

Jordan High Note

Grade 9
Semester 1

Unit 2

LEARN TO PLAY

ملخص وأوراق عمل Summary & Worksheets

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A. Grammar Summary أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

1. The Past Simple Tense زمن الماضي البسيط

يستخدم الماضي البسيط للتحدث عن أفعال أو أحداث حدثت في الماضي وفي وقت معلوم من الزمن الماضي.

1. حالة الإثبات: تتكون الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط بتحويل الفعل المجرد إلى صيغة الماضي بإضافة (ed) للفعل النظامي، أو بتحويل الفعل الشاذ إلى الصيغة الماضية (التصريف الثاني). وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي في الجملة (be) نقوم بتحويله إلى was أو were حسب حالة الفاعل (مفرد أو جمع):

Affirmative الإثبات: A) Subject + (v – ed) / v2 + object + complement.

B) Subject + was / were + object + complement.

Example: - Ahmad **played** football yesterday. - She **wrote** a story last weekend.

- They **were** in Aqaba two weeks ago. - He **was** at school last year.

2. حالة النفي: يتم تكوين جملة النفي بإضافة أداة النفي **didn't** قبل الفعل النظامي أو الفعل الشاذ على حد سواء، ومن ثم نقوم بإرجاع الفعل إلى صيغته المجردة. وإذا كان الفعل الرئيسي هو **was, were** نضيف له المقطع **not** ليصبح **wasn't** أو **weren't**:

Negative النفي: A) Subject + **did not** + V (مجرد) + object + complement.

B) Subject + **BE** (wasn't / weren't) + object + complement.

Example: - Ahmad **didn't play** football yesterday. - She **didn't write** a story last weekend.

- They **weren't** in Aqaba last weekend. - She **wasn't** at school last year.

3. حالة السؤال: يتم تكوين جملة الاستفهام بإضافة أداة الاستفهام **Did** في بداية الجملة (في حالة الفعل النظامي والشاذ) مع إرجاع الفعل الرئيسي إلى حالته المجردة. وفي حالة الفعل الرئيسي **Was/Were** يتم استخدامها كأداة سؤال ووضعها في بداية الجملة:

Interrogative الاستفهام: A) **Did** + subject + V (مجرد) + object + complement + ?

B) **BE** (Was/Were) + subject + object + complement + ?

Example: - **Did** Ahmad **play** football yesterday? - **Did** she **write** a story last weekend?

- **Were** they in Aqaba two months ago? - **Was** she at school last year?

ملاحظة: يمكن أن تبدأ الجملة بإحدى كلمات **Wh** مثل **Who, where, when...** ولا يتأثر تركيب الجملة بوجودها في البداية، ويكون السؤال إنشائياً وليس **Yes or No** كما في الأسئلة التي تبدأ بـ **Did**.

Keywords الدلالات: Yesterday, ago, last week, last month, last year, last day, last Friday, last weekend, in 1990, in 2001, one day

ملاحظة هامة: احفظ قائمة الأفعال الشاذة التي قمت بإعدادها لك مسبقاً. وقم بالتركيز على حفظ التصريفين الأول والثاني للأفعال الشاذة.

ملاحظة أخيرة: إذا كان الفاعل هو **I, we فإننا نحوله إلى **you** في حالة السؤال ونراعي تغيير تصريف الفعل **BE** وفقاً لهذا التغيير.**

2. Used to اعتدت أن

هذه القاعدة هي قاعدة فرعية تابعة لقاعدة الماضي البسيط، وهي تعتبر إضافة على استخدامات زمن الماضي البسيط. نستخدم **used to** للدلالة على حدث أو فعل تعودت على عمله في الماضي. وهنا نرى أنه يرتبط بزمن الماضي البسيط من ناحية التركيب وزمن الجملة، ومن جهة أخرى فهي ترتبط عكسياً بقاعدة المضارع البسيط الذي يستخدم للدلالة على حدث أو فعل روتيني أو متكرر كل فترة زمنية محددة في الوقت الحاضر، ولكن بطبيعة الحال فإن **used to** تأتي للدلالة على الماضي.

من ناحية التركيب اللغوي، فإنه يتم تركيب الجملة كما تعلمنا في زمن الماضي البسيط ويكون الفعل الرئيسي الأول هو **used to** وهو الفعل الذي يتم تحويله للماضي، أما الفعل الرئيسي الثاني فيكون مجرداً (التصريف الأول).

حالة الإثبات Affirmative:

Subject + **used to** + verb (inf.) + O + complement

Example:

1. I **used to play** tennis when I was young. اعتدت أن ألعب التنس عندما كنت صغيراً. نلاحظ هنا أن الفعل الذي يلي **used to** هو فعل في الشكل الأول للفعل (المجرد).
2. She **used to be** naughty when she was a little girl. اعتادت أن تكون مشاغبة عندما كانت طفلة صغيرة. نلاحظ هنا أن الفعل الرئيسي الثاني هو **BE** وقد بقي في حالته الأصلية (المجردة infinitive) كما استعملناه سابقاً في زمن المستقبل البسيط.

حالة النفي Negative:

نطبق هنا قاعدة الماضي البسيط في تكوين جملة النفي بجميع تفاصيلها.

Subject + **didn't** + **use to** + verb (inf.) + O + complement

نرى هنا من خلال التركيب أعلاه، أننا وضعنا **didn't** كأداة نفي وقمنا بإرجاع الفعل الرئيسي **used to** إلى حالته الأولى **use to**. وحتى لو كان الفعل الرئيسي الثاني هو الفعل **Be** فإننا نستخدم **didn't** للنفي.

Example:

1. I **didn't use to play** tennis when I was young.
2. She **didn't use to be** naughty when she was a little girl.

حالة الاستفهام Interrogative:

Did + Subject + **use to** + verb (inf.) + O + complement + ?

نشكل جملة الاستفهام باستخدام أداة السؤال **Did** في بداية الجملة ونبقي **use to** في الحالة المجردة.

Example:

1. **Did** you **use to play** tennis when you were young?
2. **Did** she **use to be** naughty when she was a little girl?

