

Jordan High Note

Grade 9
Semester 1

Unit 4

A GOOD BUY

ملخص وأوراق عمل Summary & Worksheets

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A. Grammar Summary أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

1. Comparison of Adjectives مقارنة الصفات

تعلمت في صفوف سابقة كيفية تكوين صفات المقارنة والتفضيل، وفي هذه الوحدة سنقوم بشرح هذه القاعدة بالتفصيل من جديد.

تستخدم **صفات المقارنة Comparatives** للمقارنة بين الأشخاص أو الأشياء، مثل مقارنة شخص بشخص آخر من ناحية صفة معينة، أو مقارنة شيء بشيء آخر من ناحية صفة محددة.

بينما نستخدم **صفات التفضيل Superlatives** لتفضيل شخص على أشخاص آخرين من ناحية صفة معينة، أو شيء على عدة أشياء من ناحية صفة محددة.

- إذا كانت **الصفة قصيرة** (مقطع صوتي واحد / وفي حالات قليلة من مقطعين صوتيين) فإننا نضيف لها **er** في حالة المقارنة و **est** في حالة التفضيل:

large – larger than – the largest

kind – kinder than – the kindest

nice – nicer than – the nicest

clever – cleverer than – the cleverest

- إذا كانت **الصفة قصيرة** (مقطع صوتي واحد أو مقطعين) وتنتهي بالحرف **y** فإننا نحول الـ **y** إلى **i** ومن ثم نضيف **er** في حالة المقارنة و **est** في حالة التفضيل:

dry – drier than – the driest

easy – easier than – the easiest

ملاحظة: إذا انتهت الصفة القصيرة بحرف ساكن وسبقه حرف متحرك (حرف علة) فإننا نضاعف الحرف الأخير:

big – bigger than – the biggest

fit – fitter than – the fittest

- إذا كانت **الصفة طويلة** (مقطعين صوتيين فأكثر) فإننا في حالة المقارنة نضيف المقطع **more** أو **less** قبل الصفة وبعدها نضع كلمة **than**. أما في حالة التفضيل فإننا نضع قبلها **the** وبعدها **most** أو **least**:

attractive – more/less attractive than – the most/least attractive

beautiful – more/less beautiful than – the most/least beautiful

amazing – more/less amazing than – the most/least amazing

- من الممكن أيضاً أن نستخدم التركيب **(not) as + adjective + as** لتكوين صيغة المقارنة بين الأشخاص أو الأشياء:

Your soup tasted **as delicious as** Grandma's.

Jam is **not as sweet as** honey.

- ولوصف الأشياء، من الممكن أن نستخدم التركيب **too + adjective** وذلك للتعبير عن أن الصفة هي أكثر مما هو كافٍ:

The chips were **too salty**.

- وكذلك نستطيع استخدام التركيب **(not) + adjective + enough** وذلك للتعبير عن أن الصفة هي أقل مما نرغب به أو أنها غير كافية:

Is your soup **hot enough**?

The cake isn't **big enough** for twelve people.

وكما تعلمت في صفوف سابقة، فإن هناك **صفات شاذة** لا تنطبق عليها قواعد تكوين صفات المقارنة والتفضيل، انظر إلى الجدول التالي:

الصفة		المقارنة		المفاضلة	
good	جيد	better	أفضل	the best	الأفضل
bad	سيء	worse	أسوأ	the worst	الأسوأ
much	كثير	more	أكثر	the most	الأكثر
little	قليل	less	أقل	the least	الأقل
far	بعيد	farther	أبعد	the farthest	الأبعد

2. Quantifiers محدّدات الكمية

تعتمد هذه القاعدة على فهمك بشكل عام **للأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة**. فعندما نريد تحديد كمية الشيء المعدود أو غير المعدود **تختلف الكلمات الدالة على الكمية باختلاف الكمية إن كانت قليلة أو كثيرة باختلاف نوع الاسم**.

انظر إلى الجدول التالي الذي ورد في شرح القاعدة في كتاب الطالب والذي يوضح كيفية استخدام محدّدات الكمية مع الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة مع اختلاف أنواع الجمل:

Quantifiers of countable nouns محدّدات الكمية للأسماء المعدودة	Quantifiers of uncountable nouns محدّدات الكمية للأسماء الغير معدودة
How many?	How much?
<i>How many eggs are there?</i>	<i>How much sugar is there?</i>
many	much
<i>Are there many eggs?</i>	<i>Is there much sugar?</i>
<i>We haven't got many eggs.</i>	<i>We haven't got much sugar.</i>
too many	too much
<i>We've got too many eggs.</i>	<i>We've got too much sugar.</i>
a lot of/lots of	
<i>There are a lot of/lots of eggs in the box.</i>	<i>There is a lot of/lots of sugar in the box.</i>
a few/a couple of	a little/a (little) bit of
<i>I need a few/a couple of eggs.</i>	<i>I need a little/a (little) bit of sugar.</i>
some	
<i>There are some eggs in the box.</i>	<i>There is some sugar in the box.</i>
enough	
<i>There are enough eggs in the box.</i>	<i>There is enough sugar in the box.</i>
few	little
<i>There are few eggs in the box.</i>	<i>There is little sugar in the box.</i>
any – in questions	
<i>Are there any eggs in the box?</i>	<i>Is there any sugar in the box?</i>
any – in negatives	
<i>There aren't any eggs in the box.</i>	<i>There isn't any sugar in the box.</i>

عند التحدث عن الأسماء غير المعدودة نستطيع استبدال محددة الكمية **little** بالتركيبة التالية:

- **a bit of** أو **a little bit of** ومعناها القليل من وذلك قبل الاسم الغير معدود مباشرة:

I put **a (little) bit of** butter on my bread roll.

- **a bit** أو **a little bit** ومعناها القليل من ولكن لا يأتي بعدها الاسم مباشرة (يأتي بعدها على الأغلب حرف جر):

'I bought **some** butter.' 'Can I have **a little bit** on my bread roll?'

