



State of Palestine
Ministry of Education

NEW
EDITION

English for Palestine

PUPIL'S BOOK **7A**

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Blended Learning module

1

First Quarter Outcomes:

1. The student should be able to use the new words in a context.
2. The student should be able to answer questions after listening to a certain text .
3. The student should be able to answer questions after reading a text .
4. The student should be able to make sentences using the adverbs of frequency.
5. The student should be able to express continuity using the present continuous tense.
6. The student should be able to express opinion using stative verbs.
7. The student should be able to make a class message board.
8. The student should be able to respond for a telephone call .

1 Listen and repeat the words. 

ages hug kiss often perhaps pleased smile surprised

2 Work in pairs, look at the pictures and answer the questions.

- 1 Are the people friends or not?
- 2 What do you think they are saying?

3 Listen and answer the questions. 

4 Listen and read. Underline the words from activity 1. 

Every day we meet people. We meet friends in the street or at school and sometimes we meet new people. What do you usually do when you meet friends? Do you kiss and hug them? Perhaps you never do that. But in some countries people always kiss and hug their friends.

- Jane:** Hi! How are you?! I haven't seen you for ages! How's your family?
Anne: Hello! How are you? You look great! We're all fine. How are your parents?
Jane: They're very well, thank you! Oh, I'm so surprised to see you here!



What do you do when you meet new people? Are you friendly? Do you often smile?

- Paul:** Jake, this is Evan. He's my cousin.
Jake: Hi, Evan. I'm pleased to meet you.
Evan: How do you do, Jake? Good to meet you too. I've heard a lot about you.
Paul: And this is my cousin, Clara.
Jake: Hi, Clara.
Clara: Hello.



5 Work in groups. Act out the conversations in activity 4.

Everyday English

I haven't seen you for ages!
 We're all fine.
 Pleased/Good to meet you.
 I've heard a lot about you.

1 Listen and circle the words you hear.



ages hug kiss often perhaps pleased smile surprised

Which word didn't you hear?

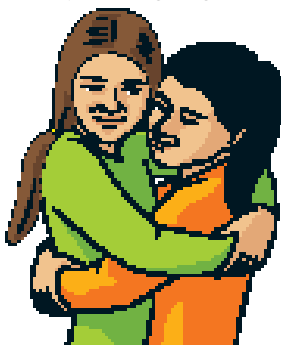
2 Read and circle the correct words.

- 1 Some people always *kiss* / *smile* their friends.
- 2 Anne says her friend looks *perhaps* / *great*.
- 3 Jane is *hug* / *surprised* to see her friend Anne.
- 4 You can say *pleased* / *surprised* or *good* to meet you.
- 5 People usually *smile* / *perhaps* when they meet someone new.

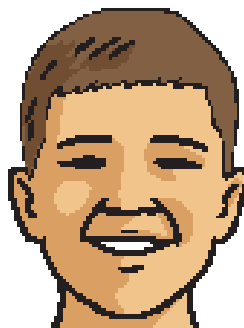
3 Complete the sentences with words from activity 1. Then match the sentences with the pictures.

- 1 I'm really _____ to see you here!
- 2 When I meet my best friend I always give her a _____.
- 3 Hassan is a happy person. He always has a big _____.
- 4 I like it when my little girl gives me a _____.

a



b



c



d



4 Listen and check your sentences.



5 Read the conversation on page 4 again and answer the questions.

- 1 What do people do in some countries when they meet a friend?
- 2 Do Anne and Jane know each other?
- 3 Who is Evan?
- 4 What do you do when you meet a friend?
- 5 What do you do when you meet a new person?

1 Listen and repeat the words and expressions.



bored bow fold arms important nod shake hands upset way

2 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Name some countries you know in English.
- 2 How do they say 'Hello' in those countries?
- 3 How can you say 'Hello' without words?

Word formation:
man – men
woman – women

3 Listen and read. Then choose the best title for the passage.



- 1 The best way to say hello.
- 2 Don't touch!
- 3 Shake hands and smile.

Men often shake hands and women sometimes do too. In the UK, men don't often shake hands when they meet friends but they always do when they meet new people. Do you sometimes shake hands with new people?

In some countries, they never shake hands. They don't usually touch and they can be upset if you touch them. In those countries, people often bow or nod when they meet new people.