14. I to her this morning.
 a) don't talk b) didn't talked c) didn't talk
15. She the washing while we were at work.
 a) didn't used b) didn't use c) doesn't use
16. My sister at home when Aunt Susan arrived.
 a) didn't be b) wasn't c) don't be
17. the lessons very interesting?
 a) Are b) Was c) Were
18. Did you to what she said yesterday?
 a) agreed b) agreeing c) agree
19. she at home yesterday afternoon?
 a) Was b) Were c) Is
20. Did you football last weekend?
 a) play b) played c) playing

Q2: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets: (USED TO)

1. I (play) in the park when I was a child.
 a) plays b) playing c) used to play
2. She (be) a dancer before she became a teacher.
 a) used to be b) used to being c) used to been
3. They (visit) their grandparents every summer.
 a) used to visited b) used to visit c) used to visiting
4. He (ride) his bike to school every day.
 a) used to rides b) used to riding c) used to ride
5. We (go) to the beach every weekend.
 a) used to goes b) used to gone c) used to go
6. The store (be) open on Sundays, but now it's closed.
 a) used to been b) used to be c) used to being
7. My father (work) at a bank.
 a) used to worked b) used to works c) used to work

Student Book Exercises تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب القراءة

Ex.3, S.B Page 17: Write the Past Simple forms of the verbs in the box below. Which are irregular?

ask	be	break	do	fall	forget	get	give	go	happen	have	hit	miss
pay	put	ride	see	sit	stand	start	take	tell	try	want		
Regular verbs						Irregular verbs						

Ex. 6, S.B Page 16: Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Ali Last Monday I **1**..... (do) a Physics experiment in Science class and it **2** (go) really well.

Raed What **3** (you/do)?

Ali I **4** (fill) a glass with water and I **5** (put) a card on the glass. Then I quickly **6** (turn) the glass upside down.

Raed **7** (it/work)?

Ali Yes. It **8** (do). The water **9** (fall) onto the floor, it **10** (stay) in the glass!

Ex. 1, S.B Page 26: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

- We had to a Geography project, but I forgot so I didn't the project on time.
- 'Did you the Physics exam?' 'Yes, I a good mark – 65%. But I the Maths exam.'
- Now in pairs. Read the text and ask and the questions. Then your answers with another pair.
- Students should never an essay from the Internet, or in an exam.
- Students should attention in class, notes and their hands when they want to ask a question.

answer	cheat
check	copy
do	get
fail	hand in
pass	pay
put up	take
work	

Ex. 4, S.B Page 26: Complete the conversation with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

Dad **1** (you/have) a nice day at school?

Suha No, I **2**

Dad Why? What **3** (happen)?

Suha The bus **4** (be) late, so we **5** (run) along the corridor and my bag **6** (fall).

Dad **7** (be) your lunch in your bag?

Suha Yes. And on the bus, it **8** (come out). There **9** (be) yoghurt everywhere! I **10** (go) to the toilet to clean it up, so I **11** (arrive) late for the class. My teacher **12** (be) really angry.

Ex. 5, S.B Page 26: Where possible, replace the underlined verbs with a phrase with *used to*.

1. Footballer Musa Al-Taamari **1 played** (.....) for Shabab Al-Ordon Club. He **2 moved** (.....) to OH Leuven Club in Belgium in 2020. He **3 wasn't** (.....) in Ligue 1 then but he **4 became** (.....) a player for Montpellier in 2023.
2. American gymnast Simone Biles **5 won** (.....) four gold medals at the Rio Olympics in 2016. When she was younger, she **6 didn't go** (.....) to high school. Where **7 did** (.....) she study? She **8 studied** (.....) at home.

Ex. 1, S.B Page 79: Complete the sentences with the correct Past Simple forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. Hani (fall) off his bike on his way to school.
2. 'Why (you/not come) to school last week?' 'Because I (be) ill.'
3. '..... (Lama/do) a lot of projects in primary school?' 'Yes, she
4. I (make) a mistake, but nobody (laugh).
5. Who (allow) you to use the lab for your project?

Ex. 2, S.B Page 79: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of *used to* and the verbs in brackets. If *used to* is not possible, use the Past Simple.

1. Fawzi (get) top marks and he never (fail) an exam.
2. My brother and sister (not use) the Internet to do their homework.
3. My granddad (observe) birds when he was a teenager.
4. When I was in Year 10, I once (take) part in a race.
5. '..... (you/wear) a uniform to school?' 'Yes, I
6. '..... (you/wear) a uniform to the exam last week?' 'No, I

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

Workbook Exercises تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب التمارين

Ex. 1, W.B Page 12: Which verbs are regular and which are irregular? Find the odd one out in each group.

- | | | | |
|----------|---------|--------|-------|
| 1. go | do | have | laugh |
| 2. tell | take | happen | make |
| 3. stand | sit | put | watch |
| 4. speak | listen | look | try |
| 5. fill | observe | forget | fail |
| 6. hit | pay | ride | see |

Ex. 2, W.B Page 12: Put the words in order to make questions about your primary school.

1. like / did / you / all your teachers / ?

.....

2. were / bright / the classrooms / ?

.....

3. the same person / with / every day / did / sit / you / ?

.....

4. big / was / the school / very / ?

.....

5. your teachers / did / you / give / homework / ?

.....

Ex. 3, W.B Page 12: Complete the text with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

Have	learn	listen	move	not be	not have
not wear	sit	stay	take	work	wear

Last year, I **1** to England with my family. Now I go to school here and things are a little different to school in my country. In my old school, I **2** a uniform. We all **3** our own clothes – jeans, trainers and sweatshirts. I like my new uniform though – I guess that’s because it’s something new for me.

I **4** very hard at my old school. I **5** about four hours of homework every day and I often **6** at home on Saturdays and Sundays to study too.

We **7** modern classrooms. There **8** any laptops or computers. We **9** behind desks, **10** to the teacher and **11** notes. In England we do more project work and group work. So, it’s easy here and interesting but I think I **12** more in my country.

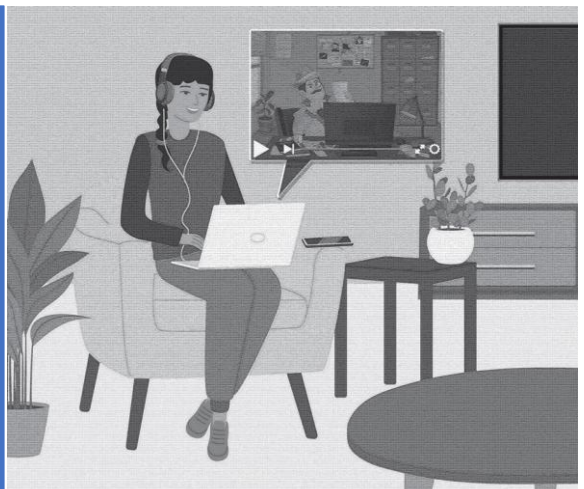
Ex. 4, W.B Page 12: Read the answers and complete the questions.

