

Jordan High Note

Grade 9

Semester 2

Unit 7

A JOB FOR LIFE

ملخص وأوراق عمل Summary & Worksheets

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A. Grammar Summary أ. ملخص قواعد الوحدة

1. The Present Perfect Simple زمن المضارع التام البسيط

يُستخدَم المضارع التام للدلالة على وجود رابط بين المضارع والماضي. يشير المضارع التام إلى حَدَثٍ وَقَعَ قَبْلَ الوَقْتِ الحَالِي ولكنهُ غَيْرُ مُحَدَّدٍ، غَالِبًا مَا يُسْتخدَم المضارع التام عندما يكون المُتحدِّث مهتم بالتركيز على نتيجة الفعل أكثر من الفعل ذاته.

ويُستخدَم المضارع التام لوصف:

- فِعْلٌ أَوْ مَوْقِفٌ بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرًا في الوقت الحاضر
- فِعْلٌ تم إنجازُه أثناء فترة زمنية لم تنته بعد
- فِعْلٌ مُتكرِّرٌ خلال فترة زمنية غير مُحدَّدة ما بين الماضي والحاضر
- فِعْلٌ مكتملٌ في الماضي القريب، تُستخدَم 'just' للتعبير عن ذلك
- فِعْلٌ ليس من الضروري الإشارة إلى وقت حدوثه

Example: *I have lived in Amman since 1984* (= وما زلت أعيش هناك)

Example: *She has been to the cinema twice this week* (= والأسبوع لم ينته بعد)

Example: *We have visited Egypt several times.*

Example: *I have just finished my work.*

Example: *He has read 'War and Peace'.* (المهم هنا هو نتيجة القراءة =)

❖ **ملحوظة:** عندما نريد إعطاء تفاصيل أو الاستفسار عن تفاصيل تتعلق بزمان الحدث أو مكانه أو الأشخاص الذين لهم علاقة بالحدث، فإننا نستخدم الماضي البسيط.

١. حالة الإثبات **Affirmative Case**:

Subject (He, she, it) + **has** + P.P. (V3) + Object + complement

Subject (I, we, you, they) + **Have** + P.P. (V3) + Object + complement

Examples: She **has visited** her uncle.

They **have played** football.

٢. حالة النفي **Negative Case**:

Subject + **has / have + not** + P.P. (V3) + Object + complement

Examples: She **hasn't visited** her uncle.

They **haven't played** football.

٣. حالة الاستفهام **Interrogative Case**:

Have/Has + Subject + P.P. (V3) + object + complement+?

Examples: **Have you played** golf recently?

Has Omar already **watched** a film in the cinema?

٤. دلالات الزمن **Keywords**:

just, already, yet, ever, never, since, for, before, this+زمن, up to now, lately, recently, so far

الدلالات السبعة الأولى المميزة باللون **الأحمر** و**الخط الغامق** هي الدلالات الواردة في كتاب الصف التاسع فقط.

ملاحظات هامة:

- انتبه لاستخدام الدلالات في حالات الجملة الثلاثة كالتالي:

Affirmative: just, already Negative: yet, never Interrogative: yet, ever, already

- بالنسبة للدلالات **since** منذ و **for** لمدة، فإن **since** تستخدم للدلالة على نقطة في الماضي (وقت سابق للوقت الحالي) بينما **for** تستخدم للدلالة على عدد أو كمية الوقت في الماضي:

since 2000/Monday/last summer/my birthday; **e.g.:** We have owned this house **since** 1997.

for five minutes/two weeks/a long time/ages; **e.g.:** I have known Suha **for** ten years.

- عند السؤال عن المدة في الماضي فإننا نستخدم **How long**: **e.g.:** How long has television existed?

من الممكن أن يجد الطالب صعوبة في التفريق بين استخدام الماضي البسيط أو المضارع التام البسيط داخل الجملة، وذلك يعود للطبيعة المشتركة بين الزمنين. الفرق الرئيسي هو في تحديد زمن وقوع الحدث، فإن كان زمن وقوع الحدث في الزمن الماضي معروفاً فإن الجملة ستكون في الماضي البسيط، وإن كان زمن وقوع الحدث في الزمن الماضي غير معروفاً أو غير مذكوراً لعدم أهميته فإن الجملة ستكون في المضارع التام البسيط.

وبطبيعة الحال فإن دلالات الزمنين لا تتشابه وهي المفتاح الرئيسي في التفريق بين الزمنين.

وببساطة، إذا أردنا إعطاء تفاصيل عن زمن وقوع الحدث نستخدم الماضي البسيط، وإذا أردنا إخفاء أو عدم التركيز على زمن وقوع الحدث وعدم إعطاء هذه التفاصيل نستخدم المضارع التام البسيط.

