

Unit 4

قائد عظيم A great leader

عزيزى الطالب إليك مفردات الوحدة الرابعة . يرجى أن تقرأها قراءة جيدة وتتعرف على المعنى

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
anyway	على أية حال	defeat = win against someone	يهزم / يتغلب على
as well as = in addition	بالإضافة الى	die × live	يموت
behave = act	يتصرف	God	إله
certainly = sure	بالتأكيد	peace × war	السلام
enemy × friend	عدو	Prophet	نبي
fair = just	عادل	respect	يحترم
get on (a bus)	يركب الحافلة	Crusader	صليبي
leader × follower	قائد	Crusade	الحملة الصليبية
remind	يذكر	generous = kind	كريم
ruler	حاكم	believer	مؤمن
battle	معركة	freely	بحرية
personal	شخصي	ahead	طليعي / سابق لأوانه

عزيزى الطالب لاحظ نوع الكلمة و مشتقاتها

Word formation

crusade (n)

crusader (n)

believe (v)

believer (n)

free (v)

free(ly) (adj/adv)

عزيزى الطالب لاحظ التعبيرات التى

نستخدمها فى حياتنا اليومية



Everyday English

And?

Jamie, the name is

Salah Al-Din, not Saladin.

بطاقة رقم (1) Card (1)

Learning Objectives :

الأهداف

By the end of this working sheet , you have to be able to :

عزيزى الطالب فى نهاية البطاقة عليك أن تكون قادرا على :

1- To listen to the conversation to circle the new الكلمات الجديدة words.

2- To match two expressions together

أن توصل جملتين مع بعضهم



Listening

1. Dear student : Open your book page 40 Ex. 4 .

2. Listen to the conversation to circle the words that you have learned in ex.

3. . Listen to the words and pronounce them carefully .

1-عزيزى الطالب : افتح كتابك المدرسى صفحة 40 تمرين 4

2-إستمع الى الحوار لكى تحوط الكلمات التى تعلمتها من التمرين الاول .

3-استمع للحوار مرة أخرى ثم كرر الكلمات جيدا .



Speaking

1. Match A with B :

صل أ مع ب

A

B

1. I tried to call you yesterday evening . () Sure ,very much .
2. What were the boys doing when Dad came?. () Yes, I was trying to choose one .
3. Were you working on the new project ? () Intelligent, fair ,strong and warm
4. What are the personal qualities of a good () They were watching TV.
5. leader?
6. Do you like to read books about history ? (1) Sorry I was out .

2. Complete this conversation :

اكمل الحوار

famous - project - leaders - hard - Why - library

- Jana : Hello. Where were you ?
Marah : I was at the
Jana : Why ?
Marah : I was looking for some books for my new
Jana : What is your project about?
Marah : It's about leaders .
Jana : Famous is a very nice topic.
Marah : Yes, but it's very hard to choose one .

عزيزى الطالب دعنا ننتقل لبطاقة جديدة

بطاقة رقم (2) Card (2)

Learning Objectives :

الأهداف

By the end of this working sheet , you have to be able to :

عزيزى الطالب في نهاية البطاقة عليك أن تكون قادرا على :

1- To read to answer comprehension .
questions

ان تقرأ لتجيب على أسئلة قطعة الفهم

2- To read and circle the odd
word out .

أن تقرأ و تحوط الكلمة الشاذة



Reading

1. Read the following passage then answer the questions. اقرأ ثم اجب على الاسئلة

After Salah Al-Din had brought together large parts of the Muslim World, he turned to Jerusalem. The city had been in crusader hands all his life and from 1182 **he** started preparing to free it from them. In summer 1187, he defeated them at the Battle of Hittin.

A new crusade began in 1189. But things went badly for the crusaders: by summer 1192, most had died or left Palestine. Then Richard became sick.

But, Salah Al-Din did not attack, and instead, he sent Richard fruit, snow to make cool water, and even his personal doctor.

Salah Al-Din died in Damascus in 1193. Today, in another dangerous age, we must hope that there will soon be peace again, and that Jerusalem will again be open to all.

(A) Read and mark the sentences true (✓) or false. (✗) اقرأ ثم ضع صح أو خطأ

- () 1. Salah Al-Din had brought together large parts of the Muslim World .
- () 2. Jerusalem had been in crusader hands for a short time .

(B) Answer the following questions: اجب على الاسئلة التالية

1. What did Salah Al-Din send King Richard ?
.....

2- When did Salah Al-Din die ?
.....

(C) The underlined pronoun (**he**) refers to :

(D) The best title for this passage is :

a . a great leader b. Damascus c. Jerusalem

(E) Read again and find the following in the text. اقرأ مرة أخرى و استخراج من القطعة

.....	× defend	together	× alone
.....	= began	= went back

2. Read and Circle the odd one out.

إقرأ و حوطة الكلمة الشاذة

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| 1 tall - | brave - | generous | - fair |
| 2 ruler - | leader - | teacher | - king |
| 3 attack - | peace - | battle | - war |
| 4 smart - | clever - | big | - intelligent |

بطاقة رقم (3) Card (3)

Learning Objectives :

الأهداف

By the end of this working sheet , you have to be able to :

عزيزى الطالب فى نهاية البطاقة عليك أن تكون قادرا على :

1- To make statements using the past continuous . أن تكون جملة مستخدما الماضى المستمر .