1. Which?
I went to Park Manor School last year.
2. Who?
Yesterday, I sat next to Ali.
3. Where?
After school yesterday, I went to my mum’s office.
4. Why.....?
I arrived late this morning because my bus was late.
5. How?
I knew about the test because I listened to the teacher!
6. When?
I decided to study Spanish after we went to Cordoba on holiday.
7. What?
Last summer, I worked for three weeks, I went camping with friends and I relaxed at home.
8. How long?
Not long. I think it took me five days to finish it. It was a really good book.

Ex. 1, W.B Page 14: Look at the pictures and complete the text with the phrases from the box.



didn't use to have
 didn't use to have
 didn't use to watch
 used to be
 used to have
 used to play
 used to wear
 used to watch



When Ghada was eight years old she **1**.....long hair. She **2** short hair. She **3** pink clothes because pink **4** her favourite colour! She **5** a mobile phone, she **6** with a doll. She **7** videos on a laptop, she **8** television.

Ex. 2, W.B Page 14: What did you use to do when you were ten years old? Write questions with used to.

1. What / do / at the weekend?

.....

2. Where / go / in the summer holidays?

.....

3. use / ride your bike to school?

.....

4. What / eat / for lunch?

.....

5. What computer games / play?

.....

6. use / social media?

.....

Ex. 4, W.B Page 14: Complete the texts with the correct forms of *used to* and the verbs in brackets. If *used to* is not possible, use the Past Simple.

HUGH JACKMAN

Did you know that Hugh Jackman 1..... (be) a PE teacher before he 2 (become) an actor? It's true. He 3 (work) in a secondary school in England. When he was young, he 4 (spend) a lot of time looking at atlases. He 5 (not dream) of being an actor. He 6 (want) to become a chef on a plane. He 7 (think) that, because you get food on a plane, there was a chef cooking it!



FATEN HAMAMA

Faten Hamama 8 (live) in El-Mansoura when she was young. At the age of 15 she 9 (move) with her father to Cairo. In 1966 she 10 (leave) Egypt and 11 (spend) the next five years living in Lebanon and the UK. Faten 12 (get) some of the best roles in films as she was very popular with audiences. She 13 (die) at the age of 83.

C. Vocabulary Summary

ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية
Education			Sport		
check an exercise	<i>verb</i>	تأكد من تمرين	basketball player	<i>noun</i>	لاعب كرة سلة
check/compare your answers	<i>verb</i>	تأكد/قارن اجاباتك	beat	<i>verb</i>	يهزم
do a project	<i>verb v.</i>	نفذ مشروعاً	captain	<i>noun</i>	قائد الفريق
do an experiment	<i>verb</i>	نفذ تجربة	champions	<i>noun</i>	أبطال
get/have a degree in a `subject	<i>verb</i>	يحصل على درجة في تخصص	compete	<i>verb</i>	يتنافس
hand out a worksheet	<i>verb</i>	يوزع ورقة عمل	cyclist	<i>noun</i>	درّاج/راكب دراجة
open your textbook	<i>verb</i>	افتح كتاب القراءة	fans	<i>noun</i>	مشجعين/ معجبين
pay attention	<i>verb</i>	انتبه	first half	<i>noun</i>	الشوط الأول
prepare/revise for exams	<i>verb</i>	استعد/راجع للامتحان	footballer	<i>noun</i>	لاعب كرة قدم
put up a poster on the wall	<i>verb</i>	يضع ملصقاً على الحائط	goal	<i>noun</i>	هدف / مرمى
put up your hand	<i>verb</i>	ارفع يدك	gold medal	<i>noun</i>	ميدالية ذهبية
school inspector	<i>noun</i>	مفتش المدرسة	lose	<i>verb</i>	يخسر
student	<i>noun</i>	طالب	manager	<i>noun</i>	مدير
studied online	<i>verb</i>	درّس عن بعد	national football team	<i>noun</i>	المنتخب الوطني لكرة القدم
take notes	<i>verb</i>	خُذ ملاحظات	Olympic athlete	<i>noun</i>	لاعب اولمبي
work in pairs	<i>verb</i>	اعمل مع زميلك	organise	<i>verb</i>	يرتب
work in groups	<i>verb</i>	اعمل ضمن مجموعة	play	<i>verb</i>	يلعب
			red card	<i>noun</i>	بطاقة حمراء
			referee	<i>noun</i>	حكم
			support	<i>verb</i>	يدعم
			swimmer	<i>noun</i>	سباح
			take part	<i>verb</i>	يشارك
			win	<i>verb</i>	يفوز
			World Cup	<i>noun</i>	كأس العالم
			world record	<i>noun</i>	رقم قياسي عالمي

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

Ex. 7, S.B Page 21: Match the words in the box with the definitions.

1. A mixture of different things or styles
2. To hold the attention of people
3. The quality of being exciting or attractive
4. A place or organisation that provides space and other necessary things for a special event
5. Something that is the result of events in the past
6. A public event or show that is exciting to watch

hosted استضاف
blend خليط
legacy إرث/موروث
spectacle مشهد
glitz بريق
captivates يأسر

Ex. 3, S.B Page 22: In pairs, use these words and phrases to complete the sentences below.

1. Ben Johnson won a in the Olympic Games in 1988.
2. He broke the for the 100 metres with a time of 9.97 seconds.
3. Argentina played against England in the 1986 in Mexico.
4. Maradona scored a goal with his hand after six minutes of the
5. Later Maradona scored another, so the final score was Argentina 2, England 0.

second half
goal
gold medal
World Cup
world record

Ex. 1, S.B Page 26: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

1. We had to a Geography project, but I forgot so I didn't the project on time.
2. 'Did you the Physics exam?' 'Yes, I a good mark – 65%. But I the Maths exam.'
3. Now in pairs. Read the text and ask and the questions. Then your answers with another pair.
4. Students should never an essay from the Internet, or in an exam.
5. Students should attention in class, notes and their hands when they want to ask a question

answer cheat
check copy
do get
fail hand in
pass pay
put up take
work

Ex. 3, S.B Page 26: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box.

