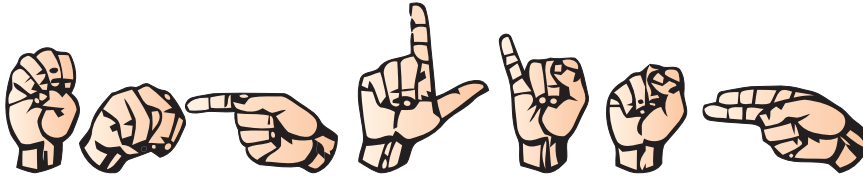




وزارة التعليم
Ministry of Education

المملكة العربية السعودية
وزارة التعليم

ENGLISH



for saudi arabia
3rd year secondary term 1
for al-amal institutes

1437H - 1438H
2016G - 2017G



ENGLISH

student's book

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1437 - 1438 H Edition
2016 - 2017 G Edition



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ



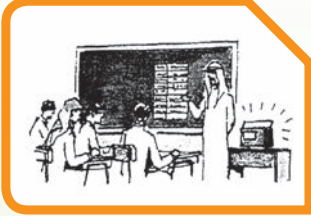
In the name of Allah,
Most Gracious,
Most Merciful.

كيف تتعلم / تتعلمين ؟

إذا كنت تعتقد / تعتقدين بأن بعض الدروس تبدو صعبة عندما تفتح / تفتحين الكتاب ؛ فلا تنزعج / تنزعجين لذلك فمع توجيه معلمك / معلمتك ورغبتك الجادة في التعلم سيكون بإمكانك تحقيق نجاح الى حد يفوق تصورك ، ولا تتوقع / تتوقعين أن يجيب معلمك / معلمتك على كل الأسئلة ولكنه / ولكنها سيساعدك / ستساعدك لتساعد نفسك فهذه هي الطريقة المثلى للتعلم .

توجد ٦ وحدات في هذا المقرر ، تحتوي كل وحدة على ٨ دروس ويمكن القول بأن كل وحدة من وحدات كتاب التلميذ/التلميذة تحتوي على ستة دروس (والدريسين المتبقين في كتاب «الكتابة» وسوف تدرسهما / تدرسيهما قبل وصولك الى الوحدة التالية) . وغالباً ماتتبع دروس هذا الكتاب النهج التالي

الدرس الأول :



تبدأ الوحدة بالاستماع ثم المناقشة ولن يبدأ المعلم / تبدأ المعلمة الدرس بعبارة « افتح كتابك / افتحي كتابك صفحة كذا ... » ولكنه / ولكنها سيناقش / ستناقش المادة الجديدة معك بالإنجليزية مع تقديم كلمات جديدة مستعملاً / مستعملة الوسائل الايضاحية والمسجل . وستكون كثير من الكلمات والموضوعات التي سوف تناقشها / تناقشها مفيدة لك عند المحادثة والقراءة لاحقاً .

الدرس الثاني :



هذا الدرس اسمه « المحادثة .. » وفيه سوف تمارس / تمارسين قول جزء من المحادثة التي أستمعت / استمعتي اليها في الدرس الأول ثم تمارس / تمارسين تكرارها بأشكال متفاوتة وفي الجزء الأخير في الدرس الثاني سوف تراجع / تراجعين او تتعلم / تتعلمين بعض أسس الكتابة (مثل الإملاء) ، التي سوف تساعدك / تساعدك في مهمة الكتابة في الدروس السابع والثامن .

الدرس الثالث :



هذا الدرس عبارة عن درس في القواعد . وسوف تتعلم / تتعلمين هنا بعض القواعد الجديدة أو تتوسع / تتوسعين في معرفتك لبعض القواعد التي درستها / درستها . وفي كل الأحوال تأتي دراسة القواعد ضمن

المناقشة أو المحادثة في الدرسين الأول والثاني .

الدرس الرابع :



في هذا الدرس سوف تتمرّن / تتمرّنين على القراءة - أي القراءة الصامتة وليس الجهرية - إلا في حالة القراءة النهائية للتأكد من النطق في نهاية الدرس . وسوف تبدأ / تبدأين بمطالعة القطعة دون قراءتها بالفعل . فمثلاً سوف تناقش / تناقشين العنوان والصور بالانجليزية ولن يترجم معلمك / معلمتك او يلخص / تلخص القراءة لك باللغة العربية. وسوف يقدم لك المعلم / تقدم لك المعلمة بعض المعلومات المحددة للبحث عنها قبل الاطلاع على القطعة . وبعد ذلك سيقدم لك / ستقدم لك بعض الأسئلة عن القطعة ويطلب منك / وتطلب منك قراءتها سراً والتوصل الى الإجابة . وسوف يتوقع / تتوقع منك المحاولة لمعرفة معاني بعض الكلمات الجديدة والكلمات الأخرى يمكن التعرف عليها في الدرس الخامس .

الدرس الخامس :



مع هذا الدرس تنتهي فقرة المطالعة وتدخل / تدخلين في «دراسة الكلمات» حيث يتم التعرف على معاني بعض الكلمات الجديدة- من مطالعتك / مطالعتك للدرس الرابع - التي لم تتعرف / تتعرفي على معانيها بنفسك . لقد تم ترتيب صفحات كتاب التلميذ بشكل أقرب الى ترتيب كتاب القاموس الانجليزية هذه المرة لتهيئتك / لتهيئتك لاستعمال القاموس الانجليزية ، كما تمت اضافة العديد من الأشياء التي تصادفك / تصادفك في حياتك العملية . ويظل الفرق بين صفحة هذا الكتاب و صفحة كتاب القاموس الانجليزية الحقيقي هو وجود الأسئلة للإجابة عليها في نهاية كثير من صفحات «دراسة الكلمات» .

الدرس السادس :



عادة يكون هذا الدرس عبارة عن مراجعة للقواعد التي درستها / درستيها خلال الوحدة فهو إما يلخص القواعد الجديدة أو التي عرفتتها / عرفتتها من قبل والتي توجد منها أمثلة في الوحدة الحالية . ويمكنك / ويمكنك استعمال صفحة كتاب - التلميذ / التلميذة في الدرس السادس كمرجع بعد نهاية الوحدة

بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

أنت وهذا المقرر

والآن وبعد أن درست / درستي اللغة الإنجليزية لمدة خمس سنوات فلا بد أنك / أنك قد أدركت / أدركت أن تعلم الإنجليزية يتطلب الكثير من الممارسة والعمل الجاد .

وتذكر أنك / أنك لابد أن تحتاج / تحتاجين إلى الإنجليزية بعد مغادرة المدرسة ولذلك عليك / عليك أن تجتهد / تجتهدى لمعرفة ما . وقد تم إعداد هذا الدرس ليسهم في إعدادك / إعدادك لاستيعاب الإنجليزية التي سوف تكون مطلوبة سواء على المستوى الجامعي أو العملي داخل المملكة . وسوف يكون التركيز في هذا الدرس على الأشياء المهمة في عالم اليوم وعلى المهارات التي ستحتاج / ستحتاجين إليها خلال هذا العام ، خاصة المهارة الخطية .

في هذا المقرر ستدرس / ستدرسين المواد التالية بالإنجليزية :



النقل الجوي في
المملكة العربية السعودية



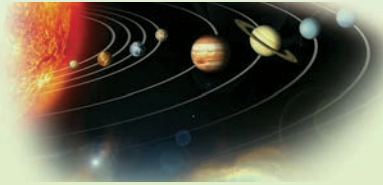
المحافظة على
الحيوان والنبات



الماء وأهميته في حياتنا



العون العربي للأقطار الفقيرة



كوكبنا الأرضي
والنظام الشمسي



شهر رمضان المبارك (كيف
تشرحه لشخص لا يتكلم العربية)

يمكنك / يمكنك أيضاً الاستمرار في تطوير مهاراتك / مهاراتك في المجالات التالية :



التعلم على : متى وكيف
تستعمل / تستعملين قاموس
اللغة الانجليزية



القراءة الصامتة الصحيحة - عدم
الاعتماد على المعلم / المعلمة
بقدر الإمكان



المناقشة - خاصة طرح الأسئلة
والإجابة عليها



وأخيراً ستركز / ستركزين كتابتك / كتابتك مستعملاً / مستعملة
دفترًا منفصلاً للكتابة . وكما في السابق ، سوف تكتب / تكتبين
مفردات من المذكرات أو الجداول أو الرسومات البيانية. ولن يكون
مستوى الكتابة أصعب من ذي قبل ولكن سوف تحتاج / تحتاجين
إلى وقت أوفر لإنجازها ويتوقع منك / منك تصحيح عملك / عملك
بحرص أكثر .



