اللغة الإنجليزية
spine3
الصف الثامن
المناهج الدراسية السودانية
مرحلة الأساس
الصف الثامن
هدية من شبكة رواد التميز السودانية

أكبر موقع لخدمات طلاب الشهادة السودانية (أساس - ثانوي)
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al-marhum al-qommi lil-manahij wal-biith al-tibow, 2009م

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1- al-lahf al-angliziyya - hikbdrasah.

اب. العنوان.
To Teachers, Parents and Pupils

The SPINE series, Sudan Practical Integrated National English, is specially prepared for the Sudan in order to develop communicative competence in learners at both Basic and Secondary Levels.

The SPINE series is written in an easy way in order to help the teacher provide enjoyable learning opportunities for his/her pupils.

It is also meant to be used by parents so that they can offer support at home. Hence, they further expose their sons and daughters to English. This interaction enables pupils to live and experience the English language in their respective homes. Consequently, English is reinforced and naturally extended to real life situations.

The SPINE Series is specially designed for the learner with learner centred activities which aim to motivate and arouse his/her interests. Moreover, SPINE views language learning as fun, which generates more enjoyment and leads to making learning both effective and meaningful.

We hope that SPINE 3 is accessible to teachers, pupils and parents.

With very best wishes.
SPINE 3

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A. Climb the time ladders quickly.
B. Read the following letter quickly to answer these questions:

What is the name of the place they visited?
How many months are mentioned in the letter?

P.O. Box 406, 
Omdurman.  
12 th, Jan ,1994.

Dear Samia,
Thank you for the nice holiday we enjoyed together.
Jebel Mara is really beautiful in summer. But in Khartoum the summer months (March, April, May, and June) are always hot.

The best time to visit Khartoum is December or January. Please come and see us and we shall go together to visit nice places.

All the best,
Shiraz and Reel.

C. Read the above letter again to answer these questions:
1. Who enjoyed the holiday together?
2. When were they on holiday together?
3. In the second paragraph the months December and January are in the season of……………..
D. Write the following sentences in the right order in your exercise book to make a composition or a meaningful paragraph.

(a) First they visited Bara.
(b) After that they went to Kadugli and climbed the mountains.
(c) Last August Ohaj travelled to El Obeid.
(d) In Bara they saw nice farms.
(e) When he came back to Aroma, he told his friend about the two beautiful towns.
(f) He stayed with his friend Ahmed in El Obeid.
### A. Same sound.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. father</th>
<th>2. farm</th>
<th>3. calm</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. cup</td>
<td>2. shut</td>
<td>3. hut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. meat</td>
<td>2. feet</td>
<td>3. we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. looked</td>
<td>2. stopped</td>
<td>3. robbed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. cats</td>
<td>2. desks</td>
<td>3. tops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. roads</td>
<td>2. dogs</td>
<td>3. chairs</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B. Different Sounds.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. hot</th>
<th>2. come</th>
<th>3. rope</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. ruler</td>
<td>2. much</td>
<td>3. Muslim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. chicken</td>
<td>2. nice</td>
<td>3. dirty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. fat</td>
<td>2. tall</td>
<td>3. scarf</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Find the odd one out and write it in your exercise book.

1. car          bus          lorry             table
2. visit         arrive       long               make
3. brown colour blue thin
4. fork          spoon       ruler              plate
5. onions fish meat chicken
6. father farmer mother anut
7. dress blouse skirt colour
8. hard old arm dark

D. Draw these things in your exercise book and colour them.

1. Draw a pair of shorts. Colour them yellow.
2. Draw a pair of trousers. Colour them brown.

<p>| | | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Now, compare the descriptions below with the sentences on ex.D.above.

(a) Brown trousers.  (f) A blue skirt.
(b) A green shirt.   (e) A red fan.
(c) An orange book.  
(d) Yellow shorts.
Revision Unit

Lesson 3

A. Match the following. Write your answers in your exercise book.

1. I like jam.  a.
2. I like fish.  b.
3. I like bananas.  c.
4. I like honey.  d.
5. I like chicken.  e.

B. Find the hidden words.

uxmgarlicshy ................................
maworangethi .................................
pcheeseens .................................
phfishouts .................................
wrmonionsxi .................................

6
C. Look at the pictures and write the answers in your exercise book.

**QUESTION:** What are they doing?

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6.
Fill in the boxes to describe what they are doing.

1. from / Deng / Juba / comes.
2. a / Adam / shirt / bought / new.
3. cotton / his / in / Tabat / grows / uncle.
4. radio / Don’t / that / touch.
5. is / White / Ibrahim / the / in / swimming / Nile.

Mona’s favourite drink is.................................

D. Write each of the following sentences correctly in your exercise book.
1. from / Deng / Juba / comes.
2. a / Adam / shirt / bought / new.
3. cotton / his / in / Tabat / grows / uncle.
4. radio / Don’t / that / touch.
5. is / White / Ibrahim / the / in / swimming / Nile.
A. A guessing Game.

Mustafa The Farmer

• Guess what the writer talks about first.
• Now read this quickly.

Mustafa is a farmer in Shendi in the Nile State. He has got two sons and two daughters. He likes his farm very much. Every morning he drinks an early cup of tea and a cup of coffee. After that he says his prayers.

• Guess what the writer talks about next.
• Now read quickly.

Mustafa has got two donkeys. One is white and the other is black. He gives them water, some grass and some dura.

• Guess what he describes next.
• Now read quickly.

His favourite donkey is the black one. It is strong and works hard. The white one is lazy and wants to eat all the time.

• Guess what he talks about next.
• Now read quickly.

Mustafa grows beans, wheat, potatoes and tomatoes. His sons and daughters help him, but

• Guess the end of the story.
B. Match the following by writing them in your verb diary.

1. is  
gave
2. has  
grew
3. like  
helped
4. drink  
worked
5. do  
was
6. give  
liked
7. work  
wanted
8. want  
drank
9. grow  
had
10. help  
did

C. Ask and answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Present</th>
<th>Past</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>What <strong>does</strong> Mustafa <strong>do</strong>?</td>
<td>What <strong>did</strong> Mustafa <strong>do</strong>?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>like drink give grow</td>
<td>like drink give grow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Revision Unit

Lesson 5

A. Tell the time, please.

1. 6:00  
2. 11:00  
3. 1:30  
4. 7:55  
5. 9:30  
6. 4:50  
7. 8:15  
8. 2:15  
9. 10:15  
10. 5:45  
11. 8:45  
12. 1:40  
13. 3:35  
14. 2:50

Example: 4:00

What’s the time?
It’s four o’clock.

B. Read the following dialogue.

Mohammed: Hello, Sami.
Sami: Hello, Mohammed.
Mohammed: When do you usually get up?
Sami: At 5:00.
Mohammed: When do you go to work?
Sami: At 6:30.
Mohammed: When do you play football?
Sami: At 3:35.
Mohammed: When do you watch TV?
Sami: At 8:10.
Mohammed: When do you sleep?
Sami: I never sleep. Any more questions?

C. Ask and Answer:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Where to buy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bread</td>
<td>1. At the ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jam</td>
<td>2. At the ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meat</td>
<td>3. At the ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>books</td>
<td>4. At the ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medicine</td>
<td>5. At the ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>............</td>
<td>..............</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Climb the adjective tree quickly.

- beautiful
- ugly
- easy
- difficult
- noisy
- quiet
- dirty
- clean
- well
- sick
- weak
- strong
- slow
- quick
- fat
- thin
- good
- bad
- kind
- unpleasant
- happy
- unhappy
- right
- wrong
E. Draw your own adjective tree. How many leaves has it got?

F. Complete the following.
1. Yesterday Zeinb was happy, 
   but today she .......... ................. .
2. Yesterday the girls .......... .......... ,
   but today they .......... ................. .
3. Yesterday we were dirty ,
   but today we .......... ................. .
4. Last year the dog was fat, 
   but now it .......... ................. .
5. Last Monday grandmother .......... .......... , but today she is well.
6. Last week the exam was easy ,
   but today it .......... ................. .
7. Last month that man .......... .......... , but now he is kind.

G. Make similar sentences of your own using other adjectives.
UNIT 2
Lesson 1

Isam’s Holiday

A. Read.

Ali: How was your holiday, Isam?

Isam: It was great and very enjoyable. I went to Khartoum.

Ali: When did you go there?

Isam: I went there last January.

Ali: Oh! Really? How did you get there?

Isam: I went by train. It is more comfortable than going by bus.

Ali: Did you visit any interesting places?

Isam: Yes, of course, I went to the Family Park, The National Museum and the Youth Palace.

Ali: How long did it take you to see all these places?

Isam: Not very long, just a few hours. I spent about four days in Khartoum.

Ali: So you had a great time?

Isam: Fantastic! I intend to go there again next year.
B. Ask and answer.
1. Where did Isam spend his holiday?
2. When did he go there?
3. How long did he stay there?
4. What places did he visit?
5. How did he travel to Khartoum?
6. Where will he spend his next holiday?

C. Answer these questions.

How long did it take you to go to Khartoum?
How long did it take her to cook the food?
How long did it take him to do your homework?
How long did it take them to finish the book?

It took ............... days to........................
 hours
 weeks

D. Now make similar dialogues. Change the words underlined.

E. Choose a place you would like to go to for a holiday. Write down nine things you will take with you:

e.g 1 A camera 2 ............. 3 ...............

 4 ............. 5 ............. 6 .............

 7 ............. 8 ............. 9 .............
A. Read the story quickly and answer this question: How many different kinds of transport can take you to Dinder?

My friend Kamal went on holiday to Dinder National Park. He went there by bus. The park is about forty kilometres from the town of Dinder.

On the way to the park he saw many people travelling in the same direction. They were using different kinds of transport: lorries, buses, cars and even camels. The journey took about four hours. It was a long, but comfortable journey. Kamal was glad, he was in a bus and not on a camel.

The park is full of beautiful green trees and grass. The animals are not in cages; they move freely among the trees. Visitors cannot walk in the park because some animals are dangerous. The visitors go round the park in a special cars.
B. Now answer these questions:
1. Where did Kamal spend his holiday?
2. How far is the park from the town?
3. What did he see on the way?
4. Why can’t visitors go on foot around the park?
5. How can visitors see the animals?

C. Look at these places. Which of them have you visited?
1. Dinder National Park.
2. Jebel Marra.
4. The Nuba Mountains.
5. The forests in the South.

D. Make sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Last year</th>
<th>he they</th>
<th>Spent</th>
<th>met</th>
<th>visited</th>
<th>saw</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>wild animals.</td>
<td>interesting places.</td>
<td>a nice time there.</td>
<td>nice and friendly people.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Write about a place you have visited.

Example:
Last year I went to ......................
F. Sing this song.

**Summer Holiday**

1. We’re all going on a summer holiday,
   No more working for a week or two.
   Fun and laughter on our summer holiday.
   No more worries for me or you, for a week or two.
2. We’re going where the sun shines brightly,
   We’re going where the sea is blue.
   When we get there we’ll send a postcard
   To show it’s really true.
3. Everybody has a summer holiday,
   Doing things they always wanted to.
   So we’re going on a summer holiday
   To make our dreams come true, for me and you.
4. We’re going to spend a day at Dinder
   To see giraffes and monkeys too,
   Watch the animals roaming freely
   Not caged up in a zoo.
   Repeat verse 1.
## UNIT 2.
### Lesson 3
**Sending a Message**

### A. Learn these words.
- **a) Letter**
  
  P.O.Box 20, Boys’ School, Kassala,  
  4th, June, 1993  
  Dear Ahmed,  
  ……………………………………………………………  
  ……………………………………………………………  
  ……………………………………………………………  
  Best wishes,  
  Adam  

- **b) postcard**
  
  Dear Karlo,  
  Dinder is great!  
  Wish you were here!  
  Ali  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To: Ahmed</th>
<th>From: Yousif</th>
<th>Arriving Friday. Meet me at airport 10:30</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1. c) Telegram  
2. To: Ahmed  
3. From: Yousif  
4. Arriving Friday. Meet me at airport 10:30 |  
| 20.8.70 |  

- **d) Radio**

- **e) Telephone**
B. Match .

1. Telephone………………………
2. Letter .................................
3. Postcard ...............................  
4. Telegram ..............................
5. Radio .................................

C. Make sentences.

We can send a message by on a

.................................
.................................
.................................
D. Study these messages and answer the questions.

To: Ibrahim
From: Bashir
Exams next week. Come back immediately

The weather is lovely here in Kassala. Yesterday we climbed the mountains.

Ali Ahmed, P.O.Box 305, Dongola, Sudan.

Dear John,
I am having a wonderful holiday. I will be back home next month.

Best wishes,
David

High Street,
Sydney, Australia.
25th, sept., 1984

Mr. Tom Ben,
P.O.Box 32,
Atlanta, U.S.A

1. Who sent the telegram?
2. To whom did he send it?
3. Who did Ayman write to?
4. Where did David send the letter from?
5. Where is the postcard from?
6. Where is Tom’s letter from?
UNIT 2
Lesson 4
Osman at the Post Office (1)

A. Look and Read.

1. Yesterday, Osman wanted to send some letters and postcards.

2. First, he wrote some letters and postcards.

3. Then, he went to the Post Office to post them.

4. Next, he bought some envelopes.
5. After that he put the letters in the envelopes.

6. Then, he wrote the names and addresses on the envelopes.

7. After that, he bought some stamps and stuck them on the envelopes and postcards.

8. Finally, he put them all in the post box.
B. Answer these questions.
1. Where did Osman go?
2. What did he go there for?
3. What did he buy?
4. What did he write on the envelopes?
5. Where did he put the envelopes?

C. Write 4 sentences about what Osman did.
1. First he wrote some letters and postcards.
2. Then ..........................................
3. Next ..........................................
4. After that, ....................................
5. Finally, .......................................
A. Read.

Osman posted his letters and postcards. Then he asked the postman if there were any letters for him. The postman gave him a lot of letters and postcards to look at. There were no letters for him, but there was one for his brother Ahmed. Here is the letter.