1. There are eleven in a football
2. Khader Baqlah to a first place finish in 2016.
3. The first international football was Scotland vs. England in 1872.
4. The Asian Games Association organises sports
5. At the 2023 Asian Games, the Jordanian basketball team the silver - the first ever for a Jordanian team in the Asian Games.
6. In the 2014 World Cup, Germany Brazil 7–1. The Germans five goals in the first half.

beat
competition
match
medal
players
race
score
team
win

Ex. 6, S.B Page 26: Choose the correct words a–c to complete the texts.

- Dear Mrs Jabari, the local newspaper wants to interview Issa at school about his science project. Please can you call the to discuss it.
 a. head teacher b. manager c. student
- It's time to study at Dunford University! You can get a in Arts, Business or Science.
 a. college b. degree c. subject
- And remember, next Friday is the last day to hand in your History Don't be late and make them as colourful and attractive as you can!
 a. posters b. textbooks c. worksheets

Ex. 4, S.B Page 73: Match the two parts of the collocations. Then check with the word list.

- () beat a. game
- () open b. a degree
- () have c. a record
- () lose d. your textbook

Ex. 1, W.B Page 13: Rewrite the sentences to make them more polite. Use very and the words from the box.

- She's rude. She isn't very polite.
- I'm unfit.
- He's slow.
- Their house is small.
- My grandfather is old.
- You're bad at Maths.
- This book is boring.
- Your car is dirty.
- They're stupid.
- Laila is selfish.

big
clean
clever
fit
good
interesting
kind
polite
quick
young

Ex. 2, W.B Page 13: Complete the questions with one preposition in each gap.

- Which exams do you always get good marks ?
- Do you find it easy to learn lists of vocabulary items heart?
- Which university would you like to study?
- How long did you revise your last Maths exam?
- What sports were you good as a child?
- When did you last go a History class?
- What subject would you like to get a degree?
- How do you prepare difficult exams?

Ex. 3, W.B Page 13: Match the two parts of the sentences.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. () Salah was bad | a. Chemistry at university. |
| 2. () I think I failed the | b. piano classes on Saturdays. |
| 3. () My dad has a degree | c. for end-of-year exams. |
| 4. () My brother is studying | d. in Physics from York University. |
| 5. () Adel goes to | e. at sport at college. |
| 6. () I never get top | f. a poem by heart. |
| 7. () We have to learn | g. History test yesterday. |
| 8. () I can't come – I'm revising | h. marks in English tests. |

Ex. 4, W.B Page 13: Complete the conversations with the words from the box.

- Malek** Why didn't your brother get good **1** in the English exam? He's usually really **2** at English
- Habib** Well, he **3** some extra courses last term at the community centre.
- Malek** Really?
- Habib** Yes, he **4** a lot for those courses. They're on coding and he really enjoys them. But I don't think he **5** enough for the English exam. He feels really bad about it.
- Abeer** What did your sister **6** at university?
- Nada** She got a **7** in Chemistry. She **8** very hard.
- Abeer** I'm sure she did. She's really **9**

attended
brainy
degree
good
marks
revised
studied (×2)
study

Ex. 2, W.B Page 15: Read the definitions and write the words from the box.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|
| 1. another word for arranged | |
| 2. the people on the football team | |
| 3. another way to say joining in | |
| 4. another way to say overpower | |
| 5. the opposite of winning | |
| 6. to play in a competition | |

organised
players
beat
compete
taking part

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

جميع قطع القراءة والاستيعاب في الوحدة الأولى مطلوبة، وسأقوم فيما يلي بوضع أسئلة مقترحة تغطي جميع القطع.

Lesson 2A (SB, page 18): VIPs = VERY INTELLIGENT PEOPLE?

We know them today because they're famous actors, musicians or sports stars. But many well-known people are, or were, very intelligent. *High Note Magazine* looks at some very clever VIPs.



Best known as a comedian, there is a side to **Nabil Sawalha** that many people don't know about. Born in Madaba, but raised in Amman, Nabil moved to the UK to study engineering. It was while **he** was there that his acting career started. He has also studied at Oxford University, so he's obviously a smart guy.

اشتهر نبيل صوالحة كمثل كوميدي، لكن هناك جانباً في شخصية نبيل لا يعرفه الكثيرون. ولد نبيل في مادبا، لكنه نشأ في عمان، ثم انتقل إلى المملكة المتحدة لدراسة الهندسة. وهناك بدأت مسيرته التمثيلية. كما درس في جامعة أكسفورد، لذا فهو رجل ذكي بكل وضوح.

Tennis star **Venus Williams** used to be world number 1. She's still a top player but she's also very smart. In 2011, Venus began to study at Indiana University. It wasn't easy to pass exams while playing professional tennis, but Venus studied online in **her** free time and in 2015 she got a degree in Business Administration.



كانت نجمة التنس فينوس ويليامز المصنفة الأولى عالمياً. لا تزال لاعبة من الطراز الأول لكنها أيضاً ذكية للغاية. في عام 2011، بدأت فينوس الدراسة في جامعة إنديانا.

لم يكن من السهل اجتياز الامتحانات أثناء لعب التنس الاحترافي، لكن فينوس درست عبر الإنترنت في وقت فراغها وفي عام 2015 حصلت على شهادة في إدارة الأعمال.



Umm Kulthum is one of the most famous Arab singers and songwriters ever. She started singing at a young age and by the time she was in her twenties was performing in public and in the houses of the rich. **She** was also an actress and appeared in six films! Umm Kulthum studied Classical Arabic, poetry and music at school, but unfortunately never went to university. To be such a successful singer, songwriter and actor requires hard work and intelligence.

أم كلثوم هي واحدة من أشهر المطربات وكاتبات الأغاني العرب على الإطلاق. بدأت الغناء في سن مبكرة وبحلول العشرينيات من عمرها كانت تغني في الأماكن العامة وفي بيوت الأغنياء. كانت أيضاً ممثلة وظهرت في ستة أفلام! درست أم كلثوم اللغة العربية الكلاسيكية والشعر والموسيقى في المدرسة، ولكن لسوء الحظ لم تذهب إلى الجامعة. لكي تكون مغنية وكاتبة أغاني وممثلة ناجحة إلى هذا الحد، فهذا يتطلب العمل الجاد والذكاء.