القواعد (التوسع في القواعد التي
عرفتها / عرفتتها وإضافة قواعد جديدة)

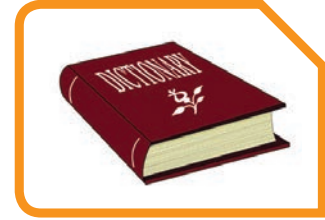
Twelve Easy Tips to help your student learn English

1. Get a good electronic dictionary:

It's really a useful resource to get meaning of words and expressions. Moreover, it helps you understand the type of word verb, noun, article and how it is pronounced and used.

A monolingual learner's dictionary is highly recommended. Getting the meaning of words, without reference to learner's language, helps the learner to think in English.

There are many goods ones such as Oxford Word Power (low intermediate), Longman Active Study Dictionary (intermediate), Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary. Macmillan English Dictionary and Longman dictionary of contemporary English (advanced). Many dictionaries come with CD ROMs which you can search for additional references.



2. Assign time for learning:

Each day, set twenty minutes to practice your English It's important to do it daily. By doing this, you refresh your knowledge continuously and it will stay longer.



3. Be interested:

Studies show that people learn when they are interested. Try to explore your interests using the English language. This means if you have hobbies such as reading, watching films, drawing or playing sport, let English be your tool to benefit from technological resources to satisfy your interests.

4. Care and Share:

Cooperation leads to success. So working, in pairs or in group, makes learning process more explicit. Therefore, you have to be careful and helpful.



5. Don't be afraid of making mistakes:

We learn from our mistakes. Never let mistakes hinder your learning. If you try once you will learn more. Nobody is judging you but yourself, so remember; getting it wrong is the first step on the right track.

6. Try to think in English:

Remember using a monolingual dictionary helps you to think in English! It is wrong to say something in your language and then translating it! Try to speak up or write notes in English. Apply English language option in your electronics devices.



7. Practice all the skills:

You want to speak better English, don't you? So the key to be good at English is to practice all skills regularly and continually. Exploit opportunities and chances to improve your English practice as fully as possible.

8. Surf Learning English websites:

There are lots and lots of web sites where you can practice or improve your English effectively. These sites make learning enjoyable and fruitful.



9. Find a practice partner:

Look around you, in or out the school, you might find people who have common interests. So try to have a partner from the same gender where both of you can change ideas in using English.

10. Learn how to learn:

Everyone learns in different styles. This is based upon his intelligence and interests. Some people are audio, visual, tactile and etc. some may combine two or three styles. Visit www.vark-learn.com to get tips and directives on how we do learn and organize information.

11. Consult your teacher:

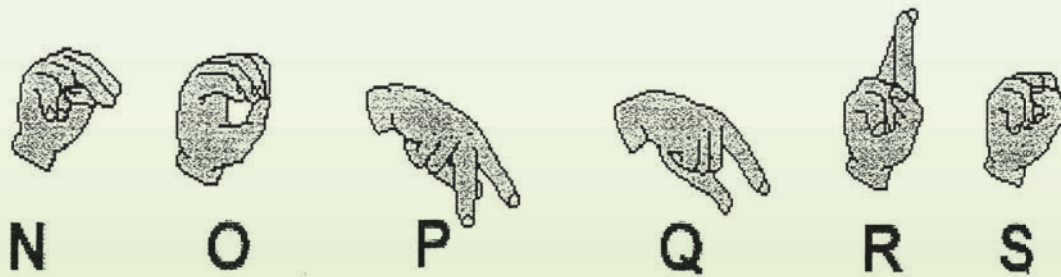
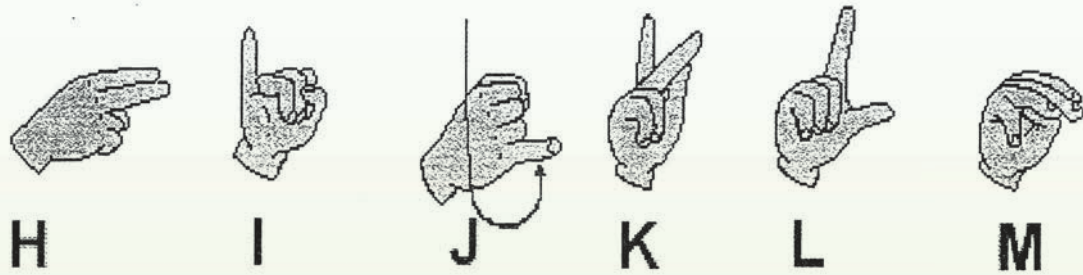
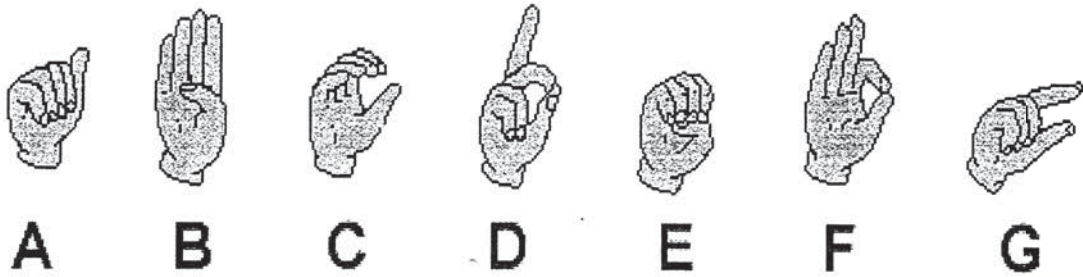
Remember your teacher is a qualified professional who understands language, learning methodologies and is trained well to help you learn the best way to make progress.



12. Continuous Refreshing:

Remember, language is a tool to convey and appreciate culture. It is a mean to understand the world, so this value needs regular practice. It is not something done and vanished. It is a skill that needs a long term refreshing

American One Hand Alphabets



CONTENTS

Lesson

Unit 1:

- (1) Conversation and Discussion Water
 Fraction
- (2) Grammar
- (3) Reading (Water)
- (4) Word Study
- (5) Writing



Unit 2:

- (1) Conversation and Discussion Conservation
 Talking about Conservation
- (2) Grammar
- (3) Reading (Conservation)
- (4) Word Study
- (5) Writing



Unit 3:

- (1) Conversation and Discussion Transportation
 Talking about Transportation in K.S.A
- (2) Grammar
- (3) Reading (Transportation in Saudi Arabia)
- (4) Word Study
- (5) Writing



Unit 4:

- (1) Conversation and Discussion Ramadan
 Talking about Ramadan
- (2) Grammar
- (3) Reading (The Holy Month of Ramadan)
- (4) Word Study
- (5) Writing



Lesson

Unit 5:

- (1) Conversation and Discussion Our Solar System
Talking about the Planets in our Solar System
- (2) Grammar
- (3) Reading (Earth Planet)
- (4) Word Study
- (5) Writing



Unit 6:

- (1) Conversation and Discussion Arab Aid
Talking about an Agriculture Projects
 - (2) Grammar
 - (3) Reading (Arab Aid)
 - (4) Word Study
 - (5) Writing
- Appendix



UNIT 1

Lesson (1)

Water

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Practice the conversation.

Ahmed and Ali are talking about the importance of water.

Ahmed : What are you drinking?

Ali : I am drinking a cup of water.

Ahmed: That's good. Water is healthy for our body.

Ali: Yes. I always drink eight cups every day.

Ahmed: Great! water is the backbone of our life. It helps people, animals and plants to live.

We use water for drinking, cooking, washing, irrigation and industry.

Ali: Water is a blessing from God. Do you know what the main sources of water are?

Ahmed: Yes. The main sources of water are rain water, underground water and rivers.

Ali : I think that water is the most precious thing on earth.

Ahmed : Yes. I agree. We should save it.

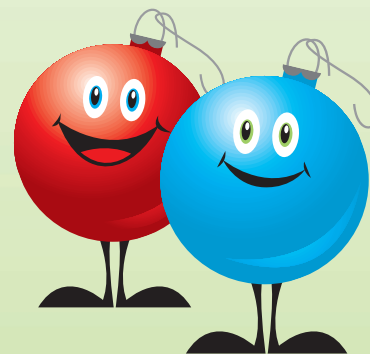
Answer the following questions:

1. What is water used for?
2. What are the main sources of water?
3. Is water important?

FRACTION

How to read fractions?

