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PUPIL'S BOOK **7A**

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.





ages hug kiss often perhaps pleased smile surprised

- Work in pairs, look at the pictures and answer the questions.
- Are the people friends or not? 1
- What do you think they are saying?
- 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. Hi, Evan. I'm pleased to meet you. Jake:

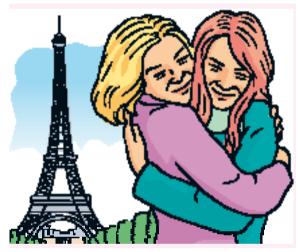
Evan: How do you do, Jake? Good to meet you

too. I've heard a lot about you.

Paul: And this is my cousin, Clara.

Hi. Clara. Jake: 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 alway	s give her a	
3	Hassan is a happy person. He alwa	ays has a big	
4	I like it when my little girl gives me	a	
а		b	











4 Listen and check your sentences. 🖤

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

d

- 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?

C

- 4 What do you do when you meet a friend?
- 5 What do you do when you meet a new person?

Word formation:

woman - women

man – men

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?

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



- **1** The best way to say hello.
- 2 Don't touch!
- 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.

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.

I smile when I meet a new classmate (always)

- 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.

•	Termo mon meet a new classification (amayo)
2	He meets Amir near the market. (sometimes)
3	He doesn't win at football. (often)

5 We aren't surprised. (usually)

He is bored. (never)

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?	а	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	intro	duce	bored	pleased	 	 	 			 	 	 	 	 	
3	smile	impo	rtant	way	upset											

2 Read the email.

10. (your name)
From: Pat
Date: 12 September
Hi, 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

Please write soon!

Pat

3 Write correct sentences and questions.

often do you see your grandparents or cousins?

- 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

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.

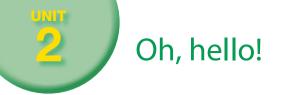
Writing skills: punctuation in questions and sentences

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

Revistion 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





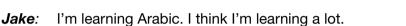
Chinese communicate different hard learn number standard **United Nations** prepare

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

Listen and answer the questions.



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



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.

Yes. And it's one of the six Amir:

languages people use at

the United Nations.

Really? That makes it very Jake:

important.

One other important language is Chinese. The number of Jake:

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!







Rus station

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

Everyday That's why ... **English** Good idea!

1 Listen and circle the words you hear.



Chinese communicate different hard number learn **United Nations** standard prepare

Which word didn't you hear?

The ________

1

2 Read and circle the correct words.

I think learning Chinese is really hard / different.

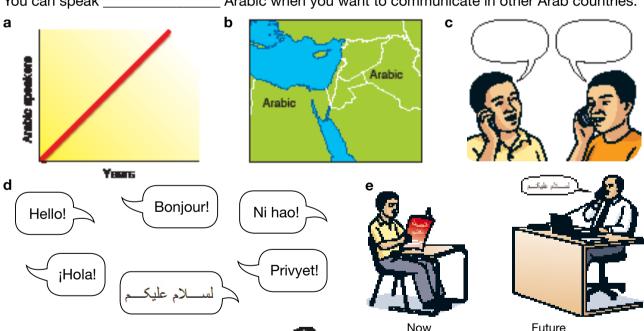
2 We can in Arabic and in English.

- 2 People in Palestine speak different / standard Arabic from people in Egypt.
- 3 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.

- **3** The of Arabic speakers is rising all over the world. 4 Learning Arabic will _____ me for the future!
- 5 You can speak Arabic when you want to communicate in other Arab countries.

uses six different languages.



4 Listen and check your sentences.



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

- 1 Why is Jake learning standard Arabic?
- 2 Why is Arabic important?
- 3 Can you name another important language?
- **4** 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 l	earning?	
	We	learning English and	Arabic.
2	Is the number of people in	n the world going up?	
	Yes it is. It	growing. There	are about seven billion people.
3	Are you using your Englis	h outside of school?	
	Yes, I am. I	listening to mo	ore and more songs in English.
4	Hi! How's your family?		
	Fine, thank you. My sister	·	growing up quickly!
5	Is your school football tea	am playing well?	
	No, it isn't. And the numb	er 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 l<u>i</u>ke l<u>e</u>arn l<u>a</u>nguage

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

Hi,
 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.
 Lots more to tell you,
 Pat

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.

