

MODULE SIX :

TOURISM السياحة



UNIT NINE: TOURIST ATTRACTION = مناطق جذب السياح

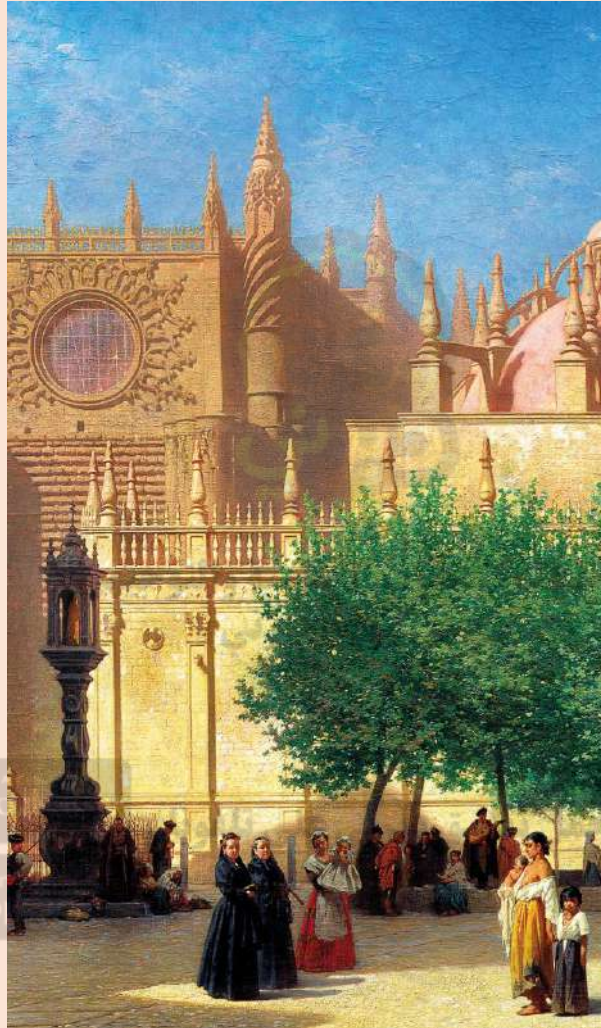
1- VOCABULARY :

The word	The English meaning	The Arabic meaning
Overlook	Having a view from above	نظرة
Spectacular	Impressive/amazing	رائع
Country yard	Open area	فناء
Marble	White hard stone	رخام
Fountain	Pool in which water goes high up then again falls back down	نافورة
Arch	A semicircle structure	قوس
Dome	A round roof	قبة
Plaster work	Decorations with plaster	اعمال الجص
Calligraphy	Written by hands	خط اليد
Arcade	A covered passage with arches along both sides	ممر مسقوف تحيطه الاقواس

ALHAMBRA PALACE

Alhambra Palace in **Granada** غرناطة is part of the **impressive** مثير **spectacular** **heritage** = تراث culture of the long-lasting **Islamic empire** الإمبراطورية الإسلامية في الاندلس in Spain.

Its name in Arabic (Qasr al Hamra) means 'The Red Castle'. This refers to the red coloring of the **bricks** حجارة البناء that the **original** الأصلي one of a **kind palace** was built from.



It has become an **important tourist attraction** مصدر جذب سياحي in Spain because of its rich **Islamic** = adj history. It has also had a lot of **influence** = effect on **worldwide art** الفن العالمي and **architecture** العمارة since it was built.

This palace, which was built on a hill overlooking على Granada, has beautiful views. The first king arrived in the thirteenth century and constructed a = built royal = adj palace. After that, other kings added more parts to the palace. This is why it has so many different styles. #same



Many tourists=n travelers come to visit Alhambra Palace today to see the Islamic architecture. This includes the spectacular=great Court of the Lions, which is probably the most famous part of the building. It is a square open-air courtyard فناء مربع الشكل with an impressive marble رخام fountain نافورة in the centre= middle . The fountain's name comes from the twelve lions that support the fountain. The lion was a symbol =refer to of power in Islamic history and art.