If we have a pie and cut it into two equal pieces, then eat



one of them, we say that we have eaten $1/2$ (half) of them.

If we cut a pie into five equal pieces, then eat three of them, we say that we have eaten $3/5$ (three fifths) of a pie.

$1/2$ and $3/5$ are examples of fractions.

The top number of a fraction is its first name which tells you how many pieces you have. The bottom number is the last name of the fraction which tells you about what size the pieces are.

For example, $1/5$ is read as a one fifth while $4/5$ is read as four fifths.

Remember!

There are exceptions: (1) $1/2$ is read as a half and (2) $1/4$ is read as a quarter.

A. Choose the correct answers.

1. $5/6$ is read as (six fifths- five sixths).
2. $4/5$ is read as (four fifths- five fourths).
3. $3/5$ is read as (five thirds- three fifths).
4. $1/4$ is read as a (quarter- one fourths).

UNIT 1

Lesson (2)

GRAMMAR

Asking Questions

1- Many questions in English need a Helping VERB + a MAIN VERB

	HELPING VERB		MAIN VERB	
How much water	Do	People	Drink?	
	Is	A lot of the		
		World	Covered	By water?
How long	has	He	Worked	Here?
<p>HELPING VERBS</p> <p>A. Show passive or active. B. Show the tense. C. Sometimes change with different subjects.</p>			<p>MAIN VERBS</p> <p>Describe the action</p>	

2- BE can also be a MAIN VERB:

	MAIN VERB	
Where	Am	I?
What	Is	Your name
How	Are	You?
Why	Was	he homesick?
Where	Were	his possessions?

3- But BE needs a HELPING VERB in the future and perfect tenses. For example:

	HELPING VERB		MAIN VERB	
	will	you	be	here?
When	has	he	been?	
Where	had	Khaled	been	before?

4- DO and, HAVE can also be main verbs. They have helping VERBS in questions:

	HELPING VERB		MAIN VERB	
what	does	a researcher	do?	
what	do	surgeons	do?	
what	did	ibn battuta	do	in china?
what	has	your uncle	done?	
how much water	does	he	have?	
what kinds of tools	do	mechanics	have?	a good time?
	have	you	had	

UNIT 1

Underline the **helping verb** and circle the **main verb** from each question.

Remember some questions have only **main verbs**.

- 1- How have antibiotics affected people's health?
- 2 - How does underground water move?
- 3 - Did the Arab messenger bow to the Chinese emperor?
- 4 - When was Ibn Battuta robbed?
- 5- Why are some medicines prescribed by doctors?
- 6 - why are patients in operations long ago held down by assistants?
- 7 - Where is most of the world's fresh water?
- 8 - What are the main uses of fresh water?
- 9 - How many uses does water have now?
- 10 - What did the Englishman say?
- 11 - When were antiseptics discovered?
- 12 - Where were the most famous libraries?

Lesson (3)

READING

Water

Nearly three-quarters of the world is covered by water. The Pacific Ocean has a larger surface area than all the dry land on earth. Unfortunately, this water itself is no good for drinking. It is too salty. However, the water that evaporates from it by the heat of the sun is not too salty. Tiny drops of fresh water mix with the air and sometimes become clouds in the sky. If the water in the clouds grows too heavy, it falls to earth again. About four-fifths go directly back into the sea. But if the rain falls on land, the fresh water can be used by the living things there. Most of it, however, either returns to the sea in rivers or disappears underground.

There are several different sources of water. In some areas, dams prevent rivers from returning rainwater to the sea. In other places, rainwater drains through the earth's surface and collects in lakes. However, the largest source of water has never been used at all. About nine-tenths of all fresh water in the world is in Antarctica. It is unusable because it is remote and is in the form of ice and snow.

Water is used for different purposes such as drinking, washing and cooking. In industry, water is used for different purposes. It is used in the making of electricity and at power stations. Of course, it is also used world-wide in the cultivation and irrigation of crops. So water now has a variety of uses. As the population of the world grows, the demand for water will increase, too. It may become even more precious than it is today.

A. Put T (True) or F (False). Write out a correct statement if you put F.

1. (_____) Sea water is fresh water.
2. (_____) Water is not precious today.
3. (_____) Fresh water which is found in Antarctica is usable.
4. (_____) Water can be used for producing electricity.

UNIT 1

Lesson (4)

Word Study

B. Match.

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|---|
| 1 - source | (_____) | a part of the whole number. |
| 2 - power station | (_____) | origin. |
| 3 - tiny | (_____) | very small. |
| 4 - fraction | (_____) | a building where electricity is produced. |

C. write words from the box below to match the ten sentences below.

Underground - demand - sky - pacific ocean - salty - lake-evaporates - remote - unusable - clouds

- The _____ for soft drinks increases in hot weather.
- Some people like to take holidays in _____ places away from towns and cities.
- If you spill petrol on the ground. It quickly _____
- It is good to see falcons flying high in the _____
- This washing-machine is so old and damaged that it is _____
- I cannot eat this salad because it is too _____
- _____ is a large area of water surrounded by land.
- Look at the _____ I think it is raining.
- The _____ is the largest ocean in the world.
- Explorers look for sources of oil _____

A - PUNCTUATION:

1. CAPITAL LETTERS:

We always use capital letters for the following:

1. The first letter in a sentence

Fresh water can be drunk. It is found in rain.

2. The first letters of peoples' names

Ahmad Al-Ali

Fatimah

John Smith

Susan Brown

3. The first letters of peoples' titles

King Abdul Aziz



Prince Sultan



Doctor Al-Ghamdi



Mr. Al- Nasser



Mrs. Zaid



4. Title of Book:



5. The first letter of the name of a language or nationalities:



Arabic / Saudi



Arabic / Kuwaiti



English



Japanese



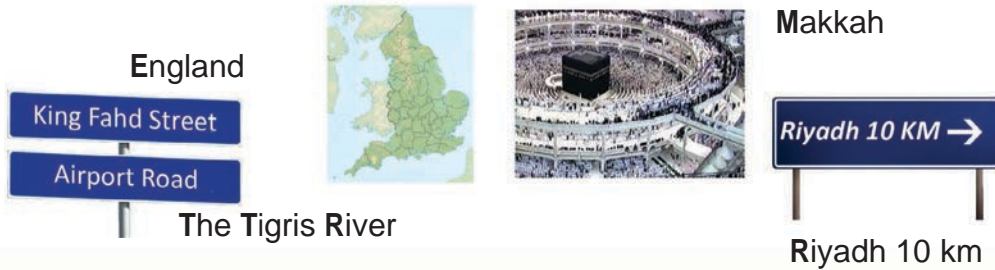
Italian



French

UNIT 1

6. The first letters of place names: countries, cities, streets etc.



7. The first letters of most of the words in titles

The **M**odern **S**audi **P**ostal **S**ervice

Bazaars: the **F**ascinating **M**arkets of the **M**uslim **w**orld

8. Abbreviation

OPEC - **F**IEA - **U**N - **U**K

Lesson (5)

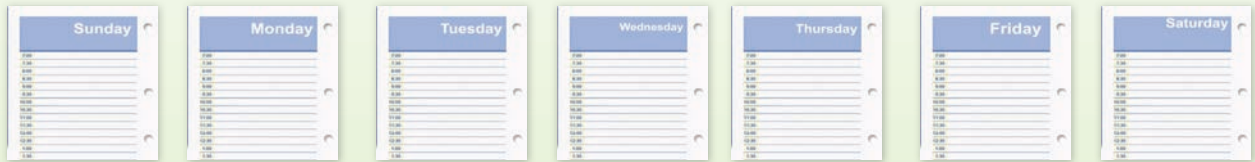
WRITING:



9. The first letters of the months of the year

January 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	February 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	March 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	April 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
May 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	June 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	July 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	August 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31
September 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	October 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	November 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	December 2015 Sunday Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31

10. The first letters of the days of the week



11. The word I

My brother and I like reading books.

Now, rewrite the sentences below adding capital letters where necessary:

1. I saw mr. al-ali on khaled street on the last Thursday in march.
2. In January i met doctor al-nasser at king fahd university of petroleum and minerals,
3. He was carrying an English book with the name how to learn English quickly.

UNIT 2

Conservation

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Practice the conversation.

Reporter: Is this animal dead?

Warden: Yes, it is.

Reporter: That's really sad. How did it die?

Warden: It was killed by poachers.

Reporter: Poachers?

Warden: Yes. Men who hunt without permission.

