correct)
 Ali has <u>broken</u> his leg during the match.
- 2. I have been to France ----- two months (since / for)
- 3. She has lived in this town (since / for) 1999.
- 4. Have you (never / ever) eaten mushroom?
- 5. I have ----- to my teacher about exam. (spoke, spoken, speak)
- 6. She has (<u>never</u> / ever) tried Indian food.
- 7. I have lived in this villageI was three years old. (since \setminus for \setminus from)
- 8. I have lived in this house (since / for / ago) ten years.
- 9. I have been living in this village ----- 2010 . (for \ since \ ago)
- 10. Hamid has been waiting for me -----8 o'clock. (since \setminus for \setminus at)
- 11. I have never ----- a crocodile .(seen, saw, see)



Ex 4 P111 Use the verbs in brackets to complete these sentences with the correct tense: past simple or present perfect.

- 1. My brother has been in Egypt for two years. (be)
- 2. When did you go to Kenya? (go)
- 3. <u>Has your pen-friend ever visited you?</u> (visit)
- 4. Where did you leave your car last night? (leave)
- 5. I have never seen a crocodile. (see)

Ex 1P112 write two sentences using the words and phrases below. The first should be in the past passive and the second should be in the present passive.

- New technology / used for extracting oil
 New technology was used for extracting oil.

 New technology is used for extracting oil.
- 2. Eco-friendly cars / invented / to reduce the need for oil Eco-friendly cars were / are invented to reduce the need for oil.
- 3. Too many / mobile phones / thrown away.

 Too many mobile phones were/are thrown away.
- 4. Oil and gas production / in Europe / increased to meet demand in cold weather Oil and gas production was/is increased to meet demand in cold weather.
- 5. New machinery/ delivered / to the factory every month New machinery was/is delivered to the factory every month.
- 6. New phones with bigger screens / tested / in our laboratory
 New phones with bigger screens were/are tested in our laboratory.



قطع الكتاب Lesson seven



The Asian Games are held every four years. Young people from all over Asia compete in more than 30 kinds of sport. It is an exciting festival. Strength and skill are tested and friendships are built between people from different countries. The Games are also an opportunity for cultural exchange because the programme includes musical performances and exhibitions of architecture and the arts.

تقام دورة الألعاب الآسيوية كل أربع سنوات. يتنافس الشباب من جميع أنحاء آسيا في أكثر من 30 نوعًا من الرياضة. إنه مهرجان مثير. يتم اختبار القوة والمهارة ويتم بناء الصداقات بين الأشخاص من مختلف البلدان. كما تعد الألعاب فرصة للتبادل الثقافي لأن البرنامج يتضمن عروضاً موسيقية ومعارض للهندسة المعمارية والفنون.

History of the Games

The Asian Games were started after the end

of the Second World War. The idea was to build international friendship through sport. This idea came from India, so the first Games

were held in the Indian capital, New Delhi, in 1951. In that year, 489 athletes from 11 countries took part in the Games. Since then, the number has grown, and now more than 40 countries compete in the Games.

تاريخ الألعاب

بدأت دورة الألعاب الآسيوية بعد نهايتها

من الحرب العالمية الثانية. وكانت الفكرة هي بناء الصداقة الدولية من خلال الرياضة.

جاءت هذه الفكرة من الهند، وبالتالي فإن الألعاب الأولى

أقيمت في العاصمة الهندية نيودلهي عام 1951. وفي ذلك العام، شارك في الألعاب 489 رياضيا من 11 دولة. ومنذ ذلك الحين، زاد العدد، والآن أكثر

تتنافس أكثر من 40 دولة في الألعاب.

The OCA

The Asian Games are organized by the OCA.

These letters stand for the Olympic Council of Asia. Forty-five countries and regions are members of the OCA, and most of them have won medals at the Games.

أوكا

يتم تنظيم الألعاب الآسيوية من قبل المجلس الأولمبي الآسيوي.

هذه الحروف ترمز إلى المجلس الاولمبي الآسيوي. هناك 45 دولة ومنطقة أعضاء في المنظمة الأولمبية الآسيوية، وقد فاز معظمها بميداليات في الألعاب.

Where they've been held

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

Most recently, the Games have been held in Doha, Qatar (2006), Guangzhou, China (2010), Incheon, South Korea (2014) and Jakarta and Palembang, Indonesia (2018).