والجدول التالي، يلخص لك القاعدة بشكل أبسط مما تم ذكره في الكتاب:

Quantifier	Used with Countable Nouns	Used with Uncountable Nouns
some	✓	✓
any	✓	✓
few / a few	✓	✗
little / a little	✗	✓
a lot of / lots of	✓	✓
a couple of	✓	✗
a bit / a little bit of	✓	✓
how many	✓	✗
how much	✗	✓
too many	✓	✗
too much	✗	✓
enough	✓	✓

3. Articles with Singular Countable Nouns أدوات تعريف/تذكير الأسماء المعدودة المفردة

بشكل عام، فإننا لا نستخدم أدوات التذكير أو التعريف إلا مع الأسماء المعدودة.

ونستخدم أداة التذكير **a/an** وذلك:

1. عند التحدث عن شيء ما/ شخص ما من مجموعة متشابهة من الأشياء/الأشخاص:

Samia is **a** popular name in Jordan.

2. عندما نذكر شخصاً ما أو شيئاً ما لأول مرة خلال سياق الحديث:

There's **a** muffin in the cupboard.

There's **an** orange in the fridge.

بينما نستخدم أداة التعريف **the** وذلك للتحدث عن:

1. شيء محدد أو فريد من نوعه:

Look at **the** sky.

Let's have a picnic in **the** park.

2. شيء ذكرناه سابقاً خلال سياق الحديث:

I've got **a** new **bag**. **The bag** is purple.

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

Extra grammar questions أسئلة قواعد إضافية

Q1. Comparison of Adjectives: Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

1. Ali is than Omar.
A. tall B. taller C. tallest D. more tall
2. This book is than that one.
A. interesting B. more interesting C. most interesting D. interestinger
3. Today is the day of the week.
A. hot B. hotter C. hottest D. more hot
4. My house is than yours.
A. big B. bigger C. biggest D. more big
5. English is than Math for me.
A. easy B. easier C. easiest D. more easy
6. Mount Everest is the mountain in the world.
A. high B. higher C. highest D. more high
7. This exam is than the last one.
A. difficult B. more difficult C. most difficult D. difficulter
8. Amman is than Zarqa.
A. large B. larger C. largest D. more large
9. The Nile is the river in Africa.
A. long B. longer C. longest D. more long
10. My car is than yours.
A. fast B. faster C. fastest D. more fast
11. This shop is than that one.
A. cheap B. cheaper C. cheapest D. more cheap
12. Summer is the season of the year.
A. hot B. hotter C. hottest D. more hot
13. Ahmad is than his brother.
A. smart B. smarter C. smartest D. more smart
14. This movie is than the last one.
A. good B. better C. best D. more good
15. The Sahara is the desert in the world.
A. big B. bigger C. biggest D. more big
16. My bag is than yours.
A. heavy B. heavier C. heaviest D. more heavy
17. This street is than the other one.
A. narrow B. narrower C. narrowest D. more narrow
18. The Pacific is the ocean.
A. deep B. deeper C. deepest D. more deep
19. This lesson is than yesterday's lesson.
A. short B. shorter C. shortest D. more short

20. The sun is the star we see.
A. bright B. brighter C. brightest D. more bright
21. My father is than my uncle.
A. old B. older C. oldest D. more old
22. This cake is than that one.
A. delicious B. more delicious C. most delicious D. deliciouser
23. The Dead Sea is the sea in the world.
A. low B. lower C. lowest D. more low
24. My phone is than yours.
A. new B. newer C. newest D. more new
25. This road is than the other one.
A. wide B. wider C. widest D. more wide
26. The cheetah is the animal.
A. fast B. faster C. fastest D. more fast
27. This problem is than the last one.
A. bad B. worse C. worst D. more bad
28. The Jordan River is than the Nile.
A. short B. shorter C. shortest D. more short
29. This chair is than that one.
A. comfortable B. more comfortable C. most comfortable D. comfortabler
30. The library is the building in the school.
A. quiet B. quieter C. quietest D. more quiet
31. My cat is than my dog.
A. small B. smaller C. smallest D. more small
32. This mountain is than that one.
A. high B. higher C. highest D. more high
33. The Amazon is the forest in the world.
A. large B. larger C. largest D. more large
34. This exam is than the last exam.
A. easy B. easier C. easiest D. more easy
35. The diamond is the stone.
A. precious B. more precious C. most precious D. preciouser
36. This boy is than his friend.
A. strong B. stronger C. strongest D. more strong
37. The camel is the animal in the desert.
A. useful B. more useful C. most useful D. usefuller
38. My mother is the person in my family.
A. kind B. kinder C. kindest D. more kind
39. This computer is than that one.
A. good B. better C. best D. more good
40. The Quran is the book for Muslims.
A. important B. more important C. most important D. importanter

Q2: Quantifiers: Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

1. I bought apples from the shop.
A. a couple of B. a little bit of C. little D. a little
2. She added sugar to the tea.
A. a little bit of B. a couple of C. few D. a few
3. There are students in the classroom.
A. some B. any C. little D. a little
4. He doesn't have money in his wallet.
A. some B. any C. a few D. lots of
5. We need chairs for the meeting.
A. a couple of B. too many C. how many D. some
6. There is milk in the fridge.
A. a little B. little C. a little bit of D. any
7. She has friends in her class.
A. few B. a few C. too many D. enough
8. He drank water after the game.
A. too much B. a couple of C. some D. a lot of
9. I saw birds in the garden.
A. some B. any C. little D. a little
10. There isn't rice left in the pot.
A. some B. any C. a few D. a little
11. He has homework today.
A. too much B. a little C. few D. a few
12. There are pens in the box.
A. some B. any C. little D. a little
13. She has patience with children.
A. little B. a little C. a little bit of D. too much
14. We don't have bread left.
A. some B. any C. a few D. lots of
15. There are problems in the test.
A. few B. a few C. too many D. enough
16. He has time to play.
A. little B. a little C. a bit D. enough
17. There are chairs in the hall.
A. lots of B. a lot of C. little D. a little
18. She doesn't have toys.
A. some B. any C. a few D. enough
19. I saw stars in the sky.
A. some B. any C. a couple of D. a few
20. There are cars in the street.
A. few B. a few C. too many D. lots of
21. He has friends in his neighborhood.
A. a couple of B. some C. many D. enough