Ahmed Ali,
P.O.box 360,
Khartoum,
Sudan.

SUN 20.11.90

He looked at the stamp on the envelope. He wanted to see where it was from.

Can you see where it was from?

On the envelope there was also a postmark. This has the date and the day when it was posted.

Can you read the date on the postmark?
B. Answer these questions.

1. What did Osman ask the postman?

2. How many letters did he find?

3. How did he know the letter was for his brother?

4. What shows us the country where the letter came from?

5. What does the postmark show?
C. Now look at these envelopes and postcards:

1. Sara Ali Ahmed, Girls’ School, P.O.Box 315, Damer, Sudan.  
   ![Postmark: 11.8.87]

2. Mr. B.M. Brown, 24, High Street, Coventy, England.  
   ![Postmark: 3.2.88]

3. 
   **Dear Adam,**
   I hope you are well. It's great here.
   
   **Mustafa.**
   
   ![Postmark: 6.12.90]

4. Dr. Adam Nasif, National Hospital, P.O.Box 418, Bagdad, Iraq.  
   ![Postmark: 14.4.60]
D. Answer these questions in your exercise book.

1. Where did the letters come from?
2. When were they posted?
3. Who is the postcard from?
4. Who is letter (1) for?
5. What is Mr. Brown’s address?

E. Read the sentences. Make questions for the answers.

Example:

1. Where did Osman go? Post office
2. What did he buy? stamps

A. Osman wrote the names and addresses on the envelopes.

1. What .....................................? names and addresses.
2. Who ......................................? Osman.

B. He put the letters in the envelopes.

1. .................? in the envelopes.
2. .................? Yes he did.

C. He went to the post office to post them

1. .................? post office.
2. .................? to post them.
UNIT 2.
Lesson 6. Writing A letter to A friend

A. Study the following letter.

a) Sender’s Address
b) Date…..
c) Dear + Name,
………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
……………d) Main Body …………..
………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………
e) Best wishes,
f) Writer’s name.

B. Match .
1. Writer’s name .......................... a)
2. Main body .............................. b)
3. Writer’s address ....................... c)
4. Date ................................. d)
5. Best wishes .......................... e)
C. Write a letter to your friend Tom in England inviting him to visit you during your next summer holiday.

Your name is Mohammed and you live at 15.El. Nuhood st., P.O.Box 102. El Obeid.
A letter from Tom.

15, Park Street,
Leeds,
England.
15 th, Sept. ,1975

Dear Mohammed,

Thank you very much for your letter. I really enjoyed my holiday in Sudan. I had such a good time, visiting very interesting places. I met very nice and friendly people. I went on a very enjoyable trip by steamer. Also I visited some historical places. I travelled by bus. It was a long but comfortable journey. I shall never forget the beautiful green forests in Southern Sudan. I intend to spend my next holiday in Eastern Sudan.

Best wishes.

Yours,
Tom.
B. Answer the following questions.

1. Who sent the letter?
2. What is his address?
3. When did he write the letter?
4. Where did he spend his holiday?
5. How did he travel to historical places?
6. Did he enjoy his holiday in Sudan?

C. Now complete this letter.

P.O.Box 406,

Dear ........... ,

Thank you for ..................

I like ...............and ..................

I don’t like tennis. What about you?

Best ................

Yours.

...........
UNIT 2  

Lesson 8.  A telephone Call

A. listen

Da’wood wants to book a room in the hotel. He is talking to the manager.

Receptionist: 73294, Nakhil Hotel.
Da’wood : Hello. Could I speak to the receptionist, please?
Recept. : Speaking.
D. : I’d like to book a room, please.
R. : Fine! Just hold on a minute. O.K, when, what do you……. What dates do you want?
D. : From the 4th of August till the 10th.
R. : Your name, please.
D. : Da’wood Mubarak.
R. : Could you……. could you spell that, please!
D. : D.A.W.O.O.D.
R. : O.K. Fine. See you on the 4th then.

33
B. Answer these questions.

1. What is the telephone number of the hotel?
2. Why did Da’wood ring up the hotel?
3. Who did he want to talk to?
4. How long will he stay in the hotel?

C. look and say.

Ahmed wants to make a telephone call to Ali. What does he do?
Ahmed

1. goes to a public telephone
2. Picks up the receiver
3. dials the number.
At Ali’s house

the bell rings.  Ali picks up the receiver.  He talks to Ahmed

**D. Complete the missing letters:**

1. You can use a _p....bli...._ telephone.
2. First you pick up the _re.... eiv .... r._
3. Then you di _... l_ the number.
4. You talk when the other person picks up the _re... eiv ... r._

**E. Complete this telephone conversation between Mona and her friend.**

Amna is inviting Mona for lunch.

Amna  : ............................... 
Mona  : ...............................
UNIT 2

Lesson 9   Farming and Industry.

A. Read the story quickly then answer the following question. How many things which grow in the fields are mentioned?

Abig textile factory was built in Hasahisa in the Gezira. It is a good place because it is near cotton fields. The factory uses very large electric machines. These machines weave cotton and make it into cloth. Your jalabiya is made of cotton. Cotton is grown in the Gezira and the Nuba Mountains. There are a lot of other factories in Sudan. They produce different things which are made from what is grown on farms. Sugar factories produce sugar – what is it made from? Flour factories produce flour which is made from wheat or “dura”. A lot of the things we eat come from the farm. The
factories take what is grown on the farms and produce things from it.

B. Answer these questions.
1. What does a factory use?
2. What is made from wheat?
3. What are clothes made of?
4. Name something produced in a factory?
5. Is flour made from wheat?

C. Make sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tables and chairs</th>
<th>A ring</th>
<th>Cheese</th>
<th>Clothes</th>
<th>Cotton</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>made of gold.</td>
<td>grown in Gezira.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made of wood and iron.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>made from milk.</td>
<td>made of cotton.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Ask and Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What</th>
<th>is are</th>
<th>her bag</th>
<th>your shirt</th>
<th>our books</th>
<th>your glasses</th>
<th>made of?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Answer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>They are</th>
<th>made of</th>
<th>glass wood etc.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>It is</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Look at the pictures.
What is it made of?
UNIT 2
Lesson 10  Games and Sports (1)

A. Look and Read.

football                                              volleyball
basketball                              sailing
              tennis                                    running
horse riding

table tennis

water-skiing

swimming

the high jump

boxing
**B. Make sentences.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>My favourite sport</th>
<th>is</th>
<th>Playing football.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**C. Ask and answer.**

What would you like to do?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I’d like to go</th>
<th>camping.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shopping.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>swimming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sailing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>fishing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>water- skiing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**D. What are they famous for?**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Maradona</th>
<th>is famous for</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Mohammed Ali Clay</td>
<td>boxing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Martina Navratilova</td>
<td>football</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Khalifa Musa</td>
<td>long races</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tennis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>..........</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
UNIT 2
Lesson 11  The Football Match

A. Read .

The Sudanese National Football Team played against the National Team of Cameroon. Our team was wearing white shirts, blue shorts and yellow stockings. They played very well. They were fast.

They attacked very hard and passed the ball to each other very quickly. The right winger did very well. He scored the first goal for our team. A few minutes later our centre forward received a good pass, moved forward and tried to score. But one of the defenders fouled a Sudanese player. The linesman raised his flag. A free kick was given, but the goalkeeper caught the ball.

In the second half of the match the two teams
tried very hard to score a goal. But the referee’s whistle went off to end the match at 1 – 0. They were given extra time. By this time all the players were tired. Suddenly the linesman put up his flag, giving a penalty kick to our team. The final score was 2 – 0.

B. Answer these questions.
1. What team did Sudan play against?
2. Who scored the first goal of the match?
3. Why was extra time given?
4. Who put the flag up?
5. How did the match end?
6. Give the opposites of the under-lined words.

C. Put each person in his place.

1. Defender.
2. Linesman.
4. Right winger.
5. Left winger.
6. Centre forward.
7. Forward.
8. Half back.
Unit 2

Lesson 12  Sports and Games (2)

A. Look at the sports in the pictures.

What sort of sports are they?
How many people take part in each sport?

1

2

3

4
B. Listen to the sports reports. Match them with the pictures.

1. Mohammed Ali, known as Cassius Clay is fighting against Tyson. Tyson weighs 150 kilos, and Clay is ten kilos heavier. It was an easy fight for Clay. Tyson started very well and pushed Clay backwards, but he was hard to move. In the third round Clay knocked Tyson out, a good win for Clay.

2. This girl is in the first place. She is looking very comfortable, with only twenty metres to go now. She is leading. The crowd is cheering. Now she is over the line. She ends the race in one minute and 44 seconds. She wins this race for the second time in her life.

3. This match was played at Wembley Stadium in 1990. It was between Columbia and Cameroon. Roger Miller was hoping to get Cameroon to the quarter finals. He scored the first goal when the Columbian goalkeeper came out of his goal to take the ball. But Miller was quicker. He took the ball and scored. The final score was two nil to Cameroon.

4. This is a very tough game. Both players are very heavy. They sometimes break the rules of the game. It consists of many rounds. The rounds continue until one of them pulls the other down. The referee counts to three. If the player on the floor does not get up, the other player wins.
C. Complete this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sport</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Things needed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Football.</td>
<td></td>
<td>boots / shorts, ball,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Running.</td>
<td></td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Table tennis.</td>
<td>pitch</td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. High jump.</td>
<td></td>
<td>etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Give the opposites of the following words:
   heavy, easy, win, first, backwards and good.
A. Read.
1. What sport is **Tyson** famous for?
2. How many people play **volleyball**?
3. What sport is **Wembley Stadium** famous for?
4. What do you need for **table tennis**?
5. What sport takes place on a **pitch**?

Now make your own quizzes. Use different names etc., for the words underlined.

B. **Asma’s letter.**

Asma is on holiday in Karima with her aunt and uncle. She sent a letter to her friend Nadia, but Nadia’s little brother cut the letter up! Match the two parts of each sentence then put the sentence in the correct order.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>At Noori we bought</th>
<th>from the top of the mountain.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>On Friday my uncle</td>
<td>on Thursday by train.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They were very cheap</td>
<td>dates and oranges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Sunday we visited</td>
<td>swimming in the river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I arrived in Karima</td>
<td>and water - skiing there, too.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Many people were sailing</td>
<td>took me to Jebel Barkal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It uses machines to</td>
<td>produce tomato paste.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>On Saturday we went</td>
<td>because there are many trees.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We watched the sunrise</td>
<td>my uncle’s factory.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C.Post Office Puzzle.
You have 100 Sudanese Pounds (SP) to spend at the Post Office. Look at the price list then answer the questions.

POST OFFICE PRICE LIST

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LETTERS</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUDAN</td>
<td>2SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARAB / AFRICAN COUNTRIES</td>
<td>3SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OTHER COUNTRIES</td>
<td>5SP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TELEPHONE CALLS (3 minutes)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUDAN</td>
<td>20SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE GULF / AFRICA</td>
<td>50SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EUROPE</td>
<td>80SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A</td>
<td>100SP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TELEGRAMS (per word)</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SUDAN</td>
<td>5SP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OUTSIDE SUDAN</td>
<td>10SP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1) How many letters can you send to Kenya?
2) How many letters can you send to Oman?
3) Can you make a 6 minute telephone call to England?
4) How much would it cost to send a telegram of 40 words?
5) What is the longest telephone call you can make to Port Sudan?

6) You have an uncle in Uganda and a sister in France. Can you talk to each of them for 3 minutes?

D. Play the pyramid Game. Ask your teacher to help you!

(1) metal
    metal and wood
    metal, wood and glass

(2) wood
    wood and glass
    wood, glass and metal

(3) glass
    glass and metal
    glass, metal and wood
E. Find the odd one out and write it down.

a. telegram, telephone, letter, postcard.
b. Wheat, dura, sugar cane, flour.
c. eggs, milk, cheese, sweets.
d. a ruler, a table, a ring, a door.
e. running, sailing, swimming, water-skiing.
f. basketball, tennis, horse riding, volleyball.
g. a goalkeeper, a referee, a halfback, a right-winger.
h. gloves, shorts, a whistle, a ball.
UNIT 3.

Lesson 1  People Who Help Us.

A. Read about these two people and answer the questions.
1. What do you think is the most useful thing a scout does?
2. Name two people who work in a court of law.

   My name is Yasir. I am a scout. I joined the scouts last year. In the scouts we learn discipline, first aid and many other useful things. The scouts is a good school for character building. We can put out fires and save drowning people. A scout never says no when his services are needed.

   I’m Nasir. I am a lawyer. My job is not easy. I defend people in courts of law. I see that justice is done. I really help the judge in his work.
Now read about Arob and Mansoor, then answer the questions.
1. Who do you think works the longest each day?
2. Name the three places that Mansoor drives people to.

My names is Arob. I am an engineer. I design things and make things. I also make and repair machines. I like my job very much.

My name is Mansoor. I am a driver. I drive a bus in Khartoum. I work from 8 to 10. My job is to drive people to work in the morning and to their homes after work. In the afternoons and evenings I drive them to the market. My work is very hard.

**B. Ask and answer.**

What is (name)?
He is a ................
What does he do?
He ....................
C. Make sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A lawyer</td>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>can save people from drowning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A scout</td>
<td></td>
<td>designs things.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bus driver</td>
<td></td>
<td>defends people in a court of law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An engineer</td>
<td></td>
<td>drives people to work.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Complete this table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job</th>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Duties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Nurse</td>
<td>hospital</td>
<td>look after patients</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Engineer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Carpenter</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Lawyer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Driver</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Traffic policeman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Teacher</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. Write sentences about the job of one of the following.

a teacher, a farmer, a nurse.
UNIT 3.