ومن الممكن تحويل الجملة من المضارع التام إلى الماضي البسيط بسهولة بتغيير الدلالة وبالتالي تغيير تصريح الفعل الشاذ إلى التصريف الثاني وحذف **have/has**.

e.g.: I **have already arrived when** he **started** doing the exercise.

e.g.: She **has been** here **since 10 p.m.** → She **was** here **6 hours ago.**

Present Perfect

have/has + past participle

I have finished my homework.

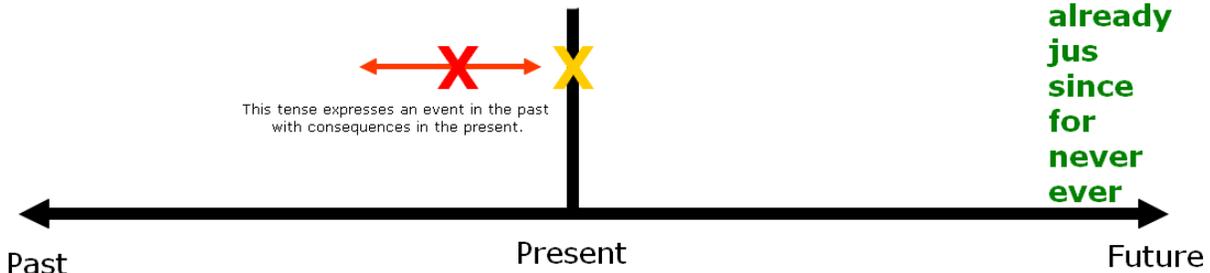
She has not been to London.

Has she ever ridden the horse?

Often use adverbs:

yet
still
already
just
since
for
never
ever

This tense expresses an event in the past with consequences in the present.



Affirmative sentences: Subject + have/has + verb in past participle + object.

Negative sentences: Subject + have/has + not + past participle + object.

Questions: Have/has + subject + past participle/-ed + object?

B. Grammar Worksheet ب. ورقة عمل القواعد

Extra Worksheet: Present Perfect vs. the Past Simple

Q1: Using the Present Perfect or the Past Simple, choose the correct answer (A, B, or C) to complete each sentence.

1. I my dinner.
A) finished B) have already finished C) had already finished
2. She that movie *yesterday*.
A) has seen B) saw C) sees
3. We in this house *since 2010*.
A) lived B) have lived C) live
4. They to the concert *last night*.
A) have gone B) go C) went
5. He his homework.
A) has just finished B) just finished C) had just finished
6. I in Paris *two years ago*.
A) was B) have been C) am
7. She sushi *before*.
A) never tried B) tried never C) has never tried
8. They at the airport *last night*.
A) have arrived B) arrived C) arrive
9. We that book *several times*.
A) read B) have already read C) had read
10. He his leg *two weeks ago*.
A) broke B) has broken C) breaks
11. I her since *last summer*.
A) haven't seen B) didn't see C) don't see
12. The movie at 8 PM *yesterday*.
A) started B) has started C) starts
13. They in New York *all their lives*.
A) live B) lived C) have lived
14. I the project *last week*.
A) finished B) have finished C) finish
15. She her assignment.
A) already completed B) has already completed C) completed already
16. He Italy *two years ago*.
A) visited B) has visited C) visits
17. I a letter from my friend.
A) just received B) received just C) have just received
18. They that band live at the concert *last month*.
A) seen B) saw C) have seen
19. We our meal *yet*.
A) haven't finished B) didn't finish C) don't finish

20. She to the gym *three days ago*.
A) has gone B) went C) goes
21. I my breakfast.
A) ate B) have already eaten C) eat
22. She her keys.
A) lost B) has just lost C) loses
23. They in this city *since childhood*.
A) have lived B) lived C) live
24. He that movie.
A) saw B) has never seen C) sees
25. We to this restaurant *so far*.
A) have been B) were C) are
26. I many interesting articles *lately*.
A) read B) have read C) reads
27. Have you the new book *yet*?
A) have read B) are reading C) read
28. They a wonderful trip.
A) took B) have taken C) take
29. I to many countries *in my life*.
A) have traveled B) traveled C) travel
30. She her assignment *recently*.
A) finished B) has finished C) finishes
31. We each other *since we were kids*.
A) knew B) have known C) know
32. He the bill *up to now*.
A) didn't pay B) hasn't paid C) doesn't pay
33. She her favorite song on the radio *last night*.
A) sung B) has sung C) sang
34. He his friend in the store *a moment ago*.
A) met B) has met C) meets
35. I a lot of progress *this semester*.
A) made B) have made C) make
36. any mistakes in the report *yet*?
A) Did you found B) Are you finding C) Have you found
37. They the meeting *yesterday*.
A) attended B) have attended C) attend
38. They the new project.
A) launch B) launched C) have already launched
39. I at the park *two days ago*.
A) jogged B) have jogged C) jog
40. We a fantastic play *last weekend*.
A) saw B) have seen C) see

Workbook Exercises تمارين القواعد الهامة والواردة في كتاب التمارين

Ex. 1, W.B Page 12: Rewrite the sentences with the word in brackets in the correct place.