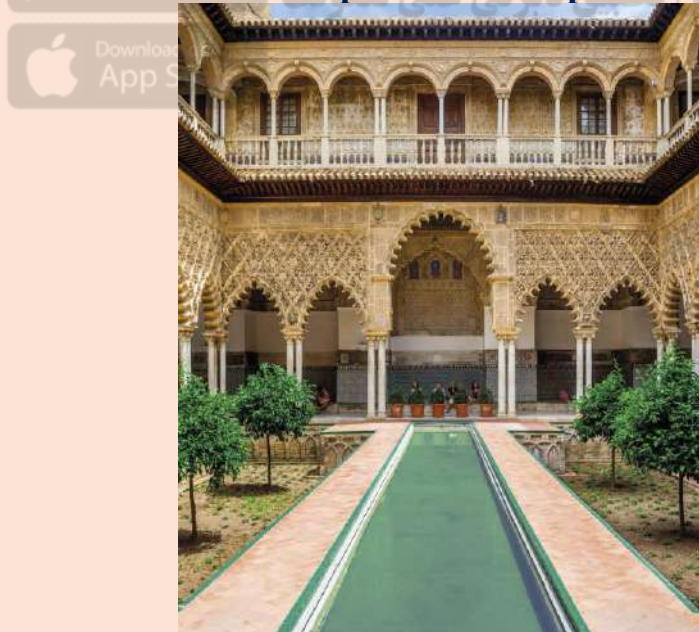
From this courtyard you can walk under arches الأقواس into the Hall of the Two Sisters قاعة الاختين, whose wooden=adj doors are over eight hundred years old. This room attracts tourists because of the beautiful dome, = a

round roof shaped like a flower, and the detailed plasterwork أعمال الجص on the walls. Islamic Spain was famous for its artwork and calligraphy, الخطوط العربية and there are many well-preserved = kept safe examples in this room.



كل ملفات الصفوف الاساسية والتوجيهي
على موقع دبرني

There is a great difference between the plain outside # عادي patterned \decorated walls and the paintings and sculpture منحوتات that cover the inside walls. It seems to be paradise heaven # hell on earth with the column arcades fountains and pools that are preserved there.



COMPREHENSION

4 Read and listen to the text again and answer the questions.

- 1 -Give another suitable title to the text.
- 2 -What are the most important elements of Islamic style of Alhambra Palace?
- 3 -The lion was a symbol of power in Islamic history and art.
Name other symbols of Islam. What do they represent?
- 4 -How do you think Alhambra Palace should be preserved?



لا تنسى تحمل تطبيق دبرني على تلفونك

SPELLING : التهجئة

Adding {er} to the end of the verb to make nouns .

.إلى نهاية الفعل لعمل الأسماء {er} إضافة

Build er= builder : the person who builds new houses \
الشخص الذي يبني بيوتا . buildings

Verb	Verb +er= noun	Definition
Fight	-----	الشخص الذي -----
Sing	-----	A person who -----
Build	-----	A person who -----
Dance	-----	A person who -----
Bake	-----	A person who -----
Lose	-----	-----
Win	-----	-----
Act	-----	-----
Inventor	-----	-----

When the verb has a short vowel followed by a consonant we
double the consonant then we add {er } :
فاننا نضاعف الحرف الاخير i\o\ a\ u\ e الاخير ساكن ليس حرف عله و ما قبله حرف عله "

Run +er = runner * اداء a / u/i/o/e

Swim +er= swimmer سباح

Win + er = winner فائز

STUDY SKILLS : مهارات دراسية

REMEMBER ABBREVIATIONS : تذكر اختصارات القاموس لاقسام الكلام

1- **NOUN** : الاسم =

N

ما دل على انسان او شيء او . The name of a person , thing, place or an animal .
حياء \ life \ مريخي \ daughter \ blanket \ rocks \ مكان او حيوان Joe

n

2- **VERB** = الفعل : ما دل على حدث action = climbing \ fell \ injured \ found \ cove
called v



3- **ADJECTIVE** : الـصفه : a word that describes a noun or a pronoun كلمه تصف
steepy \ warm \ hot منحدر : الاسم او الضمير

4- **ADVERB** : الظرف : a word that describes the verb. كلمه تصف الفعل وتخبرنا كيف
It tells more about {how the verb happened} we ran
بسرعه badly اتجئ I spell . بسرعه quickly

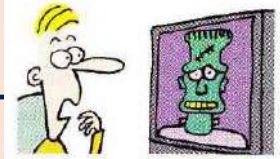
الاسم Noun	n	زنجبيل ginger
الفعل Verb	v	يذهب go
الصفه Adjective	Adj	سعيد happy
الظرف Adverb	Adv	بسرعه quickly

NOW WRITE THE RIGHT ABBREVIATION BESIDE EACH WORD : الآن اكتب

الاختصار الصحيح بجانب كل كلمه

- 1- The movie was scary .-----
- 2- Lots of people work in the zoo and the puppet factory .