After reading the text, answer the following questions:

1. What is Nabil Sawalha best known for?.....
.....
2. Where was Nabil Sawalha born?.....
.....
3. Where did Nabil move to study engineering?.....
.....
4. When did Nabil's acting career start?.....
.....
5. Which university did Nabil study at?.....
.....
6. What was Venus Williams' world ranking in tennis at her peak?.....
.....
7. When did Venus Williams begin her studies at Indiana University?.....
.....
8. How did Venus manage to pass exams while playing professional tennis?.....
.....
9. What degree did Venus Williams earn in 2015?.....
.....
10. Who is Umm Kulthum and what is she famous for?.....
.....
11. At what age did Umm Kulthum start singing publicly?.....
.....
12. In how many films did Umm Kulthum appear?.....
.....
13. What subjects did Umm Kulthum study at school?.....
.....
14. Did Umm Kulthum ever attend university?.....
.....

15. True or false:

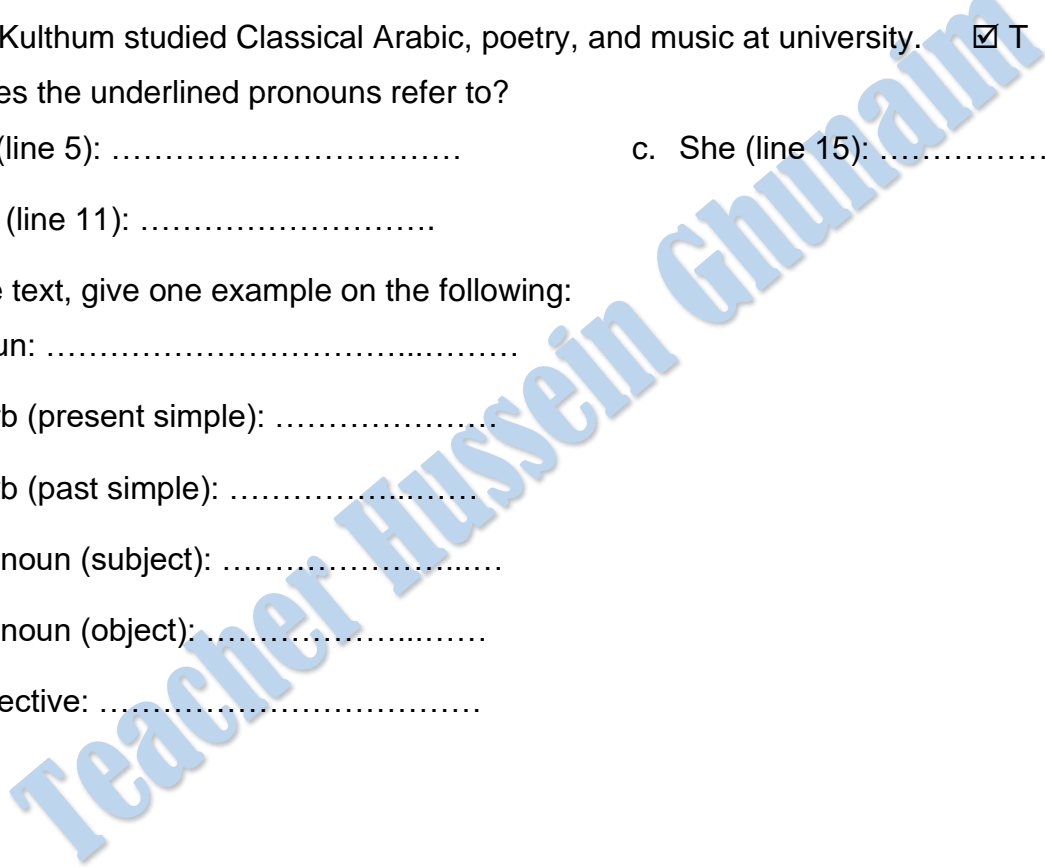
- a. Nabil Sawalha is best known as a singer. T F
- b. Nabil Sawalha was born in Amman. T F
- c. Nabil moved to the UK to study engineering. T F
- d. Nabil's acting career started while he was in the UK. T F
- e. Venus Williams began studying at Indiana University in 2011. T F
- f. Venus Williams earned her degree while attending classes in person. T F
- g. Venus Williams got a degree in Business Administration in 2015. T F
- h. Umm Kulthum appeared in ten films. T F
- i. Umm Kulthum studied Classical Arabic, poetry, and music at university. T F

16. What does the underlined pronouns refer to?

- a. he (line 5):
- b. her (line 11):
- c. She (line 15):

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

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



Lesson 4 A (SB, page 20): QATAR: A SPORTING FIRST

1. In 2022, the FIFA World Cup made history as **it** took place in the Middle East for the first time. The nation of Qatar hosted this global tournament and delivered a competition unlike any other. With seven state-of-the-art stadiums, the event aimed to showcase Qatar's blend of tradition and innovation. Two stadiums in particular stand out. Firstly, the Al Bayt Stadium looks like traditional Bedouin tents. And, secondly, the stunning Lusail Iconic Stadium, the scene of the final.

في عام 2022، حققت بطولة كأس العالم لكرة القدم تاريخاً لأنها أقيمت في الشرق الأوسط لأول مرة. استضافت دولة قطر هذه البطولة العالمية وقدمت مسابقة لا مثيل لها. مع سبعة ملاعب حديثة، كان الهدف من الحدث إظهار مزيج قطر من التقاليد والابتكار. يبرز ملعبان على وجه الخصوص. أولاً، يشبه ملعب البيت الخيام البدوية التقليدية. وثانياً، ملعب لوسيل الأيقوني المذهل، مسرح المباراة النهائية.

2. As the first World Cup organised in November and December, rather than in the traditional summer months, Qatar 2022 promised a unique experience for both players and fans. The cooler temperatures helped teams that normally struggle when the World Cup takes place in hot climates. In addition, the nature of Qatar's diverse population with people from around the world provided a rich cultural experience.

وباعتبارها أول بطولة كأس عالم تُقام في نوفمبر وديسمبر، بدلاً من أشهر الصيف التقليدية، وعدت قطر 2022 بتجربة فريدة لكل من اللاعبين والمشجعين. ساعدت درجات الحرارة المنخفضة الفرق التي تكافح عادةً عندما تقام كأس العالم في مناخات حارة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، وفرت طبيعة سكان قطر المتنوعين مع أشخاص من جميع أنحاء العالم تجربة ثقافية غنية.

3. The organisers encouraged fans and players to experience the famous hospitality of people in the region. One particular place the organisers drew attention to was the busy Souq Waqif market. Here visitors had the opportunity to immerse **themselves** in the sights, sounds and flavours that make Qatar so special.