این اقیمت

ومؤخرًا، أقيمت الألعاب في الدوحة، قطر (2006)، وقوانغتشو، الصين (2010)، وإنتشون، كوريا الجنوبية (2014)، وجاكرتا وباليمبانج، إندونيسيا (2018).

Irag's record in the Games

An Iraqi team has attended the Asian Games

eight times since 1974. Up to 2018, Iraq has won seven gold medals, 17 silver medals and 23 bronze medals, which is unusually good for a country in a difficult situation.

سجل العراق في الألعاب

لقد حضر فريق العراق دورة الألعاب الآسيوية

ثماني مرات منذ عام 1974. وحتى عام 2018، فاز العراق بسبع ميداليات ذهبية و17 ميدالية فضية و23 ميدالية برونزية، وهو أمر جيد بشكل غير عادي لبلد يمر بوضع صعب.

An extraordinary Iraqi competitor was Ali Adnan Amir, who at just ten years old competed in a Men's 200 m individual medley heat at the Asian Games in Doha, Qatar on 6th December 2006. More recently, in 2018, Irag has shone in weightlifting, with Safaa Rashed winning gold in the Men's 85 kg event and Salwan Jassim taking silver in the Men's 105 kg event.

كان المنافس العراقي الاستثنائي على عدنان أمير، الذي شارك وهو في العاشرة من عمره فقط في سباق 200 متر فردي متنوع للرجال في دورة الألعاب الآسيوية في الدوحة، قطر في 6 ديسمبر 2006. ومؤخرًا، في عام 2018، تألق إيراج في رفع الأثقال، مع صفاء راشد تفوز بذهبية وزن 85 كجم للرجال، وسلوان جاسم بالميدالية الفضية في وزن 105 كجم رجال.

Ex(b)P114 Write the answers.

ماهو الهدف من الألعاب الاسيوية ?What was the idea behind the Asian games-نقطة مهمه

- Friendships are built between people from different countries.

لتكوين صداقات بين الناس من مختلف البلدان

- 1. How often do the games take place? كل كم فترة تقام الألعاب
- -Every four years. کل اربع سنین
- 2. .When did the games begin? متى بدأت الالعاب
- سنة 1951 1951 in 1951
- 3. .Whose idea was it to hold the games? لمن فكرة الالعاب ممن اتت هذه الفكرة
- -From India.من الهند
- 4. Where were the first games held? اين اقيمت اول العاب
- -In New Delhi
- 5. Where and when the last game held? اين اقيمت اخر الألعاب ومتى Jakarta and Palembang, Indonesia (2018).
- 6. -Has Iraq won any medals in the games? هل فاز العراق بأي ميدالية في الالعاب -Yes, it has won seven gold ,17 silver and 23 bronze medals .



قطع الكتاب Lesson eight



Libya (Currency: Libyan Dinar)

Libya is a large country in North Africa with a long coastline on the Mediterranean Sea. Most of the population live in and around the capital, Tripoli, and the second city, Benghazi. The rest of the country is mostly desert and mountain. It can be quite cold in the mountain areas in winter, but, ingeneral, the climate is hot and dry. In the spring and autumn, the Ghibli, a hot, dry wind that carriess and, blows. Then the temperature can rise very fast. The highest temperature in the world, 58degrees centigrade, was recorded in Libya in 1972.

ليبيا (العملة: الدينار الليي)

ليبيا دولة كبيرة في شمال أفريقيا ولها ساحل طويل على البحر الأبيض المتوسط. ويعيش معظم السكان في العاصمة طرابلس وما حولها، والمدينة الثانية بنغازي. بقية البلاد في الغالب صحراوية وجبلية. يمكن أن يكون الجو باردًا جدًا في المناطق الجبلية في الشتاء، لكن المناخ بشكل عام حار وجاف. وفي الربيع والخريف، تهب الجيبلي، وهي رياح حارة وجافة تحمل وتهب. ثم يمكن أن ترتفع درجة الحرارة بسرعة كبيرة. أعلى درجة حرارة في العالم 58 درجة مئوية تم تسجيلها في ليبيا عام 1972.