- 1 the number of students is going down
- 2 more and more people in the world are communicating in english
- 3 are you reading more books in english
- 4 good idea you can even study english in bed
- 5 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.

Revistion 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





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: 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.



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!



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 2	Julia is Cool! It's got a very long	of dogs. She doesn't like them.	
3	He's		
4	He likes it when you		
5	-	every night! It's terrible!	
а		b	
С			
4	Listen and check your s	entences. 🕶	

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?



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

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.

Revistion 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- \mathbf{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



Keep in touch!

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 Igbal this morning – she's in

her new house! She wants to invite us to go and see

her next week.

Rania: Igbal! 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 <u>Double</u> two, six, oh, one, five

Just a moment.

Who's speaking?

Listen and circle the words and expressions you hear.

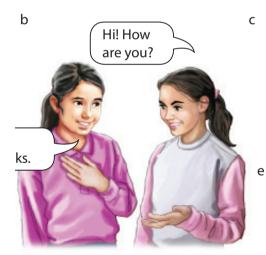


double half chat come over message moment postcard wrong

Which word didn't you hear?

- Read and circle the correct words.
- The woman says Rania has the wrong / double number. 1
- Huda gives Aunt Alia a postcard / message. 2
- Igbal sent Huda a moment / postcard. 3
- Huda's phone number is double / half two, six, oh, one, five. 4
- Huda tells Rania to come over / chat. 5
- Complete the sentences with words from activity 1. Then match the sentences with the pictures.
- She's sending me a from France! 1
- 2 Please to see me on my birthday.
- There's a for you from Sara. 3
- 4 She loves to with her friends.
- 5 I'll be there in an hour.













- Read the conversations on page 28 again and answer the questions.
- Who does Huda want to speak to? 1
- 2 Where is Rania when Huda first calls?
- 3 What did Huda get?
- 4 Where is Igbal?
- What are Rania and Huda going to do? 5
- Who do you like to talk to on the phone?



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.

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	
her and then give me a call.	
Love	
Iqbal	
	1

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		6	messa	age?				
2	Just a m	nome	nt, I'll		her.				
3	Can I			to H	Iuda, ple	ase?			
4	It's Rani	a		·					
5	I'm		Y	ou've _				the wrong numbe	r.
2			vords in the correct nd read your conver				oairs		
			Hello, who's speaking?						
	Aziz:		Hello Omar. speak / pl	ease / l	<u> / Jamal</u>	/ Can / to	?		
	Mr. Mas	ri:	sorry / I'm / got / num	ber / yo	ou've / w	<u>rong / th</u>	<u>e .</u>		
	Aziz:		Oh, sorry / goodbye /	<u>l'm</u> .					

- 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.



RevistionWorksheet on Unit Four

Rewrite the	sentence witl	h the correct punctuation
		l can I speak to aliplease
	we will go to	ahmeds house
Re- arrange		
•		Huda – to – friend
Match the p	hone number	s with the written forms
1. Oh oh - do	ouble six nine	two four
2. Two two s	ix five zero nii	ne four
- 3. Nine dou	ible oh three fo	our 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.

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.(

Are these sentences (True or False):

Answer the question	S.			
1 . What is the langua	ge of the Holy Qur'an?			
			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•••••
2. Why is the number	er of speakers of a world	language always ch	nanging?	
			•••••	
3 . How many people	speak English?			
			•••••	
VOCABLILADV (10 DOI	INITC)			
VOCABULARY (10 POI				
fold	communicate	surprised	bow	standard
	to see you here.	54. p. 1554		
2. If you	your arms, you look a	ngry.		
3. In some countries,	people to old	ler people.		
4. Jake is studying	Arabic.			
5 .Mike is learning Ara	bic with	lots of people.		
LANGUAGE (10 POINT	ΓS)			
.Put the words in brad	ckets in the correct place			
	near the market. (somet			
2. He doesn't wir	n at football. (often)			
3. He is bored. (n	ever)			
4. We aren't surp				

.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