

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.

١. 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.

٢. 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 (infinitive 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.

٣. 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 (infinitive 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 **we, I فإننا نحوله إلى **you** في حالة السؤال ونراعي تغيير تصريف الفعل **BE** وفقاً لهذا التغيير.**

2. Used to اعتدت أنْ

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 أَلعب 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

8. They (eat) out every Friday night.
a) used to eats b) used to eating c) used to eat
9. I (listen) to that radio show every morning.
a) used to listening b) used to listens c) used to listen
10. She (like) playing soccer with her friends.
a) used to like b) used to liking c) used to liked
11. I (read) books every evening before bed.
a) doesn't use to read b) didn't use to read c) don't use to read
12. She (swim) in the lake every summer.
a) didn't use to swim b) doesn't use to swimming c) don't use to swim
13. My brother (play) video games all the time.
a) didn't use to playing b) didn't use to play c) doesn't use to play
14. We (visit) the museum often.
a) didn't use to visiting b) doesn't use to visit c) didn't use to visit
15. He (take) piano lessons as a child.
a) didn't use to take b) doesn't use to taking c) didn't use to taking
16. (live) in Paris for a few years?
a) Did you use to live b) Do you use to lived c) Did you used to live
17. (travel) to Italy every year?
a) Do they use to travel b) Did they use to travel c) Does they use to travels
18. (have) a dog?
a) Did she use to have b) Does she use to had c) Did she used to have
19. (watch) cartoons after school?
a) Does he use to watched b) Did he used to watch c) Did he use to watch
20. (drink) milk every day when we were young?
a) Did we use to drink b) Do we use to drank c) Did we used to drink

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. 5, S.B Page 15: 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!

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 13: 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.

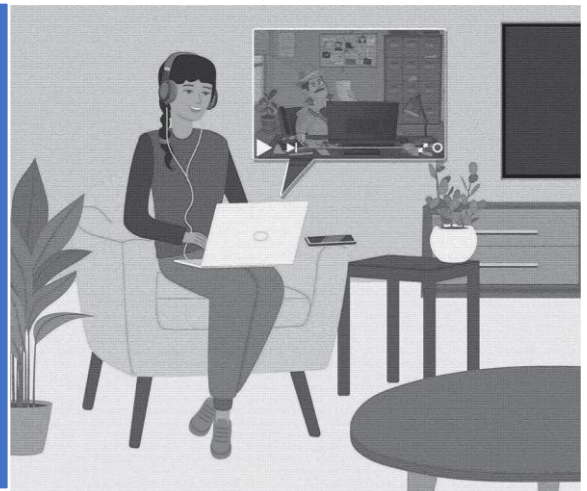
8. How long ?

Not long. I think it took me five days to finish it. It was a really good book.

Ex. 1, W.B Page 15: 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 15: 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 15: 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!



Ex. 1, W.B Page 18: 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, W.B Page 18: 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, W.B Page 18: Where possible, replace the underlined verbs with a phrase with *used to*.

- He 1 played for Shabab Al-Ordon Club. He 2 moved to Belgium in 2020. He 3 wasn't in Ligue 1 then but he 4 became a player for Montpellier in 2023.
- 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.

C. Vocabulary Summary

ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

جميع اللغات مبنية على المفردات. ومعاني المفردات مهمة لفهم النصوص والجمال، وفهمها يسهل عليك الكتابة وإجراء المحادثات.

Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية
Lesson 1 Vocabulary and Grammar					
classroom	noun	غرفة صفية	poster	noun	ملصق
do a project/an experiment	verb	ينفذ مشروعاً / يجري تجربة	project	noun	مشروع
drawing pin	noun	دبوس الرسم	put up a poster on the wall	phrasal v	يعلق ملصقاً على الحائط
fall	verb	يسقط	put up your hand	phrasal v	ارفع يدك
hand out a worksheet	verb	يسلم ورقة عمل	Science	noun	علوم
head teacher	noun	مدير المدرسة	shout	verb	يصرخ
nursery school	noun	حضانة أطفال	textbook	noun	كتاب مدرسي
pay attention	phrasal v	ينتبه / يصغي	volunteer	noun	متطوع
pick up	phrasal v	يلتقط / يرفع			
Lesson 2 Vocabulary					
actor	noun	ممثل	learn by heart	verb	محفوظ غيباً
Business Administration	noun	إدارة أعمال	prepare/revise for exams	verb	يجهز / يراجع للامتحانات
clever	adjective	ذكي	professional	adjective	محترف / مهني
degree	noun	درجة (شهادة جامعية)	smart	adjective	ذكي
famous	adjective	مشهور	sports star	noun	نجم رياضي
get bad/good/top marks in something	verb	يحصل على علامات سيئة/ جيدة/ أعلى العلامات في شيء ما	study a subject at college/ university	verb	يدرس مادة في الكلية/ الجامعة
get/have a degree in a subject	verb	يحصل على درجة في تخصص	take/pass/fail an exam/test /	verb	يأخذ/ ينجح/ يرسب في امتحان
go to/attend/skip a class	verb	يذهب إلى/ يحضر/ يتغيب عن حصة	top player	noun	أفضل لاعب
good/bad at	adjective	جيد/ سيء في ...	university	noun	جامعة
intelligent	adjective	ذكي			

Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية
Lesson 4 Reading and Vocabulary					
compete in	<i>verb</i>	يتنافس في	win	<i>verb</i>	يفوز
take part in	<i>phrasal v</i>	يشارك في	World Cup	<i>noun</i>	كأس العالم
Lesson 5 Listening and Vocabulary					
baseball	<i>noun</i>	كرة السلة	goal	<i>noun</i>	هدف
break the world record	<i>verb</i>	يحطم الرقم العالمي	gold medal	<i>noun</i>	ميدالية ذهبية
cheat	<i>verb</i>	يغش	look good in front of somebody	<i>verb</i>	تبدو جيدًا أمام شخص ما
cyclist	<i>noun</i>	راكب دراجة/ درّاج	Olympic athlete	<i>noun</i>	لاعب أولمبي
dishonest	<i>adjective</i>	مخادع/ غير أمين	radio programme	<i>noun</i>	برنامج إذاعي
drug test	<i>noun</i>	فحص مخدرات	score	<i>verb</i>	يسجل (هدفًا)
final score	<i>noun</i>	النتيجة النهائية	World Cup/League	<i>noun</i>	كأس العالم/ الدوري
follow the rules	<i>verb</i>	يلتزم بالقواعد	world record	<i>noun</i>	الرقم القياسي العالمي

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

Ex. 7, S.B Page 19: 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 20:

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, W.B Page 14: Rewrite the sentences to make them more polite. Use *very* and the words from the box.

1. She's rude. She isn't very polite.
2. I'm unfit.
3. He's slow.
4. Their house is small.
5. My grandfather is old.
6. You're bad at Maths.
7. This book is boring.
8. Your car is dirty.
9. They're stupid.
10. Laila is selfish.

big
clean
clever
fit
good
interesting
kind
polite
quick
young

Ex. 2, W.B Page 14: Complete the questions with one preposition in each gap.

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

Ex. 3, W.B Page 14: 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 14: 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. 5, W.B Page 14: Complete the text with the one word in each gap from the box. (PREPOSITIONS)**Ridley Scott**

From an early age, Ridley Scott was good **1** making films. He studied film design **2** West Hartlepool College of Art, and he got very good **3** in his final exams. Then, he went **4** the Royal College of Art in London. While he was there, he wrote for the college magazine, ARK. It was difficult to prepare **5** exams and write for the magazine at the same time, so he concentrated on his exams.

Ridley Scott became a very successful film director.

for
at
marks
to
at

Ex. 1, W.B Page 16: Complete the sentences with the words from the box.

1. I don't know why he
2. To cheat is to be
3. I listened to a great radio last night.
4. He ran a
5. The first half of the game was much better than the
6. She came first, won a and the world record.

broke
marathon
programme
cheated
second half
gold medal
dishonest

Ex. 1, W.B Page 18: 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
check
do
fail
pass
put up
work
cheat
copy
get
hand in
pay
take

Ex. 3, W.B Page 18: 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, W.B Page 19: Choose the correct words a–c to complete the texts.