In the narrow, fertile northern area, agriculture is important and a lot of food is produced. Many people farm sheep, goats and cattle. However, Libya's main product is oil. It also has natural gas. The country has some magnificent ancient placesto visit such as Leptis Magna, an important city2,600 years ago.

في المنطقة الشمالية الضيقة والخصبة، تعتبر الزراعة مهمة ويتم إنتاج الكثير من الغذاء. كثير من الناس يربون الأغنام والماعز والماشية. ومع ذلك، فإن المنتج الرئيسي لليبيا هو النفط. كما يوجد بها غاز طبيعي. يوجد في البلاد بعض الأماكن القديمة الرائعة التي تستحق الزيارة مثل مدينة لبدة الكبرى، وهي مدينة مهمة منذ 2600 عام.

Sudan (Currency: Sudanese Pound)

Sudan is the third largest country in Africa. Most of the north is desert, but there are flat grasslands in the center and forests and high mountains in the south and west. Two rivers, the Blue Nile and White Nile, join at Khartoum, the capital. These are the country's main source of water.

السودان (العملة: جنيه سوداني)

السودان هو ثالث أكبر دولة في أفريقيا. معظم الشمال عبارة عن صحراء، ولكن هناك مراعي مسطحة في الوسط وغابات وجبال عالية في الجنوب والغرب. ويلتقي نهران، النيل الأزرق والنيل الأبيض، في العاصمة الخرطوم. هذه هي المصدر الرئيسي للمياه في البلاد.

The main crops and exports are cotton and sugar. Sudan has one of the world's largest sugar refineries. Sudan is the world's main producer of gum Arabic. Animal farming is also important.

المحاصيل والصادرات الرئيسية هي القطن والسكر. السودان لديه واحدة من أكبر مصافي السكر في العالم. السودان هو المنتج الرئيسي في العالم للصمغ العربي. تربية الحيوانات مهمة أيضًا.

Ex 1 P116 Find the answers to these questions about Libya and Sudan.

- 1- Which country is bigger? اي بلد يعتبر أكبر Libya.
- 2- Which one has fewest people? اي منها يوجد فيه عدد أقل من السكان Libya.
- 3- What do they have in common? بماذا يشتهر هذين البلدين They both speak Arabic.

Ex2P116 Write answers to these questions.

ليبيا :Libya

- a. Libya is mostly desert. (T) ليبيا هي في الغالب صحراء
- b. It is always very hot there in Libya. (F) انها دائماً تكون حارة في ليبيا
- c. There is no agriculture in Libya. (F) لا يوجد زراعة في ليبيا
- d. Libya produces oil. (T) ليبيا تنتج النفط
- e. Leptis Manga is a modern city. (F) لبتس ماغنا هي مدينة حديثة

السودان :Sudan

- f. Sudan has a coastline on the Mediterranean sea. (F)
 - السودان لديها خط ساحلي مع البحر الابيض المتوسط
- g. The capital of Sudan is Khartoum. (T) عاصمة السودان هي الخرطوم
- h. Sudan gets most of its water from Blue Nile. (F)
 - السودان تحصل على معظم مياهها من النيل الازرق.
- i. Sudan produces cotton, sugar and gum Arabic. (T)
 - السودان تنتج القطن السكر والصمغ العربي



الانشاء

Q\Writing about a country making use of these points: the name of country, its capital, site, population ,.....

<u>Iraq</u>

Iraq is a large country in Western Asia. Most of the west is desert, but there are flat grasslands in the center and forest and mountain in the north. Two rivers, The Tigris and Euphrates, are the country's main sources of water. Baghdad, where many people live and work, is the capital of Iraq.

The main crops farmers grow are rice, wheat and date. Iraqis on of the world's main producer of oil.

العراق بلد كبير في غرب آسيا. معظم الغرب عبارة عن صحراء، ولكن هناك مراعي مسطحة في الوسط وغابات وجبال في الشمال. نهران، دجلة والفرات، هما المصدران الرئيسيان للمياه في البلاد. بغداد، حيث يعيش ويعمل الكثير من الناس، هي عاصمة العراق.

المحاصيل الرئيسية التي يزرعها المزارعون هي الأرز والقمح والتمر. العراقيون من المنتج الرئيسي للنفط في العالم.