Mr. Lee: Mr. Angchuang! Nice to see you again! How are you?
Mr. Angchuang: It's great to see you again too. I'm not too bad. How are you?
Mr. Lee: Very well, thank you. You must come and visit some time.
Mr. Angchuang: I'd like that, thank you.



Body language is important when you meet someone. Folding your arms or not smiling will make you look bored. Not looking at the other person can make you look bored too. A smile is always very important. It's the best way to say hello in any language!

4 Read and tick (✓) the true sentences. Then correct the false sentences.

- 1 Some men and women always shake hands.
- 2 In the UK, men always shake hands when they meet friends.
- 3 In some countries, people don't like shaking hands.

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5 Read and answer the questions.

- 1 When do people fold their arms?
- 2 What is the best way to say hello in any language?

6 Work in pairs. Read the passage aloud.

1 Read and think. Then choose the correct words to complete the rules.

In some countries people **always** kiss and hug their friends.

I **always** look down at my feet.

I **usually** smile when I meet new people.

What do you **usually** do when you meet a friend?

Young people don't **often** shake hands.

I am **often** quiet when I meet new people.

She **sometimes** hugs her friends.

Do you **sometimes** shake hands with new people?

I **never** smile.

They aren't **usually** happy to meet new people.

- 1 We use *always, usually, often, sometimes* and *never* to tell us **when / how often** something happens.
- 2 We put *always, usually, often, sometimes* and *never* **before / after** *am, are, is, 'm not, aren't, isn't* but you put them **before / after** other verbs.

2 Put the words in brackets in the correct place.

1 I smile when I meet a new classmate. (always)

2 He meets Amir near the market. (sometimes)

3 He doesn't win at football. (often)

4 He is bored. (never)

5 We aren't surprised. (usually)

3 Put the words in the correct order to make questions and answers. Then match the questions and answers.

1 go to / often / the beach / you / Do ? a Yes, / with him / I / in the summer / stay / always.

2 your cousin / you / Do / see / often ? b go / usually / by bus / I.

3 How / go to / you / do / school / usually ? c No, / never / I / go / there.

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in activity 3.

Grammar: adverbs of frequency

- We use *always, usually, often, sometimes* and *never* to tell us **how often**.
- We put them **before** most verbs but **after** *am, are, is, 'm not, aren't, isn't*.

Using a dictionary: introduction

A dictionary tells you the meaning of words. It can also help you to spell words. The words in a dictionary are in alphabetical order.

1 Put the words in alphabetical order.

- 1 nod bow kiss hug _____
- 2 upset introduce bored pleased _____
- 3 smile important way upset _____

2 Read the email.

To: (your name)
From: Pat
Date: 12 September
<p>Hi,</p> <p>My name is Pat, I'm a pupil at Cheney School in Oxford. It's good to meet you. It would be really interesting if you could tell me more about you and your family. Do you have any brothers and sisters, or cousins? Where do you go to school? Do you speak English in class? What do you usually do after school? How often do you see your grandparents or cousins?</p> <p>Please write soon!</p> <p>Pat</p>

3 Write correct sentences and questions.

- 1 i have two brothers and a little sister
- 2 do you often play football after school
- 3 we usually speak english in our english class
- 4 my family and I sometimes go to haifa to see my grandparents
- 5 hello pat how are you

Writing skills: punctuation in questions and sentences

Remember that questions end with a question mark ? and sentences end with a full stop.

4 Write answers to the questions in activity 2.

I have a brother and a sister. I also have three cousins.

- **Show your sentence to another student. He / She writes a question.**

How old are your brother and sister?

- **Read and write an answer to the question.**

My brother is fifteen and my sister is eleven.

- **Answer more questions, and show your answers to another student. He / She reads and writes a question for you.**

I go to school in Zawata. Where's Zawata? It's near Nablus.

5 Write a reply to Pat's email in activity 2. Use Pat's email and the sentences you wrote in activity 4 to help you.

- Answer the questions.
- Ask some questions.

Revision Worksheet on Unit One

1-Fill in the spaces:

upset- important- shake hands – bored – way

1-The best..... to say hello is smiling.

2-English is ansubject.

3-Ali is crying, he must be.....

4-We often When we meet new people.

5- I'm, the film is very long.

2- Use the words in brackets :

a-Soha doesn't go to school on Fridays. (usually)

.....

b- we are bored . (never)

.....

3-Write correctly :

• ali went to gaza last monday

.....

• do you like english

.....