Lesson 2. Great Men and Women. (1)

A. Listen then decide who the passage is about:

1. He was born on a small island in Northern Sudan. From the time he was a little boy he loved learning about religion. He learnt the Koran in different “Khalwas”. He moved to Abba Island and became a great religious leader. He loved his country. He did not want his country to be ruled by foreigners. He decided to drive them out and make Sudan free. In Abba he fought his first battle against the Turks. He then moved to Western Sudan, because his followers increased in numbers. He won many battles against the British. Before he died in 1885 he freed all the Sudan from foreign rule.

2. He was born in Tangier in Morocco in 1304. He was a great and famous traveller. His travels took him as far as China and India. He toured most of the known world of his time. People called him the “Traveller of Islam” because he intended to travel to all the Islamic countries. He wrote a book about the strange things he saw on his travels. After twenty-eight years of travelling, he returned home. Finally, he became a judge in his own country.

3. He was born in South Africa in 1918. He was the son of a tribal chief. He studied at university and became a lawyer. He
wanted to see justice done for all the people in his country whether black or white. He became a political leader and worked hard to help his own people gain their freedom. In 1963 he was put in prison and stayed there until 1990. After that he travelled all over the world to receive honours and talk about his ideas. He worked and spoke for the rights of all South African citizens. In 1994 he became South Africa’s first black president.

B. Complete.

The first passage is about ....................
The second passage is about ..................
The third passage is about ...................

C. Who’s Who? Read the following statements, then write down the name of the person they describe.

1. He is Sudanese.
2. His father was the leader of a tribe.
3. He became a judge.
4. He studied law at university.
5. He fought wars.
6. He studied and loved religion.
7. He went to many different countries and wrote about them.
8. He goes to many different countries to talk to the people there.
9. He was born in North Africa.
10. He was in prison for almost thirty years.

D. Now tell the groups a story about a famous person. Don’t say who the person is. Let them guess.
E. Study this picture.

The balloon is about to fall into the river. It can carry only one person safely. They are going to jump out so that one can stay alive. Each of the four people thinks that he/she is more important than the others, and should stay in the balloon.
To Pupils.

Now you are the 4 people. You can be any famous person you like. Decide who you are and say why you should be the one to be saved. Tell the others:

1. What you have done in your life.
2. What you intend to do in the future.
3. Why your life is more important than theirs.

The group can ask each person questions, then they vote and decide who is to stay in the balloon.
UNIT 3.

Lesson 3. Great Rivers

A. Look at the map. Say the names of the Rivers.

B. Read.
The river Nile, which is the longest river in the world, flows through the Sudan. It has its source in Lake Victoria and runs through rocky country, then it flows through flat land until it enters Lake No. Here it is joined by the Bahr-el-Ghazal. From this point until Khartoum it is called the White Nile. The Blue Nile, which begins in the Ethiopian Highlands, joins the White Nile at Khartoum. Many people live on the river banks. They use ferries to cross the river. The river is very useful for transport and irrigation.
C.  
1. Where is the source of the Nile? 
2. Where does it flow? 
3. What happens at Lake No? 
4. Why is the river important for people? 
5. Which is the longest river in the world?

D. The Blue Nile, which begins in the Ethiopian Highlands, joins the white Nile in Khartoum. 

Now make sentences and write them in your exercise book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Khartoum,</th>
<th>which flows through Sudan,</th>
<th>is falling down</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Nile,</td>
<td>which is very old,</td>
<td>is a great river</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My house,</td>
<td>which is a big town,</td>
<td>is very nice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The picture, etc.</td>
<td>which you will see,</td>
<td>is the capital of Sudan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Look at the map of the world and write the names of the five rivers in your exercise book.
A. Look and describe.

Huda / sweep

Luka / dust

Nawal / wash

Dorothy / clean

B. Ask and answer.

What’s …………. doing?  
She’s ………………….?  

C. Make questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What does</th>
<th>Huda</th>
<th>Luka</th>
<th>Nawal</th>
<th>Dorothy</th>
<th>use</th>
<th>to wash</th>
<th>to dust</th>
<th>to clean</th>
<th>the windows?</th>
<th>the floor?</th>
<th>the dishes?</th>
<th>the table and chairs?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

She uses ........................................
D. Ask and answer
What makes a table dusty ?
What makes a place dirty ?
What makes the weather windy ?
etc ……

E. River puzzles.
1. Write the correct words, then find the Sudanese river.
   a. A part of your body .
   b. Children play with them.
   c. We eat this everyday.
   d. Don’t run .................. the road !
   e. A sport.
   f. A person from the U.S.A.

You have found the river
................................

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>a</th>
<th>m</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>b</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>n</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>f</td>
<td>m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. **Word search.**

There are twenty words hidden in this square. Each word is connected with the word river. See how many you can find.

Your teacher will help you!

```
W A S H N B Q T Y P
R A I N S O U R C E
S L D K Z A F A F J
A F R N O T E N L O
I I O W B L R S O I
L S W A M A R P W N
I H N T C K Y O M B
N T E E F E W R X L
G I R R I G A T E U
S D B A N K N I L E
```

Now tell the class how each word is connected with the word “river”.

**Example**: FISH.
Fish swim in the river.
UNIT 3.
Lesson 5.  Keep Your Home Clean (2)

A. Read.
What did the pupils do to keep their school clean?

1. Pupils from Bakht-er-Ruda Basic Level School decided to make their school clean. They intended to keep it clean. They started a big war on litter. They got rid of all the dirt. They took the dirt out in baskets and burnt it. Dustbins were put all round the school. Pupils must not throw litter around.

   Everybody liked the school activity. They hoped that other pupils would do the same.

   Where does the garden get water from?

2. The pupils here are working very hard. They want to make their school beautiful. They are making a school garden, but there is not enough water. A machine is going to dig a well. They are going to put in a hand-pump. Here they
are preparing the place for the machine.

3. What did the students burn?

3. Students in Talha village went out on the street yesterday to clean the area. It was very dirty. They used large baskets and put the rubbish in them. Then they carried the rubbish outside the village. There they burnt and buried it in a big hole. They hope that their village will stay clean.

A. Answer these questions.
1. Why did the students in Talha village go out on the street?
2. How did they carry rubbish?
3. What did they do with the rubbish?

B. Make sentences asking pupils to keep their school clean.

Example:
Don’t throw paper here. Throw it in the dustbin.

1. ................................................
2. ................................................
3. ................................................
4. ................................................
5. ................................................

D. How can you make your school beautiful?

Write a few sentences.
My name is Malwal. My hobby is writing letters. I write to about ten people in about six different countries. They tell me about life in their country and I tell them about life here. I started writing four years ago.

I found the addresses of my pen-friends in newspapers.

I think it is important to learn about how other people live. This makes the world seem smaller.

1. What is Malwal’s hobby?
2. For how long has he been writing?
3. Where did he find his friends’ addresses?
4. Why did he write to them?
5. What is your favourite hobby?

collecting stamps / collecting coins / reading / taking photographs / painting ...
UNIT 3.
Lesson 7. The Fight Against Malaria (1)

A. Learn these words

Thermometer
Mosquito
Temperature
Injection
Tablets
B. Read.
Last week Ali had a fever. He felt sick and week. He went to the doctor. The doctor put a thermometer in Ali’s mouth to take his temperature. He took a blood sample to test for malaria. Although his temperature was low, he had malaria. He was given medicine for the disease. He could have injections, but he preferred to take tablets. Of course both injections and tablets cure malaria.

The doctor advised him to stay in bed. After ten days’ rest he recovered.

C. Answer these questions.
What happened to Ali?
How did the doctor find out if Ali had a fever?
Did Ali have a fever?
How did the doctor know Ali had malaria?
What kind of medicine did Ali take?
How long did it take Ali to get well?

D. Ask and Answer.
What causes malaria? flu? heart disease?

Mosquitos cause .................
Germs cause .................
Smoking causes .................
1. Although his temperature is low, he is hungry.
2. Although he is old, he’s got malaria.
3. Although he has got a lot to eat, he’s still strong.
4. His temperature is low, yet he’s still strong.
5. He is old, yet he’s got malaria.
6. He’s got a lot of food, yet he’s still strong.
UNIT 3.
Lesson 8. The Fight Against Malaria (2)

A. Read and match with the pictures.

Spraying
Putting oil on pools of water.

Cutting grass and draining water
Using mosquito nets
B. Match the pictures and sentences:
1. This man is cutting the grass.  
   b) 
2. This man is putting oil on pools of water.  
   c) 
3. This man is spraying the room.  
   d) 
4. This man is sleeping under a mosquito net.  
   a) 

C. From the word temperature form and write at least ten words in your exercise book.
D. What would you do if you got malaria? Write a few sentences.
A. Read and answer the questions.

We have many different ways of travelling in the Sudan. We use vehicles and we also use animals and boats.

Vehicles are very useful because they can carry people and things from one place to another quickly. Trains, lorries, buses, and bicycles are all machines which carry people on land. They are often made of metal, but they are sometimes made of wood too. All of these machines, except bicycles, have engines and so they need petrol or diesel. Bicycles do not need fuel. They have pedals which turn the wheels and move them along.
The animals which we use for travelling are donkeys and camels. Donkeys are good for short journeys, but camels are better for longer ones. They are stronger than donkeys so they can carry more things. Also they can travel in places where there is no water. Merchants often use camels to carry goods from one town to another. Donkeys are not used for this kind of work.

Animals are used for travelling on land, but boats are used for travelling on water. There are different kinds of boats. The big metal ones have got large engines. They are very strong and carry people on long journeys. They are called steamers. Another kind of boat is the ferry. This carries people from one side of the river to the other. Some ferries are quite big. They can carry lorries and animals as well as people. Lastly, there are the little wooden boats. Farmer’s and fishermen use these. Some of them have got sails and some have oars. They are used for going fishing or to the farms on the river bank.
B. Write T or F in your exercise book.
   a) People can travel on land by using vehicles.
   b) Merchants use donkeys for carrying their goods from one place to another.
   c) People cross the river using big metal steamers?

C. Write short answers:
   1. Which vehicles do not have engines?
   2. What kind of boat carries people on long journeys?
   3. Why do merchants use camels rather than donkeys?
   4. What do big ferries carry?
   5. Why are steamers used for carrying a lot of people on long journeys?
   6. In line 8 the underlined word ‘they’ refers to …………..
   7. The underlined word ‘ones’ refers to …………..
   8. The underlined word ‘these’ refers to …………..
A. THE KING AND THE SPIDER.

Read the first part of the story and answer the question:
Why did the king want to stay in the cave?

There was once a king who ruled his country well and fought bravely against his enemies. His country was very small, however, and after many years his enemies began to take over his land because they had more soldiers.

The king lost seven battles, one after another. He was very afraid and he thought he had no more courage to lead his men in battle. He ran away and hid in a cave. He wanted to stay there until he died.

Guess what happens next.

Suddenly he caught sight of a spider which was spinning its web in the corner of the cave. The king watched the spider carefully. The spider found it difficult to go from
one side of the cave to the other. The spider tried to reach the wall of the cave then fell down. It tried again and fell down. The spider tried seven times to spin its web. Each time, it fell down. The spider tried again and this time succeeded!

Guess what the king did.

The king jumped to his feet. He left the cave and went to find his soldiers. They were happy to see him. They wanted to fight again for their king. The king and his army fought against their enemies and this time they won.

The king learned an important lesson from the spider: if at first you don’t succeed, try, try and try again.

Now read the story again and answer these questions
1. Why did the king lose so many battles?
2. Why did he go to the cave?
3. How did the spider help the king?

B. Try, try and try again.

Tell the class about five things you tried to do when you were younger, but failed. Then tell them five difficult things you tried to do and succeeded.
UNIT 3.
Lesson 11. Stories from the Past (2)

Kate and the Prince.
Read the first part of the story and answer this question:
Why was the prince in Kate’s house?

Many years ago there was a young prince. His enemies wanted to kill him, so he tried to escape. He travelled for many miles and became tired. The enemy soldiers almost caught him. He ran from them and found a small house. He knocked on the door and the owner of the house let him in. The man recognised the prince at once and allowed him to hide in his house.

The owner of the house had a beautiful daughter called Kate.

Guess what happens next.

Kate made supper for the prince and her father. They enjoyed the meal. Suddenly they heard a noise outside.

The soldiers were there. They wanted to enter the house and take the prince.
Kate saw that the piece of wood which kept the door locked was not in its place. Quickly she put her arm in the place of the wood. The soldiers pushed against the door, Kate’s arm broke, but she kept the door closed. The prince and Kate’s father had enough time to escape through the window.

B. Read the passage again and answer these questions.
1. Who wanted to help the prince?
2. Why did the soldiers go to the house?
3. How did Kate help the prince?
4. How do Kate break her arm?
5. What do you think happened to Kate?
6. What do you think happened to the prince?

C. Now write a paragraph of about five sentences to finish the story say what happened to either Kate or the prince.
UNIT 3.

Lesson 12. Revision

What’s your opinion? Work in pairs.
One person makes a statement from the following table. The others decide if they agree or disagree.

Example A: Machines make people lazy.
   B: I agree.

Malaria  Machines  Litter  Food  Holidays  Money  Dust  Water  Cars  Travelling
make  makes  people
ill  well  fat  tired  angry  sad  lazy  happy  dirty  famous

Now make different statements of your own using other nouns and adjectives.

B. Who am I? Read the following then write down who the people are. Choose from the list below.

1. I always say yes when people need my services
2. I design and repair machines.
3. I help drivers to drive safely.
4. I see that justice is done in courts of law.
5. I take people to work in a car.
6. Boys and girls learn from me.
7. Lawyers help me in my work.
8. I don’t have a car, but I drive people to work.

Engineer, teacher, farmer, scout, nurse, judge, bus driver, taxi driver, carpenter, lawyer, traffic policeman, baker.

I am a/an .................. 

C. Which people are left? Write about what they do.
   Begin with I .............
A. A song: prevention is better than cure.

1. Drain the ground and keep it dry; 
   Prevention is better than cure;  
   To all mosquitos say goodbye; 
   Prevention is better than cure.

2. Spray the walls and spray the floor; 
   Prevention is better than cure; 
   Keep mosquitos outside the door; 
   Prevention is better than cure.

