

MODULE FOUR :

WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD



The word	The meaning
Wonders	= unfamiliar place عجائب
Ancient	= Old \# modern \new قديم
World	عالم

Listening :

Background

The Hanging Gardens of Babylon حدائق بابل المعلقة were built in the ancient city of Babylon بابل مدينة عراقية (in present-day Iraq). They are renowned[famous مشهور for their once-great beauty and splendour روعة.

The Pyramids of Giza اهرامات الجيزة can still be found in Cairo. القاهرة. They are important partly because nobody knows exactly how such a complex معقد feat of engineering هندسة was achieved using ancient building methods. طرق بناء قديمه. They are also the only one of the seven ancient wonders of the world still standing لا تزال موجودة today.

The Lighthouse of Alexandria منارة الإسكندرية was built on the island of Pharos جزيرة الفراعنة in Alexandria, Egypt. At over 400 feet, it

was one of the tallest man-made structures **بناء صنع الانسان** on earth and possibly the tallest lighthouse ever built. .

- 1- Where are the Hanging Gardens of Babylon ?-----
-----.
- 2- What are they famous for ?-----.
- 3- Where can you find the Pyramids of Giza ?-----
-----.
- 4- How are they being built ?-----
-----.
- 5- What is it famous for ?-----
-----.
- 6- Where is the Lighthouse of Alexandria found ?-----
-----.
- 7- What is the tallest man made structure in the world ?-----
-----.
- 8- From the text :give an example for each:
 - 1- Three verbs -----.
 - 2- Six nouns -----
-----.
 - 3- Three pronouns -----
-----.
 - 4- Three adjectives -----
-----.

LISTENING AUDIO SCRIPT PAGE 43 :

Ramzi: Hello, Maher. What are you doing?

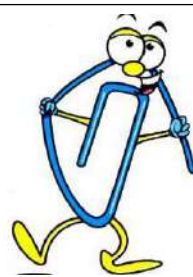
Maher: I'm working on a project **مشروع** about the wonders of the ancient world.

Ramzi: That sounds interesting! **يبدو ممتعا**

Maher: Yeah! Do you know that most of these wonders were built **بتم بناؤها** by people thousands of years ago?

Ramzi: Really? Why did they build them?

Maher: Some of them were used as tombs **مقابر** where kings



were buried , while others were places where people prayed .

Ramzi: How do you know that?

Maher: Well, this is what archaeologists discovered while

Exploring the ancient world .

Ramzi: Hmm ... What's an archaeologist?

Maher: Archaeologists are people who study old Monuments and locations . This tells them a lot about the history of the place and the people who lived there .

Ramzi: Wow! I would like to be an archaeologist one day!

Comprehension questions "

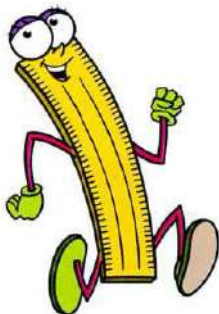
- 1- What is Maher working on ?-----

- 2- When were these wonders built ?-----

- 3- Why did they build them?-----

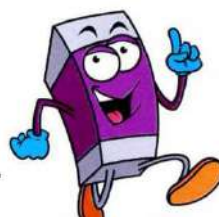
- 4- How does Maher know about the seven wonders?-----

- 5- What's an archaeologist?-----



Dictation : املاء

The word	The definition	The Arabic meaning
Wonders	Unfamiliar place	عجائب
Ancient	Old\# modern\new	قديم
Tomb	The place where dead people are buried\ grave	قبر
To bury	Put in the grave	يدفن
Archaeologist	Person who studies the history of old people and places	عالم اثار
To explore	Discover	يكشف
Monument	Important place	معلم اثري
Location	Place	مكان



READING : THE NEW SEVEN WONDERS P 44 :

The word	The meaning
New	# old\ancient جديد
Important	مهم
Voted	V1= vote يصوت
Greek	From Greece يوناني
Rock	صخرة
Received	Take \ get يأخذ \ يحصل على
Nabateans	Arabian tribe الانباط العرب
Constructed	Built يبني
Civilization	حضارة
Disappeared	# appear يختفي
Rediscovered	Discover again يعيد اكتشاف
Recently	مؤخرا
Gained	يحصل على
Top	# bottom قمة \ قاع
Attract	يجذب
Explore	Discover يكتشف
Unique	One of its kind فريد من نوعه
Site	مكان place





Reading comprehension questions :

- 1- Why was the 7th of July 2007 an important day for the Jordanian people ?-----
-----.
- 2- Where does the name [Petra] come from? -----
-----.
- 3- Who constructed Petra ? and when was that ?-----
-----.
- 4- Why Petra is going to attract a lot of visitors ? Justify your answer?-----
-----.