4-Put these words in alphabetical order :

a-often kiss ages hug

.....

b- way bored pleased upset

.....

1 Listen and repeat the words. 

Chinese communicate different hard learn
number prepare standard United Nations

2 Work in pairs. How many Arabic-speaking countries can you name?

3 Listen and answer the questions. 

4 Listen and read. Underline the words from activity 1. 

Jake: I'm learning Arabic. I think I'm learning a lot.

Amir: Hey, well done! Are you learning Palestinian Arabic? People speak a different Arabic in different countries.

Jake: That's why I'm learning standard Arabic. It will help me to communicate with people in a lot of Arab countries.

Amir: Good idea!

Jake: My teacher says the number of Arabic speakers is rising every year.

Amir: Yes. And it's one of the six languages people use at the United Nations.

Jake: Really? That makes it very important.

Jake: One other important language is Chinese. The number of Chinese speakers is also rising all over the world.

Amir: Yes, I want to learn Chinese one day but I think it will be hard.

Jake: English is also an important language and you and I can speak in Arabic and in English! We're preparing our future every time we talk!

Amir: We're making our teachers happy too!



5 Work in pairs. Act out the conversation in activity 4.

Everyday
English

That's why ...
Good idea!

1 Listen and circle the words you hear.



Chinese communicate different hard learn number
prepare standard United Nations

Which word didn't you hear?

2 Read and circle the correct words.

- I think learning Chinese is really **hard** / **different**.
- People in Palestine speak **different** / **standard** Arabic from people in Egypt.
- Jake is studying **world** / **standard** Arabic.
- Jake is learning Arabic to **prepare** / **communicate** with lots of people.

3 Complete the sentences with words from activity 1. Then match the sentences with the pictures.

- The _____ uses six different languages.
- We can _____ in Arabic and in English.
- The _____ of Arabic speakers is rising all over the world.
- Learning Arabic will _____ me for the future!
- You can speak _____ Arabic when you want to communicate in other Arab countries.

a



b



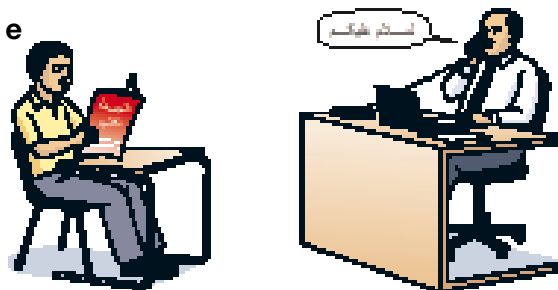
c



d



e



Now

Future

4 Listen and check your sentences.



5 Read the conversation on page 12 again and answer the questions.

- Why is Jake learning standard Arabic?
- Why is Arabic important?
- Can you name another important language?
- What is happening to the number of Chinese speakers?
- What language would you like to learn?

1 Listen and repeat the words and expressions. 

artist billion businessman Holy Qur'an leader
 Middle East Russian technology

2 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you like languages?
- 2 Why is it useful to speak languages?
- 3 Which countries speak English?

3 Listen and read. Then choose the best title for the passage. 

- a Arabic and English in the world b The world's languages c A language for the world

Arabic is a world language. About 400 million people speak Arabic in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. Many millions more around the world understand some Arabic because it is the language of the Holy Qur'an.

The number of speakers of a world language is always changing because the world is changing. The number of Arabic speakers is rising every year. But the number of Russian speakers is falling. English is like Arabic: the number is rising.



More and more people are communicating in English every day. Why? Because people from different countries often speak English when they meet. Palestinian leaders speak English when they meet to talk about our country. It is the language of science and technology – the language scientists, doctors, businessmen and artists use.

About two billion people speak English in countries like Britain, the United States, Australia and India. Many more are learning it in schools all over the world.

4 Read and tick the true sentences. Then correct the false sentences.

- 1 About 280 million people speak English in the Middle East and North Africa.
- 2 The number of Russian speakers is rising.
- 3 The language of technology is Arabic.

5 Read and answer the questions.

- 1 What is the language of the Holy Qur'an?
- 2 How many people speak English?

6 Work in pairs. Read the passage aloud.

1 Read and think. Look at the verbs. Then choose the correct words to complete the rules.

I'm **learning** standard Arabic these days.

Are you learning Palestinian Arabic?

The number of English speakers **is increasing** all over the world.

We're preparing our future!

The world **is changing** very quickly.