3. Sleep under a net, use metal screens. 
   Prevention is better than cure; 
   Don’t get bitten while you dream; 
   Prevention is better than cure.

4. Put the oil on pools of water; 
   Prevention is better than cure; 
   Don’t say malaria doesn’t matter; 
   Prevention is better than cure.

Yes, prevention is better than cure, my friend. 
Prevention is better than cure.
A. Read the following passages and answer the questions.

Passage 1- Which country is the ship going to?
Passage 2- Does the Nyala carry any animals?
Passage 3- What is Ahmed’s job?

(1) This is a picture of a ship. It is called the Blue Nile. It is a Sudanese ship. It sails from Port Sudan to Jeddah across the Red Sea. It carries sheep, cattle and goats which are sold in Saudi Arabia. The journey takes one to two days.

(2) This ship also sails from Port Sudan. It sails to France and Italy. It goes through the Suez Canal then across the Mediterranean Sea. It carries cotton, karkade and sesame seeds which are sold in Europe. The journey takes nine days.
(3) Mr. Mamoun is the captain of this ship. He has a big cabin in the ship. He keeps his things in it and he sleeps in it. There are also other people who work in the ship. Most of them are sailors.

They too have cabins. Ahmed works in this ship. He is a cabin boy. He cleans the cabins.

B. Write down the name of the ship which is described in the following sentences.
1. It carries animals.
2. The journey takes more than a week.
3. It carries things which grow in fields.
4. It stops at two countries in Europe.
5. It does not cross the Mediterranean Sea.
C. Look at passage 3 then say whether these sentences are true or false.
1. Mr. Mohammed cleans the cabins.
2. Ahmed works for Mr. Mamoun.
3. There are many soldiers on a ship.
4. Ahmed is a sailor.
5. Mr. Mamoun has a bed in his cabin.

D. Copy the sentences into your exercise book and fill in the blanks.
1. The ship……… from Port Sudan to Jeddah across…….The journey……. one to two days.
2. The ship goes to France and Italy through ………. canal across ……………sea.
3. Mr. Mamoun is the …… of the ship. He keeps his things in a ………………
4. Ahmed is a …………………

E. Make sentences .

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you travel by sea from</th>
<th>Africa</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>to</th>
<th>Asia</th>
<th>America</th>
<th>you cross</th>
<th>The Indian Ocean. The Pacific Ocean. The Atlantic Ocean.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
F. Ask and answer.
Ali : I haven’t seen you for a long time. Where have you been?
Adam : I went to Jordan with my family.
Ali : Why did you go there?
Adam : To visit relatives.
Ali : How did you get there?
Adam: We travelled by sea. We took a ship from Port Sudan to Al.Agaba Port in Jordan. The Al.Agaba ship sailed across the Red Sea. The journey took two days. You can also get there by air.
Ali : Why did you travel by sea then?
Adam : To enjoy the journey. How about you?
Ali : I like to travel by sea too.

Now make similar dialogues using other places etc. instead of those underlined.

G. Copy the following sentences into your exercise book and fill in the blanks. Use by sea / by air / by road.
1. We went to Kosti ...... The journey took six hours.
2. We went to Kassala .......... The journey took nine hours.
3. We went to Juba .......... The journey took three hours.
4. We went to Yemen .......... The journey took two days.
5. We went to Italy .......... The journey took nine days.

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UNIT4. Lesson 2. Across the Sea (2)

A. Read

Why do people travel from one country to another?

People travel to see other places. You can travel to Saudi Arabia to visit the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. In Mecca you can visit Al-Haram Al-Shareef. Al-Haram is the greatest Mosque in the world. In Medina you can visit the great mosque where the prophet Mohammed was buried.

You can travel to Egypt to see the pyramids. The pyramids are huge buildings. They were built by the pharaohs seven thousand years ago.
People also travel in order to trade. Goods are taken from one country to another. Sudanese traders, for example, take cattle, sheep and sesame seeds to sell them in Saudi Arabia and Yemen. They carry these goods by ship across the Red Sea.

People also travel to discover other places. In 1330 Ibn Battuta travelled to Yemen, Aden, Somalia and the trading ports of East Africa. He wrote about those places and the people who lived in them.
B. Say ask and answer.

- He’s going to Saudi Arabia.
- Why is he going there?
- To visit the holy cities.

- Trees are planted along the road.
- Why are they planted there?
- To give shade.

- Goods are taken from Khartoum to Juba.
- Why are they taken there?
- To be sold.

- He’s going to Yemen.
- Why is he going there?
- To trade.

C. Make similar sentences with your friend. Use:
1. Amna is going to Kenya.
2. Lado is going to London.
3. Cows are taken from Malakal to Kosti.
4. Goods are brought from Port Sudan to Khartoum.
D. Make true sentences and copy them in your exercise book.

| People       | wait a long time use pens travel go to the market plant trees | to trade see the doctor buy some books visit relatives go on holiday write letters give shade sell goods |

E. Songs of the sea.

(1) My Bonnie lies over the ocean,
    My Bonnie lies over the sea.
    My Bonnie lies over the ocean.
    Oh, bring back my Bonnie to me.
    Bring back ,bring back,
    Oh bring back , my Bonnie to me.

(2) Sailing , I am sailing,
    Home again across the sea .
    I am sailing stormy waters
    To be near you, to be free.
    I am flying, I am flying
    Like a bird , across the sky,
    I am flying, passing high clouds,
    To be with you, to be free.

(by G. Sutherland)
UNIT 4.

Lesson 3. The Radio

A. Listen carefully to this dialogue and say how many programmes are mentioned.

Ali : I want to listen to the radio. Let’s switch it on.

Announcer :
  This is Radio Mont Carlo.
  Here are the programmes for this evening.


Ali : Why? Is it different from Radio Monte Carlo?

Mona : Yes it is.

Ali : Let’s listen to Radio Omdurman.

Announcer :
- At three o’clock there will be the school programme.
- At five o’clock the sports programme.
- At six o’clock the family programme.
- At seven thirty the world news.
- At eight the home news.
- At nine o’clock the listener’s choice music programme.

Mona : What are you going to listen to?

Ali : The school’s programme.

Mona : What about the sports programme?

Ali : I like that too.
Ask and answer in pairs.

Example:
What time is the schools programme? It’s at three o’clock.

(1) What time is the sports programme?
(2) What time is the world news?
(3) What time is the listener’s choice music programme?
(4) Which radio station is in Europe?
(5) Name a Sudanese radio station.

C. Make sentences in your exercise book.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>-The schools programme</th>
<th>-The sports programme</th>
<th>-The family programme</th>
<th>-The world news</th>
<th>-The home news</th>
<th>-The listener’s choice music Programme</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>is</td>
<td>earlier</td>
<td>later</td>
<td>shorter</td>
<td>longer</td>
<td>than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shorter</td>
<td></td>
<td>longer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Write the names of three of your favourite radio programmes and say why you like them and when you listen to them on your local radio.
UNIT 4.

Lesson 4. A Radio Programme

Guest of the day

A. Read in pairs.

Announcer: Ladies and gentlemen our guest of the day is Mr. Ahmed Osman. Mr. Osman used to work for Radio Omdurman. Now he is working for Radio Dubai. Mr. Osman, can you tell us something about Radio Dubai?

Guest: Yes, of course.

Announcer: Is Radio Dubai the same as Radio Omdurman?

Guest: Yes, it is.

Announcer: What programmes does it present?

Guest: It presents children’s programmes, school programmes, news and sports.

Announcer: Does it present music programmes?

Guest: Yes, it does.

Announcer: Are they different from our programmes?

Guest: Yes, they are.

Announcer: Does it present drama?

Guest: Yes, it does.
Announcer: Are all the programmes from Dubai?
Guest: No, there are programmes from other parts of the world. They are called world programmes.
Announcer: Are they useful programmes?
Guest: Yes, they are.
Announcer: How useful?
Guest: They tell you many things about the people and countries of the world.
Announcer: Thank you very much Mr. Osman.

B. Answer the questions.
1. What is the name of the programme you have just read about?
2. Who is the guest of the programme?
3. What does he talk about?
4. What programmes are presented by Radio Dubai?
5. Where do most of the programmes come from?

C. Say true or false:
1. Radio Dubai is different from Radio Omdurman.
2. Radio Dubai presents drama programmes.
3. Radio Dubai presents world programmes.
4. Radio Omdurman presents world news.
5. Radio Dubai presents only programmes from Dubai.
Tell the class what you think about radio programmes. Use the following sentences to help you.

1. I think there should be more local news.
2. There are too many sports programmes.
3. Family programmes should be presented in the evening.
4. Schools programmes should not be shown on Fridays.
5. I would like Major Ahmed, the immigration officer, as guest of the day.
UNIT 4

Lesson 5. They Help Us Travel

A. Learn the following words.
Passport……. exit visa…… entry visa…..air ticket……customs embassy….. travel agency….. immigration…. vice-consul.

B. Look and Read.
1. This is major Ahmed . He’s an immigration officer. He works in the ministry of Interior. He issues passports. He also issues exit visas.
2. This is Mr. Adam . He’s a travel agent. He works in a travel agency. He sells plane tickets.
3. This is Mr. Jones . He’s vice - consul. He works in an Embassy. He issues entry visas to his country.
4. This is Mr. Ali He’s a customs officer. He works in an airport. He checks passengers’ luggage.
B. Answer the following questions in your exercise book.
1. Does Major Ahmed work in an airport?
2. Does he check passports?
3. Does Mr. Ali work in a shop?
4. Does Mr. Adam work in a travel agency?
5. What does he do?

C. Copy in your exercise book and fill the blanks.
Mona wants to travel
Mona Ali wants to travel to Egypt to see the pyramids. First she got a .......... and a .......... from the Ministry of Interior. Then she got an .......... from the Egyptian Embassy in Khartoum. Her father bought her a .......... from the travel agent. She’s very happy now.

D. What did Mona get?
Fill in the boxes below with the words for the following numbers.

1- 5  1. ..........................................
2- 9  2. ..........................................
3- 6  3. ..........................................
4- Fourth month of the year  4. ..........................................

Mona got a ......................................
UNIT 4.
Lesson 6. If you Want to Travel

Read.
A. If you want to travel abroad,
you must have a passport,
you must have an exit visa,
you must have an entry visa,
you must have an air ticket,
you must have a health certificate.

B. If you want a visa, fill in this form.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Visa Application form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Name : ..........................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nationality : .................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date of birth : .................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Place of birth : .................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Passport No : ..................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of issue : .................</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Home address : ..................</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Make True sentences:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If</th>
<th>travel(s) to</th>
<th>Egypt</th>
<th>London</th>
<th>Port Sudan</th>
<th>China</th>
<th>Saudi Arabia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>you</td>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>you will see</td>
<td>The Tower of</td>
<td>The pyramids.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aisha</td>
<td>Port Sudan</td>
<td>Port Sudan</td>
<td>Port Sudan</td>
<td>The pyramids.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adam</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>The pyramids.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>we</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>Saudi Arabia</td>
<td>The pyramids.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>The pyramids.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. At the travel agent’s

Customer: I want to travel to Egypt / Kassala/ Saudi Arabia Kenya/ Port Sudan.

Travel Agent: You need a passport.

Use the right words from this list.

- an exit visa
- an entry visa
- sudanese currency
- foreign currency
- a plane ticket
- a health certificate
- a train ticket
- a bus ticket
- traveller’s cheques

E. Write a letter to your friend Ibrahim / Amina telling him / her you have finished your travel arrangements and you are ready to go on holiday. Your name is Salih / Layla and you live in 10, Al. Wadi St., Wad Nubawi, Omdurman.
Unit 4.

Lesson 7. Science in Action (1):

Keeping our country green

A. Read the following:

(1) How can you keep your country green?

I can keep my country green by planting trees. Trees make places beautiful. Trees are very useful. They keep the air fresh. They give us oxygen during the day. They give shade for animals and people. They are also a source of food and medicine for people and animals. We must protect our trees.

(2) How can you stop the desert from advancing?

I can stop the desert from advancing by not cutting down trees. Trees take a long time to grow. They also need a lot of water. Trees keep water in the air. They protect the soil from erosion. They keep the desert away.

(3) We must not cut down trees. We must grow many trees to make forests. Some people cut down trees to get wood. They make charcoal from it. If you cut down trees you must grow others to replace them.

B. Answer the following questions orally.

1. What do trees do to the air?
2. How do they help animals and people?
3. Is it good to cut down trees?
4. How do trees stop the desert from advancing?
5. Do you grow trees? Why?
6. Give the past of the underlined verbs?

C. Copy in your exercise book and fill in the blanks.
Trees take a long time to .......... They need a lot of .......... They keep.................. in the air. They protect the soil from........... . We must grow many trees to make .................

D. You see a man cutting down a tree. He needs the wood for a fire to cook on. What can you say to stop him cutting down the tree? Act the dialogue.

E. Plant these evergreen trees.
Can you plant these seven trees in such a way that no two are in the same horizontal line, the same vertical line or the same diagonal line?
UNIT 4.

Lesson 8. Science in Action (2)

A. Read the following passages.

1- What makes water boil?
Put a pot full of water on the fire. The fire heats the water directly above it. The heated water rises. The cold water moves in from the sides of the pot to take the place of the rising water. This goes on until all the water is boiling. Water boils at 100ºC (centigrade). It turns into water vapour.

2- What makes clouds?
When the weather is hot, more water evaporates into the air. It becomes water vapour. The water vapour rises into the air. It forms clouds. Clouds are huge amounts of water vapour. They float in the air.

3- How do we get rain?
The cold winds cool down the clouds. Cold air cannot hold much water vapour. So, some of the water vapour in the clouds becomes water again. It turns into water droplets. The water droplets fall from the clouds and we get rain.
B. Make correct sentences and copy them into your exercise book.

| Water boils | turns into steam evaporates into the air at 100 ºC. |
| Boiling water | cool down the clouds | Water vapour | fall down as rain |
| Water | wind forms clouds | Water droplets |
| Cold |

C. Without looking at the passages, put these sentences in the correct order.

1 -
(a) The fire heats the water.
(b) It becomes water vapour.
(c) The water reaches 100ºc.
(d) The water is put on the fire.