GRAMMAR

SIMPLE PAST : الماضي البسيط

The use : it is used with actions that happened and finished in the past .
الاستخدام: يتم استخدامه مع الاحداث التي حدثت وانتهت في الماضي .

Example :



Yesterday , Jack played football with Sam . and He broke his leg .
بالأمس ، لعب جاك كرة القدم مع سام. وكسر ساقه .

THE SIMPLE PAST RULE : قاعده الماضي البسيط

Subject + v2 + object (if we have one) .

V2 can be regular منتظم = when we just add {ed} to the end of the verb :

{ed} في حال كان منتظم نضيف فقط الى نهايته

V1	V2	The meaning
Walk	Walked	يمشي
Talk	Talked	يتحدث
Shout	Shouted	يصرخ، يصيح
Play	Played	

V2 = can be irregular and in this case you
v2 form : حفظ الصيغ غيبا منتظم و في هذه الحالة يجب



basketball

V1	V2	The meaning
Win	Won	يفوز
Take	Took	يأخذ
Sing	Sang	يغنى
Tell	Told	يخبر
Make	Made	يصنع

WE USE WITH THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE EXPRESSIONS LIKE : يستعمل الزمن :
الماضي مع تعابير مثل

3 weeks ago	ثلاث اسابيع بالماضي
ago	مضى
In 1898	في عام 1898
Last + noun = last week \ year Yesterday	الاسبوع للماضي \ السنة الماضية \ البارحة

ASKING QUESTIONS WITH DID {SIMPLE PAST} : السؤال باستخدام الماضي

Did + subject + v1 ? yes , subject did \ no subject
,didn't .

1- a: Did you feed the fish ? 1- أ: هل أطعمت السمك؟

B: Yes ,I did . نعم فعلت .



2- a: Did you open the present ? هل فتحت الهدية ؟

B: No , I didn't ! لا لم افعل !

3.



- REMEMBERING THE PAST SIMPLE RULE: الماضى البسيط تذكر القاعدة:

We use the simple past tense to take about actions that happened and finished in the past . نستخدم الماضى البسيط للحديث عن افعال فعلناها بالماضي

We follow the following rule to make any simple past sentence :

Subject الفاعل + v2 الفعل حاله ثانيه + object + if there is any {المفعول به ان وجد }

Examples :



1- Yesterday I was كنت at the zoo , a big wild tiger ran ركض after me .I shouted صرخ and shouted . The zoo keeper caught امسك the tiger and I was كنت safe .

All the underlined verbs are examples for the past simple : كل

حفظ كتابه غيبا !:الأفعال التي تحتها خط هي أمثلة للماضى البسيط

V1	V2	The meaning
Is\am	Was	كان
Run	Ran	يركض
Shout	Shouted	يصرخ
Catch	Caught	يمسك

Now have a look at these examples :

1-Mum made some coffee .

Made صنعت = V2 - v1 = make



2-Mum cleaned the house and I helped her .

Cleaned نظفت =v2- v1= clean \ helped=ساعدv2-v1=help .

3- My twin brothers played with their toy .

Played لعب =v2-v1= play

4- I swept the carpet .

Swept مسح = v2- v1 = sweep



5- Dad read the newspaper .

Read قرا =v2- v1 = read .

THE FOLLOWING TABLE IS VERY IMPORTANT {VIP} حفظ املاء غيبا

V1	V2	The meaning
Want	Wanted	تريد
Push	Pushed	إدفع
Wash	Washed	غسل
Paint	Painted	رسم
Shout	Shouted	يصرخ، يصيح، صيحة
Stop	Stopped	توقف
Start	Started	بداية
Go	Went	اذهب
Eat	Ate	تأكل
Drink	Drank	يشرب
Take	Took	يأخذ
Is\am	Was	كان
Are	Were	كان
Buy	Bought	يشترى
Catch	Caught	قبض على
Run	Ran	يركض
Write	Wrote	كتابة

السؤال بالماضي البسيط : ASKING QUESTIONS WITH DID {SIMPLE PAST} :

Did + subject + v1 ? yes , subject did \ no subject ,didn't .