We're speaking more languages.

Is he visiting more countries?

- 1 We use the present continuous to talk about an action happening **now / in the past**.
- 2 We also use the present continuous to talk about **things which are changing / habits**.
- 3 We use **has and have / am, is and are** when making the present continuous.

2 Complete the answers with **am, is or are**.

- 1 What languages are you learning?

We _____ learning English and Arabic.

- 2 Is the number of people in the world going up?

Yes it is. It _____ growing. There are about seven billion people.

- 3 Are you using your English outside of school?

Yes, I am. I _____ listening to more and more songs in English.

- 4 Hi! How's your family?

Fine, thank you. My sister _____ growing up quickly!

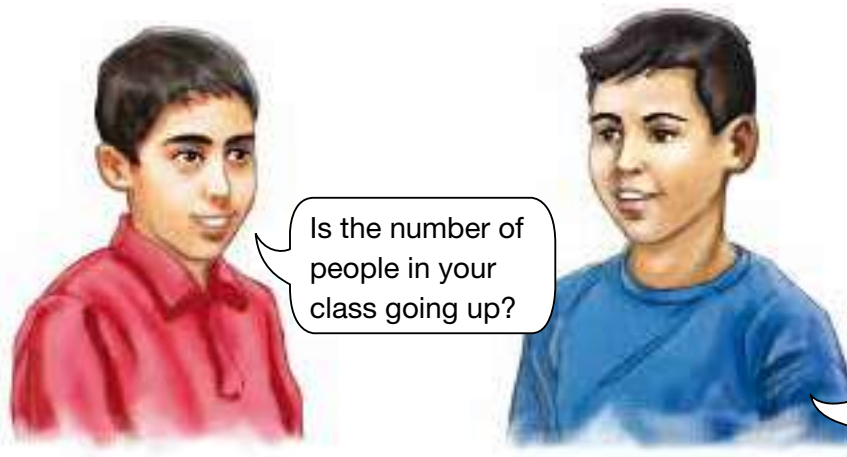
- 5 Is your school football team playing well?

No, it isn't. And the number of players _____ going down.

3 Answer the questions.

- 1 What languages are you learning?
- 2 Is the number of people in your class going up?
- 3 Are you using your English outside of school?
- 4 Is your town changing?

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in activity 3.



Grammar: present continuous

We use the present continuous tense to talk about an action or process happening now. We also use the present continuous to talk about change. We form the present continuous with the verb *to be*.

No, it isn't. It isn't changing.

1 Put the words in alphabetical order.

- 1 like learn language
-
- 2 smile shirt surprised standard
-
- 3 everything England early Egypt
-

Using a dictionary: alphabetical order

The words in a dictionary are in alphabetical order. When the first letters are the same, look at the second letter.

2 Read the email.

To: (your name)
From: Jo
Date: 12 September
<p>Hi,</p> <p>Thanks for your news. You asked about my news, so here you are! So many exciting things are happening in my life at the moment. I'm going to a new school, it's much bigger than my old school. I'm learning Chinese – it's really difficult! I'm also listening to lots of new music, and I'm really enjoying the Palestinian music you sent me.</p> <p>Lots more to tell you,</p> <p>Pat</p>

Writing skills: contracted forms in present continuous

Remember that we use contractions with pronouns such as *I'm*, *you're*, *he's*, *she's*, *we're* and *they're* when we speak or when we write something which someone is speaking.

3 Write correct sentences.

- the number of students is going down
- more and more people in the world are communicating in english
- are you reading more books in english
- good idea you can even study english in bed
- were learning about english artists at school i love it

Writing skills: punctuation in questions and sentences

Remember that questions end with a question mark ? and sentences end with a full stop.

4 Think about changes in your life and write sentences about them.

I'm listening to different kinds of music.

- **Show your sentence to another student.**

He / She writes a question.

What kinds of music are you listening to?

- **Read and write an answer to the question.**

I'm listening to new Palestinian music.

- **Show your sentences to another student.**

He / She writes a question.

Are you listening to English music?

- **Continue until you have answered three questions and written three or four sentences.**

5 Write a reply to Pat's email in activity 2. Use Pat's email and the sentences you wrote in activity 4 to help you.

- Tell Pat what changes are happening in your life.
- Give lots of details.