22. There isn't sugar in the tea.
A. some B. any C. a little D. a little bit of
23. She has books to read.
A. few B. a few C. a lot of D. lots of
24. We need chairs for the guests.
A. some B. any C. enough D. too many
25. There are birds in the tree.
A. some B. any C. a couple of D. a few
26. He doesn't have information about the exam.
A. some B. any C. a little D. little
27. She has patience with her students.
A. little B. a little C. a little bit of D. too much
28. I bought apples yesterday.
A. a couple of B. some C. a few D. lots of
29. There are problems to solve.
A. few B. a few C. too many D. enough
30. He has money in his pocket.
A. little B. a little C. too much D. enough
31. There are chairs in the hall.
A. lots of B. a lot of C. a couple of D. some
32. She has friends in the city.
A. lots of B. a lot of C. a few D. some
33. We don't have milk left.
A. some B. any C. a little D. little
34. He saw birds flying.
A. some B. a couple of C. a few D. lots of
35. There are pens in the bag.
A. few B. a few C. some D. lots of
36. She has knowledge of English.
A. little B. a little C. a little bit of D. too much
37. There are students in the playground.
A. lots of B. a lot of C. too many D. some
38. He doesn't have homework today.
A. some B. any C. a little D. little
39. She has time to finish the work.
A. little B. a little C. enough D. too much
40. There are problems in the exam.
A. lots of B. a lot of C. too many D. enough

Q3: Articles with Singular Countable Nouns: Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

1. I saw cat in the garden.
A. a B. an C. the
2. She bought orange from the market.
A. a B. an C. the
3. We visited museum yesterday.
A. a B. an C. the
4. He is reading book on the table.
A. a B. an C. the
5. There is apple in the basket.
A. a B. an C. the
6. They saw elephant at the zoo.
A. a B. an C. the
7. She met teacher in the hallway.
A. a B. an C. the
8. We had exam last week.
A. a B. an C. the
9. He is honest man.
A. a B. an C. the
10. There is university in the city.
A. a B. an C. the
11. I saw plane in the sky.
A. a B. an C. the
12. She bought umbrella because it was raining.
A. a B. an C. the
13. We went to park near our house.
A. a B. an C. the
14. He is playing guitar.
A. a B. an C. the
15. There is boy waiting outside.
A. a B. an C. the
16. She saw owl in the tree.
A. a B. an C. the
17. We visited pyramids in Egypt.
A. a B. an C. the
18. He is best player in the team.
A. a B. an C. the
19. She bought dress from the shop.
A. a B. an C. the
20. We saw moon last night.
A. a B. an C. the

Student Book Exercises تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب القراءة

Ex.6, S.B Page 37: Complete the text with the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets.

Muneer 10 March 9.54 a.m.

Did you see that article about the size of chocolate bars? Shocking! But chocolate isn't the only thing that is getting **1**..... (small). I'm sure they used to sell cola in **2**..... (large) cans. And bottles of ketchup aren't **3**..... (big) as they used to be.

Ali 10 March 10.05 a.m.

Very true, Muneer! And did you notice that jars and bottles are **4**..... (thin) than they used to be? But what's even **5**..... (surprising) is that sometimes **6**..... (small) jars of coffee are **7**..... (expensive) than bigger ones. Crazy!

Talal 10 March 11.05 a.m.

Stop complaining, everyone! Our shops have a **8**..... (great) range of interesting food from all over the world than ever before, our diet is generally **9**..... (healthy) than 30 years ago and luckily food is **10**..... (expensive) than it used to be for our ancestors!

Ex. 7, S.B Page 37: compare each pair of food items using the comparative of the adjectives from the box.

Cheap - expensive - fattening - filling
good/bad (for you) - healthy - nutritious - popular - tasty

1. fruit and chocolate

.....
.....

2. crisps and nuts

.....
.....

3. salad and chips

.....
.....

4. water and cola

.....
.....

5. yoghurt and cream

.....
.....

Ex. 4, S.B Page 39: Read the forum and choose the correct quantifiers.

Write in and tell us about breakfast in your country

HuaGuangzhou 26 July 2.17 p.m.

In China, we don't have **1 enough / some** time to eat breakfast at home, so **2 a bit / a lot of** people eat breakfast while travelling to work.

Fatima2go 26 July 5.14 p.m.

I think we eat **3 too many / too much** food in the USA. A popular breakfast is **4 a few / a little** pancakes with **5 any / some** butter and **6 a little bit / a little** of maple syrup. And maybe **7 a couple of / enough** muffins, too!

Kareem_knows 26 July 6.23 p.m.

Polish people eat **8 lots of / much** cold things for breakfast: cheese, meat and fish. There isn't **9 many / much** fresh fruit in a typical Polish breakfast, especially in winter. There aren't **10 enough / some** fresh vegetables, either.

Ex. 5, S.B Page 39: look at the shopping list and make sentences with *there is/are* plus *not enough*, *too many* or *too much*.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

SHOPPING LIST FOR A PICNIC FOR SIX PEOPLE

- 1 BOTT LE OF WATER (330 ML)
- 1 BAG OF SALAD
- 12 WATERMELONS
- 2 KILOS OF YOGHURT
- 2 CARTONS OF JUICE (200 ML)
- 2 SMALL POTS OF HUMMUS
- 36 BREAD ROLLS
- 6 KILOS OF CHEESE
- FRUIT: A BANANA AND A PEAR

Ex. 6, S.B Page 45: Complete the sentences with *a/an* or *the*.

