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Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
Ministry of Education
English Language Section

ENGLISH LANGUAGE SUMMARY
3RD SECONDARY YEAR
MINISTRY EXAMS

ملخص اللغة الإنجليزية
للف الثالث ثانوي

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اسم الطالبة:
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Revision on Unit 1

* Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

William Shakespeare was born in 1564 at Stratford in a van in England. We do not know much about his life. However, we do know that his father was a shopkeeper and that his mother was a daughter of a farmer. William went to Stratford grammar school where he learnt Latin, Scripture and mathematics.

When he left school, William was employed by his father. He married a local girl when he was eighteen. Three years later he left Stratford and went to London. We do not know anything about Shakespeare's life between the years 1583 and 1590. We are certain that by the end of 1590 he had joined a group of actors and had started writing plays. He wrote possibly more plays, which he did not have published or performed.

* Questions:

1, When was Shakespeare born?

.....

2, How old was Shakespeare when he married?

.....

3, What had he done by the end of 1590?

.....

- Choose the correct answer:

1, Who worked as a farmer?

(Shakespeare's father / Shakespeare / Shakespeare's grandfather)

2, When Shakespeare left school, he worked for

(his uncle / his father / the government)

3, Certain means (doubtful / sure / proud)

4, Performed means(played / written / translated)

Grammar

A) Change into passive:

1, A camel ate the grass.

.....

2, They grow dates in Madinah and AL-Ahsa.

.....

3, They brought up their children abroad.

.....

4, They saw the sun rising on the horizon.

.....

5, They constructed a bridge over the river.

.....

* * * * *

Correct the following verbs:

1, If Shakespeare lived today, he (use) different English.

2, If I were you, I (read) as many books as possible.

3, Dickens's books would be different if he (be) alive.

4, Nada would see the new books if she (go) to the library.

5, If earth's axis (be) vertical, we would not have any seasons.

* * * * *

* Change into reported speech:

1, The convict said, "I did not have a good education myself."

2, He said "I have not been in the school library recently".

3, He said "Shakespeare lived in the 16th century".

4, They asked "Did Shakespeare write novels?"

5, He asked "Have the stories been rewritten in easy English?"

6, She said "I have been to London recently".

7, She asked "Did Dickens write plays and poems?"

8, He asked "Have you got some money?"

* * * * *

* Make questions:

1, The interview took place in London.

Where ?

2, He wrote many novels.

What ?

3, The stories were written.

How ?

* * * * *

* Change into passive:

1, My sister ate the cake.	<u>1415</u>
2, Ali ate three apples.	<u>1416</u>
3, He found good books in the library.	<u>1418</u>
4, The teacher corrected the workbooks.	<u>1419</u>
5, The mother fed the baby.	<u>1421</u>
6, They built the house.	<u>1421</u>
7, Farmers grew vegetables.	<u>1422</u>
8, He needed both his hands to do the work.	<u>1423</u>
9, The King gave a long speech.	<u>1424</u>
* Report these sentences:	
1, She said "I have lost my pen"	<u>1417</u>
2, Huda said "I have not done my homework"	<u>1417</u>
3, She said "I have visited my friend"	<u>1421</u>
4, Ahmad said "I have studied abroad"	<u>1424</u>
* Do as shown between brackets:	
1, She cleaned her room. <u>(Make a question starting with when)</u>	<u>1420</u>
2, Sana'a went to the library to read. <u>(Make a question starting with why)</u>	<u>1421</u>
3, He performed Hajj last year. <u>(Make a question starting with when)</u>	<u>1421</u>
4, She listened carefully to the teacher. <u>(Make a question starting with how)</u>	<u>1422</u>
5, The art exhibition opened last Monday. <u>(Make a question starting with when)</u>	<u>1423</u>
6, They felt better by night. <u>(Ask a question using when)</u>	<u>1424</u>
7, If I were a doctor, I (treat) poor patients. <u>(Correct the verb)</u>	<u>1419</u>
* Choose the correct answer:	

- 1, If the sun (were / is / are) very close to the Earth, there would be no life on it. 1417
- 2, If I (am / is / were) you, I would eat more healthy food. 1421
- 3, If I (is / am / were) an explorer, I would travel to remote places. 1420

If (I) were you, I would v- no ending

1-Choose:-

- 1- If I (was - is - were) you, I would eat more food.
- 2- If I (am - is - were) you, I would be careful.
- 3- If I (were - am - was) you, I would study hard.
- 4- If William (lived - lives - is living - had lived) today, he would use easy English.

Correct:-

- 5- If I (be) you, I would go there.
- 6- If I (be) you, I would not leave my home.
- 7- If I were you, I would (loved) him.
- 8- If I were you, I (will) cycle to the France.
- 9- If he (teach) young boy, he would use that book.
- 10- If I (was) you, I would read many books.
- 11- If Earth's axis (be) vertical, we would not have any season.