2 -
(a) This makes clouds.
(b) The weather is hot.
(c) Water becomes water vapour.
(d) It rises into the air.

3 -
(a) The water droplets fall from the clouds.
(b) Cold winds cool down the clouds.
(c) This makes some of the water vapour turn into water.
(d) It rains!
D. Sing this song: What a wonderful world.

I see trees of green,
Red roses, too,
I see them bloom for me and you,
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world.

I see skies of blue and clouds of white,
The bright blessed day, the dark sacred night,
And I think to myself
What a wonderful world.

The colours of the rainbow,
So pretty in the sky,
are also in the faces of people going by.
I see friends shaking hands.
Saying “How do you do”
They’re really saying, “I love you”.

I hear babies cry.
I watch them grow.
They’ll learn much more than I’ll ever know
and I think to myself
What a wonderful world.
What a wonderful world.
UNIT 4.
Lesson 9. Juha at the Chemist’s

A. Read the following and answer this question:
Why does Juha want to learn chemistry?

One day Juha woke up early in the morning. He called his wife Amna.

Juha: Amna, Amna, today I’m not feeling well.

Amna: What’s wrong with you?

Juha: I’ve got a cold. I’m going to the city to buy some medicine. So Juha got on his donkey and went to the city. He saw a big shop. It had large glass windows full of shelves. The shelves were full of bottles and little boxes.

“This looks like a good chemist’s shop. I’m sure I can find a lot of medicines in it”, said Juha. He got down from his donkey and entered the shop. He found a man standing behind a table.

Juha: I’m ill. I want some medicine.

Chemist: What’s wrong with you?

Juha: I’ve got a cold.

Chemist: Have you seen a doctor?

Juha: Yes, here is a piece of paper from the doctor for you.

Chemist: Oh, you need cough medicine and vitamin tablets. Here you are.
Juha : Oh, are you sure this is medicine? It looks like karkade.
Chemist : Yes, I’m sure it’s medicine.
Juha : Shall I drink it all at once?
Chemist : No, take one tea spoonful three times a day.
Juha : Can I put some sugar in it?
Chemist : No, you don’t need that.
Juha : What about these buttons?
Chemist : These are not buttons. They’re vitamin tablets.
Juha : But they look like buttons.

Juha went away. He said to himself, “This chemist is no good. His cough medicine looks like karkade. His vitamin tablets look like ugly round buttons. I’m going to learn chemistry. Then I’ll make my own medicines. Tomorrow I’ll go to a chemistry teacher to teach me”.

B. Now answer these questions.
1. Why does Juha need medicine?
2. Why did Juha think the chemist’s shop was not good?
3. How did the chemist know the medicine that Juha needed?
4. Do you think the chemist was angry with Juha? Why? Why not?
5. Do you think Juha will learn chemistry?
C. Learn these sentences.
1. Juha’s donkey looks like a goat.
2. The cough medicine looks like karkade.
3. The chemist’s shop looks like a supermarket.
4. The vitamin tablets look like buttons.

D. Make similar sentences in your exercise book.
Now describe these things in the same way: your friend’s house, the farmer’s donkey, the headmaster’s office, kissra, the monkey in the zoo, etc. etc.

E. Learn to say this poem by Rudyard Kipling.
I keep six honest serving men,
They taught me all I knew.
Their names are What and Where and When
And How and Why and Who.

Now make questions for the following answers. Try to use all of the six serving men.
1. Juha got a cold.
2. He saw a big shop.
3. He wanted a hundred tablets.
4. He needed the medicine for his cold.
5. He left the city at five o’clock.
F. How do you feel?
Match sentences and pictures.

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1. I have a headache.  
2. He has toothache.  
3. You have a sore stomach.  
4. He has a runny nose.  
5. I have a fever.  
6. I have a sore throat  
7. I have earache.
UNIT 4.

A. Read the following:

1. Old Juha wanted to travel to Juba. He bought himself a plane ticket. Early in the morning he went to the airport. He got onto the plane. There were two air hostesses and one steward. There were a lot of passengers.

2. Juha was feeling sad. He sat quietly on his seat. He heard the air hostess on the microphone, “Ladies and gentlemen, this is Sudan Airways Flight No. 408 to Juba. Captain Ali and his crew welcome you on board. Please watch our safety demonstration.
- You must fasten your seatbelts.
- There are oxygen masks above your seats.
- There are life jackets underneath your seats.
- There are seatbelts at the side of your seats.
3- Suddenly Juha got up and spoke to the air hostess.

Juha : “Young lady, I’m sad because my donkey is not with me. Can I bring it in here. There’s plenty of space for it. I shall tie it to a rope and hold it. It’s a nice donkey”.

Air hostess: “No, I’m sorry, Mr Juha. You can’t bring a donkey in with the passengers. Please go back to your seat, and fasten your seatbelt.”

4- The plane took off. The air hostess served food in little boxes. Juha did not like it. He asked the hostess: “Is this fish?”. The air hostess said “No, it’s chicken but it looks like fish”.

5- “I don’t like chicken. I want some meat, please,” said Juha. “I’m sorry, we only have chicken,” said the hostess. “I’m sorry, too. Please take it away. I can’t eat it”, said Juha.
Guess what the air hostess gave to Juha. Read and check.

6 - “Oh, Juha! you must eat something. Shall I bring you a piece of cake and a cup of tea?” asked the hostess.
“Yes. that’s fine, thank you”, said Juha.

Guess how Juha felt. Read and check.

7- Juha liked the piece of cake. He was happy for a moment. Then he thought of his donkey far away in Khartoum. He became sad again.

B- What does each of these underlined pronouns refer to?

1. his in section 2
2. you in section 2
3. it in section 3
4. it in section 4
5. this in section 4
6. he in section 7

C. In pairs tell Juha’s story in a few sentences and write it in your exercise book.
1- Jabir Ibn Hayyan

A. Read the following quickly to answer the questions.
1. Did Jabir do an experiment in chemistry or physics?
2. How many books did he write?
3. What did he invent?

1. Jabir Ibn Hayyan is a famous Arab scientist. He lived in Damascus in the eighth century. That is about one thousand two hundred years ago. He did many experiments in chemistry. He had a laboratory to work in. He wrote 80 books on chemistry. Unfortunately, many of them were lost.

He carried out many experiments in heat and oxygen. He discovered many chemical compounds. He invented a special type of paper. It didn’t burn when set on fire. He invented a special type of ink. It could be read in the dark. He also invented a substance to prevent iron from rusting. He wrote books on how to protect people from harmful things. He said that chemical laboratories should be built far away from residential areas.
B. Read the passage again and answer the following questions.
1. The writer used (did many experiments) in paragraph 1. What is the verb the writer used in paragraph 2 to give the same meaning?
2. Why was each of his inventions important?
3. Why should chemical laboratories be built far away from towns?

2. Ibn Al Haytham

A. Read quickly to answer the following questions.
1. When was Ibn Al. Haytham born?
2. How many books did he write on engineering and mathematics?
3. What’s a rainbow?

Ibn Al Haytham was a famous Arab mathematician and scientist. He was born in Al Basra about 965 and died in 1039. He was the best person in physics at that time. He wrote a great many books on physics, mathematics, medicine and astronomy.

He studied the effects of atmospheric pressure. He showed how the magnetic force of the earth pulls down weights. He wrote 4 books on mathematics and 58 books on engineering.
His most famous books were on light. He showed how light enters the eye to make us see. He explained the rainbow and the camera.

B. Read the story again in order to answer the following questions.
1. What are the subjects Ibn Al.Haytham studied?
2. What did he write about?
3. How many books did he write?
4. Look at the list. Write down the things Ibn Al Haytham did not find out about: how pictures are taken, how people see things, how motor cars work, how to make people well, how electricity is produced.

C. Draw the following table in your exercise book. Fill it in with what Jabir Ibn Hayyan did and what Ibn Al Haytham did.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>What Jabir did</th>
<th>What Ibn Al.Haytham did</th>
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HEALTH AND SAFETY QUIZ. Complete the following statements about health and safety.

Examples:
Mosquito nets protect people from getting malaria. Metal screens protect people from mosquitos.

1. Trees protect the soil .................
2. Seatbelts prevent people ..............
3. Life jackets prevent people ..........
4. Tea prevents people ..................
5. Karkade prevents people ............
6. Hats protect people’s heads ..........
7. Shoes protect people’s feet ..........
8. Sticks protect people .................
9. A food cover protects ................
10. Umbrellas protect people ..........

Can you make more statements about health and safety?
Marie Sklodowska was born in Poland in 1867. Her father was a professor of physics. She went to school in Warsaw, in Poland where she studied at the Faculty of Industry and Agriculture. Later she went to university in France. She studied at the Sorbonne which is a university in Paris. There she met a French professor of physics called Pierre Curie. They were married in 1895, (Then her name became Madam Curie).

She worked very hard to discover radioactive
materials. Her husband, Pierre Curie, worked with her. In 1898 they discovered radium. In 1903 they shared the Nobel Prize with another French scientist.

Her husband died in 1906 in an accident. She became professor of physics in his place. She was the first woman to be a professor in France.

She continued her work in science. In 1911 she won another Nobel Prize in chemistry. After 1918, her elder daughter assisted her. She was called Irene. Irene was also a scientist. Madam Curie died in 1934.

B. Read the story of Madam Curie again carefully. Then answer the following questions in your exercise book.

1. What was Madam Curie’s father?
2. Where’s Warsaw?
3. Who did she meet at the Sorbonne?
4. Madam Curie discovered radium by herself. Is this true or false?
5. When did she become a professor?
6. What does the word “where” in the first paragraph refer to?

C. Answer the following question in your exercise book.

Imagine you are a scientist like Madam Curie. What do you want to discover?
UNIT 4.
Lesson 13  Revision

A. GEOGRAPHY QUIZ
1. If you sail from London to New York, which ocean do you cross?
2. If you want to see the Eiffel Tower, which country would you travel to?
3. In which continent is Paris?
4. Name a town in Sudan to which you can travel by air.
5. Name a town in Sudan to which you can travel by train.
6. Name a country which exports tea.
7. Name a country which has a lot of rain.

To make your own quiz, substitute the words underlined. You can also use questions 4–7 again and again because there are many answers!

B. WHAT HAPPENS IF……………. ……………..?
1. If the temperature falls to O°C, water ………………
2. If trees are cut down, the desert …………………
3. If it rains when the sun is shining …………………
4. If you protect trees, they ………………………
5. If you study chemistry, you sometimes …………
6. If the wind cools the clouds, it …………………
Programmes for Tuesday:
8:00 a.m. START OF THE DAY: Home and world news.
8:20 a.m. AROUND SUDAN: news from all over the country. Find out what is happening in your area today.

9:45 a.m. LISTEN AND LEARN: Our schools programme. Today we will hear about two great scientists: Sir Alexander Fleming who discovered penicillin which helps cure many diseases and professor Ahmed Al Amin of the faculty of Chemistry in Al Ain University in the United Arab Emerates (U.A.E.) he invented a substance which is sprayed on trees. It prevents goats from eating leaves.

11:35 a.m. GUEST OF THE DAY: Hawa, from Western Sudan, one of the most popular singers. Next week’s guests will be two famous captains: Haitham Mustafa of Hilal and Faisal Al Agab of Mereikh. If you want to ask them questions, send the questions to RADIO SPINE.
12:15 a.m  GOOD HEALTH: Today we will find out how milk protects young children and keeps them strong. Next week we will discuss traditional medicines e.g. Aradep. Please write to us with your ideas.

A. Ask and answer these questions in pairs. Ask more questions by substituting the words underlined.
   1. When does “Guest of the day” begin / end?
   2. Is “Good Health” later/ earlier than “Listen and Learn”?
   3. Is “Around Sudan” Longer/ shorter than “Start of the Day”? 

b. WHICH PROGRAMME? Write the name of the programme(s) you will listen to if …………………
   1. ……………… you want to hear about your own town.
   2. ………………… you like hearing about famous Sudanese people.
   3. ………you want to know about good food for children.
   4. ………………… You don’t want animals to destroy your plants.
   5. ………………… you are a science teacher.

C. Remember the six “serving men”. Write questions for next week’s “Guest of the day” programme.

D. Write your ideas about traditional medicines for the next week’s “Good Health” programme.
Unit 4.

Lesson 14  Fun and Games

A. A ship called “SPINE” sails along the SUEZ CANAL and crosses the MEDITERRANEAN SEA. What does it carry? Find as many things as you can from the letters of the four words underlined.

B. Ahmed travels from town to town. He spends seven days in Kassala, nine days in Port Sudan and three days in Wau. How many days does he spend in these towns: Shendi, Kadugli, Abu Hamed? In which town in Sudan would he spend the most days? How long would he spend there?

C. A memory game. Each person adds things they would see on their journey. Remember what the others have said, too!

   I travelled round the world
   Over land and sea
   And on my way I saw A RIVER ………..
   Pretty as can be.

D. Find the odd one out and write it down.

1. Chemistry, maths, engineering, geography.
2. Clouds, rivers, ice, trees.
3. Cotton, sheep, petrol, sesame seeds.
4. Italy, Kenya, Sudan, Somalia.
6. Toothache, a sore throat, a sore stomach.
7. A vice consul, an engineer, an immigraitons officer, a travel agent.
UNIT 5.

Lesson 1. On the Port Sudan Train

A. Read the following.

Amin looked at his new watch, a present from his uncle. Only a quarter of an hour to go. It was the first time for Amin to travel by train. He was on his way to Port Sudan in the East to visit his sister. He planned to spend his school holidays with her.

Three weeks earlier he had got a letter from his sister. He took it out of his pocket when the train started to move. It began:

Dear Amin,

On arrival at Port Sudan, take your suitcase and leave the train. Go out of the station. On your left you’ll see a sign “No parking”. Just stay there and we’ll come and pick you up. We look forward to seeing you.