Reporter: You saw some men driving away as we arrived, didn't you?

Warden: Yes, I did.

Answer the following questions.

1. What are poachers?

2. Why do poachers kill animals?

3. Do you agree with killing wild animals?

Lesson (1)

Conservation

Talking about conservation.



an elephant dead



dead



Poachers always kill animals

1. What will happen if poachers kill a lot of animals?

They will be endangered.



a forest



people always cut down trees.

2. What will happen if we cut down a lot of trees?

This will cause deforestation.

3. What should we do to save our planet?

We should conserve our planet by saving trees and endangered species.

A. Complete the following sentences.

1. _____ kill animals without permission.
2. People should not cut down _____ .
3. We should _____ our planet.

UNIT 2

Lesson (2)

GRAMMAR

Questions that Expect the Answer yes

A. Do you remember these questions?

You com from this area, don't you?

Yes, I do. I'm from Al – Malaz.



It Costs a lot, doesn't it?

Yes it does, it's very expensive.

Remember. We ask questions like these when we think the answer will be yes. The question word comes right at the end. You have to know that the tense is present simple and you have to know that questions in the present simple tense are asked with **do** and **does**.

You come from this area, **don't** you?

B. make some more questions (and answers) like the ones above. use these sentences.

1. You study English.
2. He comes from Saudi Arabia.
3. They, sit at the front of the class.

A. Now look at these questions from the interview in Lesson 1:

You saw some men driving away as e arrived, didn't you?

Yes, I did.



This question is similar to those in box I. But it is in the simple past tense. Because of this, it uses **did** at the end. The answer (always Yes) also contains **did**.

B. Now make some questions and answers for these pictures. Use the simple past tense.

1 Went to London last year	2 saw Ahmad yesterday
3 Knew my grandfather	4 won that race
5 Fell of your bike	6 built. that house

A. Make questions and answers using the words that you are given.

The first one is done for you.

1. _____ knocked at the door, _____ ?

(a) You knocked at the door, didn't you?

(b) Yes, I did.

2. _____ broke his wrist, _____ ?

(a) He _____ ?

(b) _____

3. _____ flew on Saudi, _____ ?

(a) They _____ ?

(b) _____ .

4. _____ rang the wrong bell, _____ ?

(a) He _____ ?

(b) _____ .

5. _____ did your homework, _____ ?

(a) You _____ ?

(b) _____ .

6. _____ ate the cake, _____ ?

(a) You _____ ?

(b) _____ .

UNIT 2

Lesson (3)

READING:

MILLIONS OF ANIMAL AND PLANT SPECIES FACE EXTINCTION

Scientists do not know exactly how many animal and plant species exist on our planet. They guess that there may be between 5 million and 30 million. Only 1.7 million of them have been described.

Man will cause an extinction of an average of 100 animal and plant species every day. There are several reasons for this. One is that man hunts and fishes too efficiently nowadays. For example, hunters hunt elephants and rhinoceros and fishermen hunt whales.

Another reason is pollution of the environment. Animals need a clean environment but we have polluted rivers, sea and land for over 150 years. However, the main cause of these extinctions is deforestation in the tropics. Many countries are cutting down trees in order to create more land for agriculture. They also need the wood for fuel and building.

It is important to protect some of the creatures which are still with us but which are endangered. All over the world, conservation is an urgent need.

- put (true) or (false):

1. (_____) There are about 1.7 million animal and plant species on our planet.
2. (_____) Hunting for whales is an example of hunting which is too efficient.
3. (_____) One reason for deforestation is that people want wood for fuel.
4. (_____) It is too late to start protecting some of the creatures which are endangered.

Lesson (4)

Word Study

A. Choose the correct words from the box and write them in the spaces below.

conservation – tropical – planet – extinction - Source – urgent - species - forest

1. No one wants to see this _____ of any of the earth's animals.
2. Most governments are interested in the _____ of the environment.
3. The African elephant is one _____. Another is the Indian elephant.
4. The fourth _____ from the sun is called Mars.
5. A lot of northern Canada and northern Russia is covered by _____ .
6. John: what was the _____ of the newspaper's information about Mr. Smith?
Alan: They say the story comes from Mr. Smith himself.
7. You cannot put _____ fish into a cold northern lake.
8. This message is _____ Mr. Smith must receive it immediately!

B. Match.

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| 1 - deforestation | (_____) a large area full of trees. |
| 2 – forest | (_____) cutting down forests. |
| 3 – endanger | (_____) the largest animal on the earth. |
| 4 – whale | (_____) put someone or something in danger. |

UNIT 2

Lesson (5)

WRITING



2. full stops:

We always use full stops for the following:

1. At the end of every sentence:

Look at those black clouds in the sky. It will probably rain.

Fresh water can be drunk. It is found in rain.

Salt water cannot be drunk. It is found in the sea.

2. After Abbreviations:

e. g.

Mr.

Mrs

3. In a.m. and p.m .



10 a.m.



7 p.m.

Now, rewrite the sentences below adding full stops where necessary.

(Remember that a sentence begins with a capital letter.)

1. They saw Mr. Al-Alt at 6 pm and they asked him to visit them they also spoke to his father

2. We use the past tense to show things which are finished, eg I saw him yesterday

3. At 10 am Mrs Zaid went to look at the new house she returned at 11

3. Writing lists:

When we write lists, we put a comma between every item.

We do not put a comma before **and**.

For example:

I am going to buy apples, bananas, oranges and dates.

Now, add commas to the following lists where necessary:

1. Saudi American German and British managers all work together.

2. Some of the most common diseases were malaria smallpox leprosy and glaucoma.

3. Clothes plastic toys cars roads furniture and buildings all contain hydrocarbons.

Something extra to remember:

Remember to begin paragraphs about five letter spaces from the left. This is called indentation.

The sun shines on the sea. Tiny drops of water evaporate from it. They rise into the sky and sometimes form clouds. These are sometimes blown.

See the appendix to learn more about Punctuation.

UNIT 3

Lesson (1)

Transportation

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Practice the following conversation.

Reporter: Hello sir! You are from Saudi Arabia, aren't you?

Traveler: Yes, I am.

Reporter: What are you waiting for?

Traveler: I am waiting for the train to take me to Riyadh.

Reporter: Do you prefer train to car?

Traveler: No. I prefer car but my car broke down when I was driving home yesterday.

Reporter: I hope you will have a nice trip sir.

Answer the following questions.

1. Is there any train station in your town?

2. Which do you prefer car or train when you want to travel?

3. Is traveling by train safer than traveling by car?

Transportation

Talking transportation in Saudi Arabia.



Plane



Train



Bus



Taxi



Car

Lesson (2)

Grammar

Questions That Expect the Answer No

Look at these questions from Unit 2 again:

You com from this area, don't you?

Yes, I do. I'm from Al – Malaz.



It Costa a lot, doesn't it?

Yes it does, it's very expensive.

Remember: We ask questions like these when we think the answer will be Yes.

The word **not** comes near the end of the question:

..... don't you?

..... doesn't it?

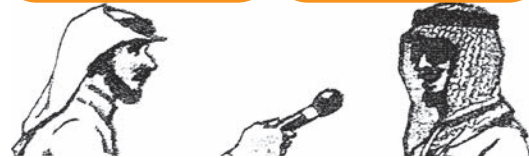
B. Make some more questions (and answers) like the ones above. Use these sentences:

1. You like bananas.
2. He comes from Oman.
3. They speak Arabic.

A. Now look at these questions from the interview in lesson 1 of this unit.

You don't come from Saudi Arabia, do you?

No, I don't. I'm from the U.A.E.



It doesn't take long by car, does it?

No, it doesn't.

We ask questions like these when we think the answer will be No.

The word **not** comes near the beginning of the question.

You don't come from Saudi Arabia, do you?

It doesn't take long by car, does it?

B. Now make some questions and answers for these pictures.



UNIT 3

Make questions and answers using the words given The first one is done for you.

1. . . . live in an apartment.....?

(a) you don't live in an apartment, do you?

(b) No. we don't.

2. . . . smoke.....?

(a) He _____ ?

(b) No, _____ ?

3. . . . work,?

(a) It _____ ?

(b) No, _____ ?

4. . . . go to our school,?

(a) they _____ ?

(b) No, _____ ?

5. . . . taste good, ,?

(a) It _____ ?

(b) No, _____ ?

6. . . . like foot ball,?

(a) He _____ ?

(b) No, _____ ?

7. . . . drink coffee,?

(a) She _____ ?

(b) No, _____ ?