- 3- We jumped and danced all the way home !-----
--
- 4- Quickly , I will do my homework .-----
- 5- Unfortunately , grand ma was sick !



Done by teacher : MA.SADIA SALEM

مدرسة نسيبة المازنية – مديرية التربية و التعليم فى لواء الرصيفه تطوير النقب



كل ملفات الصفوف الاساسية والتوجيهي
على موقع دبرني



لا تنسى تحمل تطبيق دبرني على تلفونك

GRAMMAR :RULE ONE :

تذكر قاعده المبني للمجهول في حاله الماضى البسيط : THE PAST PASSIVE VOICE :

ادرس هذا المثال جيدا :

Study this example:



This house was built in 1961.

Was built is *passive*.

Compare active and passive:

Somebody **built** this house in 1961. (active)
subject *object*

This house **was built** in 1961. (*passive*)
subject

When we use the passive, who or what causes the action (the subject) is often unknown or unimportant: ، عندما نستخدم المبني للمجهول ، من أو ما الذي يفعل الفعل غير معروف أو غير مهم في كثير من الأحيان

A lot of money was stolen in the robbery. (somebody stole it, but we don't know who) ، (سرقة شخص ما ، لكننا لا نعرف من)

If we want to say who does or what causes the action, we use by:

إذا كنا نريد أن نقول من يقوم أو ما الذي يسبب هذا الفعل ، فإننا نستخدم بواسطة ~

This house was built by my grandfather ~ تم بناء هذا المنزل من قبل جدي

بعد حرف الجر نحضر ضمير مفعول به وليس ضمير فاعل : We don't say by I

خطا {false}	صحيح Correct
by I	By me
by he	By him
by she	By her
by we	By us
by they	By them

قاعده التحويل لمبني للمجهول Object +was\were +v3 +by + subject

TURN THE ACTIVE SENTENCE BY SUING PASSIVE VOICE RULE :

- 1-Somebody /cleaned /the room . the room was cleaned by sb
-----.
- 2-They/ cancelled /all flights/ because of fog. all flights were
cancelled because of fog. By them -----
-----.
- 3-We /used / this road much . this road was used by us much
- 4- Sam accused me of stealing money.-----

-----.
- 5- Dad warned us not to go out alone.-----

-----.
- 6- The referee kicked Neymar out of the match -----

-----.
- 7- Benzema/ scored /a goal -----
a goal was scored by Benzema -----
-----.



GRAMMAR القواعد:

THE PRESENT PASSIVE VOICE : المضارع المبني للمجهول

Study this example:



This house is built By sam

is built is passive.

Compare active and passive:

Sam builds this house (active)
subject object

This house is built By sam (passive)
subject

When we use the passive, who or what causes the action is often unknown or unimportant: أو عندما نستخدم المبني للمجهول يكون الفاعل غير معروف أو غير مهم في كثير من الأحيان

-A lot of money is stolen in the robbery. (somebody stole it, but we don't know who) سرقت كثير من النقود في عملية السرقة

-This room is cleaned every day (does somebody clean it?) هذه الغرفة تنظف يوميا - من ينظفها - لا نعرف من و ليس مهما ان نعرف من (it 's not important who).

-Many accidents are caused by careless driving. العديد من الحوادث تحدث بسبب القيادة الغير مسؤولة

0 I'm not invited to parties very often. انا غير مدعو الى الحفلات في الغالب

0 How is this word pronounced? كيف تهجى هذه الكلمة ؟

HOW TO TURN A GIVEN SENTENCE INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE : كيفية تحويل

جملة معينة مبني للمعلوم إلى جملة مبني للمجهول

1- Divide the sentence into subject \ verb \ object : قسم الجملة الى أقسامها الرئيسية فاعل \ فعل \ مفعول به

The engineers\ make\ the bridge

2- Write the object at the beginning اكتب المفعول به في المقدمة

The bridge -----.