Round Up

Ex 1 P118 Complete the table

Country	Nationality	
England	English	
France	French	
Canada	Canadian	
Russia	Russian	
Japan	Japanese	
Spain	Spanish	
Qatar	Qatari	
Lebanon	Lebanese	



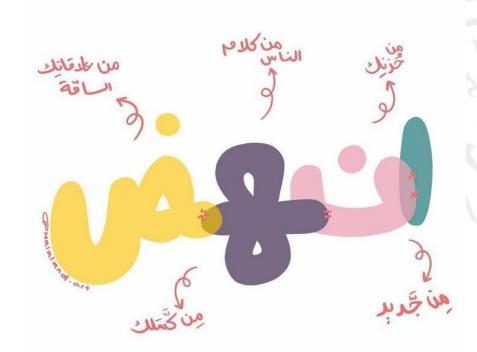
E2P118 Write the opposites.

- 1- happily بعزن <u>unhappily</u> بسعادة
- 2- slowly ببطئ quickly, fast بسرعة
- 3- badly بشكل سيء well بشكل سيء
- 4- comfortably مریح uncomfortable مریح
- 5- in a friendly way بصورة ودية <u>in an unfriendly way</u> بصورة ودية

Ex3P118 change the adjectives in the box to adverbs

quiet dangerous clear careful

- 1. TV presenter have to speak <u>clearly</u>.
- 2. When I speak quietly, my teachers says, "Speak up"
- 3. You should always drive carefully.
- 4. If you drive dangerously, you might have an accident.





Story time



During the summer vacation, Ammar was passing his school He looked through the gate, and he was shocked by what he saw. The school grounds were a mess! The grass in the garden had grown really tall, the thorn trees had grown too big and there were weeds, rocks and rubbish everywhere.

في العطلة الصيفية كان عمار يمر بمدرسته فنظر من البوابة فصدم بما رأى. كانت ساحات المدرسة في حالة من الفوضى! أصبح العشب في الحديقة طويلًا جدًا، وأصبحت الأشجار الشائكة كبيرة جدًا وكانت هناك أعشاب وصخور وقمامة في كل مكان.

Ammar decided that something needed to be done about the mess. The next morning, he took a large bag to the school grounds. All morning, he moved rocks and filled the bag with rubbish. When it was time to go home, he looked around. The grounds were still a mess. 'This job is too big for one person,' sighed Ammar. need some help.' He made a phone call to his friend. The next day, Ammar met Fahad in the school grounds. Fahad felt sad when he saw the untidy grounds. Together, they moved rocks and filled a bag with rubbish. When it was time to go home, they looked around. The grounds were still a big mess. 'This job is too big for two people,' sighed Fahad. 'We need more help. Both boys got on their phones and made some calls.

قرر عمار أن هناك حاجة إلى القيام بشيء حيال هذه الفوضى. في صباح اليوم التالي، أخذ حقيبة كبيرة إلى أرض المدرسة. كان يقوم طوال الصباح بنقل الصخور وملء الكيس بالقمامة. وعندما حان وقت العودة إلى المنزل، نظر حوله. وكانت الأسباب لا تزال في حالة من الفوضى. تنهد عمار قائلاً: "هذه الوظيفة أكبر من أن يتحملها شخص واحد". بحاجة لبعض المساعدة.' أجرى مكالمة هاتفية مع صديقه. في اليوم التالي، التقى عمار بفهد في ساحة المدرسة. شعر فهد بالحزن عندما رأى الأرض غير مرتبة. وقاموا معًا بنقل الصخور وملء كيس بالقمامة. وعندما حان وقت العودة إلى المنزل، نظروا حولهم. كانت الأسباب لا تزال في حالة من الفوضى الكبيرة. تنهد فهد: "هذه الوظيفة كبيرة جدًا بالنسبة لشخصين". 'نحن بحاجة إلى مزيد من المساعدة. حصل كلا الصبيان على هواتفهما وأجريا بعض المكالمات.

The next day, Ammar and Fahad met three of their classmates in the school grounds. Everyone felt sad when they saw the untidy state of the grounds.

في اليوم التالي، التقى عمار وفهد بثلاثة من زملاًئهم في ساحة المدرسة. شعر الجميع بالحزن عندما رأوا الحالة غير المرتبة للأراضي.

'The grounds are a mess,' explained Ammar. 'We need to clean up before the start of next term. But it is a big job and we need help.'