Revision Worksheet on unit two

1. Circle the odd one out:

1. leader - artist – science – businessman
2. Arabic – Russian – Chinese – speakers
3. Palestine – Britain – Syria – Egypt

2. Correct:

- a. They are learn standard Arabic these days. ()
- b. The boys is getting better these days. ()
- c. The world are growing. ()
- d. Is you learning Palestinian Arabic? ()

3. Put the words in alphabetical order:

1. billion – businessman – boat – bag
-

2. study – standard – speaker – school
-

4. Write correctly

- a. theyre learning English at school
-

- b. is the number of people in your class growing
-

5. Put the words in alphabetical order:

1. billion – businessman – boat – bag
-

2. study – standard – speaker – school
-

1 Listen and repeat the words. 

afraid bark common maybe neck rub tail warning

2 Work in pairs, look at the animals in the pictures. What do you know about them?

3 Listen and answer the questions. 

4 Listen and read. Underline the words from activity 1. 



Karama: Oh no! I'm afraid! I think it's angry.

Alice: I don't think so. I think it likes you.

Karama: Really? Do you understand dogs?

Alice: Yes, usually. A lot of animals communicate with people. But we don't always understand what they're saying.



Alice: When a dog barks, maybe it's angry, but maybe it's warning you that it hears something, or it wants food. A happy dog moves its tail and its ears are up.

Karama: I see! But I don't like dogs very much ...

Alice: I prefer cats. Listen! It likes me!



Alice: My favourite animal is the whale. Whales are big and beautiful, and they sing!

Karama: What do you mean?

Alice: They make a noise like singing. That's how they communicate.



Karama: Cool! Is singing common in the animal world?

Alice: No, it isn't.

Karama: I think giraffes are the best. They rub necks to say 'You're my friend.'

Alice: Aw!

5 Work in pairs. Act out the conversation in activity 4.

Everyday English I don't think so.
What do you mean?

1 Listen and circle the words you hear.



afraid bark common maybe neck rub tail warning

Which word didn't you hear?

2 Read and circle the correct words.

- 1 **Afraid / Maybe** the dog is barking because it's happy to see Karama.
- 2 Dogs often bark as a **warning / tail**.
- 3 The cat is **barking / rubbing** Alice's leg.
- 4 Singing isn't **afraid / common** in the animal world.
- 5 Giraffes have very long **necks / tails**.

3 Complete the sentences with words from activity 1. Then match the sentences with the pictures.

- 1 Julia is _____ of dogs. She doesn't like them.
- 2 Cool! It's got a very long _____.
- 3 He's _____ them to stop.
- 4 He likes it when you _____ his head.
- 5 Those dogs _____ every night! It's terrible!

a



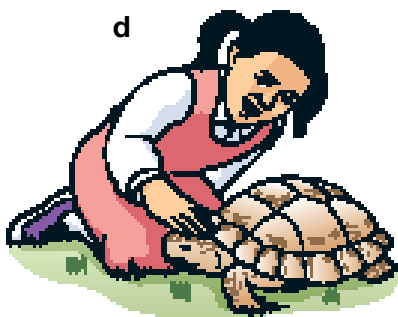
b



c



d



e



4 Listen and check your sentences.



5 Read the conversation on page 20 again and answer the questions.

- 1 How does Karama feel about the dog?
- 2 Why does a dog bark?
- 3 What does a dog do when it's happy?
- 4 What is Alice's favourite animal?
- 5 What do giraffes do?
- 6 What's your favourite animal?

1 Listen and repeat the words. 

distance gorilla intelligent kilometre
know popular story

Word formation:
story – stories

2 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you know the names of the animals on this page?
- 2 Do you know how they communicate?

3 Listen and read. Check your answers to the questions in activity 2. 



Animals talk to people in different ways and some people learn to understand. Koko is a very intelligent gorilla. She lives with some scientists in the United States. She knows about one thousand signs and she understands about two thousand words in English.



Many animals, like dogs, cats and elephants, make a noise to communicate and some animals communicate over a long distance. Whales make a sound like singing and the noise travels hundreds of kilometres under the sea to other whales.



Some animals communicate in other ways. Bees dance when they find food. Then other bees know what direction to go in.

Stories about people talking to and understanding animals are popular in English. Three famous stories are *Tarzan*, *The Jungle Book* and the Doctor Dolittle books. Doctor Dolittle is a scientist with many animal friends. He talks to them in their languages.