3- Look at the object if it is singular use is مع المفرد if it is a plural then use are مع الجماعه
انظر الى المفعول به هل هو مفرد ام جماعه ثم اختر صيغه
الفعل المساعد المناسبه

The bridge is

4- Write the v3 of the verb :

The bridge is made

5- Write / then write the subject : اكتب من قبل ثم اكتب الفاعل

The bridge is made by the engineers .

IN OTHER WORDS , FOLLOW THE FOLLOWING RULE : اذن نستنتج مما سبق اننا
سنطبق القاعده التاليه

Object المفعول به + is\are + v3 + by من قبل + subject الفاعل

NOW YOUR TURN , TURN THE FOLLOWING ACTIVE SENTENCES INTO THE PASSIVE VOICE : الان دورك باستخدام قاعده المبني للمجهول في الزمن المضارع حول الجمل
التاليه

1-Mum /cleans/ my the room every day.

---- my the room is cleaned by mum every day -----

2 -They cancel all flights.

3- People use this road much.

4 - The thief/ steals/ money from banks .

Money is stolen by the thief from the bank



5 - Dan learns a lot of languages.

a lot of languages are learnt by Dan -----

-----.

6- Farmers /grow /food .

---FOOD IS GROWN BY FARMERS -----

-----.

READING :THE DEAD SEA



Before you read

The word	The meaning	
Delightful	A lovely thing	مبهج
Benefits	Advantages	فوائد
Respiratory	Relating to the breathing system	تنفسي
Disease	Illness	مرض
Therapeutic	Medical treatment	علاجي
Vast	Huge	ضخم
Cure	Treatment	علاج
Headache	A pain in the head	الم بالراس
Export	To sell something to other countries# import	يصدر# يستورد
Resort	A place visited by people for treatment or recreation	منتجع سياحي



The Dead Sea

Jordan is **known** = معروف for its **tourist attractions** سياحة علاجية worldwide, especially **those** related **to health** اخفض بقعة على tourism. The Dead Sea, which is **the lowest point on Earth** الأرض, is **located** تقع southeast of the capital city, Amman. **It** is a **delightful** مبهج piece of **scenery** مناظر with many health **benefits** فوائد.



It is hot in summer and **warm** دافئ in winter. The air is **rich** غني in oxygen, which is **helpful** مساعد for people with **respiratory** التنفسي and **skin** الجلدي diseases.



The Dead Sea, which is visited by thousands of tourists from all over the world, is famous for its **therapeutic** adj علاجي waters.

In fact, the water **contains** يضم **vast** = huge **amounts** كميه من **minerals** المعننية such as magnesium, calcium, potassium and salt that are used to **cure** علاج skin diseases, headaches and **foot pain** اوجاع الاقدام.

The salt from the Dead Sea is **exported** يصدر to countries all around the world, due to its health benefits. These amounts of salt make it **impossible** # possible for **marine creatures** = sea animals to live in its water, which is why **it** is called the Dead Sea.

There are also **special treatment resorts** منتجعات علاجية خاصة at the Dead Sea. **Patients** مرضى = sick people spend weeks finishing their treatment and most of them go back home with **amazing results**. بنتائج مذهشة.



READ THE ARTICLE AGAIN. THEN, ANSWER THE QUESTIONS USING COMPLETE SENTENCES.

1 Give another suitable title to the text.

- 2 What do the words in red refer to?
- 3 What is the main idea of the text?
- 4 Describe why the Dead Sea has been given its name.
- 5 What are the health benefits of the Dead Sea?
- 6 What other places for health tourism can you think of?
What is special about them?