شجع المنظمون المشجعين واللاعبين على تجربة الضيافة الشهيرة لأهل المنطقة. أهد الأماكن التي لفت المنظمون الانتباه إليها هو سوق واقف المزدهم. هنا أتاحت الفرصة للزوار للانغماس في المشاهد والأصوات والنكهات التي تجعل قطر مميزة للغاية.

4. Qatar also committed **itself** to leaving a lasting legacy. The organisers focussed on using football as a tool for social change. They wanted to promote inclusivity and empowerment across communities.

كما التزمت قطر بترك إرث دائم. ركز المنظمون على استخدام كرة القدم كأداة للتغيير الاجتماعي. أرادوا تعزيز الشمولية وتمكين المجتمعات.

5. Qatar 2022 also used the latest technology to improve the experience for fans and ensure the smooth running of the tournament. From AI-powered analytics to air-conditioned stadiums fans experienced a mix of digital innovation and traditional sporting excitement.

استخدمت قطر 2022 أيضاً أحدث التقنيات لتحسين تجربة المشجعين وضمان السير السلس للبطولة. من التحليلات المدعومة بالذكاء الاصطناعي إلى الملاعب المكيفة، شهد المشجعون مزيجاً من الابتكار الرقمي والإثارة الرياضية التقليدية.

6. Nowadays, billions of viewers watch the World Cup making it a truly global spectacle. From the glitz and glamour of the opening ceremony to the nail-biting drama on the pitch, the tournament captivates audiences across continents. Millions come together in **their** shared passion for the beautiful game.

في الوقت الحاضر، يشاهد المليارات من المشاهدين كأس العالم مما يجعلها مشهداً عالمياً حقاً. من بريق وبريق حفل الافتتاح إلى الدراما المثيرة على أرض الملعب، تأسر البطولة الجماهير عبر القارات. يجتمع الملايين معاً في شغفهم المشترك باللعبة الجميلة.

7. Ultimately, the World Cup in Qatar represented more than just a sporting event. As nations came together to compete, fans united in celebration. Qatar welcomed people from around the world with open arms. The World Cup in Qatar brought the beautiful game to new audiences for the first time.

في النهاية، مثلت كأس العالم في قطر أكثر من مجرد حدث رياضي. مع اجتماع الدول للتنافس، اتحد المشجعون للاحتفال. رحبت قطر بالناس من جميع أنحاء العالم بأذرع مفتوحة. جلبت بطولة كأس العالم في قطر اللعبة الجميلة لجمهور جديد لأول مرة.

After reading the text, answer the following questions:

1. When did the FIFA World Cup make history by taking place in the Middle East for the first time?
.....
2. Which nation hosted the 2022 FIFA World Cup?.....
3. How many state-of-the-art stadiums were showcased during the event?.....
4. What is unique about the design of the Al Bayt Stadium?.....
.....
5. Which stadium was the scene of the final in the 2022 FIFA World Cup?.....
.....
6. What was unique about the timing of the Qatar 2022 World Cup?.....
.....
7. How did the cooler temperatures of November and December affect the teams?.....
.....
8. What added to the rich cultural experience of Qatar 2022?.....
.....
9. Which market did the organisers encourage fans and players to visit?.....
.....
10. What opportunity did Souq Waqif market offer to visitors?.....
.....
11. What legacy did Qatar aim to leave through the 2022 World Cup?.....
.....
12. How did Qatar use football as a tool for social change?.....
.....
13. What technology was used in Qatar 2022 to improve the fan experience?.....
.....
14. How did the organisers ensure the smooth running of the tournament?.....
.....

15. How many viewers watch the World Cup today, making it a global spectacle?.....

16. What aspects of the World Cup captivate audiences across continents?.....

17. How did the 2022 FIFA World Cup unite fans?.....

18. What did Qatar do to welcome people from around the world?.....

19. What was significant about Qatar bringing the World Cup to new audiences for the first time?.....

20. What overall message does the text convey about the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar?.....

21. True or false:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| a. The 2022 FIFA World Cup was the first to take place in the Middle East. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| b. Qatar hosted the 2022 FIFA World Cup. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| c. The event showcased only one state-of-the-art stadium. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| d. The Al Bayt Stadium looks like traditional Bedouin tents. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| e. The Lusail Iconic Stadium was the scene of the final match. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| f. The cooler temperatures of November and December helped teams that usually struggle in hot climates. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| g. Souq Waqif market is known for its quiet atmosphere. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |
| h. Qatar 2022 aimed to leave a lasting legacy through football. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input type="checkbox"/> F |

22. What does the underlined pronouns refer to?

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| a. <u>It</u> (paragraph 1): | c. <u>itself</u> (paragraph 4): |
| b. <u>themselves</u> (paragraph 5): | d. <u>their</u> (paragraph 6): |

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

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

Lesson 7 A (SB, page 24): An Inspiring Life

Musa Al-Taamari playing for Jordan in the AFC Asian Cup.

We asked to write about people whose lives inspire you.

This week's competition entry is by reader Abbas Jabari, from Amman, Jordan.

I love stories where dreams come true. That's why I'm writing about a man who comes from the place I live and who used to dream of playing football for his country.

أحب القصص التي تتحقق فيها الأحلام. ولهذا السبب أكتب عن رجل جاء من المكان الذي أعيش فيه وكان يحلم بلعب كرة القدم لبلاده.

Musa Al-Taamari was born in Amman, the capital of Jordan. From the age of six **he** dreamt of playing football in one of the big five leagues. After just a handful of games, he was called up to the national team. Then, in the summer of 2018, he signed for APOEL Nicosia one of the biggest clubs in Cyprus.

ولد موسى التعمري في عمان عاصمة الأردن. منذ سن السادسة كان يحلم بلعب كرة القدم في إحدى الدوريات الخمس الكبرى. وبعد عدد قليل من المباريات، تم استدعاؤه للمنتخب الوطني. ثم في صيف عام 2018، وقع عقدًا مع أبويل نيقوسيا أحد أكبر الأندية في قبرص.

While he was playing for APOEL, Musa played against teams like Ajax and Seville in the Champions League and Europa Cup. During this time, he continued to play for the Jordanian national team. After playing for APOEL, he moved to Belgium for three years before moving to Montpellier in Ligue 1 in France.