وأوضح عمار: "الأرض في حالة من الفوضى". "نحن بحاجة إلى التنظيف قبل بداية الفصل الدراسي المقبل. لكنها مهمة كبيرة ونحن بحاجة إلى المساعدة.

للصف الثالث المتوسط



اللغةالانكليزية

'My older brother has a lawn mower,' said Fahad. 'He could cut the grass.

'My brother works for a gardener,' said Ayaa. 'He can get us some new plants.'

قال فهد: "أخي الأكبر لديه جزازة عشب". "يمكنه قطع العشب."

قالت آية: "أخّى يعمل لدى بستانى". "يمكنه أن يحضر لنا بعض النباتات الجديدة."

'My cousin works on a farm,' said Tahar. 'He can lend us some tools.' 'And my aunt knows a lot about flowers. She can tell us which weeds are poisonous and how to make beautiful flower beds.' Said Raia.

وقال طاهر: "يعمل ابن عمي في مزرعة". "يمكنه أن يعيرنا بعض الأدوات." "وعمتي تعرف الكثير عن الزهور. يمكنها أن تخبرنا ما هي الأعشاب السامة وكيفية صنع أسرة زهور جميلة. قال رايا.

Everyone got on their phones and made some calls. Ammar and his classmates arrived at the school ground sat 7 o'clock the next morning. They all had a rubbish bag and gloves. But nobody else arrived. Everyone felt sad. Would anyone come to help them?

حصل الجميع على هواتفهم وأجروا بعض المكالمات. وصل عمار وزملاؤه إلى ساحة المدرسة وجلسوا في الساعة السابعة من صباح اليوم التالي. وكان لديهم جميعًا كيس قمامة وقفازات. لكن لم يصل أحد آخر. شعر الجميع بالحزن. هل سيأتي أحد لمساعدتهم؟

A few minutes later, a truck appeared. Fahad's brother got out and waved. He opened the back of the truck and carried a large lawn mower into the grounds. Next, Ayaa's brother arrived with bags of seedlings. Tahar's cousin arrived with some gloves and tools, and then Raia's aunt came and started explaining which flowers they could keep and which they should remove. Other students from the school arrived, curious about what was happening. They joined in with the tidying, and soon the grounds were busy with activity.

وبعد دقائق قليلة ظهرت شاحنة. خرج شقيق فهد ولوّح بيده. فتح الجزء الخلفي من الشاحنة وحملها جزازة العشب الكبيرة في الأرض. بعد ذلك، وصل شقيق آية ومعه أكياس من الشتلات. وصل ابن عم طاهر ومعه بعض القفازات والأدوات، ثم جاءت عمة رايا وبدأت في شرح الزهور التي يمكنهم الاحتفاظ بها وأيها يجب عليهم إزالتها. وصل طلاب آخرون من المدرسة، فضوليين بشأن ما يحدث. لقد شاركوا في عملية الترتيب، وسرعان ما امتلأت الأرض بالنشاط.

At 5 o'clock, everyone sat down exhausted. Ammar looked around. The grounds were beautiful! The grass was short,

وفي الساعة الخامسة جلس الجميع منهكين. نظر عمار حوله. الأسباب كانت جميلة! كان العشب قصيرا the trees were tidy and there were neat flower beds. A vegetable garden had been created for pumpkins and carrots, as well as a small pond made from rocks. Every one went home feeling happy. When the term started, the teachers and parents were

كانت الأشجار مرتبة وكانت هناك أحواض زهور أنيقة. تم إنشاء حديقة نباتية للقرع و الجزر، بالإضافة إلى بركة صغيرة مصنوعة من الصخور. ذهب الجميع إلى المنزل وهم يشعرون بالسعادة. عندما بدأ الفصل الدراسي،

the teachers and parents were delighted with the state of the school grounds. They were so impressed with the children's hard work and dedication to the environment that they gave them certificates and made them Environment Ambassadors for the school.

كان المعلمون وأولياء الأمور مسرورين بحالة أرض المدرسة. وقد أعجبوا بشدة بالعمل الجاد الذي قام به الأطفال وتفانيهم من أجل البيئة، مما دفعهم إلى منحهم الشهادات وجعلهم سفراء البيئة للمدرسة.