1. I've had a part-time job. (never)

.....

2. Has your dad sacked one of his employees? (ever)

.....

3. I don't need a job. I've got one. (already)

.....

4. I can't meet you now. I haven't finished work. (yet)

.....

5. I've heard about your pay rise. (just) Congratulations!

.....

6. Has Ali started his new job? (yet)

.....

Ex. 2, W.B Page 12: Complete the sentences with the correct Present Perfect forms of the words in brackets.

1. (you/start) looking for a job yet?

2. Fatima (never/work) in a factory.

3. I (not decide) which job I want to do yet.

4. (the business/ever/make) a profit?

5. My friends and I (never/have) summer jobs.

6. Alia is only 19 and she (already/have) five jobs!

7. My aunt (just/open) a restaurant.

8. (the staff /have) a pay rise this year?

Ex. 3, W.B Page 12: Use the prompts to write questions in the Present Perfect. Then write short answers.

1. you / ever / do / a job that you really loved?

.....

Yes,

2. your mum / ever / tell / you to get a job?

.....

No,

3. your neighbour / find / a new job yet?

.....

No,

4. your boss / take on / any more staff yet?

.....

Yes,

5. your teachers / ever / talk / to you about job interviews?

.....

Yes,

Ex. 5, W.B Page 13: Match the two parts of the sentences.

A

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. () Did you | a. been to London? |
| 2. () Have you ever | b. you do in London? |
| 3. () What did | c. go to London last year? |
| 4. () What have | d. you done this year? |

B

- | | |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. () I've already seen | a. this film yesterday. |
| 2. () I haven't seen | b. this film in my life. |
| 3. () I've never seen | c. this film so I don't want to see it again. |
| 4. () I saw | d. this film yet. |

Ex. 6, W.B Page 13: Choose the correct forms to complete the sentences.

1. *Did you feed / Have you fed* the fish yet?
2. I *worked / have worked* as a babysitter last year.
3. Hamzah *hasn't never worked / has never worked* in a factory.
4. Why can't I go out? I've *tidied already / already tidied* my room.
5. *Did you ever have / Have you ever had* a holiday job?
6. What *did you do / have you done* at work yesterday?

Ex. 7, W.B Page 13: Use the prompts to write the conversation. Use the **Present Perfect** and the **Past Simple**.

Adnan: you / ever / have / a job before?

1

Habib: Yes / I

2

I / sell / ice creams / last summer

3

Adnan: Really? / you / enjoy / it?

4

Habib: Yes / I

5

It / be / great fun

6

Adnan: How long / you / do / it / for?

7

Habib: I / work / in the café / for four weeks

8

Adnan: your boss / nice?

9

Habib: No / she

10

She / not be / very friendly

11

Ex. 8, W.B Page 13: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the words from the box.

already/start - just/give - not come

- 1. My dad's boss him a pay rise.
- 2. I'm cooking dinner because my parents home from work yet.
- 3. You're late! All the other members of the team work.

Ex. 1, W.B Page 14: Complete each pair of sentences with **for** and **since**.

- 1.
 - a. We've been in this room an hour and a half.
 - b. We've been in this room 9.30 a.m.
- 2.
 - a. I've had my Saturday job..... January.
 - b. I've had my Saturday job three months.

Ex.2, W.B Page 14: Complete the texts with *for* or *since*.

The bad job

I've been here 1..... for six months. The company hasn't made a profit 2..... 2016 and the boss keeps sacking employees. I haven't had any money 3..... January. There should be four people working here today, but I've been on my own 4..... 9 a.m. and I'm exhausted.

The good job

I've been at this restaurant 5..... June and my friend has been here 6..... the last two months. I've learnt a lot 7..... I started and I've met lots of interesting people. Today has been a quiet day. I've been here 8..... two hours and there's only been one customer, so my boss has taught me how to cook Spanish paella.

Ex. 3, W.B Page 14: Use the prompts to write mini-conversations. Use the **Present Perfect and the **Past Simple**.**

Lama: How long / you know / each other?

1.....

Hala: We know / each other / two years

2.....

We / meet / at a festival

3.....

Hanan: How long / your mum / be a doctor?

4.....

Amal: She / be / a doctor / 2007

5.....

She / finish / her studies / in June of that year

6.....

Khawla: How long / this factory / be here?

7.....

Majeda: It / be / here / 2006

8.....

They / open / it / in the year I was born

9.....

Ex. 4, W.B Page 14: Complete the second sentence using the word in bold so that it means the same as the first one. Use no more than three words including the word in bold.

1. I met Aisha in 2013. **KNOWN**

I've 2013.

2. My parents bought me this laptop two years ago. **HAD**

I laptop for two years.

3. My grandparents moved to Spain in 1996. **LIVED**

My grandparents Spain since 1996.

4. Huda became interested in poetry when she was 13. **LIKED**

Huda poetry since she was 13.