1. shop where I work opens at nine o'clock.
2. She gave me receipt. I put receipt in my pocket.
3. Has this product got guarantee? How long is guarantee?
4. Can I speak to manager, please? I wish to make complaint.

Workbook Exercises تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب التمارين**Ex. 1, W.B Page 28: Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.**

- Which of these three snacks is the?
a. tasty b. tastier c. tastiest
- Children should eat something than crisps.
a. healthy b. healthier c. healthiest
- This meal isn't as as I thought, but it's really good.
a. cheap b. cheaper c. cheapest
- The film The Chef was than I expected.
a. good b. better c. best
- British breakfasts are much for you than continental breakfasts.
a. bad b. worse c. worst
- I was the person in the restaurant and I'm only thirty-five!
a. old b. older c. oldest

Ex. 2, W.B Page 28: Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. () Carrots are healthier | a. expensive restaurant in our town. |
| 2. () Coffee is more | b. busy – let's eat at home. |
| 3. () This is the most | c. enough for all the customers. |
| 4. () The restaurant is too | d. than crisps. |
| 5. () Dark chocolate is the least | e. tasty as yours. |
| 6. () The Jolly Frog is the furthest | f. sweet kind of chocolate. |
| 7. () This café isn't big | g. restaurant from my house. |
| 8. () Restaurant pizzas aren't as | h. popular than tea in my family. |

Ex. 3, W.B Page 29: Put the words in order to make sentences.

- biggest / in the world / is / doughnut / this / the

.....

- I / can / less / something / fattening / have / ?

.....

- the / your meal / least / is / on the menu / nutritious

.....

- is / fruit juice / fruit / for / than / better / you

.....

- as / in other restaurants / expensive / aren't / the burgers here / as

.....

- tastiest / in this place / the / pizza topping / what's / ?

.....

Ex. 4, W.B Page 29: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the adjectives in brackets.

1. Some special coffees are (fattening) than a burger and fries.
2. This is the (cheap) supermarket in the area.
3. Are sweet potatoes (good) for you than normal potatoes?
4. This low-fat yoghurt isn't as (tasty) as normal yoghurt.
5. Experts say that broccoli is the (nutritious) vegetable in the world.
6. Home-made soup is (healthy) than soup from a tin.

Ex. 1, W.B Page 31: Put the words from the box in the correct column.

beans - cream - eggs - fruit - grapes - honey - jam - olives - rolls - sugar

There's some ...	There are some ...

Ex. 2, W.B Page 31: Complete the sentences with *of*. Where *of* is not necessary, write –.

1. Do you want a bit cheese?
2. Is there any bread? Oh, there's a little bit but not much.
3. We've got a lot eggs. Let's have an omelette.
4. I don't want any cake. I ate a lot before you arrived.
5. Lama eats lots meat – her favourite is fried chicken.
6. I think I'll have a couple eggs for breakfast today.

Ex. 3, W.B Page 31: Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

enough - few - little - lot - lots of - many - much(x2)

1. How bread is there in the cupboard?
2. There isn't sugar in my tea. Can I have some more?
3. There's a salt in the soup but not much.
4. How mushrooms did you find in the forest?
5. There's too sugar in this tea – I don't like it so sweet.
6. Take as many rolls as you want – we've got them.
7. You can have a crisps, but not many – they're not good for you.
8. We need a of eggs for this recipe.

Ex. 4, W.B Page 31: Look at the picture and complete the questions and answers. Use *a lot (of)*, *a little*, *a few*, *any*, *couple* and any other necessary words.

Amer: Are 1..... rolls?

Fadi: Yes, 2..... rolls.

Kamal: How 3..... grapes 4..... ?

Ali: There 5..... grapes.

Issa: How 6..... cheese 7..... ?

Omar: There 8..... cheese.

Alia: 9..... jam?

Huda: Yes, 10..... of jam.

Maha: How 11..... water 12..... ?

Rana: There 13..... water.

Maher: How 14..... olives 15..... ?

Rakan: There 16..... olives.



Ex. 4, W.B Page 34: Complete the second sentence so that it means the same as the first one.

1. The tea is very hot. I can't drink it.

The tea is for me to drink.

2. My meal doesn't look as nutritious as yours.

Your meal looks mine.

3. This bottle of juice is too small for me.

This bottle of juice is not for me.

4. To me, cooking is more exciting than cleaning.

To me, cleaning is cooking.

5. This supermarket sells the freshest vegetables.

No other supermarket sells

6. Other restaurants in our town are less crowded than this one.

This restaurant is in our town.

Ex. 5, W.B Page 34: Choose the correct words a–c to complete the sentences.

1. I haven't got time. Can you help me, please?
a. much b. some c. a little
2. chocolate do you usually eat in one week?
a. How much b. How many c. How few
3. people do their shopping online but I don't believe it's safe.
a. Much b. A couple of c. Lots of
4. I think there are desserts to choose from. I don't really know which one to get.
a. too much b. too many c. not much
5. Please try this cake – it doesn't contain sugar.
a. a little b. any c. some
6. Excuse me, have you got jeans in a size 8?