الاسئلة في كتاب الطالب

1. Why did Ammar call his friends?

Because he couldn't clean the school ground alone.

2. What was the students' reward?

They got certificates and became environment ambassadors for the school.

Ex2P119 Answers the questions:

- 1. Ammar saw _____when he walked past the school
 (a- students cutting trees b- teacher eating lunch c- messy school ground)
 رأى عمار أرض المدرسة فوضوية عندما كان يمر أمام المدرسة
- 2. Ammar couldn't tidy the school ground alone (True / false)

عمار لم يتمكن من ترتيب أرض المدرسة بمفرده.

- 3. Who brought the lawn mower? من أحضر جزازة العشب؟ Fahad's brother.
- 4. (Ayaa / Ayaa's sister) Knew someone who could bring new plants.

(آیة / أخت آیة) تعرفت علی شخص یمکنه إحضار نباتات جدیدة

5. The teachers and parents were <u>impressed</u> with the students hard work.

أعجب المعلمون وأولياء الأمور بالعمل الجاد الذي قام به الطلاب.

6. What happened to the student when the term began? ماذا حدث للطالب عند بدء الفصل

They got certificates and became environment ambassadors for the school.

لقد حصلوا على شهادات تقديرية وأصبحوا سفراء البيئة للمدرسة.





Q\ Write a simple event that happened to you.

A picnic on the beach

Yesterday, I decided to go with my friends to have a picnic on the beach. On our way, it was raining heavily and our clothes got so wet. It was difficult to have lunch in the rain. The rain didn't stop, then we decided to back home and have lunch with our families. Finally we going to go to the beach tomorrow.

البارحة , قررت انا واصدقائي ان نأخذ نزهه على الشاطئ في طريقنا كانت تمطر بشدة و ملابسنا تبللت جدا . كان من الصعب ان نتناول غدائنا تحت المطر . المطر لم يتوقف , ثم قررنا ان نعود للبيت ونتناول الغداء مع عوائلنا . اخيرا نحن سنذهب للشاطئ غدا

Extra Activities

Ex3P124 Choose the correct pronouns to complete the sentence:

- 1. Jassim broke his leg and couldn't walk. (he / him)
- Ahmed gave his mother and father a present. He gave it to yesterday. (they / them)
- 3. I often go to the beach with my sister,' said Noor. like the sea.' (We / Us)
- 4. Mrs Fatima asked Mariam a question. Mariam gave. a good answer. (she / her).
- 5. Jassim and Hamid were late for school. 'Can you take in the car?' Jassim asked his father. (we/us)

Ex4 P125 Use words from the box to complete the sentences.

- opportunity فرصة – definitely فرصة – opportunity بالتاكيد – complain يشتكي – Wages اجور opficer وسائل

- 1. School is a good opportunity to prepare for a university education.
- 2. At university, some courses are quite easy and others are very difficult.
- 3. Modern universities have good sports facilities.
- 4. The wages in some jobs are not very high.
- 5. Some people complain that they don't have enough money.
- 6. You can get advice on a good job from a careers officer.
- 7. It is <u>definitely</u> a good idea to study hard from the future.

Ex6P126Write the words in the box under the correct heading:

Desert - journey - mosque - fertile - port - crops - forest - horseback - farming - grassland - museum - passenger - refinery - mountain - pyramid - vegetables

رحلة Travel	مناطق جغرافية Geography	بنایات Buildings	زراعة Agriculture
رحلة Journey	صحراء Desert	جامع Mosque	ارض خصبة Fertile
میناء Port	غابة Forest	متحف Museum	محاصیل Crops
ركوب Horseback الخيل	مراعي Grassland خضراء	مصفی Refinery	الفلاحة Farming
مسافر Passenger	جبل Mountain	اهرامات Pyramid	خضروات Vegetables



قطع الكتاب

وظيفة علي : Ali's Career

Ali really enjoyed primary school. He learnt to read at five, and he used to read a lot of books at home. However, when he went to secondary school, things changed. His new friends didn't like school, so he stopped working hard and didn't do his homework, like them.

استمتع على حقًا بالمدرسة الابتدائية. لقد تعلم القراءة في الخامسة من عمره، وكان يقرأ الكثير من الكتب في المنزل. ومع ذلك، عندما ذهب إلى المدرسة الثانوية، تغيرت الأمور. لم يحب أصدقائه الجدد المدرسة، لذلك توقف عن العمل الجاد ولم يقم بواجباته المدرسية، مثلهم.