Ex. 3, W.B Page 18: Complete the text with the verbs from the box.

apply - be - consider - do - earn - find - get - have - look - work

Tips to help you 1..... a job

- Don't 2..... for just one job, send-off lots of applications.
- In your job application, mention the personal qualities you 3..... yourself to have and say that you 4..... forward to attending an interview.
- Don't begin a job interview by asking how much you 5..... paid or how often you can 6..... a break.
- Think about working part-time. You won't 7..... a lot of money but you will get experience.
- It's a good idea to 8..... volunteer work. You learn to 9..... in a team and it looks good on your CV.
- Perhaps you would like to 10..... your own boss? Think about the advantages of becoming self-employed.

Ex. 4, W.B Page 18: Complete the sentences with the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

1. He (start) a new job last Tuesday.
2. She (be) off work since last Tuesday.
3. I (only/work) here for two weeks but I love it.
4. I (lose) my job two weeks ago.
5. (you/ever/have) a parttime job?
6. The café (not open) yet.
7. I like your earrings. How long (you/have) them?
8. We (already/have) this car for ten years.

Ex. 5, W.B Page 18: Choose the correct words to complete the conversation.

Ms Al-Zayed How 1 *long / long ago / much* have you been with us?

Jawad I've been here 2 *for / from / since* almost six months now. I started 3 *for / last / on* September.

Ms Al-Zayed Have you 4 *always / ever / just* thought about applying to be a manager?

Jawad No, I 5 *don't / hasn't / haven't*, to be honest. Why?

Ms Al-Zayed Well, because you 6 *already / always / ever* work hard and you're clever.

Jawad But I've 7 *didn't / never / yet* been to university. I haven't studied Maths 8 *for / since / yet* I left school.

Ms Al-Zayed That doesn't matter. We started our own training programmes six months 9 *ago / long ago / since*. Have you started studying French 10 *ever / just / yet*?

Jawad Yes, I've 11 *always / ever / just* started a course at the college. I haven't done any exams 12 *before / never / yet* but I've 13 *already / last / never* learnt quite a lot.

C. Vocabulary Summary

ج. ملخص مفردات الوحدة

Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية	Word الكلمة	Type نوع الكلمة	المعنى بالعربية
LESSON 1A VOCABULARY AND GRAMMAR			LESSON 5A SPEAKING		
application	<i>Noun</i>	طلب توظيف	at the bottom	<i>prep. phrase</i>	في الأسفل
find a job	<i>Verb</i>	يجد عملاً	at the top	<i>prep. phrase</i>	في الأعلى
get a job	<i>Verb</i>	يحصل على عمل	in the foreground	<i>prep. phrase</i>	في المقدمة
lose a job	<i>Verb</i>	يخسر عملاً	in the centre	<i>prep. phrase</i>	في المنتصف
LESSON 2A GRAMMAR			in the background	<i>prep. phrase</i>	في الخلفية
career	<i>Noun</i>	وظيفة/ عمل	on the right	<i>prep. phrase</i>	على اليمين
multinational	<i>Adjective</i>	متعدد الجنسيات	on the left	<i>prep. phrase</i>	على اليسار
LESSON 3A LISTENING AND VOCABULARY			LESSON 6A READING AND VOCABULARY		
accident rate	<i>Noun</i>	معدل الحوادث	association	<i>Noun</i>	منظمة/ جمعية
antisocial	<i>Adjective</i>	غير اجتماعي	experience	<i>Noun</i>	خبرة
danger	<i>Noun</i>	خطر	neighbourhood	<i>Noun</i>	حي/ تجمع سكني
earn	<i>Verb</i>	يجني/ يكسب	volunteer	<i>Noun, Verb</i>	منطوع يتطوع
LESSON 4A VOCABULARY			LESSON 7A WRITING AND VOCABULARY		
manufacturing	<i>Noun</i>	تصنيع	advantage	<i>Noun</i>	فائدة
work hard	<i>Verb</i>	يعمل بجد	disadvantage	<i>Noun</i>	خسارة/ ضرر
work to a deadline	<i>Verb</i>	يعمل حتى الموعد النهائي	chatty	<i>Adjective</i>	ثرثار
work under pressure	<i>Verb</i>	يعمل تحت الضغط	cheerful	<i>Adjective</i>	مبتهج
			energetic	<i>Adjective</i>	نشط
			enthusiastic	<i>Adjective</i>	متحمس
			mature	<i>Adjective</i>	ناضج
			patient	<i>Adjective</i>	صبور
			sociable	<i>Adjective</i>	اجتماعي

D. Vocabulary Worksheet (من الكتابين)

Ex. 5, S.B Page 19: Check you understand these words and phrases for working conditions. Then use them to complete the text below.