4 Read and tick the true sentences. Then correct the false sentences.

- 1 Koko can understand one thousand English words.
- 2 Elephants can make a noise.
- 3 The noise that whales make travels thousands of kilometres.

5 Read and answer the questions.

- 1 Why do bees dance?
- 2 What can Doctor Dolittle do?

6 Work in pairs. Read the passage aloud.

1 Read and think. What is the tense of the verbs? Then choose the correct words to complete the rules.

I **think** it's angry!
 Do you **understand** dogs?
 We don't always **know** what they're saying.
 It **wants** food.
 I don't **like** dogs very much ...
 She **loves** cats.
 What do you **mean**?
 Do you **hear** that noise?

- 1 Many verbs of thinking and liking (see the examples above) are **not used** in the present **continuous / simple** tense.
- 2 We use the present **continuous / simple** even when the action is happening now.
- 3 Because many of these verbs are verbs of thinking, feeling and liking, we often use them to express **actions / opinions**.

2 Choose the correct words to complete the sentences.

- 1 We're watching a film and we **enjoy / 're enjoying** it. It's good.
- 2 We're watching a film and we **love / 're loving** it. It's good.
- 3 I **hear / 'm hearing** a noise in the kitchen. Is it a cat?
- 4 He **reads / 's reading** a book in English but he **doesn't understand / isn't understanding** much.

3 Put the words in the correct order to make the answers.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1 What do you think of this? | it / I like / think / it's / I / interesting |
| <hr/> | |
| 2 How do you understand this song? | some English / know / I / and / to practise / I / want |
| <hr/> | |
| 3 Do you want some tea? | Sorry, / like / I / tea / don't / juice / I prefer |
| <hr/> | |
| 4 Do you know Paul? | Yes! / hear / And / I / going to / he's / a new school |
| <hr/> | |
| 5 Do you think the dog likes the ball? | I / he / it / know / likes / Look / his / tail / at |
| <hr/> | |

4 Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions in activity 3.

Grammar: verbs not usually used in the present continuous

Some verbs are **not used** in the present continuous form. Many are verbs of thinking and liking. We use the present simple even when the action is happening now. Because many of these verbs are verbs of thinking, feeling and liking, we often use them to express opinions.

Revision Worksheet on Unit THREE

Complete the sentences:

- 1- A giraffe is a tall animal with a long -----.
- 2- Heba is an ----- student . She is the first in her class.
- 3- The baby is crying , ----- he is hungry.
- 4- Singing isn't ----- in the animal world.
- 5- Yesterday, I read an interesting -----.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- I (**like** – **liking** – **likes**) animals .
- 2- He (**read** – **is reading** – **reads**) the story now.
- 2- We (**loves** – **love** – **are loving**) our country.
- 4- My father was ill (**and** – **so** – **because**) he didn't go to his work.
- 5- The dog is barking (**because** – **but** – **so**) it is hungry.

Re arrange

- 1- think- don't – so- **I** .

- 2- do – **What** – mean – you ?

neck – **common** – **intelligent**– **story** – **maybe**

Put in alphabetical order

- 1- tail talk table take

- 2- basket bark ball bank
-

1 Listen and repeat the words and expressions. 

chat come over double half message moment postcard wrong

2 In pairs, look at the pictures. How many ways to communicate can you see?

3 Listen and answer the questions. 

4 Listen and read. Underline the words from activity 1. 

Woman: Hello?
Huda: Hello Aunt Alia. Can I speak to Rania, please?
Woman: Sorry. You've got the wrong number.
Huda: Oh, I am sorry. Goodbye.



Huda: Hi, Aunt Alia. It's Huda. Can I speak to Rania, please?
Aunt Alia: I'm sorry, Huda, she's out with her brother. Can I take a message?
Huda: Yes, please. Can you ask her to call me on this number: double two, six, oh, one, five?
Aunt Alia: Yes, of course.
Huda: Thank you. Bye.

Huda's mother: Hello.
Rania: Good morning, Mrs Karmi. Can I speak to Huda, please?
Huda's mother: Who's speaking, please?
Rania: Sorry. It's Rania.
Huda's mother: Hello, Rania. Just a moment.



Rania: Huda! Hi there!
Huda: Hi! I got a postcard from Iqbal this morning – she's in her new house! She wants to invite us to go and see her next week.
Rania: Iqbal! I miss her now she's at a different school.
Huda: Well, come over to my house and we can call her together. We'll have a good chat!
Rania: OK! See you in half an hour.