Yours sincerely,
Arwa.

B. Make true (T) or false (F) in your exercise book.

1. Amin has got something new. T
2. He didn’t use the watch. F
3. He has travelled by train before. T
4. Port Sudan is in the East. T
5. Amin planned to spend a year in Port Sudan. F
C. Make sentences like this using the verbs between brackets.

Take your suitcase and leave the train.

.......... pencil .......... a letter          ( get – write)
.......... hands ..........your food           ( wash – eat )
.......... the door ......left or right       ( open – look )
..........book ....... the new lesson         ( take – find )

D. Look at the picture of the train .

This is the train that took me to Port Sudan

Put the following words in the correct places in order to describe the train .

   Diesel – rails – passengers – long – carriages

   It’s rather                      .................
   It uses                        .................
   It carries                     .................
   It runs on                     .................
   It has many                    .................
A. Read the following and answer the questions below.

The train arrived at Port Sudan at 10 o’clock in the morning, two hours late. Amin was met by his sister and her husband. They took him to their house in Trab Hadal. The next day they took Amin to the port. It was the first time for him to see big ships and tankers. He was very excited and began to ask many questions. He was more excited when they took him in a special kind of boat round the harbour. The boat had a glass floor. People could see the coloured fish and other beautiful creatures in the sea.

They came to a big ship loaded with cars and machines imported to Sudan. He was surprised at how these cars could get on and off the ship. He was told about the cranes on the deck of some ships. He saw another ship with some Sudanese products such as cotton, cow hides and dura loaded for export. Port Sudan is a very busy town all day long.

Mark the following true (T) or false (F) in your exercise book.

1. Trab Hadal is a part in the town. (       )
2. Only Sudanese ships come to the port. (       )
3. Cranes are only useful for loading. (       )
4. Tankers bring oil to the Sudan. (       )
5. Port Sudan is only busy in the morning. (       )
B. Look, read and match.
1- porters
2- sailors
3- ship
4- crane
5- deck
6- anchor

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C. write five goods imported through Port Sudan

D. write five products exported through Port Sudan

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E. A song: Port Sudan.

1- I walked along the harbour
   And I looked out on the sea.
   My heart was full of sadness,
   Next year where would I be?
   I looked at all the people
   Shaking hands and saying farewell.
   When would I be one of them?
   I couldn’t really tell.

   CHORUS:
   Oh, the trains and planes and ships of Port Sudan.
   Take you home or take you to some other land.
   Yes, the trains and planes and ships of Port Sudan.
   Take you home or take you to another land.

2- I watched them load the cargo
   From the harbour to the deck
   I watched them lift the anchor,
   Give the engines one last check
   I stood beneath the towering cranes
   So large and I so small.
   I made my mind up there and then
   I wouldn’t leave at all.

   CHORUS:
A. Read the following and answer the questions

Osman Digna was born in 1840 in Suakin, that means 41 years before the Mahadia. He worked as a merchant between Suakin, Jeddah and other Arab countries. The Turkish took away his goods and stopped his work. Later they arrested him and his brother Ali Digna.

Osman Digna heard about Al.Mahadi and his call to drive the Turks out of the country. So he travelled to the west and joined Al.Mahadi who really needed a man like Osman Digna. Al.Mahadi, named him Emir of the East and soon Osman Digna began his difficult task. He was helped by Sheikh Al.Tahir Al.Majdoub, who was a famous and popular religious man, and had many followers. Sheikh Al.Tahir asked his people to support Al.Mahadi and help Osman Digna who immediately declared war against the Turks.

Osman Digna fought against the Turks. After several battles, he was able to defeat them and take their weapons. In 1897 he joined Mohamoud Wad Ahmed in the
battle of Atbara against the Turkish Government. Then Osman Digna joined Al Khalifa Abdullahi at the battle of Karari. Al Khalifa was killed at Um Dibekrat. Later on Osman Digna was arrested and sent to Halfa. He died there in 1928.

Osman Digna was a real hero. He was brave, honest and adventurous.

B. Mark the following true (T) or false (F) in your exercise book.
1. Al Mahadi was born after Osman Digna. ( )
2. Osman Digna was arrested but his brother was not. ( )
3. Sheikh Al Tahir was famous but not popular. ( )
4. Osman Digna met both Mahmoud Wad Ahmed and Al Khalifa Abdullahi. ( )

C. Choose the correct answer.
1- Osman Digna joined Al Mahadi because he wanted to.
   (a) become Emir.
   (b) sell his goods.
   (c) attack the Turks.
2- Osman Digna joined Mahmoud Wad Ahmed in
   (a) the battle of Karari.
   (b) the battle of Atbara.
   (c) the battle of Um Debekrat.
3- In 1928, Osman Digna
   (a) died.
   (b) was sent to prison.
   (c) was taken to Turkey.
4- Osman Digna declared war against:
   (a) his people in the east.
   (b) the Turks.
   (c) Al.Mahadi.
5- Osman Digna was famous for his:
   (a) bravery.
   (b) long beard.
   (c) sword.

D. Study the following.
Osman Digna was honest.
He was also brave.

   **Osman Digna was honest and brave.**

Now join each pair of the sentences in the same way.

1. Ali was happy. Ali was active.
2. Khalid can play tennis. Khalid can play football, too
3. Deng is tall. Deng is young.
4. Salwa is tired. Salwa is ill.
5. The girls are clever. They are also kind.
A. Look at the pictures and read the following:

There are different kinds of soap. Soap comes in different shapes: in bars, in thin flakes or in powder form. It can also be found in liquid form.

Soap is used for washing and cleaning all sorts of things. It is used for washing clothes, dishes and other things in the kitchen. Some kinds of soap are used for cleaning floors.

Soap is also used for bathing. Bath soap is always very smooth, colourful and has a nice smell. It is sold under different trade names: Lux, Fa, Lifebuoy, Bouquet etc.
Certain kinds of soap are used for special purposes. Shampoo is used for washing hair, carpets and cars.

Soap making is very simple. Materials like fat and alkali are needed for it (sodium Hydroxide and potassium Hydroxide are types of alkali). Salt and flour are also added to make the soap pure and effective.

Soap is very important for us because it keeps us clean and healthy.

Wash your hands with soap and water before you eat.

B. Study this example and then make sentences.
Example: Soap / sold / different shapes

Soap is sold in different shapes

1 - Powdered soap / sold / boxes.

2 - Liquid soap / sold / plastic bottles.

3 - Shampoo / use / wash / hair

4 - Soap powder / use / clean / floors
C. Make sentences.
Example: Soap / wash /

Soap is used for washing.

1. Irons / iron clothes.
2. Tooth paste / clean teeth.
3. Mats / pray on.
4. Flour / make bread.
5. Cranes / lift heavy things.

D. How many words can you form from the word preposition.

1. Two-letter words: on, ......................
2. Three-letter words: sit, ......................
3. Four-letter words: post, ......................
4. How many words can you find with more than four letters?
A. Read the following.

Al.Gadaref is a town in Eastern Sudan. It is an important agricultural town. It has rich soil and heavy rains. It is famous for growing sorghum and sesame seeds. Both sorghum and sesame seeds are cash crops. They provide our country with hard currency when they are exported. The people of Al.Gadaref are farmers and merchants.

People from all over the country live in Al.Gadaref. They come to Al.Gadaref to work in agriculture. The railway line and the main road, which join the town with most parts of the country, make it easy for people to move to and from Al.Gadaref whenever they wish.
Most people of Al.Gadaref live in huts which are made of straw and grass. The huts are cool in summer and warm in winter. There are also very fine modern buildings in the town like hotels, houses, government buildings, hospitals and a university.

Al.Gadaref has a problem with drinking water. Usually in summer (March– April – May) people suffer from a shortage of water. The water is pumped to the town from the River Atbara at Eshowak. The River Atbara is not always full of water. It dries up in summer.
B. Read the following sentences and say whether they are true (T) or false (F).

1. Gadaref is important only because of its rich soil. (   )
2. The sorghum and sesame seed farms are watered from the River Atbara. (   )
3. We can find Sudanese from all over the country in Gadaref. (   )
4. The people of the town live in huts only (   )
5. There is no water in the town at all. (   )

C. Answer the following questions in your exercise book.

1. What makes a lot of people go to Al. Gadaref?
2. What sort of buildings do most people in the town live in?
3. When is there a shortage of drinking water in Al. Gadaref?
4. What causes this shortage of drinking water?

D. Can you guess the meanings of the following words?

fertile     almost
export      home
Pumped      hard currency
cash        crops
Read the following.

Once upon a time there was a bedouin who came into town to buy a new pair of shoes. His old ones were worn out. There was a shoemaker called Hunein. He used to make shoes out of animal hide. Hunein was famous for being very clever and cunning.

The bedouin went into Hunein’s shop. He asked for a pair of shoes.

Hunein showed him a nice new pair. The bedouin examined them for a long time. He seemed to like them. But when he asked the price he was not pleased. He thought it was too expensive. He bargained and bargained, but he did not buy the shoes.

Hunein got very angry, “This good-for-nothing bedouin I’ll show him!”

Hunein took the pair of shoes and went along the road the bedouin would take.

When he was outside the town he put one shoe on the road. Much further away he put the other on the road. Then he hid behind a rock.

The bedouin came out of the town with his camels loaded with all sorts of goods. When he came across the first shoe, he looked at it suspiciously. “This shoe looks very much like Hunein’s”, he said to himself. “If only the other were with it”.

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He went on his away. Then he came across the other shoe. He got down from his camel, tied it and went back to collect the shoe he left behind. At that moment Hunein came out of his hiding place and took away the camel with all its goods.

The bedouin came back home very sad and miserable. “What have you brought back from your journey?” his people asked him. “I have brought Hunein’s pair of shoes,” he said sadly.

B. Make the following True (T) or False (F) in your exercise book.
1. Hunein sold ready - made shoes. (   )
2. The bedouin liked the shoes straight away. (   )
3. The bedouin was pleased with the shoes but not the price. (   )
4. Hunein was angry because the bedouin did not buy the shoes. (   )

C. Write the letter of the correct answer in your exercise book.
1- The bedouin wanted to buy a new pair of shoes.
   (a) for himself.
   (b) for his old father.
   (c) for his brother.
2- The bedouin wanted to have the shoes:-
   (a) for nothing.
   (b) for a lower price.
3- Hunein said to himself, “I will show him!”
   He meant:
   (a) “I will show him the way”.
   (b) “I will teach him a lesson”.
   (c) “I will show him another pair of shoes”.
4 - “If only the other were with it”.
   The best word to describe the bedouin’s feeling is:
   (a) sorrow.
   (b) anger.
   (c) pity.
5 - “I have brought Hunein’s pair of shoes”.
   This expresses
   (a) anger.
   (b) failure.
   (c) happiness.

D. Match A with B in your exercise book.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. come a cross</td>
<td>(a) bring back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. suspiciously</td>
<td>(b) find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. collect</td>
<td>(c) too much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. go out of sight</td>
<td>(d) doubtfully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. expensive</td>
<td>(e) disappear</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
E. Study this example.
There was a shoe - maker. He was called Hunein.
There was a shoe- maker who was called Hunein.

Now join the following in the same way:
1. There was an old woman. She sold kisra.
2. There was a tea - maker. She was called Er-Ruda.
3. I met a small boy. He was going to the mosque.
4. Fatima is a good girl. She always recites the Quran.
5. They saw a man. He did not know how to ride a bike.

F. Study this example:
(a) He got down from his camel.
(b) He tied it.
(c) He went back to collect the other shoe.

This can be written as follows:
He got down from his camel, tied it and went back to collect the other shoe.
Now join the following in the same way:

1- (a) He went to the shops.
   (b) He bought some dates.
   (c) He came back for breakfast.

2- (a) She bought some flour and oil.
   (b) She lit a fire.
   (c) She cooked the food.
   (d) She gave it to the children to eat.

3- (a) They went home.
   (b) They killed a sheep.
   (c) They prepared the food.
   (d) They asked the people to come for the meal.

4- (a) He took his sword.
   (b) He came to the Kaaba.
   (c) He shouted that he was going to Yethrib.

5- (a) We went to the mosque.
   (b) We listened to the “Khutba”.
   (c) We performed our Friday prayers.

6- (a) We put on our best clothes.
   (b) We picked up our Bibles.
   (c) We went to church.
B. Song: If You’re happy and you know it.

1. If you’re happy and you know it.
   **CLAP YOUR HANDS:**
   If you’re happy and you know it
   And you really want to show it
   If you’re happy and you know it
   **CLAP YOUR HANDS:**

Here are the other verses. Instead of **CLAP YOUR HANDS**

Sing ..............................

2. SNAP YOUR FINGERS
3. NOD YOUR HEAD
4. STAMP YOUR FEET.
5. SAY O.K.
6. DO ALL FIVE.
UNIT 5.

Lesson 8.  Reading Texts

A. Read the following passage carefully:
1- Margret Thatcher was born on the thirteenth of October 1925. In 1959, she became a politician. In 1979 she became Prime Minister of Britain. In November 1990, she resigned.

2- Limia gets up at five o’clock everyday. She says her prayers. Then she takes a bath at six and she has a cup of tea at six-thirty. She goes to school at 7 o’clock.

3- In the Sudan it rains in the autumn and it is dry in summer. In Britain it snows in winter but the weather is fine in spring.
4- Karlo gets up early. He does a lot of work in the morning. He usually has a rest in the afternoon but he works again in the evening.

B. Learn the following:

- At ten o'clock
- At seven-fifteen
- On Friday
- On the seventeenth of June
- In autumn
- In spring
- In the morning
- In the evening
- In 1956
- In 1988

C. Fill in the blanks with: at, on or in, in your exercise book.

1. John goes to church ................. Sunday.
2. Hajir was born .................... The seventh of July 1983.
4. Deng goes to bed ........... ten - thirty.
5. It didn’t rain much............ autumn last year.
6. The Sudan became an independent country ........ the first of January 1956.
7. It’s cold …………… the morning these days.
8. Wake me up ……… five o’clock, please!
9. Come back ……… the tenth of next month.
10. Everyday they play football……………… the afternoon.