Boss رئيس - career وظيفة - company شركة - co-workers زملاء العمل - earn يكسب -
full-time دوام كامل - part-time دوام جزئي - pay (n) يدفع - take care of يعتني ب -
working conditions ظروف العمل - working hours ساعات العمل

I've got a 1 job in a restaurant at the weekends. My 2..... is a really nice woman. She really 3..... the staff. And my 4..... are lots of fun. The problem is the 5..... is terrible. I don't 6..... enough money working part-time. I need a 7..... job. To be honest, I don't really want a 8..... in the restaurant business. The 9..... are really antisocial. I work from six to midnight. I'd love to join a multinational 10..... and get a job with better 11..... and the chance to travel.

Ex. 1, S.B Page 20: Study the encyclopaedia entry and match the workplaces from the box below with the correct economy sectors. Can you think of any other workplaces for each sector?

ambulance سيارة إسعاف - bank مصرف - building site موقع بناء - corner shop متجر الزاوية - fish farm مزرعة سمك -
food processing plant مصنع لتجهيز الأغذية - garage كراج - hair salon صالون حلاقة - mine منجم - nursery حضانة

Production of raw materials: إنتاج المواد الخام						
Processing: التصنيع						
Services: الخدمات						

Ex. 4, S.B Page 22: Complete the questions with the correct forms of the verbs from the box.

do - find - get - make (x2) - work

- Are you good at in a team?
- Do you agree that ...
 - it's easy to friends when you work with people?
 - if you work well, you should paid well?
 - the most important thing in life is to a job you like?
 - the most important thing in life is to money?
- Have you ever any volunteer work?
 - If so, when and where did you do it? What was it like?
 - If not, would you like to do it? Say why. What kind of work would you like to do?

Ex. 3, W.B Page 15: Look at these sentences. Find the words which contain the /3:/ sound.

1. Your head teacher has invited me to talk to you today about career choices and your future in the world of work.
2. Work will take up a large part of your lives and really shapes who you are as a person.
3. Different surveys give us different information about which jobs give the most job satisfaction.
4. Not everybody likes giving talks though, or even working with people, so – as I say – your career is a very personal choice.

Ex. 4, W.B Page 15: In Exercises 2 and 3, you heard the /3:/ sound in words with different spellings. Look at these groups of words and find one word in each group which does NOT contain the /3:/ sound.

1. girl firm shirt pirate
2. earth heart heard learn
3. return burger hurry hurt
4. worm worn worse world
5. very hers German nervous

Ex. 1, W.B Page 16: Put the words from the box in the correct column.

agriculture - building site - department store - education – finance –
fisherman - health care – manufacturing - miner - nurse

Industry	Workplace	Job
1.	hospital	2.
mining	mine	3.
4.	factory	factory worker
5.	school	teacher
6.	bank	bank worker
construction	7.	building engineer
8.	farm	farmer
fishing	fishing boat	9.
sales	10.	shop assistant

Ex. 2, W.B Page 16: What jobs do these people do? Match sentences 1–6 with jobs a–f.

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. () I help people to choose books to read. | a. journalist |
| 2. () I do operations in a hospital. | b. paramedic |
| 3. () I write articles for a newspaper. | c. receptionist |
| 4. () I help guests when they arrive at the hotel. | d. hairdresser |
| 5. () I wash and cut people’s hair. | e. librarian |
| 6. () I drive an ambulance and try to save people’s lives. | f. surgeon |

Ex. 3, W.B Page 16: Match the two parts of the job words.

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. () bike | a. workers |
| 2. () tour | b. assistants |
| 3. () shop | c. couriers |
| 4. () social | d. mechanics |
| 5. () building | e. guides |
| 6. () flight | f. attendants |
| 7. () estate | g. engineers |
| 8. () car | h. agents |

Ex. 4, W.B Page 16: Replace the underlined parts in the sentences below with the phrases from the box.

- We often work for more than ten hours a day.
- Suha prefers working together with other people.
- I don’t go out to an office – I work in my living room!
- Nasser is never lazy at the garage.

**from home
in a team
long hours
works hard**

Ex. 1, W.B Page 18: Find the odd word out in each group. Say why it is different.

- firefighter librarian miner police officer
- boss candidate career co-worker
- babysitter engineer lawyer pilot
- factory hairdresser journalist politician
- agriculture company construction health care
- confident mature prospects reliable

Ex. 2, W.B Page 18: Match the jobs with the workplaces.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. () architect | a. building site |
| 2. () guide | b. department store |
| 3. () mechanic | c. garage |
| 4. () nurse | d. hotel |
| 5. () receptionist | e. museum |
| 6. () shop assistant | f. nursery |
| 7. () secretary | g. office |
| 8. () teacher | h. restaurant |
| 9. () waiter | i. surgery |

Ex. 6, W.B Page 19: Read texts 1–3 and choose the correct answers: a, b or c.

Oh-là French Restaurant

HELP WANTED

- Kitchen assistant and waiter/waitress
- Experience not essential but preferred
- Evening work only, must be free at weekends
- 20 hours per week

APPLY INSIDE

- a. The restaurant is looking for part-time staff.
- b. Workers don't need to work at weekends.
- c. Inexperienced workers need not apply.