1- A: Did you feel any good ? هل تشعر بتحسن ؟

B: No , I didn't . لا لا افعل .



2- A : Did you see the thieves ? هل رايت اللصوص ؟

B: No , I didn't ! لا لم افعل !



NOW YOUR TURN , USE THE {DID} RULE TO ASK AND ANSWER ABOUT THESE PEOPLE ? الان دورك اسال و اجب اين ذهب هؤلاء الاشخاص بالماضي ؟

1-You \see\ monster ?yes .

A:-----
-----?

B:-----



2-She \ break \ the window? no .

A: -----

-----?

B: -----

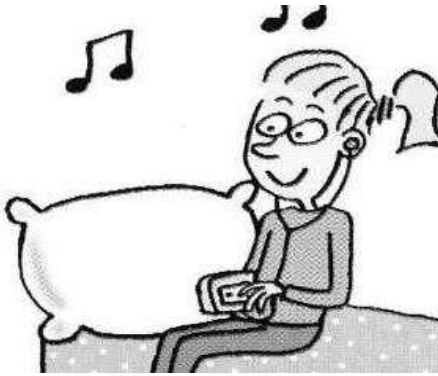
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TO MAKE NEGATIVE SENTENCES IN THE SIMPLE PAST WE USE THE FOLLOWING RULE : لصياغه جمل لنفى باستخدام الماضى البسيط :

Subject +didn't لم + v1 + object { if there is any }

examples :



1- Jenny didn't do her homework last night she listened to music

لم تعمل جيني فروضها المدرسية الليلة الماضية استمعت {listened =v2- v1=listen } إلى الموسيقى

2-Alex didn't listen to music last night , he did his homework .

أليكس لم يستمع إلى الموسيقى الليلة الماضية ، قام بواجباته {did =v2- v1= do }

1 - NOW YOUR TURN , REWRITE BY MAKING NEGATIVE SENTENCES USE

{DIDN'T +V1} RULE : : الان دورك اعد كتابه الجمل التاليه باستخدام قاعده النفى

1- Dad wrote an email .-----

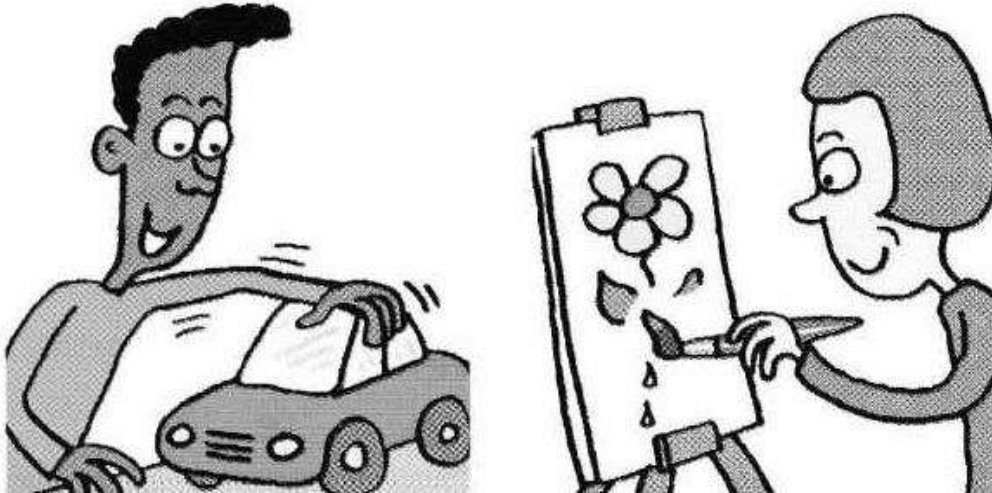
-----.

2- Jell stopped the bike on a hill -----

-----.

3- Rose painted a flower And Alexander played with his toy .

-----.



في حال وجود الفعل BE فأئنا عندما نحوله الى الحالة الثانية الماضية فأئنا نستخدم :

Was [I \she\he\it]

Were[we\you\they]

i- I -----[be]tired yesterday

ii- We-----[be] well-known

when we -----[be] young



He walked to school.
He did not walk to the park.

1 Choose and write.

talked did not talk

1 She did not talk to her friend.

2 She _____ to her mother.

watched did not watch

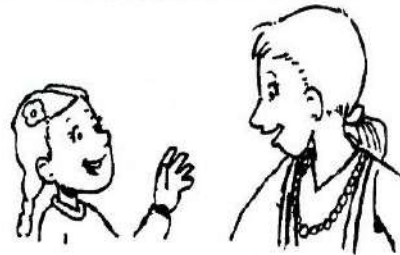
3 She _____ the birds.