D. Copy the table into your exercise book and match each word with its opposite.

| 1- big     | (a) empty. |
| 2- old     | (b) enemy. |
| 3- good    | (c) never. |
| 4- awake   | (d) bad. |
| 5- active  | (e) different. |
| 6- friend  | (f) small. |
| 7- tall    | (g) lazy. |
| 8- full    | (h) asleep. |
| 9- always  | (i) short. |
| 10 - same  | (j) young. |
Sarah is sitting in the room. She is studying for the examination. The examination will be next week. Her sister Mona, who has finished her examination, is in the kitchen. She is washing dishes.

An hour ago Mona came into the room and asked Sarah: “Shall I get you something to eat?” Sarah answered, “No, thank you.” Then Mona turned on the radio. Sarah called from the room, “Would you mind turning off the radio, Mona? I can’t study with the radio on.” Mona turned off the radio. A few minutes later, she came into the room again.

Mona: Could you come into the kitchen for a moment?
    I want you to help with the dishes.

Sarah: I can’t. I’m very busy.

Mona: It’ll only take a minute.
Sarah: I can’t!
Mona: I only want you to wash a few dishes.
Sarah: I’m very busy and I hate washing dishes. Will you leave me alone!
Mona: All right. Don’t be angry.
Sarah: Could you close the door?
Mona: Yes…..By the way, I’m going to visit aunt Amna this afternoon. Would you like to come with me?
Sarah: No! I’m very busy.
Mona: She has asked us to come. It’ll only be a short visit.
Sarah: Look, Mona, I’m studying for an examination. Will you leave me a lone?
Mona: I don’t want you to stop studying. Just have a break for a while. You need it.
Sarah: Thank you. I just want to be alone.
Mona: Can I get you …………………
Sarah: NO! JUST LEAVE ME ALONE!

B. Correct the following as shown in the example and write the answers in your exercise book:

Example: Sarah is washing dishes in the kitchen.
No. she is studying in the room.

1. Sarah has finished her examinations.
2. Mona wants Sarah to come into the kitchen and have a cup of tea.
3. Sarah wants Mona to stay with her.
4. Sarah likes washing dishes.
5. Mona wants Sarah to make a holiday.

C. This is Fatima talking to her daughter Nada:

Fatima

The polite way to ask people to do things for us is to say “Would you…….” or “Could you …….” for example:
Would you close the door, please?
Could you close the door, please?

Fatima

Nada

If you want to offer to do something for someone you say “Shall I ……?” or “Can I………………?”

For example:
“Shall I get you a sandwich?”
“Can I get you a cup of tea?”

Fatima

Nada
D. Make sentences beginning with:
   Shall I ..........................
   Can I ..........................
   Would you ..........................
   Could you ..........................

E. Complete these sentences using the words in brackets (       ) as shown in the example and write them in your exercise book.
Sarah hates ……… dishes . ( wash )
Sarah hates washing dishes
   1. I enjoy ……… football match.        (watch)
   2. Babiker has given up ………….     (smoke)
   3. Ali likes ……… people.                     (help)
   4. Would you mind……. the door ?     (close)
   5. Stop………. that noise!                   (make )

F. Complete these sentences as shown in the example using the words in brackets (   ) and write them in your exercise book.
Mona wants …….. aunt Asma   ( visit)
Mona wants to visit aunt Asma
   1. I’d love ……… him again .                      (see)
   2. Yousif has planned ……… today.           (leave)
   3. Tell him …… immediately                      (come)
   4. I’d like you………… with us for a week .  (stay)
   5. She doesn’t want………….. anything .   (say)
G. A poem : Politeness

1- Can I get you some white cheese?
   Yes please.
   Shall I get you some French Francs?
   No, thanks.
   Would you mind buying me a doll?
   Not at all.
   Could you wash Juha’s old horse?
   Yes, of course.

2- Can I help you find your way?
   O.K.
   Shall I visit you in May?
   O.K.
   Would you come with me and play?
   Could you stay another day?
   O.K., O.K., O.k!
UNIT 5.

Lesson 10  Revision

A. TEN TIMES “WHEN”!
Ask and answer these ten “when” questions.
1. When is your birthday?
2. When is Ramadan?
3. When do you go to bed?
4. When does the sun rise?
5. When is Christmas?
6. When did this lesson begin?
7. When does it rain in Sudan?
8. When is your next holiday?
9. When was your teacher born?

B. Who is it?
Write down the name of someone in your class. Describe him or her using as many adjectives as you can. Let the class guess who it is.

C. What happened next? Look at these pictures. Say what happened next.
Example:-

He stole the money, climbed over the wall and ran away.

Thief climbing over a wall into a house.
D. Likes and dislikes. Write down 5 things you like doing and 5 things you HATE doing. Now ask your friend if he/she likes doing these things. Now try asking your teacher!

E. Sing this song.

Thank you very much for teaching us English.
Thank you very much,
Thank you very, very, very much:
Thank you very much for teaching us English.
Thank you very much,
Thank you very, very, very, very much,
Thank you very, very, very, very, very much!
UNIT 6.
Lesson 1. Robinson Crusoe

1. What happened to Robinson Crusoe’s ship?
2. What did he do in the island?

A. Read the following:

Robinson Crusoe was an English sailor and merchant. He was going on a journey when a storm destroyed his ship. But he was saved when a big wave carried him to the shore of a small island. Robison Cruso lived there for twenty-eight years. Although he was alone, he worked all the time. He built a house, he grew corn and vegetables and he reared animals.

Who was Friday?
After twenty-five years, he found a man on the island. The man was in trouble. Robinson Crusoe helped him and the man became his servant. He called him Friday. He taught him to speak English and to do many things. Friday was very useful to him.

B. Answer the following questions in your exercise book.
1- Who was Robison Crusoe?
   He was .............
2- What was he doing when a storm destroyed the ship?
   He was ................
3- How was he saved?
   He was ................
4- What did he do all the time he was on the island?
   He ....................
5- What was wrong with the man he found on the island?
   He .....................
6- What did Robinson Crusoe call the man?
    He ……… him ………
7- What did he teach him?
    He ……him……..
8- What happened three years later?
    ………………………..
9- Who did Robinson Crusoe meet on the island at the time?
    He ………………………
10- What did he do for them?
    He ………………………

C. In pairs make complete sentences from the following sets of words.

Example: Storm – destory– ship.
        A storm destoryed the ship.

4. He – call– Friday.

D. Group work.

You are on an island. No one lives on that island. Answer the following questions in order to show how you live in that place.

1. What do you do during the day?
2. Where do you sleep at night?
3. What do you eat?
4. How do you get water?
UNIT 6.
Lesson 2. Cooking

**Kitchen Utensils**
A. Learn the names of these kitchen utensils.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Frying pan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Saucepan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Knife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Ladle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Liquidizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mincer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Sieve</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Read the following.

Fatima had lunch with Salma on Sunday. The lunch was delicious and Fatima enjoyed it. They had vegetable soup, tomato salad, aubergine salad, okra stew, potato with minced meat, roast chicken, kufta, kisra and bread. They had custard for dessert.

Fatima liked the potato with minced meat so much that she asked Salma to give her the recipe for it. Salma wrote down the following recipe for her.
**Potato Dish:**
½ kilo meat  
½ kilo potatoes  
2 large onions  
2 large tomatoes  
4 tablespoons of oil  
salt  
pepper.

Mince the meat. Slice the onions, tomatoes and potatoes. Crush the garlic. Put the minced meat in a dish or a saucepan. Add the onions, garlic and tomatoes and put the sliced potatoes on top. Add salt and pepper (and other spices if you want). Then add 4 tablespoons of oil and a small cup of water. Put the dish in the oven or cook in the saucepan. Leave to cook for thirty minutes.

C. In pairs: Complete and practice the following dialogue between Fatima and Salma.
**Fatima** : This is a delicious lunch.
**Salma** : Thank you. I’m glad you like it.
**Fatima** : Most of all I like the potato with minced meat.
**Salma** : It’s easy to make.
**Fatima** : How ...............  
**Salma** : Get ...............  
**Fatima** : That’s easy to get and cheap to buy.
**Salma** : First ...... then add ........

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Fatima: I see.
Salma: put …………
Salma: You’re right. It’s easy to make. I’ll try it soon. Thank you.
Fatima: You’re welcome.

D. What can we do with these things?
Example: meat. We can cook meat, cut meat, chop meat, fry meat and mince meat.

Use these verbs to help you: fry, slice, crush, mince, chop, pour, add, cook, boil.


E. Write the recipe of your favourite dish.
A. Look and read.

This is a metal screen. It is put on windows and doors. It is used to keep insects out of the house.

But what’s this? It’s a mosquito net. What’s a mosquito net?

A mosquito net is made of cloth. It is put over the bed in order to protect us from mosquitoes and other flying insects. The mosquito net is a useful thing. It is as useful as the metal screen. It is easy to make.

Here’s Ustaz El.Hadi Adam. He will tell us how to make a mosquito net.

First, get the following things:
1 - Light cloth that mosquitoes and insects cannot go through, such as damooria or lace. You can use a piece of old clean cloth.

2 - 4 long cane sticks

3 - Strings to the ends of the net.

4 - A needle and thread

(or you can use a sewing machine)

To make the net, do the following:

1 - Cut a piece of cloth, 150 centimetres long and 80 centimetres wide. It must be as long and as wide as the bed.

2 - Cut another piece of cloth, 6 metres long and 2 metres wide.

3 - Sew the large piece of cloth round the small one.
4- Sew the strings on the four ends of the net.

To put the net over the bed, get another person to help you

1. Tie the four ends of the net to the four canes.

2. Put the canes against the legs of the bed.

3. Cross the two canes over on each side of the bed.

4. Tuck in the ends of the net under the mattress.
B. List some useful things in the house and in school (such as a ladder, a fence). Then say what they are used for.

**Example:**
- A fence.
  - A fence is used for keeping animals out of the house.

C. Write a description of how to make a simple useful thing, such as a small table, an exercise book etc.

1. What are the materials you need to make that thing?
A. Carry out these experiments.

1- Put some milk in a cup. Add a spoonful of yogurt to the milk.
   Cover the cup and put it in a warm place for a day.

2- Take another cup of milk. Put it in a warm place for a day.

Question: What has happened to the milk in each cup after one day?
Answer: The milk in the first cup has turned into yogurt. The milk in the second cup has turned sour.

Question: What makes milk turn into yogurt?
Answer: Bacteria.

Question: What makes milk turn sour?
Answer: Bacteria.
**Question**: What are bacteria?

**Answer**: Bacteria are the smallest living organisms. They are so small that they cannot be seen by the naked eye. If you want to see them, you must use a microscope. If you put one thousand bacteria together, they will be as big as a dot on this page.

Bacteria are found everywhere: In oceans, in rivers, in the soil, in dust, in the air, in our bodies, in the bodies of animals, in plants, and in all living organisms. They are found on the tops of mountains and under the sea. Some bacteria are found in hot water at 75ºF and others in ice.

There are two types of bacteria: useful and harmful bacteria. Useful bacteria turn milk into yogurt and do many good things for us. Harmful bacteria make milk and food go bad and cause many diseases in man, animals, and plants.
B. Complete each of the sentences below with one of the following words:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>microscope</th>
<th>experiments</th>
<th>types</th>
<th>soil living</th>
<th>organisms</th>
<th>yogurt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

1. The scientist carries out ......... .
2. ......... is like milk but it is thick and sour.
3. The roots of trees are deep in the ......... .
4. Use a ......... if you want to see bacteria.
5. Microbes are very small....................... .
6. How many ............ of bacteria are there?

C. Another way to say it......

- Learn these sentences:
Scientists do experiments everyday.
Experiments are done everyday.

Children play football in the afternoons.
Football is played in the afternoons.

The thief broke the window.
The window was broken by the thief.

Scientists found bacteria in the soil.
Bacteria were found in the soil.

They will finish the work tomorrow.
The work will be finished tomorrow.
D. Rewrite the following sentences beginning with the words given.

(a) She cleans the room everyday.  
The room ...........
(b) He seldom opens the door.  
The door ........
(c) The child caught the cat.  
The cat ........
(d) He finished the work yesterday.  
The work........
(e) The doctor will examine the boy tomorrow.  
The boy .......
(f) Kamal writes the letters everyday.  
The letters ......
(g) He will bring bananas next Friday.  
Bananas ........
A. Read the following:

Haj Ismail went to visit his friend Juha. He found him sitting up in bed and holding his head in his hands.

Haj Ismail: What’s wrong with you?
Juha: I’m sick.
Haj Ismail: Do you have a headache?
Juha: No, I’ve got toothache.
Haj Ismail: If I were you, I would go to the dentist’s.
Juha: If I had money I would go to the dentist’s.
Haj Ismail: You have money!
Juha: No, I haven’t. But if you lend me some money, I’ll go.
Haj Ismail: All right. I’ll give you the money.

Then Juha went with Haj Ismail to the dentist’s. The dentist checked Juha’s teeth.

Dentist: How long have you had the pain?
Juha: Since last night, I ate sweets. My wife gave them
to me.