أثناء لعبه مع أبويل، لعب موسى ضد فرق مثل أياكس وإشبيلية في دوري أبطال أوروبا وكأس أوروبا. وخلال هذا الوقت واصل اللعب للمنتخب الأردني. بعد اللعب مع أبويل، انتقل إلى بلجيكا لمدة ثلاث سنوات قبل الانتقال إلى مونتبلية في الدوري الفرنسي الدرجة الأولى.

Musa is a skilful player who usually plays on the wing. However, he also has a reputation for scoring goals and this is one of the things that helps him stand out. His journey from playing in Jordan to playing on the world stage show **his** passion for the game of football.

Musa Al-Taamari's dream now is to play in the FIFA World Cup Final. As his country has never qualified for the tournament this is definitely a dream he will want to fulfil.

موسى لاعب ماهر يلعب عادةً على الجناح. ومع ذلك، لديه أيضًا سمعة في تسجيل الأهداف وهذا أحد الأشياء التي تساعد على التميز. رحلته من اللعب في الأردن إلى اللعب على المسرح العالمي تظهر شغفه بلعبة كرة القدم. حلم موسى التعمري الآن هو اللعب في نهائي كأس العالم لكرة القدم. وبما أن بلاده لم تتأهل أبدًا للبطولة، فهذا بالتأكيد حلم سيرغب في تحقيقه.

GLOSSARY

Big five leagues:

الدوريات الخمس الكبرى

Premier League, England;

La Liga, Spain; Serie A,

Italy; Bundesliga,

Germany; Ligue 1, France.

Plays on the wing –

يلعب على الجناح الأيمن (هجوم)

this is a position in

football in attack.

After reading the text, answer the following questions:

1. Where was Musa Al-Taamari born?.....
.....
2. What did Musa dream of doing from the age of six?.....
.....
.....
3. When did Musa sign for APOEL Nicosia?.....
4. Which teams did Musa play against while at APOEL in the Champions League and Europa Cup?
.....
.....
5. After playing for APOEL, which country did Musa move to next?.....
6. What position does Musa usually play?.....
7. What skill helps Musa stand out as a player?.....
8. What is Musa Al-Taamari's current dream?.....
9. Why is Musa's current dream significant for his country?.....
.....
10. Who wrote the competition entry about Musa Al-Taamari?.....
11. Where is the writer, Abbas Jabari, from?.....
12. What is the writer's opinion about stories where dreams come true?.....
.....
13. How did Musa's football career begin with the national team?.....
.....
14. Which league did Musa join after moving to France?.....
15. How long did Musa play in Belgium before moving to Montpellier?.....
.....
16. What does Musa's journey from playing in Jordan to the world stage show?.....
.....
17. What is the significance of Musa playing for the Jordanian national team while at APOEL?.....
.....
18. What was the writer asked to write about?.....
19. What are the names of the two European competitions mentioned in the text?.....
.....
20. How does the writer describe Musa's passion for football?.....
.....

21. True or False:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a) Musa Al-Taamari was born in Amman, the capital of Jordan. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| b) Musa dreamt of playing basketball for his country from the age of six. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| c) Musa signed for APOEL Nicosia in the summer of 2018. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| d) Musa played against Real Madrid and Barcelona while at APOEL. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| e) Musa moved to Germany after playing for APOEL. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| f) Musa usually plays in the goalkeeper position. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| g) Musa has a reputation for scoring goals. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| h) Musa Al-Taamari's dream now is to play in the FIFA World Cup Final. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| i) Jordan has qualified for the FIFA World Cup before. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |

22. What does the underlined pronouns refer to?

- | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. <u>I</u> (line 5): | c. <u>his</u> (line 19): |
| b. <u>he</u> (line 9): | |

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

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

ملحق الاجابات Answers Key

إجابات ورقة العمل الإضافية على القواعد Extra Grammar Worksheet

Q1: Past Simple

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------|
| 1. b) lived | 11. a) played |
| 2. a) watched | 12. a) died |
| 3. a) was | 13. b) didn't see |
| 4. a) brushed | 14. c) didn't talk |
| 5. b) bought | 15. b) didn't use |
| 6. b) happened | 16. b) wasn't |
| 7. b) wanted | 17. c) Were |
| 8. a) enjoyed | 18. c) agree |
| 9. b) wasn't | 19. a) Was |
| 10. b) opened | 20. a) play |
| 21. | |

Q2: Used to

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. c) used to play | 11. b) didn't use to read |
| 2. a) used to be | 12. a) didn't use to swim |
| 3. b) used to visit | 13. b) didn't use to play |
| 4. c) used to ride | 14. c) didn't use to visit |
| 5. c) used to go | 15. a) didn't use to take |
| 6. b) used to be | 16. a) Did you use to live |
| 7. c) used to work | 17. b) Did they use to travel |
| 8. c) used to eat | 18. a) Did she use to have |
| 9. c) used to listen | 19. c) Did he use to watch |
| 10. a) used to like | 20. a) Did we use to drink |

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

Student Book Exercises

Ex. 3, S.B Page 17:	asked, were, broke, did, fell, forgot, got, gave, went, happened, had, hit, missed, paid, put, rode, saw, sat, stood, started, took, told, tried, wanted (they are all irregular, except for: asked, happened, missed, started, tried, wanted)				
Ex. 6, S.B Page 17:	1 did	2 went	3 did you do	4 filled	5 put
	6 turned	7 Did it work	8 did (work)	9 didn't fall	10 stayed
Ex. 1, S.B Page 26:	1 hand in	2 pass, got, failed	3 work, answer, check	4 copy, cheat	5 pay, take, put up
Ex. 4, S.B Page 26:	1 Did you have	2 didn't	3 happened	4 was	5 ran
	6 fell	7 Was	8 came out	9 was	10 went
	11 arrived	12 was			
Ex. 5, S.B Page 26:	1 played	2 moved	3 wasn't	4 became	5 won
	6 didn't use to go	7 did she use to study	8 used to study		
Ex. 1, S.B Page 79:	1 fell	2 didn't you come, was	3 Did Lama do, did	4 made, laughed	5 allowed
Ex. 2, S.B Page 79:	1 used to get	2 didn't use	3 used to observe	4 took	5 Did you use to wear
	6 Did you wear				