4 She _____ the dog.

help did not help

5 She _____ her father.

6 She _____ her brother.



Yesterday

2 Write about the boy.

talk

1 his friend He talked to his friend.

2 his sister He did not talk to his sister.

climb

3 the tree _____

4 the gate _____

walk

5 to school _____

6 to the park _____



Yesterday

3- Fill in blanks by using the simple past tense :

1- Three weeks ago, grand ma -----
{make} me a beautiful sweater .



2- We -----{win} the game against our
cousins .

3- Yesterday , dad -----{take}
Me to the dentist .

4- Mum -----{tell} us not
To talk to strangers .



**4-By using {did+subj+v1 -----?} and {
subj+v2+-----}ask and answer :-**

1- Pete \swim \slowly ? no

A:-----
-----?

B:-----
-----.

2- The girls \ throw \ stones ? yes

A:-----
-----?

B:-----
-----.

3- The boys \ win \ a trophy ? yes

A:-----
-----?

B: -----

MORE VERBS TO MEMORIZE :

Infinitive verb [to+v1)	V2 [past simple]	The Arabic meaning
To vote	Voted	يصوت
To receive	Received	يستلم
To construct	Constructed	يبني
To disappear	Disappeared	يختفي
To rediscover	Rediscovered	يعيد اكتشاف
To gain	Gained	يحصل على

PRONUNCIATION RULES:

1- If the verb ends with

[b\g\v\l\m\n\th\d\z\ch\ch\ə\o\i\e\u] is pronounced [d]

إذا انتهى الفعل بهذه الحروف يلفظ [d]

2- If the verb ends with a voiceless sound [p\k\s\z\sh] is pronounced [t]

إذا انتهى الفعل بهذه الحروف يلفظ [t]

3- If the verb ends with [t\d] then it is pronounced [id]

4- إذا انتهى الفعل بهذه الحروف يلفظ [id]

NOW LOOK AT THE FOLLOWING TABLE :

[d]	[t]	[id]
Explored	Worked	Interested
Used	Liked	Voted
Lived		
Disappeared		
Received		

NOW YOU PUT THE VERB IN THE RIGHT COLUMN :

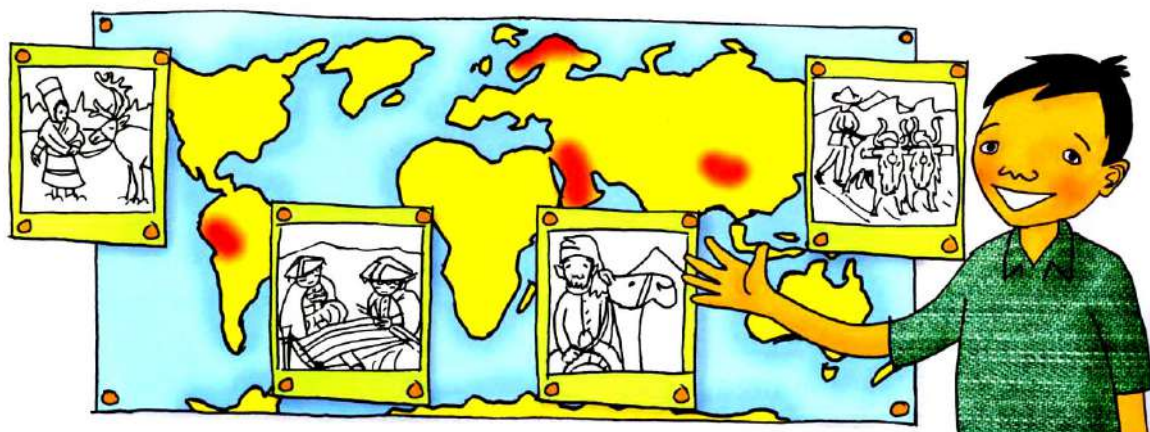
[started\ helped\used\discovered\ walked\finished\started\
attracted\ wanted\constructed]

[d]	[t]	[id]
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----
-----	-----	-----



I LOVE SCHOOL

SKILLS FOCUS : AMAZING HISTORICAL PLACES !