2- To use the verbs in the past perfect . أن تستخدم الفعل فى زمن الماضى التام

Words & structures

عزيزى الطالب : إقرأ القواعد و الامثلة جيدا لتتمكن من حل التمارين

Structure: Past simple and past continuous.

الماضى البسيط و الماضى المستمر

1. The **past simple** shows that something **happened and finished** in the past.
2. The **past continuous** can show that something **was going on for a long time in the past.**
3. We often use the **past simple and the past continuous together.**
4. We can use the **past continuous** for the '**long**' action first, and then the **past simple** for the '**short**' action second .

Past simple

الماضي البسيط

نستخدم الفعل الماضي البسيط للحديث عن أحداث حدثت وانتهت تماما في الماضي ويكون الفعل في التصريف الثاني

Examples.

- Hala **visited** Ghada last week. (regular verb)
- He **went** to the market yesterday. (irregular verb)

هناك بعض الكلمات الدالة على الزمن الماضي البسيط

Key words : (Yesterday / last / ago / in the past / in the old days)

Past continuous tense

الزمن الماضي المستمر

1- نستعمل هذا الزمن للحديث عن أفعال استمر حدوثها لفترة زمنية في الماضي.

2- يمكن استخدام الماضي البسيط و الماضي المستمر معا للدلالة حدوث فعلين في الماضي بينما كان الفعل الأول مستمرا (الماضي المستمر) قطعه الفعل الآخر (الماضي البسيط) .

يتكون الزمن الماضي المستمر من : **past continuous tense = Was / were + v + ing**

- I **was watching** T.V at 7 pm yesterday.
- The children **were reading** stories.
- **While** Hani **was sleeping**, the phone rang.
- **When** Mum called me I **was studying** English.

كلمات تستخدم مع هذا الزمن:

While → past continuous / past simple

When → past simple / past continuous

When → past continuous / past simple

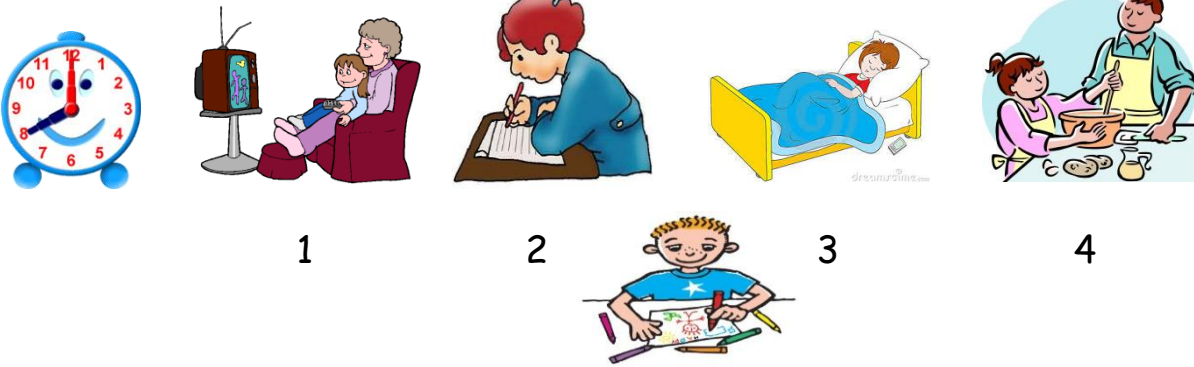
Examples :

1. **While** I **was reading**, the lights **went out**.
2. They **were playing** **when** their father **came**.
3. **When** they **were playing** , their father **came**.

1. Look at the pictures and say what they were at eight o'clock last night :

انظر الى الصور و اكتب ماذا هم كانوا يفعلون في الساعة الثامنة الليلة الماضية

You can use the following verbs....(make – cook – draw – watch – sleep – do).



1. Marwa and Marah were watching TV . (مثال)
2. Heba
3. Lubna
4. Dad and Malak
5. Ahmed

2. Choose the correct answer :

اختر الاجابة الصحيحة

1. I tried to call you yesterday evening, but you (was – **were** – are) out.
2. In the old days women were (cook – **cooking** – cooked) on fire .
3. We (was – were – are) watching the match yesterday evening.
4. The workers were (paint – painting – painted) the house all the day yesterday.
5. Mona and I (was – were – is) helping mum yesterday morning ..
6. Samy (was – is – has) busy with his father during the last two months.

3. Correct the mistake : صحح الخطأ :

- 1-While I was wash the dishes , the water stopped . (was washing)
- 2.The teacher come while the students were shouting and singing. (.....)
- 3.While dad was watching the news, the light go out. (.....)
- 4.The guests arrive while mum was cooking lunch (.....)
- 5.Sama fell down while she is run . (.....)
6. Farah meet Saja while she was walking to school . (.....)
- 7.Taima cuts herself while she was making salad. (.....)
- 8.While I was looking for my keys , I find a ring. (.....)