Lesson (3)

READING:

Transportation in Saudi Arabia

Transportation in Saudi Arabia is easy because Saudi Arabia is well connected by rail, road and air. There are different means of transportations in Saudi Arabia. Travelling by car can be interesting because Saudi Arabia has a web of roads which connect all cities throughout the country.

Some people like Travelling by air because it is one of the most comfortable means of transportation in Saudi Arabia. Most of the major international airlines have regular flights to important cities in Saudi Arabia. The Major Saudi Arabia Airports are located at Jeddah, Riyadh and Al Dammam. Saudi Arabia also has a number of domestic airlines in order to facilitate travel throughout the country.

Another means to travel in Saudi Arabia is Travelling by train. The railways are operated by Saudi Railways Organization. The Riyadh-Dammam line is the main railway line and extends over 570km. Saudi trains are comfortable and have air conditioning They presents an excellent means of transportation

Put T (True) or F (False). Write out a correct statement if you put F.

1. (_____) Travailing by car is difficult in Saudi Arabia.

2. (_____) most people prefer to travel by air because it is the most comfortable means of transportation in Saudi Arabia.

3. (_____) The Riyadh - Makkah is the main railway line.

4. (_____) Saudi Arabia has a number of domestic airlines.

UNIT 3

Lesson (4)

Word Study

A. choose the correct words from the box and write them in the spaces below.

Easy – road - connect - travel - means - interesting - local - international

1. I like to read this story because it is _____ .
2. Ahmed is going to _____ to London next month.
3. This lesson is very _____. I do not think it is hard.
4. The Dammam railway station offers trains that _____ Dammam to Hofuf, Abqaiq and Riyadh.
5. A _____ is a way on land between two places.
6. There is a _____ airport in Al-Ahsa but there is an _____ airport in Riyadh.
7. There are different _____ of transportation in Saudi Arabia.

B. Match:

1. flight (_____) relaxing.
2. comfortable (_____) greater in size or importance.
3. excellent (_____) Remarkably good
4. major (_____) a trio by airplane.

Lesson (5)

WRITING



A JOINING SENTENCES WITH "and" and "but"

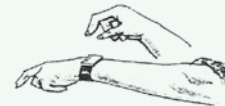
We can often join two simple sentences with **and** or **but** if their grammar is similar and if the ideas in them are connected in some way. (**and** and **but** are called **connectors**).



and joins two sentences which **do not contrast**. For example:

flying is very enjoyable. It saves time.

flying is very enjoyable and it saves time.



but joins two sentences which **contrast**. For example:

flying is very enjoyable. It is expensive.

flying is very enjoyable but It is expensive.



WRITING:



2. We cannot join sentences like this:

We cannot join sentences if the ideas in them are not connected:

For example, we can Join

Faisal is 17. Khaled is 17.
(Faisal is 17 and Khaled is 17.)



And we can join

Faisal likes apples. Faisal does not like bananas.
(Faisal likes apples but he does not like bananas.)



but



We cannot join

Faisal is 17. Khaled likes bananas.



Now, look at these sentences for practice in joining sentences.

For each question, decide if it is possible to join the two sentences. If it is possible, join them using either and or but. If it is not possible, simply copy the two separate sentences.

1. This plane flies to Riyadh. It flies to Jeddah.

2. It does not take long by train or by car. It is faster by plane.



3. This plane flies to Dhahran. The airport in Jeddah is very new.

4. They saw Mr. Al-Ali on Khaled Street. He said "Hello" to them.

5. My father met Doctor Al-Nasser in Dhahran. He did not meet him in Riyadh.

Something extra to remember:

These three words sound similar but they are spelled differently.

 <p>To:</p> <p>I want to go.</p>	 <p>Too</p> <p>I want to go , too.</p>	<p>Two</p> <p>2</p>
---	---	---------------------

UNIT 4

Lesson (1)

Ramadan

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION:

Practice the conversation.

Roger: Ramadan lasts for a month, doesn't it?

Ahmed: Yes, it does.

Roger: But you did not fast the whole of Ramadan last year, did you?

Ahmed: No, I didn't. was ill.

Roger: Something special happens at the end of Ramadan, doesn't it?

Ahmed: Yes. It is called Eid Al-Fitr.

Answer the following questions.

1. How long does Ramadan last?

2. What do Muslims do during Ramadan?

3. Should ill people fast during Ramadan?

Ramadan

Talking about Ramadan.

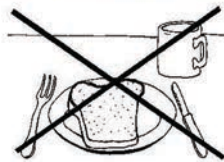
Learn the following words, then use them to complete a paragraph about Ramadan



1.dawn: the first appearance of daylight in the morning'



2.sunset.



3.fast.



4.gifts.

5.strengthen: to make stronger.



6.relatives.



7.celebration.



8.Islamic calendar.



9.hunger (n).

Ramadan is the ninth month the _____. All adults Muslims must _____ from _____ to _____ for the whole month. During Ramadan the feel of _____ is shared by everyone. Fasting _____ a person by increasing his self – control. After the last day of Ramadan, there is a _____ called Eid Al-Fitr. Families everywhere enjoy themselves with friends and _____. Children receive _____ and wear new clothes.

UNIT 4

Lesson (2)

GRAMMAR:

Questions That Expect the Answer Yes on No

Questions in the Present Tense That Expect the Answer Yes

A. Look at these questions and answers again:



You like bananas, don't you?

He speaks English,
doesn't he?

Yes I do.

Yes, he dose.



B. Make some more questions and answers like this with the following:

1. They attend this school.
2. He wants an ice cream.
3. You have a bicycle.

Questions in the Present That Expect the Answer No

A. Look at these questions and answers again:



You don't eat fish, do you?

He doesn't feel well,
does he?

No, I don't.

No, he doesn't.



B. Make some more questions and answers tike following:

1. They don't eat fish.
2. He doesn't come from Saudi Arabia.
3. You don't have a bicycle.

Grammar:

Questions in the Past Tense That Expect the Answer Yes

A. Look at these questions and answers again:



You saw some men, didn't he?

Yes, I did.

He knew my grandfather, didn't he?

Yes, he did.



B. Make some more questions and answers like this with the following:

1. They bought a house.
2. He wanted an ice cream.
3. You went to England.

Questions in the Past Tense That Expect the Answer No

A. Look at these questions and answers again:



You didn't fast last year, did you?

No, I didn't



B. Make some more questions and answers like this with the following:

1. They didn't do their homework.
2. She didn't come here on Friday.
3. You didn't fly to school.

UNIT 4

Grammar:

Make the following sentences into questions which expect the answer «yes» or «No» and write the answers, too.

Note that these questions and answers are usually spoken, not written. The first one is an example.

1. Fahd plays football every Thursday afternoon.

Fahd plays football every Thursday afternoon, doesn't he?

Yes, he does.

2. They didn't go to the united states last year.

3. Youssef wrote to his pen-friend last week.

4. Ali and his brother don't speak English.

5. You helped your father last night.

6. You didn't do your homework.

7. We don't have an English lesson on Thursday.

8. He lives in Saudi Arabia.

9. She didn't make that cake herself.

10. I passed that test.

Lesson (3)

Reading:

The Holy Month of Ramadan

Islam is based on five beliefs. These are called The Five Pillars of Islam. The first belief is that there is no god but Allah and that Muhammad (peace be upon him) is His Messenger. The second is that a Muslim must pray five times a day at certain times, and the third is that a Muslim must give a percentage of his savings to the poor. The fourth is the fasting of Ramadan. The fifth is that all Muslims who are able should perform Al-Hajj (Pilgrimage) at least once in their lives.

Ramadan is the ninth month in the Islamic calendar. All adult Muslims must fast during the daylight hours. They are not allowed to eat or drink between dawn and sunset for the whole month. Fasting strengthens a person by increasing his self-control. It also helps a Muslim to keep on remembering Allah and obeying Him. During Ramadan, the feeling of hunger is shared by everyone. This way shows equality among Muslims.

Some people (Children for example) are excused from fasting. Some maybe too old or too ill. Others are on journeys, Women who are expecting or nursing a baby cannot fast at that time, either. However, all those who are able must complete their fast later.

Ramadan customs are very special. Many Muslims prefer to change working hours so that they can focus on the Islamic duties of the Holy Month. At sunset, as call for prayer announces people break their fast with dates and water. Then, they go to the mosque for the sunset prayer (Maghrib). The exact time of sunset is very important, of course.