املاء DICTATION

The word	The definition	The Arabic meaning
Traveler	A person who move from one place to another	رحال
Historian	A person who knows a lot about history	مؤرخ
Buyer	Person who buys things	بائع
Seller	Person who sell things	مشتري
Journey	Trip	رحلة
Famous	Well known	مشهور
Visitor	زائر	
Centre	مركز	

Fill in blanks by using words from the box:

- 1- ----- move from one place to another
- 2- We went into a ----- to china .
- 3- Rhenaldo is a -----footballer
- 4- -----know a lot about history .
- 5- In the market there are a lot of -----and -----
-----.
- 6-

READING COMPREHENSION : THE WONDERS OF THE ANCIENT WORLD :

The word	The meaning
Ago	مضت
Liked	يحب
Different	#same مختلف
Rich	#poor غني
History	تاريخ
All around the world	حول العالم
Busy	# free مشغول
List	قائمة
Describe	يصف
Wanted	Want v1 مطلوب
Beautiful	=pretty جميل
Areas	مناطق
Mentioned	يعدد
Created	Made يصنع

READING COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS :

- 1- What did people like to visit in the past ?-----
-----.
- 2- What so special about Jordan ?
- 3- Who went the markets in the past ?
- 4- What did people made after their travels ?
- 5- From the text :
 - 1- Four v2 verbs -----
-----.
 - 2- Two pronouns -----
 - 3- Three adjectives-----
 - 4- 5 nouns -----
-----.

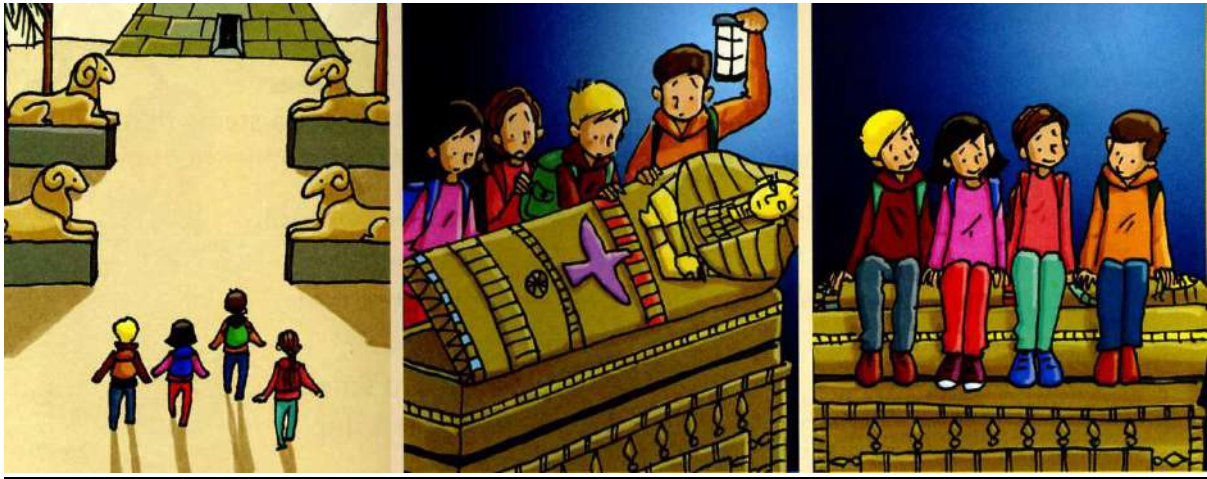
COMMUNICATION WORKSHOP :P 50

The word	The meaning
Report	تقرير
Pyramid	أهرامات
Giza	جيزه
Built	بني

Large
Monument
Shape
Triangle
Land
Tomb
Ancient kings
Queens
Buried
Underground
Very good condition

كبير
معلم اثري
شكله
مثلث
ارض
قبر
ملوك قدماء
ملكات
يدفن
تحت الأرض
في حال جيد

READING COMPREHENSION :



1-When were the great pyramids of Giza built?-----

-----.

1-Describe their shapes?-----

-----.

2-What are tombs?-----

-----.

3-Describe the pyramid's rooms?-----

4-Are pyramids still found today ? explain your answer?-----

-----.

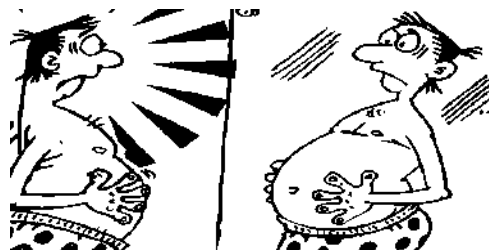
EXAGGERATION : المبالغة

We use too + ADJECTIVE to refer for exaggeration !