C. Vocabulary Summary

ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية
Lesson 1 Vocabulary and Grammar					
cheap	adjective	رخيص الثمن	healthy	adjective	صحي
expensive	adjective	غالي الثمن	nutritious	adjective	مغذي
fattening	adjective	تسمين	popular	adjective	مشهور
filling	adjective	مشبع	tasty	adjective	لذيذ
good/bad for you	adjective	جيد/سيء بالنسبة لك			
Lesson 2 Vocabulary					
bitter	adjective	مُرّ الطعم	melon	noun	شمام
cream	noun	كريمة	mild	adjective	معتدل
croissant	noun	كرواسون	milkshake	noun	مخفوق الحليب
crunchy	adjective	مققد	muffin	noun	كعكة
cucumber	noun	خيار	mushroom	noun	فطر
delicious	adjective	لذيذ	olive	noun	زيتون
disgusting	adjective	مقرف	pancake	noun	فطيرة
doughnut	noun	كعكة محلاة	porridge	noun	عصيدة
dry	adjective	جاف/ ناشف	roll	noun	لفافة
fizzy	adjective	فوار	salmon	noun	سمك السلمون
fresh	adjective	طازج	salt	noun	ملح
grapes	noun	عنب	smooth	adjective	ناعم / أملس
hard	adjective	قاسي/ صعب	soft	adjective	ناعم / طري
heavy	adjective	ثقل	spicy	adjective	مبهر
honey	noun	عسل	still	adjective	راكد
jam	noun	مربى	sugar	noun	سكر
lemon	noun	ليمون	sweet	adjective	حلو
light	adjective	خفيف / لطيف	watermelon	noun	بطيخ
Lesson 4 Reading and Vocabulary					
chain store	noun	سلسلة متاجر	discount	noun	خصم
changing room	noun	غرفة غيار	queue	noun	طابور
checkout	noun	الدفع	service	noun	خدمة
customer	noun	زبون	shop assistant	noun	عامل بمتجر
department store	noun	متجر شامل	shopping mall	noun	مركز تجاري

Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية
Lesson 5 Listening and Vocabulary					
bargain	<i>noun</i>	صفقة رابحة / لقطة	just perfect for you	<i>adjective</i>	مثالية بالنسبة لك
belt	<i>noun</i>	حزام	pyjamas	<i>noun</i>	بيجاما / ملابس النوم
blouse	<i>noun</i>	بلوزة	raincoat	<i>noun</i>	معطف مطري
brand new	<i>adjective</i>	علامة تجارية جديدة	scarf	<i>noun</i>	وشاح
designer label	<i>noun</i>	علامة المصمم	suit	<i>noun</i>	بدلة
handbag	<i>noun</i>	حقيبة اليد	sweatshirt	<i>noun</i>	قميص رياضي
hat	<i>noun</i>	قبعة	tie	<i>noun</i>	ربطة عنق

D. Vocabulary Worksheet د. ورقة عمل المفردات والمعاني (من الكتابين)

Ex. 4, S.B Page 37: Read sentences 1–3 and decide which meanings are correct: a or b.

1. Chocolate bars aren't as big as they used to be.
 - a. Chocolate bars are bigger now.
 - b. Chocolate bars are smaller now.
2. Now chocolate is more expensive than before.
 - a. Chocolate was cheaper before.
 - b. Chocolate was not cheaper before.
3. This situation isn't good enough.
 - a. This situation is too bad.
 - b. This situation is better than before.

Ex. 4, S.B Page 41: Match the highlighted words and phrases from the text with the definitions.

customer - shop assistants - changing rooms - queue - checkout - chain stores
shopping malls - department stores - service - discount

1. help that you get in place such as a shop, restaurant or hotel service
2. one of a group of shops owned by the same company
3. a large shop with different parts that sell different types of things
4. a place in a shop where you can try on clothes
5. a person who buys goods from a shop
6. a large building with lots of different shops
7. a reduction in price
8. a line of people waiting for something
9. a place in a large shop where you pay
10. someone whose job is selling things in a shop

Ex. 5, S.B Page 41: Complete the sentences with a word or phrase from Exercise 4.

shop assistant - customer - department store - queue - changing room - service
discount - chain store - shopping mall - checkout

1. I get a 20 percent at the bookshop because I'm a student.
2. There were really long at the supermarket today – there were only three open. Perhaps a lot of the are ill.
3. Excuse me, where's the? I'm not sure if these trousers are the right size.
4. The shops on the High Street are really quiet on cold days. Everyone prefers to drive out to the
5. Taylors is the biggest in town. You can buy almost everything in one big shop.

Ex. 5, S.B Page 43: Complete the conversation with one word in each gap.

- Abeer:** Wow, Nadia! I think you look fabulous.
- Dana:** Yeah, me **1**.....! What an amazing dress, Nadia.
- Nadia:** Thanks, guys! It's second-hand. I bought it from a charity shop for five pounds.
- Abeer:** Really? Doesn't it feel strange to wear somebody else's old clothes?
- Nadia:** No, I don't think **2**..... What do you mean?
- Abeer:** Well. Perhaps somebody died in it? I don't think I could wear second-hand clothes. What do you **3**....., Dana?
- Dana:** No, I **4**..... agree. I sometimes wear my mum's old things. If you ask **5**....., it's nice you can give some old clothes a 'second life'.
- Nadia:** I totally **6**..... And in my **7**....., the quality is much better than new clothes. No horrible synthetic materials ...
- Dana:** I couldn't agree more!

agree
opinion
think
too
so
don't
me

Ex. 1, W.B Page 30: Choose the word which does NOT fit in each sentence.

1. I always put on my bread.
a. jam b. melon c. honey
2. No, I don't want any – I don't like fish.
a. salmon b. lentils c. tuna
3. I'd like something filling like a
a. muffin b. doughnut c. cucumber
4. We need some fruit. Can you buy some?
a. beans b. lemons c. grapes
5. You will need and eggs to make a cake.
a. lentils b. sugar c. butter

Ex. 2, W.B Page 30: Complete the mini-conversations with the words from the box.