There is a special night known as «Lailatul Qadr». No one knows exactly which night it is, but it is definitely one of the last ten nights of the month. Around this time, Muslims try to stay awake all night and perform special prayers, in order to seek Lailatul Qadar.

Immediately after the last day of Ramadan, there is a celebration called Eid Al-Fitr. Muslims all over the world celebrate this holiday. During Eid, Muslim children wear new clothes and receive gifts. Families everywhere enjoy themselves with friends and relatives. They thank Allah for His great blessings in revealing the Qur'an during the Holy Month of Ramadan.

UNIT 4

Lesson (4)

Reading:

Read the following statements about the passage. Put T (True) or F (False) and the line number. Write out a correct statement if you put F.

T or F?	Line(s)	
	❖	1. The five beliefs of Islam are often called The five towers of Islam.
	❖	2. Fasting strengthens a person.
	❖	3. Old people and sick people are excused from fasting but travelers are not.
	❖	4. People break their fast at sunrise.
	❖	5. We do not know the exact date of Lailatul Qadr.

Word Study

A. Complete the following sentences using the words from the box.

fast – hunger - cannon - equal - pillars – calendar - obey – exact - revealing - gifts

- The _____ time of sunset is very important for Muslims when they break their fasts.
- We should _____ Allah's commands.
- All adults Muslims must _____ during the daylight hours.
- A _____ goes off as soon as the sun has set.
- Ramadan is the ninth month in Islamic _____ .
- In Islam, all people are created _____ .
- There are five _____ In Islam.

8. Poor people in many parts of the world are dying from _____ .
9. We should thank Allah for _____ the Qur'an.
10. Children wear new clothes and receive _____ .

B. Match.

- 1 – certain (_____) a gift from Allah.
- 2 – blessing (_____) a small piece.
- 3 - self-control (_____) sure.
- 4-bit (_____) a person's control of himself,of the way he feels.

UNIT 4

Lesson (5)

WRITING:



A MORE ABOUT PUNCTUATION:

Commas:

1. Between every item in a list (but not before and):

Elephants, tigers, rhinoceroses, whales and oryx are endangered species.

2. After words used to introduce a sentence :

First, they break their fast.

Next, they pray.

Later, they visit friends.

In 1985, air fares were reduced.

No, I don't.

3. After long clauses at the beginning of a sentence:

After they break their fast , they pray.

When they go shopping, they buy things for the Eid.

Although he speaks Arabic well, he cannot read it.

We use cannot like this:

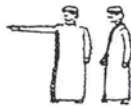
4. Before too when it comes at the end of a sentence:

I like apples and I like oranges, too.

Commas, continued:

and we use commas like this:

5. In questions which expect the answer Yes or the answer No:



He speaks Arabic, doesn't he?
She doesn't like rice, does she?

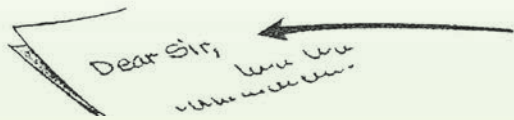


6. To separate numbers over a thousand, like this:

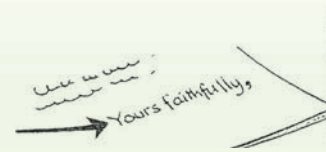
1,000 1,432 10,186 100,389 1,000,000 10,86,312

Do not use commas in years: 1,994 is a number. 1994 is a year.

7. In special parts of letters, e.g.,



Dear Sir,
yours faithfully,



Now, write out the sentences below adding commas:

1. Riyadh Hofuf and Dhahran were on the route in 1954. However other towns were added in 1956.

2. Before 1984 Riyadh airport was handling 5000000 domestic passengers a year.

UNIT 5

Lesson (1)

Our Solar System

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Practice the conversation.

Alan: Does a planet radiate light?

Khalid: No, it doesn't.

Alan: Well, do planets reflect light?

Khalid: Yes, they do.

Alan: Are you interested in the stars?

Khalid: Yes, I am.

Alan: Are they far away from us?

Khalid: Yes, they are.

Alan: Is the sun a star?

Khalid: Yes, it is.

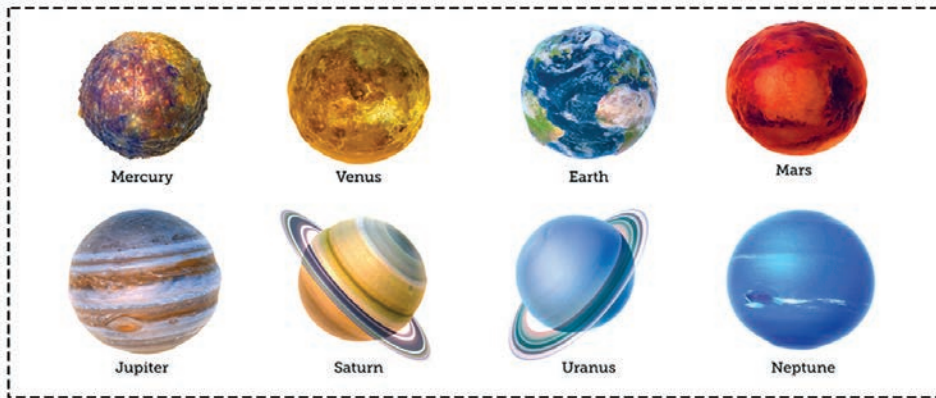
Answer the following questions.

1. Do planets radiate their own light?

2. Does the moon reflect light?

3. How many galaxies are there in the universe?

Learn the names of planets in our solar system.



Our galaxy is called the Milky Way.

There are billions of stars in our galaxy.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is the nearest planet to the sun?

2. What is the biggest planet in our solar system?

3. What is our galaxy called?

UNIT 5

Lesson (2)

GRAMMAR:

Present Simple Tense

Remember that we use this tense to describe facts and regular events.

Affirmative form:

To do:

◆ i	I	Every day.
◆ You	Work	
◆ We		
◆ They		
◆ She	Works	
◆ He		
◆ It		

To be:

I	Am	Here.
◆ You	Are	
◆ We		
◆ They		
◆ She	Is	
◆ He		
◆ It		

To have:

◆ I	Have	Lemons.
◆ You		
◆ We		
◆ They		
◆ She	has	A nose.
◆ He		
◆ It		

Negative form:

To do:

◆ I	Do not	Work every day.
◆ You		
◆ We		
◆ They		
◆ She	Does not	
◆ He		
◆ It		

To be:

I	Am not	Here.
◆ You	Are not	
◆ We		
◆ They		
◆ She	Is not	
◆ He		
◆ It		

UNIT 5

To have:

◆ I	Do not	Have lemons.
◆ You		
◆ We		
◆ They		
◆ She	Does not	Have a nose.
◆ He		
◆ It		

A. Write the following sentences again. Put the verbs into the correct form.

1. She (want) to go to see her relatives.

2. Our sun (be) a star.

3. Galaxies (be) large groups of stars.

B. Make the following sentences negative.

1. A planet is a star.

2. A planet radiates light.

3. Stars reflect light.

Lesson (3)**READING:**

Earth Planet

Earth's place in space:

The sun has eight planets. The four planets that are nearest to it have solid surface. Earth is the third of these inner planets. Most of the outer planets are balls of gases. So their surface are not solid.

Some Statistics:

Earth is about as big as Mars. Its diameter is around 12,700 kilometers. There are approximately 365 days in a year on Earth. That is the time it takes to make a complete orbit of the sun. There are 24 hours in a day. This is the time it takes to spin once around its own axis.

The Atmosphere:

Earth has an atmosphere around it. Its gases consist of about 78% nitrogen and 21% oxygen. Some of other planets have an atmosphere. However, their gases are not the same as Earth's. They do not contain water vapor, either.

Water:

The water on Earth's surface is found in two more forms. As solid ice, it is found mostly near the North Pole and South Pole. Elsewhere, it is liquid. In rain, streams, rivers and most lakes it is fresh water. In the sea, it is salt water.

UNIT 5

Life on Earth:

Earth is unique. It is the only known planet that has got life on it. Life cannot exist on any of the other planets in our solar system. Their atmospheres, temperatures or lack of water make life impossible. This is why we must care for our planet. It is the only place where we can live.

Read the following statements about the passage. Put T (True) or F (False). Write out a corrected statement if you put F in your copybook.

1. (_____) The sun has four planets.

2. (_____) Earth is as big as Mars.

3. (_____) Earth is the only planet with an atmosphere.

4. (_____) Life may exist on other planets.