UNIT 10 : CULTURAL ADJ \ TOURISM N سياحة ثقافة

THE POWER OF IMAGINATION الخيال

The word	The meaning
Artist : a person who is skilled at one of the arts 'genre	فنان
Sculptor : an artist who carves a stone ,clay or wood	نحات
Sketch : a plan for drawing or painting	سكتش
Painting : a picture drawn using paints	لوحة زيتية فنية
Effect : a change	
Portrait : a drawing or a painting of the face	بورتريه للوجه
Examine : to have a close look at something	يتفحص
Affect: to have the influence on something	يؤثر على



Cultural tourism = means travelling to a certain country to experience its culture, including its language, history, art, and other aspects of culture. Thousands of tourists from around the world visit the Louvre Museum in Paris, France, to see the *Mona Lisa* by Leonardo da Vinci.



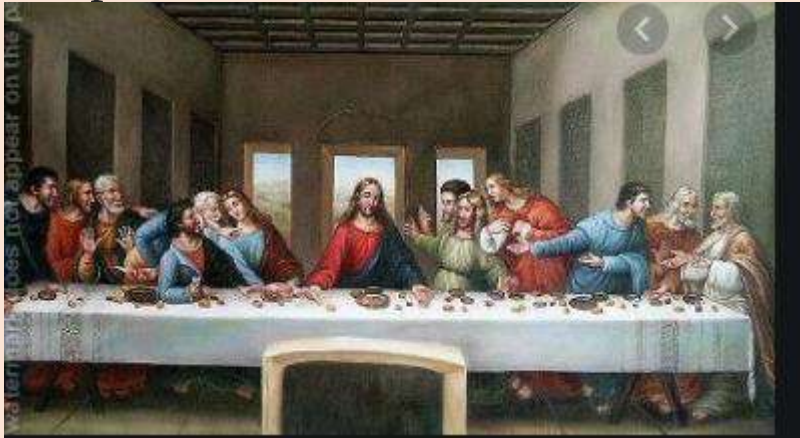
Leonardo da Vinci was born# dead in Italy in 1452 CE.

He **is regarded as** = considered one of the world's greatest artists for being a **talented** = skillful **musician** = n , **sculptor** as well as being a **brilliant** = genius scientist and **inventor**. = person who makes new things. His notebooks **were filled** بملئى with **sketches** = plan for **drawings** and drawings of many things: the human body, birds in flight, and designs for the different machines that he invented.

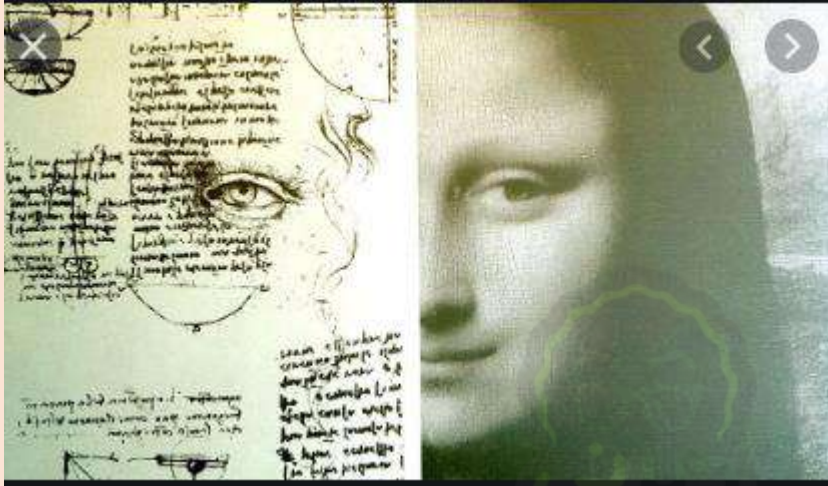


كل ملفات الصفوف الاساسية والتو
على موقع دبرني

When he was fifteen years old, Leonardo **began** = بدأ to work for an artist. He learnt how to paint, sculpt and design **jewellery** مجوهرات. By the age of twenty, Leonardo was a great painter and sculptor.



Leonardo began work on many large paintings, but very few of them were finished. He did, however, discover how to use light ضوء and dark to create effects تاثير.