5 Work in groups. Act out the conversations in activity 4.

Everyday
English

Double two, six,
oh, one, five

Just a moment.

Who's speaking?

1 Listen and circle the words and expressions you hear. 

chat come over double half message moment postcard wrong

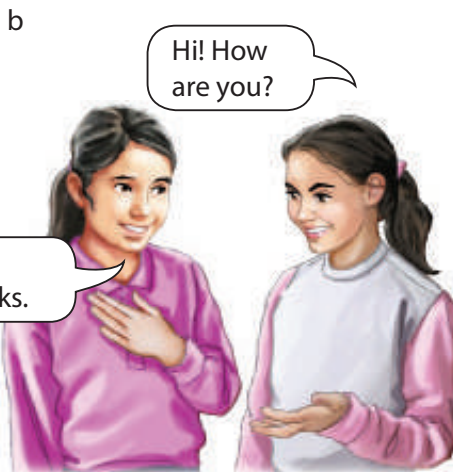
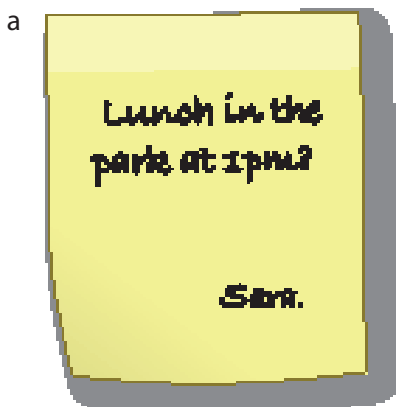
Which word didn't you hear?

2 Read and circle the correct words.

- 1 The woman says Rania has the **wrong** / **double** number.
- 2 Huda gives Aunt Alia a **postcard** / **message**.
- 3 Iqbal sent Huda a **moment** / **postcard**.
- 4 Huda's phone number is **double** / **half** two, six, oh, one, five.
- 5 Huda tells Rania to **come over** / **chat**.

3 Complete the sentences with words from activity 1. Then match the sentences with the pictures.

- 1 She's sending me a _____ from France!
- 2 Please _____ to see me on my birthday.
- 3 There's a _____ for you from Sara.
- 4 She loves to _____ with her friends.
- 5 I'll be there in _____ an hour.



d $\frac{1}{2}$



4 Listen and check your sentences. 

5 Read the conversations on page 28 again and answer the questions.

- 1 Who does Huda want to speak to?
- 2 Where is Rania when Huda first calls?
- 3 What did Huda get?
- 4 Where is Iqbal?
- 5 What are Rania and Huda going to do?
- 6 Who do you like to talk to on the phone?

1 Listen and repeat the words.



address contact home lose save send text

2 Work in pairs and answer the questions.

- 1 Do you write postcards or messages?
- 2 Who do you write to?
- 3 What do you write about?

3 Listen and read. Then answer the questions.



- 1 Who sent the postcard?
- 2 Who was the postcard sent to?
- 3 Why didn't Iqbal write to Rania?

Rania is visiting Huda at her home. They are reading a postcard from their friend Iqbal to Huda. Rania wants to know why Iqbal didn't send her a postcard.

<p>Dear Huda How are things? I hope your family is well. We're in our new house now so I'm sending you my new phone number (0079-2212-7896). Please save it in the contacts on your phone. This way you don't lose it. Please give my number to Rania too. I don't have her address so I can't send her a postcard. Why don't you and Rania come over here to see me? How about next Saturday? Talk to her and then give me a call. See you soon Love Iqbal</p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 60px; height: 40px; margin: 0 auto 20px auto;"></div> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
--	---

Now Rania understands – Iqbal didn't have her address!

Both girls save Iqbal's number in the contacts on their mobile phones. When Rania gets home she will send her address to Iqbal in a text message. Now they are going to phone Iqbal together so they can talk about next Saturday.

4 Read and tick the true sentences. Then correct the false sentences.

- 1 Rania's address is at the end of the postcard.
- 2 Rania wants a postcard from Iqbal.
- 3 Iqbal starts her postcard with Dear Huda.

5 Read and answer the questions.

- 1 Who doesn't have Rania's address?
- 2 When are the girls coming over?

6 Work in pairs. Read the passage aloud.

1 Look at the conversations on page 28 again and complete the sentences with words from the box.

call got here sorry speak take

- 1 Can I _____ a message?
- 2 Just a moment, I'll _____ her.
- 3 Can I _____ to Huda, please?
- 4 It's Rania _____.
- 5 I'm _____. You've _____ the wrong number.