1. 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
2. It's time to study at Dunford University! You can get a in Arts, Business or Science.
a. college b. degree c. subject
3. 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

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

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

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

Lesson 4 A (SB, page 18): 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 ٢٠٢٢، 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 ٢٠٢٢ 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. أحد الأماكن التي لفت المنظمون الانتباه إليها هو سوق واقف المزدهم. هنا أتيحت 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 ٢٠٢٢ 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| b. Qatar hosted the 2022 FIFA World Cup. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| c. The event showcased only one state-of-the-art stadium. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| d. The Al Bayt Stadium looks like traditional Bedouin tents. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| e. The Lusail Iconic Stadium was the scene of the final match. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| g. Souq Waqif market is known for its quiet atmosphere. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| h. Qatar 2022 aimed to leave a lasting legacy through football. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |

22. What does the underlined pronouns refer to?

a. It (paragraph 1):

b. themselves (paragraph 5):

c. itself (paragraph 4):

d. their (paragraph 6):

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

a. Noun:

b. Verb (present simple):

c. Verb (past simple):

d. Pronoun (subject):

e. Pronoun (reflexive):

f. Adjective:

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

ملحق الاجابات Answers Key

إجابات ورقة العمل الإضافية على القواعد Extra Grammar Worksheet

Q1: Past Simple

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

Q2: Used to

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

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

Student Book Exercises

Ex. 3, S.B Page 15:	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. 5, S.B Page 15:	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

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 13:	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 15:	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 15:	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 15:	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				

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

Ex. 7, S.B Page 19:	1 blend	2 captivate	3 glitz	4 host	5 legacy	6 spectacle
Ex. 3, S.B Page 20:	1 gold medal	2 world record	3 World Cup	4 second half	5 goal	
Ex. 1, W.B Page 14:	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 14:	1 in	2 by	3 at	4 for	5 at	
	6 to	7 in	8 for			
Ex. 3, W.B Page 14:	1 e	2 g	3 d	4 a	5 b	
	6 h	7 f	8 c			
Ex. 4, W.B Page 14:	1 marks	2 good	3 attended	4 studied	5 revised	
	6 study	7 degree	8 studied	9 brainy		
Ex. 5, W.B Page 14:	1 at	2 at	3 marks	4 to	5 for	
Ex. 2, W.B Page 15:	1 organised	2 players	3 take part (in)	4 beat	5 losing	6 compete
Ex. 1, W.B Page 18:	1 hand in	2 pass, got, failed	3 work, answer, check	4 copy, cheat	5 pay, take, put up	
Ex. 3, W.B Page 18:	1 team	2 raced	3 match	4 competitions	5 won, medal	6 beat, scored
Ex. 6, W.B Page 18:	1 c	2 b	3 a			

Reading Comprehension Worksheet's Answers إجابات أسئلة قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

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

- The FIFA World Cup made history in 2022.
- The nation of Qatar hosted the 2022 FIFA World Cup.
- Seven state-of-the-art stadiums were showcased during the event.
- The Al Bayt Stadium looks like traditional Bedouin tents.
- The Lusail Iconic Stadium was the scene of the final in the 2022 FIFA World Cup.
- The Qatar 2022 World Cup was organised in November and December, rather than in the traditional summer months.
- The cooler temperatures helped teams that normally struggle in hot climates.
- Qatar's diverse population with people from around the world added to the rich cultural experience.
- The organisers encouraged fans and players to visit the Souq Waqif market.
- Souq Waqif market offered visitors the opportunity to immerse themselves in the sights, sounds, and flavours of Qatar.
- Qatar aimed to leave a lasting legacy through the 2022 World Cup.
- Qatar used football as a tool for social change to promote inclusivity and empowerment across communities.
- Qatar 2022 used the latest technology like AI-powered analytics and air-conditioned stadiums to improve the fan experience.
- The organisers ensured the smooth running of the tournament through the use of modern technology.
- Billions of viewers watch the World Cup today, making it a global spectacle.
- 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.

تم بحمد الله

لا تنسَ زيارة صفحتي على فيسبوك