Too جدا +adj الصفة

Example :

- 1- Jack has too big belly ! لديه كرش كبيره !
he saw it in the mirror this morning !



NOW YOU EXAGGERATE :- باستخدام قاعده المبالغه :-

- 1- This man is -----{tall}
- 2- The forest is -----
{dangerous }at night .
- 3- I am -----{tired} afterschool !
- 4- It is -----{hot } today !
- 5- That movie is -----{scary } !
I wont be able to sleep !



COMPOSITION SKILLS : مهارات الكتابة

We use ربط الجمل باستخدام اداه "بسبب": **because** joining sentences with **because** to connect between result and cause clauses : نحن نستخدمها :
للربط بين جمل النتيجة والسبب:

When we have two sentences one of them show the result while the other reveals { why = the cause }

{why = the cause} عندما يكون لدينا جملتين أحدهما يظهر النتيجة بينما الاخرى تشير الى السبب

Dad is sad والدي حزين because لانه his car was stolen سرقت سيارته .

Result النتيجة \ conjunction بسبب \ cause السبب

Examples :

1- I like school . انا احب المدرسة .

2- it is fun . لانها ممتعه .

We connect these sentences by using because : نربطهما باستخدام بسبب :

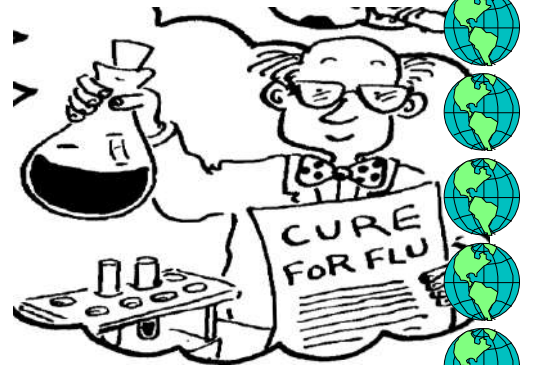
Result clause جملة النتيجة + because اداه بسبب + reason clause جملة السبب .

I like science because it is fun .

Result because cause

النتيجة

السبب



WRITING A REPORT



- 1- What is the name of your wonder? where is it?-----
-----.
- 2- What does your wonder look like ?-----

-----.
- 3- How old is it ?-----
-----.
- 4- What does it is used for ?-----

-----.
- 5- Is it sill in a good condition ?-----

-----.
- 6- Draw a picture of your location ?
- 7- What makes it so wonderful?-----

7th grade English analysis . done by MA. SADIA SALEM \

NOW WRITE YOUR ANSWERS TOGETHER AS A REPORT HERE:

PUNCTUATION

USING FULL STOPS : استخدامات النقطة

we use full stops at the end of sentences :

تستخدم النقطة في نهاية الجملة الخبرية

1-I love chips, ice cream and chocolate .

2-The children museum is the place where you can learn, discover and play.

USING APOSTROPHE : استخدامات النقطة

1-With abbreviation : تستخدم الفاصلة العلوية مع الاختصارات

He's a doctor= is

They 've seen a movie . = have

He didn't like corn= did not

2-Between the owner and possession = possessive 's بين المالك و المملوك

This is nan's pencil .

WE USE CAPITAL LETTERS WITH NAMES OF : تستخدم الحروف المكبيرة مع

1- People : Jack الأشخاص

2- Days : Monday الأيام

3- Months: July الأشهر

4- Countries : China البلدان

5- Cities : Amman \ London المدن

6- Rivers : Amazon الأنهار

We capitalize the first letter in a sentence : دائما نكتب الحرف الأول في الجملة

There are lots of things to see in China .

Now you :

Punctuate the following sentences :

- 1- rabbits are born daily
- 2- London bridge has been built 2000 years old
- 3- Mum always buys tomatoes potatoes and fish from the market. But she didnt buy grapes
- 4- This is jack book
- 5- on tuesday ken will go to america .

WEATHER EXPRESSIONS :

The weather adjective	The meaning
Snowy	مثلج
Rainy	ماطر
Cloudy	غائم
Sunny	مشمس
Stormy	عاصف
Windy	عاصف

To talk about weather we use :

It will be + {weather adjective }.

a- -----

b- -----

c- -----

d- -----

GOOD LUCK. TEACHER

MA SADIA SALEM