* * * * *

Fill in the spaces:-

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[lonely \ allowance \ kind \ brought up \ childhood \ novel \ allowance \ support \ sentenced \ pity]

- 1- My mother used to give me 10 riyals as a week's -----
- 2- Ali was a warm-hearted man. He is -----
- 3- Without friends a person sometimes feels -----
- 4- In her ----- my father used to water the garden.
- 5- Orphans are often ----- in special places.
- 6- Great Expectations is a -----
- 7- Ali receives his ----- from his father weekly.
- 8- He doesn't have enough money to ----- himself.
- 9- The judge ----- the man to two years in prison.
- 10- I feel ----- for him. He has no home.
- 11- The boy was ----- .

Choose a, b, c, or d:-

- 1- The story of a person's life told by that person himself is -----
 a- a short story b- a play c- a novel d- an autobiography
- 2- Pip had no -----, He was an orphan.
 a- brothers b- sons c- friends d- parents
- 3- An autobiography is a ----- story of someone's life written by himself.
 a- fictional b- imagined c- false d- true

Writing

*** Rewrite the sentences correcting the underlined mistakes:**

1, macbeth was Written by william shakespeare. 1417

.....

2, calligraphy is Probably the most Important form of art for muslims. 1417

.....

* * * * *

*** Do as shown in brackets:**

1, in april mohammad will travel to jeddah. (Add capital letters where necessary) 1419

.....

2, knife-boy-tooth-box-crash-foot-man. (Write the plurals of these nouns) 1418

.....

3, asma wanted to learn german. 1420
 (Re-write the sentence after correcting the underlined mistakes)

.....

4, swim - use - sit - wait. (Add -ing to these verbs) 1421

.....

5, In june, Mrs Omar is expecting a baby. 1424
 (Punctuate the sentences using a capital letter and a full stop)

* Read the following passage, then answer the question below:

1424

It is not only when we are asleep that we dream. Some of us dream with open eyes when we are awake. Any teacher who observes his class carefully will tell you that some pupils fall into this habit of day-dreaming. This is because they are not interested in the lessons explained to them. The pupil, of course, is not the only one who is guilty. Everybody at times falls into this habit and these people are called day-dreamers.

The day-dreamer is usually a person who is not very successful, a person for whom the real world with its difficulties appears as an obstacle which he can not overcome. So he turns away from the painful thing of actual life and lives in a comfortable dream-world of his own where there is nothing to worry him. Day-dreaming of this kind may become very dangerous if we allow it to be a regular habit. It weakens the will and encourages us to escape from real life.

* Questions:

1, Why do some pupils fall into the habit of day-dreaming?

.....
....

2, When does a day-dreamer turn away from his real life?

.....
....

3, How does a regular day-dreaming habit affect people?

.....

4, Choose the correct completion:

- a) A day-dreamer is a person who has (comfortable / difficult / easy) life.
b) Regular day-dreaming is (dangerous / painful / safe).
c) "interested in" means: (put on / depend on / keen on).
d) "to observe" means: (to watch / to worry / to encourage).

Grammar

* Shorten the clauses with who, which or that:

1) The scientists who were sent to the Antarctic achieved success.

.....

2) Dickens's novel, which was written many years ago, is in my library.

.....

3) KSU's new campus, which was opened in 1984, is very beautiful.

.....

4) The quantity of mail that is handled by the postal service has increased.

.....

5) KFUPM, which was founded in 1963, is one of the smallest universities.

* Choose the correct answer:

1, They are about (visit / for visiting / to visit) Riyadh.

- 2, She considered (buy / buying / bought) a new dress.
- 3, The pilot is thinking about (trying / tried / try) to land.
- 4, Faisal is about to (drives / drive / driving) to work.

Vocabulary

* Write the correct word in the spaces below:

(campus / at present / humanities / keen on / considered / pity / society)

- 1, He felt for him.
- 2, He is to be a very good worker.
- 3, The includes the study of literature and history.
- 4, Their school covers several square hectares.
- 5, Perhaps we can do it in the future, but it is not possible
- 6, That man is danger to

Fill in the spaces:-

[career \ located \ intelligent \ economics \ branch \ humanities \
veterinary surgeon]

- 1- He wants to make his ----- in engineering.
- 2- The library is ----- in the centre of the campus.
- 3- She can answer very fast. She is -----
- 4- To become a businessman, you need to study -----
- 5- KAAU has a ----- in Madinah.
- 6- The ----- include the study of literature and history.
- 7- He is studying the ----- at KSU.
- 8- He will become a good ----- because he likes animals.

Writing

The sun shines on the sea. Tiny drops of water ev -
aporate. They rise into the sky and someti -
mes form clouds.