**Dentist**: You have a problem with your teeth for a long time.

**Juha**: No I’ve had the pain for only one day. I’ve had it since last night.

**Dentist**: Two teeth are bad. One tooth needs a filling. The other tooth must be taken out.

**Juha**: What? Can’t you give me an aspirin?

**Dentist**: No. You need a filling. The other tooth must be taken out.

---

**B. If …………………………**

1. **Read the following sentences**:

   **Juha**: If I eat sweets, I’ll have toothache.

   **Haj Ismail**: If you go to the dentist’s, you’ll get well.

   **Juha**: If you were a doctor, you would help me.

   **Haj Ismail**: If I were rich, I would lend you more money.
2- Copy and complete the following sentences, using the correct form of the verbs in brackets:
(a) If we go early, we ……… Mohammed. (find)
(b) If I……… Russian, I would speak Russian. (be)
(c) If he……… carefully, he will get there safely (drive)
(d) If you…………… a doctor, you would be rich. (be)
(e) If I……… a million pounds, I might go to London. (have)
(f) If I saw him, I………. him . (know).
(g) If I see him, I…………….. him . (tell)

C. Read this dialogue between Haj Ismail and Juha.
Haj Ismail: You like sweets, don’t you?
Juha : Of course I do.
Haj Ismail: You ate a lot of them last night, didn’t you?
Juha : Yes, I did .
Haj Ismail: You don’t like doctors, do you?
Juha : No, I certainly don’t.
Haj Ismail: You didn’t want to see the doctor this morning, did you?
Juha : No, I didn’t.
Haj Ismail: You have had bad teeth for a long time, haven’t you?
Juha : Yes, I have .

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**Haj Ismail**: You haven’t seen a doctor for a long time, have you?

**Juha**: No, I haven’t.

**Haj Ismail**: You’ll eat sweets again, won’t you?

**Juha**: Of course I will.

**Haj Ismail**: You won’t go to the dentist’s again, will you?

**Juha**: No, certainly I won’t.

**Haj Ismail**: I think you should go to the dentist’s again.

**Juha**: Why? I am well now, aren’t I?

---

**D. Question tags.** Look at the end of each question Haj Ismail asks. You will notice after the comma “have”, “haven’t”, “will you” etc. These are called QUESTION TAGS.

Now make up a dialogue in pairs about school. Can you make up another dialogue about holidays?

---

**E. You had toothache last night. You went to the dentist’s.** Write a dialogue between you and the dentist.
A. Read the following.

Germs are very small organisms. They can be seen only with a microscope. The study of small organisms is called microbiology. It is a science like chemistry, physics and mathematics. The first scientist to study small organisms was Louis Pasteur. He began the science of microbiology.

Louis Pasteur was born in 1822 in a small town in France. His father wanted him to become a teacher at the school in the town, but he studied science and became a scientist. He carried out experiments in chemistry and made important discoveries. When he was twenty-six years old, he became a famous scientist. Despite his great discoveries, he had little help from anyone. He set up a very small laboratory, with simple and cheap apparatus, in a small room. The laboratory was so small that he could only enter it on his knees; yet he carried out many important
experiments in it.

Pasteur found out that germs can be killed by heating liquids, but not by boiling them. This discovery led him to invent Pasteurization, which is the method of preventing liquids, such as milk, from going bad. His discoveries were used all over the world and they helped many people.

Pasteur died at the age of 72. He is known all over the world and people will always think of him as a great scientist and a great man.

B. Do you know these words?
Write the ones that you already know?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>science</th>
<th>scientist</th>
<th>laboratory</th>
<th>apparatus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>chemistry</td>
<td>mathematics</td>
<td>physics</td>
<td>microbiology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>organisms</td>
<td>method</td>
<td>germs</td>
<td>liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>experiment</td>
<td>microscope</td>
<td>discovery</td>
<td>famous</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Answer these questions in your exercise book.
1. What did Pasteur’s father want him to become?
   He wanted him ...........
2. At what age did Pasteur became a famous scientist?
   He became ........... at ............
3. In what area did he carry out experiments?
   He carried out ......................
4. What was his laboratory like?
5. What is Pasteurization?
   It is ........................................

6. What does “find out” in paragraph 2, mean?
   It means ...................................

D. Match each subject in column A with a word that suits it in column B

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. mathematics</td>
<td>(a) places</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. chemistry</td>
<td>(b) numbers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. physics</td>
<td>(c) the past</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. geography</td>
<td>(d) substances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. history</td>
<td>(e) energy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A. Read the following dialogue and act it.

Juha saw a new cafeteria in the city centre. It looked nice and clean. Juha was feeling hungry. He went into the cafeteria. He talked to the man behind the counter.

Man: Hello! can I help you?
Juha: Hello! what do you have?
Man: We have burgers, fish, liver, meat, eggs, tomato, cheese and taamia.
Juha: How much is a burger sandwich?
Man: Sixty pounds.
Juha: Sixty pounds? That’s too expensive.
Man: That’s the price.
Juha: How much is taamia?
Man: Thirty pounds.
Juha: Thirty pounds for taamia? That is expensive, too. Do you have any drinks?
Man: Yes, we’ve pepsi, Coka - Cola, Vimto, 7-up

Juha: That’s the one they shown on T.V.
Man: Sorry.......... 
Juha: They show it on T.V. How much is 7-up.
Man: Forty pounds.
Juha: Forty pounds? And a burger is sixty pounds? That makes a hundred. I wish I had that much money.
Man: Well.......... 
Juha: Listen: Can I have a burger and a 7-up and pay later? You see, I left my money at home.......... 
Man: No, Sorry. You have to pay now.
Juha: I have money! But I left it at home.
Man: Sorry. You have to pay now.
Juha: I’ll pay you tommorow.
Man: Sorry .......... 
Juha: I wish! ..........

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B. Would you like ............... 

Haj Ismail is very generous. He often offers people things. Read the following dialogue between Haj Ismail and Juha.

**Haj Ismail**: Would you like a cup of tea?
**Juha**: Yes I’d like one.

**Haj Ismail**: Would you like some coffee?
**Juha**: Yes I’d like some.

**Haj Ismail**: Would you like an orange?
**Juha**: No, thank you.

C. In pairs. Offer people things and accept or refuse using the following words.

- a sandwich – some ice cream – an orange – a pepsi – some salt – a cake

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D. Can I have ………

Juha often asks for things. He often makes requests.

Read the following dialogue between Juha and Haj Ismail.

Juha : Can I have a sandwich ?
Haj Ismail : Of course, you can.
Juha : Can I have some fruit ?
Haj Ismail : Yes, you can.
Juha : Can I have some of your medicine ?
Haj Ismail : No, I am afraid, you can’t

E. In pairs make requests using the following words then answer in the same way as Juha and Haj Ismail in the previous dialogue.

a biscuit – some coffee a piece of bread – your watch – your tooth brush.
UNIT 6.
Lesson 8. The Sudan in Twenty-Five Year’s Time

A. Read the following dialogue:
Hassan: What do you think the Sudan will be like in twenty-five year’s time?
Amina: I think it will be more crowded than it is now. There will be more people than there are now. But I think it will be richer than it is now. Life will be better?
Hassan: In what way will life be better?
Amina: The Sudan is a large country. It has a vast amount of lands. We can grow food for the whole world. Deep in the ground there’s oil, gold, copper, iron and other minerals. We can use these to make things such as cars, aeroplanes, trains, tractors and other machines.
Hassan: That’s possible. But don’t you think that
the Sudan may be poorer because there are more people. There may not be enough food for all those people. There may not be enough petrol.

Amina: I don’t agree with you. I think if we work hard, we'll be rich. We can have all the things that we need. I think there will be lots of machines. Everything will be done by machines. We'll have computers everywhere.

Hassan: But machines may make life hard. To make a machine, you must have factories. The smoke from factories will make everything dirty and unhealthy. We'll breath polluted air and drink dirty water.

Amina: I disagree. I think we'll be better off. Machines will make life easy. Factories will be different. They may not produce any smoke.

Hassan: If there are a lot of people, there will be more crimes. Many people may be poor and some of them may become criminals.

Amina: They won't. If we are rich, I'm sure we'll have enough of everything, I don't think there'll be any poor people at all.

Hassan: Don’t you? You have a bright view of the future, don’t you?

Amina: Yes, I do. Let’s hope for the best.
B. Answer these questions.
1. When do you think the Sudan will export oil?
2. When do you think we shall make cars in the Sudan?
3. It’s May. It’s very dry. When will it rain?
4. What will you do after you finish university?
5. What will you do next week?
6. What will you do this evening?

E. Change the following as shown in the example.

He wrote a letter yesterday.
He will write a letter tomorrow.

1. Smoke makes everything dirty.
   Smoke ............

2. We drank dirty water in the past.
   We ........ in the future.

3. Ali’s father came back from Kosti yesterday.
   Ali’s father .............. tomorrow.

4. Machines ............ in 5 years.
   Machines ................. in 5 years time.

5. Farmers grew a lot of crops last years.
   Farmers ................. next year.
UNIT 6.
Lesson 9. Island Adventure: Gulliver’s Travels

A. Read:

Gulliver was an English man. He was a doctor on a ship. His ship was destroyed by a storm. But he saved himself by swimming to a small island called Lilliput. The people of that island were the smallest people Gulliver had ever seen. Their emperor was the tallest man on the island. He was half an inch taller than any other man on the island. Gulliver was ten times as tall as any man on the island. He was as
big as one of the mountains on the island. In spite of their size, the people of the island were able to make Gulliver a prisoner. They tied him with strings when he was asleep on the beach. When they were sure that Gulliver would not harm them, they set him free. Although Gulliver was stronger than the whole army of that country, he was friendly towards the people. He lay on his side and put his cheek on the ground in order to talk to them. Sometimes he carried them in his hand when he wanted to hear them or say something to them. Gulliver stayed for two years in Lilliput, then he returned home.

**B. Answer the following questions:**

1. Why was Gulliver in Lilliput?
2. Who was the tallest man on the island?
3. How tall was he?
4. How did they make Gulliver a prisoner?
5. What did Gulliver do when he wanted to talk to them?
C. Get an atlas or a map of the world. Then in groups do the following.
1. Find islands in the Red Sea and name one.
2. Find islands in the Mediterranean Sea and name three.
3. Find two islands in the Indian Ocean near the coast of Africa.
4. Name some of the islands in the Pacific Ocean.
5. Find an island in the Atlantic Ocean.
6. Name an island in the Nile.

D. Answer these questions:
1. How tall are you?
2. How tall is your neighbour?
3. Who is the tallest pupil in the class?
4. Who is the shortest pupil?
5. Who is the fattest pupil in the class?

E. Write in your exercise book.
Compare yourself and your sister or brother.
Who is older ?  Who is taller ?
Who is bigger ?  Who works harder ?
Who runs faster ?  Who does things better ?
F. Nationality: Where is he from?
Read and complete these sentences:

Example:
1- Gulliver is English.
   He is from England.
2- Louis Pasteur is French.
   He is from France.

Now do these:
1- Giovanni Andviotti is Italian.
   He is from ......................

2- Mohammed Rashid is Syrian.
   He is from ......................

3- Abdulrahman El Rabiee is Iraqi.
   He is from ......................

4- Salih El Otabi is ..............
   He is from Saudi Arabia.

5- Abu Bakr El Hodeiri is .......
   He is from Libya.

6- Harry Johnson is ..............
   He is from U. S.A.
UNIT 6.

Lesson 10 | The Fox and the Crow

A. Look carefully at the above pictures. Then, in pairs, answer the following questions.

1- The crow has found something and is holding it in its beak. What is it?

2- What is the fox looking for?

3- The fox is looking at the crow. What is the fox thinking about?

4- The fox is talking to the crow. What is it saying?
5- What is happening to the thing that the crow had in its beak?

6- The fox is now holding something in its mouth. What is it?

7- What is the fox doing now? What is the crow doing? Why is the crow doing this?

8- What is happening now?

B. After answering the questions, put the answers together. Then rewrite them in the past tense in such a way as to make a story.

*Begin:*

“There was a crow and a fox ………”
A. SPINE SOUP : Complete with the correct verb.

| ½ pints milk | oil |
| 1 kilo peanut butter | 2 pints meat stock |
| salt | 2 onions |
| 2 cup noodles | 1 lemon |

..........some oil in a frying pan.......... the onions .............them in the pan and ........... them for a few minutes ............. the noodles and continue to ........... until cooked. Remove pan from heat . ................. the peanut butter and milk in a pan ........ the stock gradually until the peanut butter is dissolved. ........... the onions and noodles and salt if necessary.......... for 10-15 minutes. When ready to serve .......... the lemon juice.

B. There are 10 things found in the kitchen hidden here. Can you find them?

When you have found them, say what each one is used for.
C. Holiday Hotel. There are descriptions of two hotels. Complete the description by putting in the correct form of the verb in brackets.

Example: The doors (lock) at midnight.

The doors are locked at midnight.

(1) The Nile Valley Hotel

Meals (serve) three times a day. Breakfast (bring) to your room, but lunch and supper (eat) in the dining-room. The rooms (clean) everyday and new sheets (put) on the beds every two days. The doors (lock) at 1 a.m. Tennis rackets, balls etc. (keep) in the manager’s office for you to use. Last year we (give) a prize for the best hotel gardens. The gardens (visit) by Margrate Thatcher. Next year a swimming pool (build).

(2) The Sea View Hotel

All meals (serve) in the dining-room. The rooms (tidy) every day and the hotel (spray) every week to keep mosquitos away. The sheets (change) every day. Keys (give) to all residents. A swimming pool (situate) in the garden for adults only. Next year children (allow) to use the pool. Last year sports competitions (hold) for the guests.

What are the differences? Which hotel would you prefer? Why?
D. Write about yourself in ten years’ time. What will you wear? Where will you be? etc.

E. Copy out this poem filling in the missing words.
Then say the poem!
If I had some money, I’d buy a new watch.
If I ............ a new watch, I’d give it away.
If I ............ it away I’d look for another.
If I ............ for another. I’d ask my brother.
If I ............ my brother, he’d surely say yes.
If he ............ yes, he would give me some money.
If he ............ me some money...............!
What would you buy if you had some money?
Say the poem about it!
جميع حقوق الطبع والتأليف ملك للمركز القومي للمناهج والبحث التربوي. ولا يحق لأي جهة، بأي وجه من الوجه نقل جزء من هذا الكتاب أو إعادة طباعته أو التصرف في محتواه دون إذن كتابي من إدارة المركز القومي للمناهج والبحث التربوي.

رقم الإبداع: ٢٠٠٩/١٦٢٢