Lesson (4)

Word Study:

A. Choose the correct words from the box and write them in the spaces below.

outer - cares for - complete - milion - solar system - melts - reflect - unique

1. If you heat ice, it _____ .
2. The Earth's surface is its _____ part.
3. The sun is _____ in the solar system. It is the only star.
4. Majed did not write the last words. His sentence was not _____ .
5. We can see ourselves in a mirror because it _____ light.
6. A nurse is a person who _____ sick patients.
7. There is only one star in the _____ .
8. The sun is over 90 _____ miles away from Earth.

B. Match.

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| 1 – exist | (_____) everything-stars, planets etc,- that exists everywhere. |
| 2 – hard | (_____) opposite of hard. |
| 3 – soft | (_____) live. |
| 4 – universe | (_____) solid. |

UNIT 5

Lesson (5)

WRITING:



A. MORE PUNCTUATIONS AND SPELLING:

1. Apostrophes:

Possessives

Do you remember this? Whose book is this? It is Umar's.
Umar's is a possessive: it shows us that the book belongs to Umar.

This is how we make possessives:

Singular: Add apostrophe then S.

For example: This is Umar's book.

That is his father's car.



Note: IF the word already ends with s, we still add apostrophe then s.

For example: This is James's book. (I pronounced James-is)

Plural: Add S then apostrophe.

For example: These are the boys' books.

Those are their fathers' cars.

its and it's



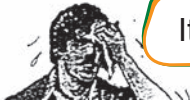
The Word Its (without an apostrophe) means belonging to it.

For example: That planet orbits its sun once every 300 days.

(The sun belonging to it)



It's (with an apostrophe) shows that someone says it is or it has



It's 45° today

It's been very hot all week.



Now, rewrite the sentences below adding apostrophes where necessary:

1. Mars has an atmosphere, but its gases are not the same as Earths.

2. Marss temperature is not the same as Venuss, is it? No, its -30°C.

3. Our sun has nine planets. These planets orbits are all different.

2. Spelling:

Look at these spelling rules for making nouns plural.

<p>a. Most nouns just add s:</p> <p>book books star stars planet planets</p>	<p>b. Nouns which end with Y change the y to ies:*</p> <p>country countries party parties worry worries</p>	<p>C. Nouns which end with ch,sh,ss, or x (and many nouns that end with o) add es:</p> <p>Tomato Tomatoes Crash crashes Box boxes</p>
<p>* But If there is a vowel before the y, you simply add s. For example: boy boys</p>		
<p>d. Most nouns which end with F or Fe change to Ves</p> <p>life lives half halves theif thieves wife wives wolf wolves</p>		
<p>e. These nouns have irregular plurals:</p> <p>fish fish foot feet man men sheep sheep tooth teeth woman women</p>		

Now, write the plurals of these nouns:

1. life _____ 2. watch _____ 3. potato _____
4. pen _____ 5. apple _____ 6. family _____

UNIT 6

Lesson (1)

Arab Aid

CONVERSATION AND DISCUSSION

Practice the conversation.

Reporter: What are you doing?

John: We are building one of the tallest buildings in the world.

Reporter: Fantastic! I think it costs a lot of money.

John: Yes, it does. Fortunately, we got help.

Reporter: From where did you get help?

John: We got financial help from Arab countries.

Reporter: Great! You mean Arab Aid.

John: Yes, it is.

Answer the following questions.

1. What is Arab Aid?

2. Do you know which countries give it?

3. Do you know any countries which have received Arab Aid?

Talking about an agriculture project.

1. We get rubber from trees.



2. To have a lot of rubber we can plant a lot of rubber trees.



3. Then Laborers cut down trees in the jungle.



4. Now we get raw material for rubber from trees.



5. We use rubber for producing different things such as toys and tires.



Rubber ducks



rubber tires

Complete the following sentences.

1. We get rubber from _____ .
2. Laborers _____ trees in the jungle.
3. We _____ a lot of rubber trees to have a lot of rubber.
4. We use rubber for producing different things such as _____ and _____ .

UNIT 6

Lesson (2)

GRAMMAR:

Revising the Present Perfect Tense:

has/ have done

This form connects the past with the present.

For example:

We have changed thousands of hectares of jungle into new rubber plantations since 1969.

Forming the present perfect tense:

A. Has / have + the past participle.

I / You / We / They	have	changed
He / She / It	has	

complete the sentences using verbs like *has done* or *have done*.

1. He _____ all the cakes. (eat)
2. she _____ her mother. (call)
3. They _____ their suitcases. (pack)
4. He _____ since I last saw him. (grow)
5. The factory _____ a million cars. (produce)
6. It _____ a long way. (come)

Lesson (3)

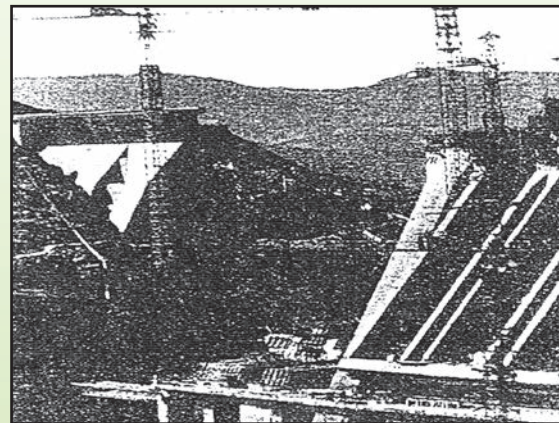
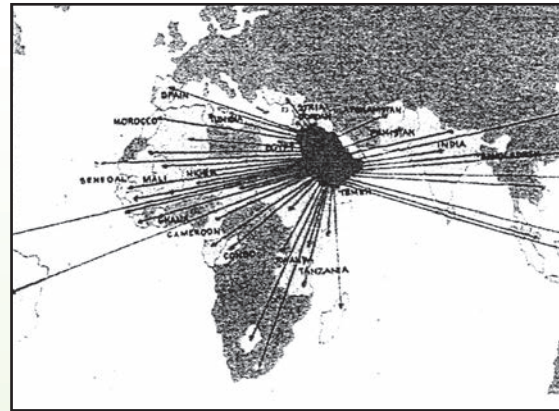
READING

ARAB AID

What is Arab Aid?

The countries around the Arabian Gulf are very rich. The oil beneath sands has made them wealthy and they have used this wealth to become important, modern states. They have built industries and improved agriculture. They have given their own citizens a very high standard of living but they have also given financial help to poorer parts of the world. This financial help is what we call Arab Aid.

Not many people know that these countries give or lend enormous amounts of money to poorer countries. For example, in 1976, Saudi Arabia gave or lent between \$500 and \$800 for every Saudi man, women and child. Money that is not given as a gift is given as a loan. Such loans are made easy borrowers often have up to 50 years to repay. Other Gulf states which give or lend to poorer countries are Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar and the U.A.E Qatar and the U.A.E.



Building a dam with Arab Aid in Morocco

UNIT 6

Where does this aid go?

It goes to Arab and non-Arab countries. It goes to Muslim and non-Muslim countries. It goes to Africa, Asia, South America and southern Europe. In fact, it goes to countries all over the world.

How is it used?

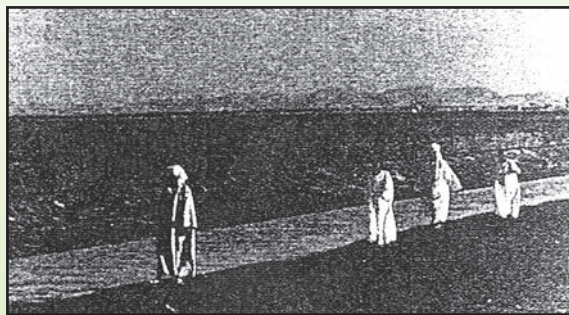
It is used to help poorer countries develop themselves. Here are some examples.

BRIDGES have been built in Tunisia and Taiwan using Arab Aid. The 1.4 mile Chinese-Saudi Friendship Bridge has served 80% of the population of Taiwan since 1990.

DAMS have been built with Arab Aid in a dozen developing countries. These countries include Cameroon, India, Ghana and Mali.

HOSPITALS, HOTELS AND HOMES have been built in Egypt, Niger, Mali, Syria, Tunisia and Yemen.

IRRIGATION CANALS have been dug in Bangladesh, Sudan and Senegal with Saudi and Kuwaiti money.



A canal for a Sudanese irrigations project

MINES have been expanded in Jordan and Morocco.