- Issa:** A cheese sandwich, please.
- Hani:** White bread, brown bread or a **1**.....?
- Sana:** Do you want a **2**.....?
- Rola:** No, thanks. I don't like cakes.
- Dana:** Do you want **3**..... in your coffee?
- Suha:** No, thanks. I can't eat anything made from milk.
- Sami:** What do you want on your **4**.....?
- Ziad:** Lemon and sugar, please.
- Fadi:** Do you want some **5**..... on your toast?
- Ali:** No, thanks. I prefer jam.

butter
cream
muffin
pancake
roll

Ex. 3, W.B Page 30: Match adjectives 1–8 with their opposites a–h

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------|
| 1. () mild | a. light |
| 2. () crunchy | b. soft |
| 3. () fresh | c. spicy |
| 4. () fizzy | d. dry |
| 5. () delicious | e. sweet |
| 6. () bitter | f. disgusting |
| 7. () hard | g. still |
| 8. () heavy | h. smooth |

Ex. 4, W.B Page 30: Complete the sentences with the adjectives from Exercise 3.

mild - delicious - hard - fresh - heavy - crunchy - still

- The food was delicious, but a bit – there was too much cream and cheese.
- This dish is Can you give me the recipe?
- I didn't put any hot spices into the curry, so it's quite
- The bread is – I made it this morning.
- Don't put the butter in the fridge. It gets very in there.
- I only drink water. I don't like the bubbles in fizzy drinks.
- Do you prefer smooth or peanut butter?

Ex. 5, W.B Page 30: Complete the text with the words from the box. There are three extra words.

beans - bitter - croissant - crunchy - grapes
lemons - mushrooms - porridge - salt - sugar

For breakfast, I always have a 1..... . It's a popular French breakfast food and it's delicious. I have that with a cup of coffee. I don't put any milk or 2..... in my coffee. I like the 3..... taste of black coffee. For lunch, I often make an omelette. I sometimes put cheese or tomatoes in it but, in September, I go into the forest to find 4..... . They're delicious, but you have to be careful because some are very dangerous. I usually put a little sea 5..... on my omelette. My favourite vegetables are 6..... – long green ones or small white ones. My favourite fruit are 7..... – I like both the green and the red ones.

Ex. 1, W.B Page 32: Complete these sentences with the words from the box.

- Do you have a visa to enter the country?
- is my favourite school subject.
- I am raising money for a
- Read the it tells you all about it?
- today is very advanced.
- The is very good, but his food isn't in fact it's very expensive.

visa
cheap
Chemistry
chef
brochure
charity
Technology

Ex. 1, W.B Page 34: Choose one or two words that go with each container.

1. a bar of **chocolate** / coffee / jam
2. a bottle of **butter** / cheese / water
3. a can of **beans** / water / sugar
4. a jar of **chips** / honey / olives
5. a packet of **biscuits** / crisps / melons
6. a carton of **croissants** / juice / milk

Ex. 2, W.B Page 34: Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

bargains - bracelets - designer - hat - raincoat
scarf - second-hand - suit - sweatshirt

1. When it's cold and wet, I wear a on top of my T-shirt a around my neck, a on my head and a heavy to keep me dry.
2. My dad works in a bank, so he has to wear a
3. Charity shops sell clothes, not new clothes. You can find fantastic – last week I bought a label dress for only 5 dinars! I often buy jewellery like and earrings there.

Ex. 3, W.B Page 34: Which words match these definitions?

shopping mall - shop assistant - changing room - department store - chain store - checkout

1. a place where you can try on clothes changing room
2. a person who helps you in a shop
3. the place where you pay in a supermarket
4. a big shop which sells different things on different floors
5. a type of shop which is exactly the same in different cities
6. a big building with lots of different shops, some big and some small.

E. Reading Comprehension Worksheet هـ. ورقة عمل قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

يحتوي المنهاج الجديد على قطعة قراءة واستيعاب واحدة فقط في كل وحدة،
وباقى القطع التي قد تجدها لها أهداف أخرى مثل التطبيق على القواعد ومعاني المفردات والكتابة.

Lesson 4A (SB, page 40): Mustafa Ala'i, Mystery Shopper

مصطفى الراعي، المتسوق الخفي

It seems that most of us enjoy shopping these days. For young people in the UK, shopping is the fourth most popular free-time activity, after watching TV, meeting friends and listening to podcasts. So just imagine somebody paid you to go shopping! Sounds great, doesn't it? يبدو أن معظمنا يستمتع بالتسوق هذه الأيام. بالنسبة للشباب في المملكة المتحدة، يُعد التسوق رابع أكثر أنشطة أوقات الفراغ شيوعاً، بعد مشاهدة التلفزيون ومقابلة الأصدقاء والاستماع إلى البودكاست. لذا تخيل لو أن أحدهم دفع لك لتسوق! يبدو رائعاً، أليس كذلك؟

1 I'm Mustafa Ala'i and I'm a mystery shopper. Companies pay me to visit shops and pretend to be an ordinary customer. Afterwards, I report on what I saw. Was the shop tidy? Did the shop assistants smile? Could they answer my difficult questions? Were the changing rooms clean? Was there a long queue for the checkout?

1 أنا مصطفى الراعي، وأنا متسوق سري. تدفع لي الشركات لزيارة المتاجر والتظاهر بأنني زبون عادي. بعد ذلك، أروي ما رأيته. هل كان المتجر مرتباً؟ هل ابتسم البائعون؟ هل استطاعوا الإجابة على أسئلتني الصعبة؟ هل كانت غرف تغيير الملابس نظيفة؟ هل كان هناك طابور طويل عند الخروج؟

2 I started when I was a student. I wanted to work part-time but I didn't want a normal job because some weeks I was too busy with my studies at college. Mystery shopping was ideal because I could choose to work during quieter weeks.

2 بدأت العمل عندما كنت طالباً. كنت أرغب في العمل بدوام جزئي، لكنني لم أرغب في وظيفة عادية لأنني كنت مشغولاً جداً بدراساتي الجامعية في بعض الأسابيع. كان التسوق السري مثالياً لأنه كان بإمكانني اختيار العمل خلال الأسابيع الأكثر هدوءاً.

3 Usually my work takes me to chain stores, shopping malls and department stores. But sometimes my job is to visit a cinema or a restaurant. Once I had to stay the night in a hotel. My favourite job was when I flew to Dubai for a travel agency. It was a lot of fun.