- a. Job candidates should go to reception before completing the form.
- b. Job candidates should go to reception after completing the form.
- c. Job candidates should wait for the receptionist to give them a form.

MAZY'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Temporary shop assistants

- Take an application form and fill it in in pen.
- When you complete it, hand it in at the reception desk.
- Go to the waiting room and wait for your interview.

DANGER 

**BUILDING SITE
AUTHORISED PERSONNEL
ONLY
ALL OTHER PEOPLE KEEP OUT**

- a. Nobody is allowed onto the building site.
- b. Only certain people can enter the building site.
- c. All building sites are dangerous places.

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

يوجد قطعة قراءة واحدة فقط في هذه الوحدة، اقرأها جيداً ثم أجب على الأسئلة التي تليها.

Lesson 6A (SB, page 23): READING AND VOCABULARY

Today is INTERNATIONAL VOLUNTEER DAY,

اليوم هو اليوم العالمي للتطوع،

So, we're asking the question...

لذا، نطرح السؤال...

Have you ever worked for free?

هل سبق لك أن عملت مجاناً؟

MORE POPULAR THAN BEFORE

Have you ever worked for nothing? I don't mean doing the dishes or studying. I mean, doing things you don't have to do without getting paid. If you have, you're not the only one. Volunteer work is more popular today than it's ever been before. A lot of people do it. In the US about 65 million citizens, that's over 25 percent of the population, do billions of hours of volunteer work every year: an average of about three hours per person per week. But why do people do it? Why do they work for free?

أكثر شعبية من ذي قبل

هل سبق لك أن عملت دون مقابل؟ لا أقصد غسل الأطباق أو الدراسة. أعني القيام بأشياء لا يتعين عليك القيام بها دون الحصول على أجر. إذا كنت قد فعلت ذلك، فأنت لست الوحيد. العمل التطوعي أكثر شعبية اليوم مما كان عليه من قبل. كثير من الناس يقومون به. في الولايات المتحدة، يقوم حوالي 65 مليون مواطن، أي أكثر من 25 في المائة من السكان، بمليارات الساعات من العمل التطوعي كل عام: بمعدل حوالي ثلاث ساعات للشخص الواحد في الأسبوع. ولكن لماذا يفعل الناس ذلك؟ لماذا يعملون مجاناً؟

BECAUSE WE CARE

One reason is because they really care about something and want to work for an association that supports it. It could be any organisation. For example, many volunteers work with organisations to protect the environment. They spend their weekends planting trees, they organise talks to raise awareness about saving endangered animals or they set up websites for groups that encourage people to use bikes not cars.

لأننا نهتم

أحد الأسباب هو أنهم يهتمون حقاً بشيء ما ويرغبون في العمل لصالح جمعية تدعم هذا الشيء. يمكن أن تكون أي منظمة. على سبيل المثال، يعمل العديد من المتطوعين مع المنظمات لحماية البيئة. يقضون عطلات نهاية الأسبوع في زراعة الأشجار، وينظمون محادثات لزيادة الوعي بإنقاذ الحيوانات المهددة بالانقراض أو يقومون بإنشاء مواقع الكترونية للمجموعات التي تشجع الناس على استخدام الدراجات وليس السيارات.

PEOPLE HELP PEOPLE

Another reason people do unpaid work is to help others. They volunteer to make their communities better: they spend time with sick children in hospitals; they serve meals to the homeless; or they water the plants in neighbourhood gardens. Volunteers also help people overseas.

الناس يساعدون الناس

وهناك سبب آخر يدفع الناس إلى القيام بأعمال غير مدفوعة الأجر وهو مساعدة الآخرين. فهم يتطوعون لتحسين مجتمعاتهم: فيقضون الوقت مع الأطفال المرضى في المستشفيات؛ ويقدمون الوجبات للمشردين؛ أو يسقون النباتات في حدائق الأحياء. كما يساعد المتطوعون الناس في الخارج.

VOLUNTARY TOURISM

Recently, it has become common for young people to do voluntary work abroad. These 'voluntourists' teach languages, they work in hospitals or they help bring clean water to villages. They do it because they want to help others, they want to make a difference. But they also want to travel, to make friends and to challenge themselves in new, exciting and perhaps difficult situations. For instance, many people from around the world apply to volunteer for the Jordan Valley Excavation Project. They hope to use the work to find out about the world and also about themselves.

السياحة التطوعية

في الآونة الأخيرة، أصبح من الشائع أن يقوم الشباب بأعمال تطوعية في الخارج. ويقوم هؤلاء "السياح المتطوعون" بتدريس اللغات، أو العمل في المستشفيات، أو المساعدة في جلب المياه النظيفة إلى القرى. وهم يفعلون ذلك لأنهم يريدون مساعدة الآخرين، ويريدون إحداث فرق. لكنهم يريدون أيضاً السفر، وتكوين صداقات، وتحدي أنفسهم في مواقف جديدة ومثيرة وربما صعبة. على سبيل المثال، يتقدم العديد من الأشخاص من جميع أنحاء العالم للتطوع في مشروع حفر وادي الأردن. وهم يأملون في استخدام العمل للتعرف على العالم وأيضاً على أنفسهم.