(Re-write the sentence after correcting the underlined mistakes)

Do as shown in brackets:

- 1, Dickens's novel, which was written many years ago, is in my library.

(Shorten the clause with which) 1415

2, The scientists who were sent to the Antarctic achieved success.

(Shorten the clause with who) 1415

3, The quantity of mail that is handled by the postal service has increased.

(Shorten the clause with that) 1416

4, KSU, which was established in 1957, is the oldest university in Saudi Arabia.

(Shorten the clause with which) 1416

5, The story that was published last month is very difficult to read.

(Shorten the clause with that) 1417

6, The homework, which was given yesterday, is very easy.

(Shorten the clause with which) 1417

7, This house, which was built last year, is very expensive.

(Shorten the clause with which) 1418

8, King Faisal, who was born in 1905, became king in 1964.

(Shorten the clause with who) 1418

9, Shakespeare, who was born in 1564, wrote many famous plays.

(Shorten the clause with who) 1419

10, Asma, who gave the information, is my friend.

(Take out the clause if possible) 1420

11, Ahmad, who drove all day wanted, to stop at the next town.

(Take out the clause if possible) 1420

12, The new surgeon, who works in this hospital, is my cousin.

(Take out the clause if possible) 1421

13, The engineer, who built the house, is an expert.

(Take out the clause if possible) 1422

14, My sister, who was injured in the accident, is now in the hospital.

(Take out the clause if possible) 1423

* Choose the correct words from those in brackets:

1, They are about (visit / for visiting / to visit) Riyadh.

1415

- | | |
|--|-------------|
| 2, Hassan is about (makes / for making / to make) an accident. | <u>1416</u> |
| 3, He is keen on (plays / played / playing) basketball. | <u>1419</u> |
| 4, They are about to (write / wrote / writing) a story. | <u>1419</u> |
| 5, They are keen on (read / reading / have read) new books. | <u>1420</u> |
| 6, You should consider (visit / visiting / visited) the doctor. | <u>1420</u> |
| 7, Amal is about to (cook / cooking / cooked) lunch. | <u>1421</u> |
| 8, You should keep on (memorize / memorizing / memorized)the Holy Qur'an. | <u>1422</u> |
| 9, The baby was about to (fall / falling / felt) when the mother rushed to hold him. | <u>1423</u> |
| 10,You are about to (join / joined / joining) the university. | <u>1424</u> |

Vocabulary

* Write the correct words in the spaces below:

(intelligent / considers / society / campus / branch / sleep / pity / kept on / grade / keen on / art)

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 1, Although she was tired, she studying. | <u>1415</u> |
| 2, Mona is very girl because she understands her lessons quickly. | <u>1415</u> |
| 3, He himself the leader of his team. | <u>1416</u> |
| 4, Fatimah is very sick. I feel for her. | <u>1417</u> |
| 5, A is a group of people who join together for purpose or activity. | <u>1417</u> |
| 6, The university covers a large area. | <u>1418</u> |
| 7, She decided to study medicine because she got a high in the school-leaving exam. | <u>1419</u> |
| 8, The supermarket has one | <u>1420</u> |
| 9, She is reading. | <u>1420</u> |
| 10, I feel for the people who lost their homes in the flood. | <u>1421</u> |
| 11, That was an question to ask. | <u>1423</u> |
| 12, He was brought up in a Muslim | <u>1424</u> |
| 13, She is good at and design. | <u>1424</u> |

Revision on Unit 3

Choose the correct answers from those in brackets:

- 1- While I (work- will work- was working) in the garden, I hurt my back.1423H.
- 2- (Eat_ Eating_ Eats) too much, he gained weight. 1424H.
- 3- While they (have_ will have_ were having) tea, the light went out. 1423H.
- 4- I saw my friend while I (sit_ will sit_ was sitting) in the clsroom. 1420H.
- 5- (Sleeping_ Sleep_ Slept) late, she didn't wake up early. 1420H.
- 6- (Visit_ Visiting_ Visited) the museum, they saw the king's car. 1422H.

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- While I (feed) the birdes, one of them flew away.
(Put the verb in the correct form) 1424H.
- 2- Because he wanted to travel, he bought a ticket.
(Begin the sentence with verb+ ing) 1422H
- 3- Because we discussed the problem, we reached a decision.
(Begin the sentence with verb+ ing) 1423H
- 4- Because he drove very fast, he had an accident.
(Begin the sentence with verb+ ing) 1419H
- 5- Because he lost control of the car, he crashed into a wall.
(Begin the sentence with verb+ ing) 1423H

Write the correct form of the verb in brackets.