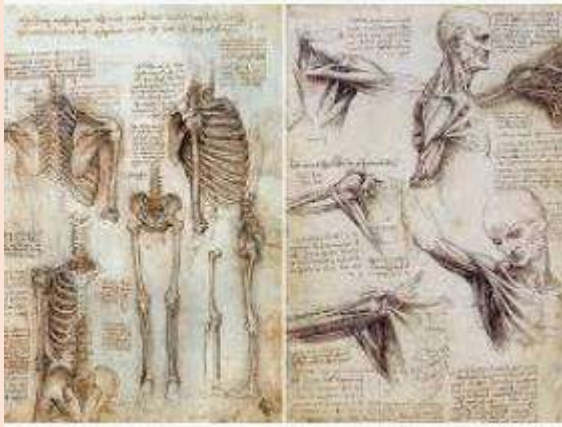


His painting *Mona Lisa* is a Masterpiece لوحة فريدة of light and dark, and it is probably = may be the most famous portrait = painting of the face in the world today.

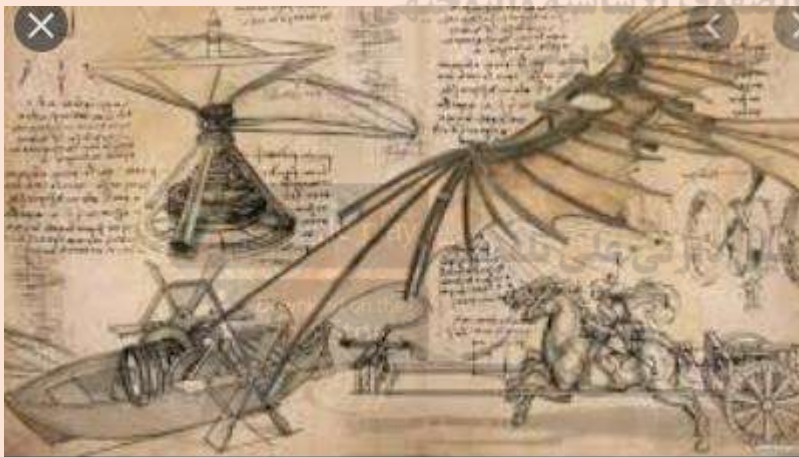


Leonardo was greatly interested in science and nature, so he examined = took a close look plants and trees to discover how they grow. He also studied rocks to see how they were formed, and he carried

out=done /performed tests to show what things can
affect= have a consequence the wind and the oceans.



Leonardo was also very interested in machines and sketched many inventions.= n . He studied how birds use their wings= اجنحة to fly, and invented some 'flying machines': a type of parachute مظلة , an early helicopter, and an aeroplane.



During his lifetime, Leonardo was admired = appreciated and greatly respected= honored . However, when he died in 1519 CE, his works were not really understood because he was a true genius, far ahead of his time.سابق لزمانه

COMPREHENSION

4 Read and listen to the text again. In which paragraph can

you read about...?

- 1 Leonardo the Scientist line 10
- 2 The talented child line 7
- 3 A masterpiece of light and dark line 23
- 4 Leonardo's death line 38
- 5 Inventions by Leonardo Da Vinci line 25
- 6 Leonardo Da Vinci's birth and his different talents line 9

GRAMMAR: The Past Simple Passive

5 Complete the sentences based on the text on page 76 with the Past Simple Passive form of the verbs in brackets.

- 1 Leonardo was born (bear) in 1452 CE.
- 2 His notebooks **were filled** (fill) with drawings of many things.
- 3 Very few of Leonardo's large paintings **were finished** (finish).
- 4 He also studied rocks to see how they **were formed** (form).
- 5 During his lifetime, Leonardo **was admired** (admire) and **was respected** (respect).
- 6 When he died in 1519 CE, Leonardo **wasn't understood** (not understand).

Rewrite the sentences in the Past Simple Passive. Start each sentence with the words in bold. Use *by* only if necessary.

- 1 Vincent Van Gogh created **a famous picture**.
A famous picture was created by Vincent Van Gogh.
- 2 Some sunflowers inspired **Van Gogh**.

Van Gogh was inspired by some sunflowers

3 He painted **the picture** in the south of France.

the picture was painted by him in the south of France

4 He finished **the painting** in 1888 CE.

the painting was finished by him in 1888ce

5 He used **lots of bright colours** in his painting.

lots of bright colours were used by him in his paintings

6 He called it *Sunflowers*.

It was called sunflowers by him

7 An art gallery bought **the painting**.

The painting was bought by an art gallery