Ali found the first year easy, but the second year was different. He didn't understand the lessons and couldn't do the work. His parents were worried.

وجد علي السنة الأولى سهلة، لكن السنة الثانية كانت مختلفة. لم يفهم الدروس ولم يتمكن من القيام بالعمل. كان والديه قلقين

They wanted him to go to university so that he could get a good job.' School is boring,' said Ali. 'I want to leave school at 16 and get a job. That's what my friends are going to do.

لقد أرادوا منه أن يذهب إلى الجامعة حتى يتمكن من الحصول على وظيفة جيدة. قال على: "المدرسة مملة". "أريد أن أترك المدرسة في سن السادسة عشرة وأحصل على وظيفة. وهذا ما سيفعله أصدقائي

At the end of Ali's second year, the family went on holiday on a farm, and Ali loved helping the farmer with the animals. One day, one of the cows got very sick, and the farmer had to call in a vet. Ali talked to the vet about his job and decided to become one. 'You'll have to work very hard to get on the course,' said the vet.

في نهاية السنة الثانية لعلي، ذهبت العائلة لقضاء عطلة في المزرعة، وكان علي يحب مساعدة المزارع في تربية الحيوانات. في أحد الأيام، مرضت إحدى الأبقار مرضًا شديدًا، فاضطر المزارع إلى استدعاء طبيب بيطري. تحدث علي إلى الطبيب البيطري عن وظيفته وقرر أن يصبح واحدًا منه. قال الطبيب البيطري: "سيتعين عليك العمل بجد للحصول على الدورة التدريبية".

Ali's parents were very pleased. "You can come to the farm every summer if you work hard,' they said. Ali enjoyed his holiday but was worried about going back to school. couldn't stop thinking about all the work he would have to do to make up for the past year. وكان والدا على سعداء للغاية. قالوا: "يمكنك أن تأتي إلى المزرعة كل صيف إذا كنت تعمل بجد". استمتع على بإجازته ولكنه كان قلقًا بشأن العودة إلى المدرسة. ولم يستطع التوقف عن التفكير في كل العمل الذي سيتعين عليه القيام به للتعويض عن عطلته. السنة الفائتة.

Ali worked very hard, and by the end of the year, he was the best in his class. He knows what he wants to do now, so it's much easier for him to work hard.

لقد عمل علي بجد، وبحلول نهاية العام، كان الأفضل في فصله. إنه يعرف ما يريد أن يفعله الآن، لذلك من الأسهل عليه أن يعمل بجد.



Ex8P127 Read the sentences and mark them true (T) or false (F). Each sentence is about a different paragraph.

- 1. Ali read a lot of books with his teachers at primary school. F على قرأ كثير من الكتب مع معلميه في الابتدائية
- 2. He found the work difficult in his second year at secondary school. T وجد الواجبات صعبة في السنة الثانية للمتوسطة
- 3. Ali wanted to stay at school at 16 and stay with his friends. F اراد على البقاء في المدرسة بعمر ال16 و يبقى مع اصدقاءه
- 4. Ali helped the vet with the animals on the farm. F
 على ساعد البيطري مع الحيوانات في المزرعة
- 5. Ali's parents decided to come back to the farm every summer. T والدين على قررو ان يرجعو للمزرعة كل صيف
- 6. Ali continued to struggle at school after working on the farm. F بقى على يعانى في المدرسة بعد عمله في المزرعة

Ex9P127 Answer the questions. Begin with Because:

- 1. Why did Ali want to leave secondary school?

 Because he made new friends who didn't like school.
- 2. Why did Ali's parents want him to go to university?

 Because they wanted him to get a good job.
- 3. Why did Ali want a leave school and get a job?

 Because his friends were going to leave school and get jobs.
- 4. Why did a vet come to the farm?

 Because one of the cows got very sick.
- 5. Why was Ali worried about going back to school for the third year?

 Because he couldn't stop thinking about the work he would have to make up.
- 6. Why is it easier for Ali to work hard now?

 Because he knows what he wants to do now.



كن مُمتناً للهِ عن الأشياء الى تسعدك