3 عادةً ما يتطلب عملي زيارة سلاسل المتاجر ومراكز التسوق والمتاجر الكبرى. لكن في بعض الأحيان تكون وظيفتي زيارة دار سينما أو مطعم. ذات مرة، اضطررت للمبيت ليلةً في فندق. كانت وظيفتي المفضلة هي عندما سافرت إلى دبي للعمل مع وكالة سفر. لقد كان الأمر ممتعاً للغاية.

4 Being a mystery shopper is harder than some people think. You need a good memory and good writing skills (you have just 24 hours to write a 1,600-word report). The most important thing is to be discreet – you have to act 'normally' at all times, even when you're secretly watching people!

4 أن تكون متسوقاً سرياً أصعب مما يعتقد البعض. فأنت بحاجة إلى ذاكرة جيدة ومهارات كتابة جيدة (لديك 24 ساعة فقط لكتابة تقرير من 1600 كلمة). أهم شيء هو التحلي بالحدَر - عليك التصرف "بشكل طبيعي" في جميع الأوقات، حتى عندما تراقب الناس سرّاً!

5 What do I like about my job? Well, the money isn't bad. I also enjoy the variety of being a mystery shopper – it's not always as enjoyable as the trip to Dubai but it's never boring. And finally, I sometimes go back to a shop I visited before. It's always great to see the service is better because then I know that my job is making a difference.

5 ما الذي يعجبني في وظيفتي؟ حسناً، المال ليس سيئاً. كما أنني أستمتع بالتنوع كوني متسوقاً سرياً - فهو ليس دائماً ممتعاً مثل رحلة إلى دبي ولكنه ليس مملاً أبداً. وأخيراً، أعود أحياناً إلى متجر زرتة من قبل. من الرائع دائماً أن أرى الخدمة أفضل لأنني حينها أعرف أن وظيفتي تُحدث فرقاً.

6 The job isn't perfect, of course. Some companies don't pay you (you just get a discount on something you 'bought'). And sometimes there is no work for many weeks. Mystery shopping is a good way to earn extra money but it's not enough to live on.

6 الوظيفة ليست مثالية بالطبع. بعض الشركات لا تدفع لك (تحصل فقط على خصم على شيء "اشتريته"). وأحياناً لا يكون هناك عمل لأسابيع عديدة. يعد التسوق الغامض وسيلة جيدة لكسب أموال إضافية، لكنه ليس كافياً للعيش.

After reading the text, answer the following questions:

Part A: Direct Questions (6 points)

1. Who is Mustafa Alra'i?
2. What do companies pay him to do?
3. When did Mustafa start mystery shopping?
4. What kinds of places does he usually visit?
5. What was his favourite job?
6. What does Mustafa enjoy about his job?

Part B: Wh-Questions (7 points)

7. Where did Mustafa fly for his favourite job?
8. Why did he choose mystery shopping as a student?
9. What skills does a mystery shopper need?
10. How long does he have to write his report?
11. Who does Mustafa report to after visiting shops?
12. What does he sometimes notice when revisiting shops?
13. Which free-time activity is shopping ranked in the UK?

Part C: Short Answer Questions (5 points)

14. Is mystery shopping always fun?

15. Does Mustafa sometimes return to shops he visited before?
16. Can mystery shopping be a full-time job?
17. Did Mustafa ever stay in a hotel for his job?
18. Do some companies pay mystery shoppers only with discounts?

Part D: True or False (10 points)

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 19. Shopping is the most popular free-time activity for young people in the UK. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 20. Mustafa wanted a normal job while studying. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 21. Mystery shoppers must act normally while observing. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 22. Mustafa once had to stay overnight in a hotel. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 23. His favourite job was when he flew to Dubai. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 24. Mystery shoppers have 48 hours to write their reports. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 25. The money from mystery shopping is enough to live on. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 26. Mustafa enjoys the variety of his job. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 27. Some companies don't pay mystery shoppers. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| 28. Mystery shopping is always boring. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

Part E: Critical Thinking (5 points)

29. Do you think mystery shopping is an easy or difficult job? Explain.
30. Would you enjoy being a mystery shopper? Why or why not?
31. How does mystery shopping help improve customer service?
32. What are the advantages and disadvantages of mystery shopping?
33. If you were a company manager, how would you use mystery shoppers to improve your business?

Part F: Grammar – Extract Parts of Speech (6 points)

34. From the text, give one example on the following:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Noun: | d. Pronoun: |
| b. Verb (present simple): | e. Adjective: |
| c. Verb (past simple): | f. Comparative: |

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Answers Key ملحق الاجابات

Extra Grammar Worksheet إجابات ورقة العمل الإضافية على القواعد

Q1: Comparison of adjectives

- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. B | 9. C | 17. B | 25. B | 33. C |
| 2. B | 10. B | 18. C | 26. C | 34. B |
| 3. C | 11. B | 19. B | 27. B | 35. C |
| 4. B | 12. C | 20. C | 28. B | 36. B |
| 5. B | 13. B | 21. B | 29. B | 37. C |
| 6. C | 14. B | 22. B | 30. C | 38. C |
| 7. B | 15. C | 23. C | 31. B | 39. B |
| 8. B | 16. B | 24. B | 32. B | 40. C |
- Q2: Relative Pronouns**
- | | | | | |
|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 8. A | 17. A | 26. B | 35. B |
| 2. A | 9. A | 18. B | 27. C | 36. B |
| 3. A | 10. B | 19. A | 28. A | 37. A |
| 4. B | 11. A | 20. C | 29. B | 38. B |
| 5. D | 12. A | 21. A | 30. D | 39. C |
| 6. C | 13. C | 22. B | 31. A | 40. C |
| 7. B | 14. B | 23. B | 32. A | |
| | 15. B | 24. C | 33. B | |
| | 16. D | 25. A | 34. A | |

Q3: Articles with Countable Nouns:

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. A | 5. B | 9. B | 13. C |
| 2. B | 6. B | 10. A | 14. C |
| 3. C | 7. A | 11. C | 15. A |
| 4. C | 8. A | 12. B | 16. B |
| 17. C | 18. C | 19. A | 20. C |