After reading the text, answer the following questions:

MORE POPULAR THAN BEFORE

1. How many citizens in the US participate in volunteer work each year?

.....

2. What is the average amount of time people spend volunteering per week?

.....

3. What is the main question the paragraph asks about volunteer work?

.....

BECAUSE WE CARE

4. Why do some people work for organisations voluntarily?

.....

5. What are examples of activities done by volunteers to protect the environment?

.....

6. What is the significance of raising awareness in volunteer work?

.....

PEOPLE HELP PEOPLE

7. In what ways do volunteers help their communities?

.....

8. What is the role of volunteers overseas mentioned in the paragraph?

.....

9. What motivates people to help others in their communities?

.....

VOLUNTARY TOURISM

10. What encourages 'voluntourists' to work abroad?

.....

11. Can you name some activities 'voluntourists' typically do?

.....

12. Why is the Jordan Valley Excavation Project mentioned in the text?

.....

13. True or False:

- | | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| a. (Par.1) Volunteer work is less popular today than it was before. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| b. (Par.1) Volunteer work involves activities that are paid. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| c. (Par.2) Volunteers sometimes set up websites to encourage people to use cars instead of bikes. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| d. (Par.2) Saving endangered animals is one of the goals of environmental volunteers. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| e. (Par.3) Volunteers never help in hospitals. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| f. (Par.3) Volunteers can water plants in community gardens. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| g. (Par.4) 'Voluntourists' only work in their home countries. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |
| h. (Par.4) Voluntourists engage in challenging situations to find out about themselves. | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> T | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> F |

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

- a. Noun:
- b. Verb (Present Perfect):
- c. Pronoun (subject):
- d. Verb (Present Simple):
- e. Adjective:
- f. Preposition:
- g. Phrasal Verb:

15. From the text, find synonyms of the following words:

- a. rare:
- b. free:
- c. poor:
- d. out of the country:

Teacher Hussein Ghunaim

ملحق الاجابات Answers Key

إجابات ورقة العمل الإضافية على القواعد Extra Grammar Worksheet

1	B	2	B	3	A	4	C	5	A	6	A	7	C	8	B	9	B	10	A
11	B	12	A	13	C	14	A	15	B	16	A	17	C	18	B	19	A	20	B
21	B	22	B	23	A	24	B	25	A	26	B	27	C	28	B	29	A	30	B
31	B	32	B	33	A	34	A	35	B	36	C	37	A	38	C	39	A	40	A

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

Student Book Exercises

Ex.1&2, S.B Page 16:	a 2	b 1	c 1			
Ex. 4, S.B Page 17	1 Have you heard	2 has just left	3 flew	4 did he go	5 Did he find	
	6 started	7 lost	8 has already learnt	9 Have you found	10 haven't started	
	11 have never liked					
Ex. 5, S.B Page 17	1 ever	2 yet	3 yet	4 already	5 just	6 never
Ex. 5, S.B Page 18:	1 He has been out of work since January		2 I've worked here for four months.			
	3 How long have you been a teacher?					

Workbook Exercises

Ex. 1, W.B Page 12:	1 I've never had a part-time job.		2 Has your dad ever sacked one of his employees?					
	3 I don't need a job. I've already got one.		4 I can't meet you now. I haven't finished work yet.					
	5 I've just heard about your pay rise. Congratulations!			6 Has Ali started his new job yet?				
Ex. 2, W.B Page 12:	1 Have you started	2 has never worked	3 haven't decided	4 Has the business ever made				
	5 have never had	6 has already had	7 has just opened	8 Have the staff had				
Ex. 3, W.B Page 12:	1 Yes, I have.		2 Has your mum ever told you to get a job? No, she hasn't.					
	3 Has your neighbour found a new job yet? No, he/she hasn't.							
	4 Has your boss taken on any more staff yet? Yes, he/she has.							
	5 Have your teachers ever talked to you about job interviews? Yes, they have.							
Ex. 5, W.B Page 13:	A	1 c	2 a	3 b	4 d			
	B	1 c	2 d	3 b	4 a			
Ex. 6, W.B Page 13:	1 Have you fed	2 worked	3 has never worked					
	4 already tidied	5 Have you ever had		6 did you do				
Ex. 7, W.B Page 13:	1 Have you ever had a job before?	2 Yes, I have.		3 I sold ice creams last summer.				
	4 Really? Did you enjoy it?	5 Yes, I did.		6 It was great fun.				
	7 How long did you do it for?	8 I worked in the café for four weeks.		9 Was your boss nice?				
	10 No, she wasn't.	11 She wasn't very friendly.						
Ex. 8, W.B Page 13:	1 has just given		2 haven't come		3 have already started			
Ex. 1, W.B Page 14:	1 a for	b since	2 a since	b for				
Ex.2, W.B Page 14:	1 for	2 since	3 since	4 since	5 since	6 for	7 since	8 for
Ex. 3, W.B Page 14:	1 How long have you known each		2 We have known each other for two years.					
	3 We met at a festival.		4 How long has your mum been a doctor?					
	5 She's been a doctor since 2007.		6 She finished her studies in June of that year.					
	7 How long has this factory been here?		8 It's been here since 2006.					
	9 They opened it in the year I was born.							
Ex. 4, W.B Page 14:	1 known Aisha since		2 have had this		3 have lived in		4 has liked	
Ex. 3, W.B Page 18:	1 find	2 apply	3 consider	4 look	5 get			
	6 have	7 earn	8 do	9 work	10 be			
Ex. 4, W.B Page 18:	1 started		2 has been		3 've only worked		4 lost	
	5 Have you ever had		6 hasn't opened		7 have you had		8 've already had	
Ex. 5, W.B Page 18:	1 long	2 for	3 last	4 ever	5 haven't	6 always		
	7 never	8 since	9 ago	10 yet	11 just	12 yet	13 already	