Workbook Exercises

Ex. 1, W.B Page 12:	1 laughed	2 happened	3 watched	4 spoke	5 forgot
	6 hit				
Ex. 2, W.B Page 12:	1 Did you like all your teachers? Yes, I did. / No, I didn't.		2 Were the classrooms bright? Yes, they were./No, they weren't.		
	3 Did you sit with the same person every day? Yes, I did./No, I didn't.		4 Was the school very big? Yes, it was./No, it wasn't.		
	5 Did your teachers give you homework? Yes, they did./No, they didn't				
Ex. 3, W.B Page 12:	1 moved	2 didn't wear	3 wore	4 worked	5 had
	6 stayed	7 didn't have	8 weren't	9 sat	10 listened
	11 took	12 learnt			
Ex. 4, W.B Page 12:	1 school did you go to last year?		2 did you sit next to yesterday?		
	3 did you go after school yesterday?		4 did you arrive late this morning?		
	5 did you know about the test?		6 did you decide to study Spanish?		
	7 did you do last summer?		8 did it take to finish it/the book?		
Ex. 1, W.B Page 14:	1 didn't use to have	2 used to have	3 used to wear	4 used to be	5 didn't use to have
	6 used to play	7 didn't use to watch	8 used to watch		
Ex. 2, W.B Page 14:	1 What did you use to do at the weekend?		2 Where did you use to go in the summer holidays?		
	3 Did you use to ride your bike to school?		4 What did you use to eat for lunch?		
	5 What computer games did you use to play?		6 Did you use to use social media?		
Ex. 4, W.B Page 14:	1 used to be	2 became	3 used to work	4 used to spend	5 didn't use to dream
	6 used to want	7 used to think	8 used to live	9 moved	10 left
	11 spent	12 used to get	13 died		

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

Ex. 7, S.B Page 21:	1 blend	2 captivate	3 glitz	4 host	5 legacy	6 spectacle
Ex. 3, S.B Page 22:	1 gold medal	2 world record	3 World Cup	4 second half	5 goal	
Ex. 1, S.B Page 26:	1 hand in	2 pass, got, failed	3 work, answer, check	4 copy, cheat	5 pay, take, put up	
Ex. 3, S.B Page 26:	1 team	2 raced	3 match	4 competitions	5 won, medal	6 beat, scored
Ex. 6, S.B Page 26:	1 c	2 b	3 a			
Ex. 4, S.B Page 73:	1 c	2 d	3 b	4 a		
Ex. 1, W.B Page 13:	1 She isn't very polite.	2 I'm not very fit.	3 He's not very quick.	4 Their house isn't very big.	5 My grandfather isn't very young.	
	6 You're not very good at Maths.	7 This book isn't very interesting.	8 Your car isn't very clean.	9 They're not very clever.	10 Laila isn't very kind.	
Ex. 2, W.B Page 13:	1 in	2 by	3 at	4 for	5 at	
	6 to	7 in	8 for			
Ex. 3, W.B Page 13:	1 e	2 g	3 d	4 a	5 b	
	6 h	7 f	8 c			
Ex. 4, W.B Page 13:	1 marks	2 good	3 attended	4 studied	5 revised	
	6 study	7 degree	8 studied	9 brainy		
Ex. 2, W.B Page 15:	1 organised	2 players	3 take part (in)	4 beat	5 losing	6 compete

Reading Comprehension Worksheet's Answers إجابات أسئلة قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

Lesson 2 A (SB, page 18): VIPs = VERY INTELLIGENT PEOPLE?

1. Nabil Sawalha is best known as a comedian.
2. Nabil Sawalha was born in Madaba.
3. Nabil moved to the UK to study engineering.
4. Nabil's acting career started while he was studying in the UK.
5. Nabil studied at Oxford University.
6. Venus Williams used to be world number 1 in tennis.
7. Venus Williams began her studies at Indiana University in 2011.
8. Venus managed to pass exams by studying online in her free time.
9. Venus Williams earned a degree in Business Administration in 2015.
10. Umm Kulthum is one of the most famous Arab singers and songwriters ever.
11. Umm Kulthum started singing publicly by the time she was in her twenties.
12. Umm Kulthum appeared in six films.
13. Umm Kulthum studied Classical Arabic, poetry, and music at school.
14. No, Umm Kulthum never attended university.
15. a) F b) F c) T d) T e) T f) F g) T h) F i) F
16. a) Nabil Sawalha b) Venus Williams c) Um Kulthum
17. a) Nabil, Venus, Um Kulthum b) born, is, requires
c) raised, was, studied, started, used to be d) he, she, it is e) her
f) smart, famous, successful

Lesson 4 A (SB, page 20): QATAR: A SPORTING FIRST

1. The FIFA World Cup made history in 2022.
2. The nation of Qatar hosted the 2022 FIFA World Cup.
3. Seven state-of-the-art stadiums were showcased during the event.
4. The Al Bayt Stadium looks like traditional Bedouin tents.
5. The Lusail Iconic Stadium was the scene of the final in the 2022 FIFA World Cup.
6. The Qatar 2022 World Cup was organised in November and December, rather than in the traditional summer months.
7. The cooler temperatures helped teams that normally struggle in hot climates.
8. Qatar's diverse population with people from around the world added to the rich cultural experience.
9. The organisers encouraged fans and players to visit the Souq Waqif market.
10. Souq Waqif market offered visitors the opportunity to immerse themselves in the sights, sounds, and flavours of Qatar.
11. Qatar aimed to leave a lasting legacy through the 2022 World Cup.
12. Qatar used football as a tool for social change to promote inclusivity and empowerment across communities.
13. Qatar 2022 used the latest technology like AI-powered analytics and air-conditioned stadiums to improve the fan experience.
14. The organisers ensured the smooth running of the tournament through the use of modern technology.
15. Billions of viewers watch the World Cup today, making it a global spectacle.
16. The glitz and glamour of the opening ceremony and the nail-biting drama on the pitch captivate audiences across continents.
17. The 2022 FIFA World Cup united fans as nations came together to compete and celebrate.
18. Qatar welcomed people from around the world with open arms.
19. Bringing the World Cup to new audiences for the first time was significant as it represented a milestone for the region.
20. The overall message conveys that the 2022 FIFA World Cup in Qatar was more than just a sporting event; it was a celebration of unity and global participation.
21. a) T b) T c) F d) T e) T f) T g) F h) T
22. a) FIFA World Cup b) visitors c) Qatar d) Millions
23. a) Middle East, Qatar, tents ...etc. b) looks, takes, struggle ...etc. c) took, delivered, organised ...etc.
d) it, they ...etc. e) themselves, itself ...etc. f) traditional, stunning, iconic ...etc.