S.B and W.B Grammar Exercises إجابات تمارين القواعد في الكتابين

Student Book Exercises

Ex. 6, S.B Page 37	1 smaller	2 larger	3 as big	4 thinner	5 more surprising
	6 smaller	7 more expensive	8 greater	9 healthier	10 less expensive
Ex. 7, S.B Page 37	Students' own answers				
Ex. 4, S.B Page 39	1 enough	2 a lot of	3 too much	4 a few	5 some
	6 a little bit	7 a couple of	8 lots of	9 much	10 enough
Ex. 5, S.B Page 39	There isn't enough water.		There isn't enough salad.		There are too many watermelons.
	There is too much yoghurt.		There isn't enough juice.		There isn't enough hummus.
	There is too much bread.		There is too much cheese.		There isn't enough fruit.
Ex. 6, S.B Page 45	1 The	2 a, the	3 a, the	4 the, a	

Workbook Exercises

Ex. 1, W.B Page 28	1 c		2 b		3 a		4 b		5 b		6 c							
Ex. 2, W.B Page 28	1 d		2 h		3 a		4 b		5 f		6 g		7 c		8 e			
Ex. 3, W.B Page 29	1 This is the biggest doughnut in the world.								2 Can I have something less fattening?									
	3 Your meal is the least nutritious on the menu.								4 Fruit is better for you than fruit juice.									
	5 The burgers here aren't as expensive as in other restaurants.								6 What's the tastiest pizza topping in this place?									
Ex. 4, W.B Page 29	1 more fattening			2 cheapest			3 better			4 tasty			5 most nutritious			6 healthier		
Ex. 1, W.B Page 31	There's some: fruit, honey, jam, sugar								There are some: beans, eggs, grapes, olives, rolls									
Ex. 2, W.B Page 31	1 of			2 –			3 of			4 –			5 of			6 of		
Ex. 3, W.B Page 31	1 much		2 enough		3 little		4 many		5 much		6 lots of		7 few		8 lot			

Ex. 4, W.B Page 31	1 there any	2 there are a few	3 many	4 are there	5 are a few	6 much
	7 is there	8 isn't any	9 Is there any	10 there is a lot	11 much	12 is there
	13 is a little	14 many	15 are there	16 aren't any		
Ex. 4, W.B Page 34	1 too hot		2 more nutritious than		3 big enough	
	4 less exciting than		5 fresher vegetables		6 the most crowded.	
Ex. 5, W.B Page 34	1 a	2 a	3 c	4 b	5 b	6 c

S.B & W.B Vocabulary Exercises إجابات تمارين المعاني الهامة من الكتابين

Ex. 4, S.B Page 37	1 b	2 a	3 a					
Ex. 4, S.B Page 41	1 service	2 chain store	3 department store	4 changing room	5 customer			
	6 shopping mall	7 discount	8 queue	9 checkout	10 shop assistant			
Ex. 5, S.B Page 41	1 discount		2 queues, checkouts, shop assistants					
	3 changing room		4 shopping mall		5 department store			
Ex. 5, S.B Page 43	1 too	2 so	3 think	4 don't	5 me	6 agree	7 opinion	
Ex. 1, W.B Page 30	1 b	2 b	3 c	4 a	5 a			
Ex. 2, W.B Page 30	1 roll	2 muffin	3 cream	4 pancake	5 butter			
Ex. 3, W.B Page 30	1 c	2 h	3 d	4 g	5 f	6 e	7 b	8 a
Ex. 4, W.B Page 30	1 heavy	2 delicious	3 mild	4 fresh	5 hard	6 still	7 crunchy	
Ex. 5, W.B Page 30	1 croissant	2 sugar	3 bitter	4 mushrooms	5 salt	6 beans	7 grapes	
Ex. 1, W.B Page 32	1 visa	2 Chemistry	3 Chemistry	4 brochure	5 Technology	6 Chef, cheap		
Ex. 1, W.B Page 34	1 chocolate	2 water	3 beans	4 honey, olives	5 biscuits, crisps	6 juice, milk		
Ex. 2, W.B Page 34	1 tights, scarf, hat, raincoat		2 suit		3 second-hand, bargains, designer, bracelets			
Ex. 3, W.B Page 34	1 changing room	2 shop assistant	3 checkout	4 department store	5 chain store	6 shopping mall		

Reading Comprehension Worksheet's Answers إجابات أسئلة قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

Lesson 4 A (SB, page 40): Mustafa Alra'i, Mystery Shopper

1. He is a mystery shopper.
2. They pay him to pretend to be a customer and report on service.
3. He started when he was a student.
4. Chain stores, shopping malls, department stores, cinemas, restaurants, hotels.
5. Flying to Dubai for a travel agency.
6. The variety and making a difference in customer service.
7. Dubai.
8. Because he wanted flexible part-time work.
9. Good memory, writing skills, discretion.
10. 24 hours.
11. The companies that hire him.
12. That service has improved.
13. Fourth most popular.
14. No, not always.
15. Yes.
16. No, it's not enough to live on.
17. Yes.

18. Yes.
19. False (It's the fourth most popular).
20. False (He didn't want a normal job).
21. True.
22. True.
23. True.
24. False (They have 24 hours).
25. False (It's not enough to live on).
26. True.
27. True.
28. False (He says it's never boring).
29. It can be difficult because it requires memory, writing skills, and discretion.
30. Answers vary (students may say yes for fun/free shopping, or no because it's unstable).
31. It helps companies improve service by showing them what customers experience.
32. Advantages: flexible, variety, fun. Disadvantages: not stable, sometimes unpaid.
33. Managers can use reports to train staff and improve service quality.
34. a) customer, cinema, report, hotel
b) pay, visit, enjoy, report
c) started, wanted, was, had, flew
d) it, us, you, I, me, my,
e) tidy, ordinary, boring, young, great, bad
f) quitter, harder



تم بحمد الله

لا تنسَ زيارة صفحتي على فيسبوك