ROAD AND RAILWAYS have been constructed in the Congo, Pakistan, Rwanda and Spain.

SUGAR FACTORIES have been built in Afghanistan and Tanzania.

WATER has been piped into homes in Cairo, Damascus and Sana'a with help from Arabia.

Also, Saudi Arabia has lent Jordan \$ 120 million to improve the water supply in Amman.

Why is Arab Aid Given?

Of course, the Gulf states see their aid as a way of making friends in the Third World. However Arab Aid is also the result of the religious duty called Zakat (in English, alms-giving): giving to those who have less than we do.

Adapted from an article in the ARAMCO world magazine, November – December 1 979.

Read the following statements about the passage. Put T (True) or F (False). Write out a correct statement if you put F in your copybook.

1. (_____) Arab Aid goes to Arab countries only.

2. (_____) Gulf citizens have a high standard of living.

3. (_____) Arab Aid is a way of making money in the third World.

4. (_____) Arab Aid is a form of financial help to poorer countries.

UNIT 6

Lesson (4)

Word Study

A. Choose the correct letters.

a. a mine b. a loan c. a dozen d. a laborer

1. I wanted to buy a new car but I didn't have enough money.

So I had to get _____ from bank.

2. Mrs. Smith bought _____ new towels for the bathroom.

3. There is _____ near Buraidah which is full of silver.

4. They paid _____ to dig a new water well.

a. lent b. constructed c. beneath d. piped

5. The Saudi government has _____ a large dam near Abha.

6. Khalid's uncle has _____ him the money to build a new house.

7. The irrigation project has _____ water from the wells to the fields two kilometers away.

8. The first floor of a building is always _____ the second floor.

B. Match.

1 – enormous (_____) happily

2 – fortunately (_____) a person who borrows something.

3 – enable (_____) huge.

4 – borrower (_____) make something possible.

Lesson (5)

WRITING

A- MORE ABOUT CONNECTORS

1. remember how we join sentences with «and» and «but»

and

can join two sentences which do not contrast. For example,

Flying is very enjoyable. It saves time.

Flying is very enjoyable and it saves time.

but

can join two sentences which contrast. For example,

Flying is very enjoyable. It saves time.

Flying is very enjoyable but it saves time.

But we cannot join

Faisal is 17. Khaled likes bananas.

because the ideas are not connected.

2- remember how we join sentences with «or»

or

can join two sentences which give a choice. For example:

You can travel to Egypt by plane .You can travel to Egypt by boat.

You can travel to Egypt by plane or you can travel to Egypt by boat.

(But you still cannot join sentences if the ideas are not connected)



UNIT 6

WRITING

Decide if you can join the sentences below. If you can join them using **and**, **but** or **or** as necessary. If you cannot join them, simply copy the separate sentences.

1. Arab Aid goes to Africa. It goes to Asia.

2. We can visit Khaled. We can visit Faisal. We cannot visit both. (Join the three sentences.)

3. The raw material comes from trees. We had financial help.

3. shortening sentences with «and», «but» and «or»

If parts of the two sentences are the same, we can leave out the second part when we join the sentences:

Flying is very enjoyable. Flying saves time.

Flying is very enjoyable and saves time.

Flying is enjoyable. Flying is expensive.

Flying is enjoyable but expensive.

You can travel to Egypt by plane. You can travel to Egypt by boat.

You can travel to Egypt by plane or by boat.

Join these sentences using and, but or or and shorten them if you can:

1. You can have a blue book. You can have a red book. You cannot have both.

2. Mt. Lim is an agricultural expert. The reporter interviewed him about agriculture.

3. Malaysia produces rubber. Saudi Arabia does not.

4. He borrowed some money. He built a house.

5. We had financial help. We still could not do it.



Unit	Topic	Terms and vocabulary	instructions
Unit 1	Talking about the importance of water.	Underground	- The teacher should introduce a conversation about the importance of water.
		sky	
		Pacific Ocean	
		Salty	
Water	Learning how to read fractions.	Source	- The teacher should give signs for the new vocabulary.
		Remote	
		Evaporate	
	Distinguishing between the helping verbs and the main verbs.	Irrigation	- The teacher should explain how to read fractions.
		Lake	
		Tiny	

	Reading a passage about water.	Power Station	- The teachers should teach students how to differentiate between the helping verbs and the main verbs.
		Purpose	
		Demand	
		Fraction	
	Completing some sentences using the words in the box.		- The teacher should use a picture for water cycle.
	Using capital letters.		- The teacher should focus on the new words and ask students to use them to complete sentences.
			- The teacher should explain how to use capital letters.

Unit 2

conservation



Talking about conservation.

Asking tag questions with yes answers.

Reading a passage about conservation.

Choosing the correct words from the box to complete sentences.

Using commas and full stops in writing.



Tropics	Forests	Threaten	Urgent
Planet	Gun	Extinction	insect
Tiger	Visible	Forest	Species

Deforestation



The teacher should introduce a conversation about conservation.

The teacher should give American signs, visual aids and flashcards for the new vocabulary.

The teacher should explain how to form tag questions by using the same pronoun and the auxiliary verb the sentence has. They should be taught how to answer tag questions using the affirmative answer «yes».

The teacher should read the passage about conservation and discuss the problem and solutions.

The teacher should focus on the new words and ask students to use them to complete sentences.

The teacher should teach students how to use commas and full stops in writing.

Unit 3

Transportation



Topic:

Discussing the means of transportation used in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Asking tag questions with negative answers.

Reading a passage about transportation.

Completing sentences using the new words.

Joining sentences with 'and' and 'but'.



Terms and vocabulary:

Easy	Road	Connect	Travel
Means	interesting	Local	international
Rail	Flight	Train Station	Excellent



Instructions:

The teacher should introduce a conversation between a reporter and a traveler in a train station.

The teacher should give American signs, visual aids and flashcards for the new vocabulary.

The teacher should ask the students to answer tag questions with negative answers.

The teacher should discuss the topic « Transportation in K.S.A ».

The teacher should ask the students to identify false sentences and correct them.

The teacher should focus on the new words and ask students to use them to complete sentences.

The teacher should teach students the difference between the two conjunctions «and» And «but».

Unit 4

Ramadan

 **Topic:**

Talking about Ramadan.

Asking tag questions.

Reading a passage about Ramadan.


Describing things that usually happen during Ramadan.

Completing sentences using the new words.

Learning more about punctuation.

 **Terms and vocabulary:**

Cannon	Hunger	Pillars	Calendar
Adult	Sunset	Exact	Equal
Celebrate	Reveal	Sunset	Gifts

 **Instructions:**

The teacher should introduce a conversation about Ramadan.

The teacher should give American signs for the new vocabulary.

The teacher should explain how to form tag questions and the way they can answer with affirmative and negative answers.

The teacher should focus on the new words and ask students to use them to complete sentences.

The teacher should ask students to use writing mechanisms when writing a paragraph.

Unit 5

Our Solar System



Topic:

Practicing a conversation about planets and stars.

Discussing the solar system.

Revising the present simple tense.

Reading a passage about Earth Planet.

Providing them with enough information about the earth.

Completing sentences using the new words.

Using apostrophes and forming plural,



Terms and vocabulary:

Hard	Reflect	Universe	Orbit
Diameter	Tilted	Seasons	Unique
Soft	Melt	Exist	Solar System
Planet	Star		



Instructions:

The teacher should introduce a conversation about planets and stars.

The teacher should give students in details enough information about the solar system.

The teacher should use a real model for the earth and solar system.

The teacher should describe the earth.

The teacher should explain the present simple tense use in a brief way.

The teacher should focus on the new words and ask students to use them to complete sentences.

The teacher should teach them more punctuation and spelling «apostrophes and plural».

Unit 6

Arab Aid

 **Topic:**

Talking about Arab Aid.

Describing Malaysian agricultural project.

Flavoring the present perfect tense.


Reading a passage about Arab Aid.

Completing sentences using the new words.

Joining sentences with 'and', 'but' and 'or'.

 **Terms and vocabulary:**

Loan	Enormous	Dozen	Lent
Repaid	Beneath	Rubber	Candle
Aid	Mine	Constructed	Piped
Borrower			

 **Instructions:**

The teacher should use signs to introduce the new vocabulary.

The teacher should explain the new vocabulary related to the topic, Arab Aid» using American Sign Language.

The teacher should give a brief explanation for the uses of the present perfect tense.

The teacher should focus on the new words and ask students to use them to complete sentences.

The teacher should answer questions to write a paragraph about Arab Aid.