2 Write the words in the correct order. Then work in pairs to check and read your conversation together.

Mr. Masri: Hello, who's speaking?
 Aziz: Hello Omar. speak / please / I / Jamal / Can / to ?

Mr. Masri: sorry / I'm / got / number / you've / wrong / the .

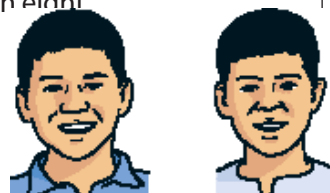
Aziz: Oh, sorry / goodbye / I'm.

3 Work in pairs. Read and number the sentences in the correct order.

- a Thank you. Goodbye.
- b Hello, uncle. It's Majed here. Could I speak to Omar, please?
- c Sorry, Majed. He isn't at home at the moment. Can I take a message?
- d Goodbye, Majed.
- e Of course.
- f Hello? Who's speaking?
- g Could you ask him to call me when he gets home? My number is double seven eight three four one?

4 Work in pairs. Read the conversation aloud.

5 Work in pairs. Act out phone conversations.



- Sit back to back.
- 1 Student A phones Student B to ask for help with homework. Student B answers. They are friends.
- 2 Student B calls a friend to ask for help with homework but Student A, the friend's father, answers. Student B asks to speak to the friend.
- 3 Student A calls Student B. It is a wrong number.
- 4 Student A calls a friend but the friend is out of the house. Student B answers and offers to take a message. Student A leaves a message.

Revision Worksheet on Unit Four

Rewrite the sentence with the correct punctuation

1- good morning mrs kamal can I speak to aliplease

.....

2- great idea we will go to ahmeds house

.....

Re- arrange

Sent – this postcard – her – **Huda** – to – friend

Match the phone numbers with the written forms

1. Oh oh - double six nine two four

2. Two two six five zero nine four

- 3. Nine double oh three four five three

2265094

9003453

0066924

Model test 1

Listening and reading (20 points)

Listen and read. Then choose the best title for the passage.

a Arabic and English in the world b The world's languages c A language for the world

Arabic is a world language. About 280 million people speak Arabic in the countries of the Middle East and North Africa. Many millions more around

the world understand some Arabic because it is the language of the Holy Qur'an.

The number of speakers of a world language is always changing because the world is changing. The number of Arabic speakers is rising every year. But the number of Russian speakers is falling. English is like Arabic: the number is rising.

More and more people are communicating in English

every day. Why? Because people from different countries often speak English when they meet.

Palestinian leaders speak English when they meet to

talk about our country. It is the language of science and technology – the language scientists, doctors, businessmen and artists use.

About two billion people speak English in countries like Britain, the United States, Australia and India. Many more are learning it in schools all over the world.

Are these sentences (True or False):

1 About 280 million people speak English in the Middle East and North Africa.()

2 The number of Russian speakers is rising.()

3 The language of technology is Arabic.()

Answer the questions.

1 . What is the language of the Holy Qur'an?

.....

2 . Why is the number of speakers of a world language always changing?

.....

3 . How many people speak English?

.....

VOCABULARY (10 POINTS)

Complete the sentences with words from t

fold	communicate	surprised	bow	standard
------	-------------	-----------	-----	----------

1. I'm really to see you here.
2. If you your arms, you look angry.
3. In some countries, people to older people.
4. Jake is studying Arabic.
5. Mike is learning Arabic with lots of people.

LANGUAGE (10 POINTS)

.Put the words in brackets in the correct place

1. He meets Amir near the market. (sometimes)

.....

2. He doesn't win at football. (often)

.....

3. He is bored. (never)

.....

4. We aren't surprised. (usually)

.....

.Complete the sentences with the correct verbs

1. I standard Arabic these days. (**learn**)
2. We Sandwiches now. (**eat**)
3. Listen! Someone At the door now. (**knock**)
4. Look! This blind man the street

WRITING

Write correct sentences and answers.

A. i have two brothers and a little sister

.....

B. do you speak english fluently

.....

C. helloahmad how are you

.....

D . youre a clever boy

.....

Write an email to someone in your family who is in an exciting place.

• Start your letter and write a first sentence.

Dear Uncle Karim,

I hope you're well. How's life in London?

GOOD LUCK