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

Ex. 5, S.B Page 19:	1 part-time	2 boss	3 takes care of	4 co-workers	5 pay	6 earn			
	7 full-time	8 career	9 working hours	10 company	11 working conditions				
Ex. 1, S.B Page 20:	Production of raw materials: fish farm, mine								
	Processing: building site, food processing plant								
	Services: ambulance, bank, corner shop, garage, hair salon, nursery								
Ex. 4, S.B Page 22:	1 working	2 a make, b get, c find, d make			3 done				
Ex. 3, W.B Page 15:	1 work	2 work, person	3 surveys		4 working, personal				
Ex. 4, W.B Page 15:	1 pirate	2 heart	3 hurry	4 worn	5 very				
Ex. 1, W.B Page 16:	1 health care	2 nurse	3 miner	4 manufacturing	5 education				
	6 finance	7 building site	8 agriculture	9 fisherman	10 department store				
Ex. 2, W.B Page 16:	1 e	2 f	3 a	4 c	5 d	6 b			
Ex. 3, W.B Page 16:	1 c	2 e	3 b	4 a	5 g	6 f	7 h	8 d	
Ex. 4, W.B Page 16:	1 long hours		2 in a team		3 from home		4 works hard		
Ex. 1, W.B Page 18:	1 librarian (the other jobs are dangerous)			2 career (the other words are all people)					
	3 babysitter (you need qualifications for the other jobs)			4 factory (the other words are all people)					
	5 company (the others are economy sectors)			6 prospects (the others are adjectives)					
Ex. 2, W.B Page 18:	1 a	2 e	3 c	4 i	5 d	6 b	7 g	8 f	9 h
Ex. 6, W.B Page 19:	1 a		2 b		3 b				

Reading Comprehension Worksheet's Answers إجابات أسئلة قطع القراءة والاستيعاب

MORE POPULAR THAN BEFORE

- About 65 million citizens.
- About three hours per person per week.
- "But why do people do it? Why do they work for free?"

BECAUSE WE CARE

- Because they care about something and want to work for an organisation that supports it.
- They plant trees, organise talks to raise awareness about saving endangered animals, and set up websites to encourage eco-friendly practices like biking.
- It helps educate people and fosters support for important causes.

PEOPLE HELP PEOPLE

- Spending time with sick children in hospitals, serving meals to the homeless, and maintaining neighbourhood gardens.
- Helping people in different countries.
- The desire to make their communities better.

VOLUNTARY TOURISM

- They want to help others, make a difference, travel, make friends, and challenge themselves.
- Teaching languages, working in hospitals, or bringing clean water to villages.
- To illustrate how voluntourism can be a way to learn about the world and oneself.

13. True or False:

- False. Volunteer work is more popular today than it's ever been before.
- False. Volunteer work does not involve getting paid.
- False. Volunteers encourage the use of bikes over cars.
- True.
- False. Volunteers do spend time helping sick children in hospitals.
- True.
- False. Voluntourists work abroad as well.
- True.

14. a. Noun: the US, dishes, volunteer, people ...etc.

b. Verb (Present Perfect): Have you ever worked, it has become

c. Pronoun (Subject): I, it, they ...etc.

d. Verb (Present Simple): I mean, you don't have, they really care, they spend ...etc.

e. Adjective: popular, better, homeless, common ...etc.

f. Preposition: to, in, at, for ...etc.

g. Phrasal Verb: find out, care about, set up

15. a. rare = endangered b. free = unpaid c. poor = homeless d. out of the country = overseas, abroad

تم بحمد الله

لا تنسَ زيارة صفحتي على فيسبوك