Bravo !!!

Structure: Past simple and past perfect.

الماضي البسيط و الماضي التام

عزيزى الطالب : إقرأ القواعد و الامثلة جيدا لتتمكن من حل التمارين

- 1 To emphasize that an action happened before a time in the past, we use the **past perfect**.
- 2 To emphasize that an action happened before another action in the past, we use the **past perfect plus the past simple**.
- 3 We connect the two actions in one sentence with words like **after and before**.

Past perfect tense

الزمن الماضي التام

نستخدم هذا الزمن للحديث عن الماضي البعيد ويتكون هذا الزمن من **had** و التصريف الثالث للفعل .

ونستخدمه عند حدوث فعلين في الزمن الماضي سبق أحدهما الآخر و يكون الماضي التام هم الفعل الذي حدث أولاً أي أنه سبق الماضي البسيط.

Had + p.p

- I **had eaten** an apple. We **had cleaned** our room .

كلمات تستخدم مع هذا الزمن:

After / As soon as → past perfect / past simple

before / by the time /when → past simple / past perfect

4. Put the verb in the past perfect :

ضع الافعال في زمن الماضي التام

- 1.Seraj and Ahmed (**build**) a new house. had built
- 2.Dad (**buy**) me a nice watch
.....
- 3.Mum (**cook**) a wonderful meal.
.....
- 4.The teacher (**explain**)the lesson very well
.....
- 5.The children (**eat**)all the sweets
.....
- 6.The storm (**destroy**) many buildings
.....

Learning Objectives :

الأهداف

By the end of this working sheet , you have to be able to :

عزيزى الطالب في نهاية البطاقة عليك أن تكون قادرا على :

1- To complete sentences using new words . أن تكمل الجمل مستخدما المفردات الجديدة .
To do as shown between brackets . أن تفعل كما هو مطلوب بين الاقواس

أن تستخدم جدول المعلومات لكتابة فقرة

2- To use the information table to write a paragraph



Writing

1. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list. اكمل الجمل من

القائمة

~~enemies~~ - reminds - get on- ruler - leader

fair - certainly - behave- as well ~~as~~ - any way

1. Omar Ibn Al Khatab is a famous _____ Caliph .
2. The bus is going to leave . Please, _____ quickly .
3. Stop fighting , you should work together ,you are friends not **enemies** .
4. King Abdullah is the _____ of Jordan .
5. Mum always _____ me to take my coat in cold days .
6. Khaled Ibn Al Waleed is a great Muslim _____
7. Parents ask their kids to _____ politely with others .
8. The weather is awful outside . But _____ I should go to work
9. Palestine is our country and _____ Jerusalem is our capital .
10. Tamara is intelligent and special **as well as** her brother Osman .

2. Finish the following sentences with one of the words in the list أكمل الجمل من القائمة :

battle - defeat - die - god - peace - prophet - respect - believe - crusaders - freed

1. A lot of children **die** every day because of hunger and illness .
2. We should work together to _____ our enemies.
3. Al Yarmouk is a great _____ in the Islamic history .
4. The _____ Mohammad (صلى الله عليه وسلم) (pbuh) , is the greatest human being .
5. Salah Al-Din _____ Jerusalem from the hands of _____.
6. All leaders should work to stop war and make _____.
7. Muslims **believe** that Allah is the only **god** .

3. Search for the following words then discover the secret topic ابحث عن الكلمة المفقودة :

smart - brave - calm - fair - generous - kind - strong - warm

s	u	o	R	e	n	e	g
t	e	p	d	n	i	k	b
r	l	a	N	o	s	r	r
o	m	r	A	w	u	q	a
r	l	m	L	a	c	a	v
g	t	r	I	a	f	i	e
t	r	a	M	s	s	e	i

The secret topic is

.....

Bravo !!

4. Write about the personal details of a great leader .

استخدم هذه المعلومات لكتابة فقرة عن قائد عظيم كما في المثال



Given name : Nelson

Family name : Mandela

Dates : born : 1918 / died : 2013 (aged 95)

Country : South Africa

Personal qualities : strong – brave –intelligent

Great work : fought against discrimination الفصل العنصري
received the Nobel Peace Prize in 1993

Nelson was born inand died in
..... He was a leader from He was
.....,, and intelligent. He did great work
during his life that he fought against He received the Nobel
..... in 1993 .

5. Do as shown between brackets.

افعل كما هو مطلوب بين الاقواس

1. work – home –hard - land – **We** – should– free –to- our . (**Rearrange**) رتب
.....our home .

2. Everyone respects Salah Aldin because he was fair and generous . (**Make a question**)
..... ? كون سؤال

strong ×..... brave ×..... war ×..... (**Opposites**) اكتب العكس

3. The kids were playing outdoors. It rained heavily. (**Join using while**) **while**
استخدم

While,

4. Ahmed had done homework. he went to bed (**Join using before**) **before**
استخدم
..... **before**



رائع !!!!! أنهينا اليوم بطاقات
الوحدة الرابعة