- While he ,he lost his keys . (play)
 While you , man called at the door . (sleep)
 While we television, our father came home. (watch)
 While I I saw Faisal . (wait)

Do as shown in brackets :

He became ill . He was traveling . (Join : while)

.....
 I was doing my homework . I broke my pen . (Join with..... " while ")

.....
 While she was playing, she lost her keys. (change the order of the sentence)

.....
 While I was watching TV, phone rang. (change the order of the sentence)

.....
 Working in the library, he found a very good book . (use... "while")

.....
 Finding the door locked, the policemen broke it down. (begin with.... "because")

.....
 He has a car. He often drives into the desert. (use " because")

.....
 Walking on the eggs, he broke them. (use " By ")

.....
 By using a tin-opener, he opened the tin. (take out " By ")

.....
 Because he has a car , he often drives into the desert. (change the order)

.....
Because she like children, she became a teacher. (**Begin with : v + ing**)

.....
Youssef who met me at the airport is bigger than me (**shorten**)

.....
Begin with v-ing

- 1- Because she liked children, she became a teacher.
- 2- Because he studied medicine, he became a doctor.
- 3- Because he wanted to travel, he bought a ticket.
- 4- Because she eats a lot, she became fat.
- 5- Sleeping late last night, he did not pray Fajr at mosque. (Begin with: By)
- 6- Walking on the eggs, he broke them.
- 7- (**Working \ Works \ Worked**) in the library, he read good books. (**Choose**)

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from these given below:

(forced_ adventure_ faith_ promise)

- 1- I gave my mother a that I would clean my room today.1423H.
- 2- It is a greatto travel by a balloon.1424H.
- 3- we have greatin Allah.1424H.
- 4- The policementhe thief to give back the stolen money. 1421H.

Mach words from A with the right definition from B:

A	B
Hostile	feeling or showing dislike
Force	ready to give freely
Generous	to make someone do something
Pass by	want something a lot
Desire	come or go past
	Very un friendly

Choose the correct word

- 1-..... is a group of people talking.
(Display - Meeting - Generous)
- 2- About followers helped King Abdul Aziz to recapture Riyadh.
(a- forty b- sixty c- eighty d- fifty)
- 3-King Abdul Aziz was famous for his
(a- car b- puncture c- generosity)
- 4-Hostile tribal chiefs became Abdul Aziz supporters at his majlis because
a- he was very strong physically . b- he was very generous.
c- he was a good speaker .
- 5-King Abdul Aziz was famous for
a- his generosity b- his car c- his wealth

Put in the missing words:

[recognize \ forced \ fair \ realize \ promised \ foundation stone \ laid \ promises \ clever \ society]

- 1- I did not ----- your face.
- 2- The policeman ----- the thief to give back the stolen money.
- 3- King Abdul Aziz was a ----- leader.
- 4- Good students soon ----- their mistakes.
- 5- The students ----- that he would not be late.
- 6- The teacher was very ----- . He dealt with the pupils equally.
- 7- The King laid the ----- for the new building.
- 8- He ----- his goods in the corner.
- 9- My friend ----- me to win the prize.
- 10- He has ----- students, and were never lost the competition.
- 11- There are good customs in the Saudi ----- .

Writing

- 1- fly/..... watch/..... (Add ''s'' to these verbs)
2- swim...../ use..... (Add ''ing'' to these verbs)
Sit...../wait.....
Flow...../ cut.....
3- pray...../ dry..... (Add ''ed'' to these verbs)
Finish...../try.....

Add (s) \ 2-Make it plural \ 3-Change into plural:-

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| 1- worry | 2- wolf | 3- video | 4- eat |
| 5- teach | 6- knife | 6- man | 7- star |
| 8- sheep | 9- crash | 10- photo | 11- box |
| 12- wife | 13- do | 14- life | 15- leaf |
| 16- woman | | | |

Add ing.

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|---------|--------|
| 1- rise | 2- carry | 3- like | 4- sit |
| 5- wait | 6- get | 7- see | 8- tie |

Add ed.

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|------------|
| 1- travel | 2- carry | 3- like | 4- tie |
| 5- prefer | 6- pray | 7- dry | 8- control |

Add er.

- | | |
|--------|----------|
| 1- run | 2- begin |
|--------|----------|

Revision on Unit 4

Complete the following:

1. If she had traveled to Abha,
2. If she had studied hard,

Answer with negative sentence:

1. Did she leave anything for Fatima?
2. Did she know anything about the accident?
3. Do you know anybody here?

Ask a question for this answer:

1. No, he did not travel anywhere this summer.
2. No she did not find anybody at school yesterday.
3. Yes she lives in that flat.

Choose the correct word:

1. If she had gone to the library, she (would - would have - will) see the new books.
2. If she (had taken - has taken - took) my advice, she would have won the computation.
3. They would have their friend if they (had known - have known - were known) about his problem.
4. If he had gone to France, he (will - would have - would) learn French.
5. If I (had - has - were) studied hard, I would have passed the exam.
6. Yasser did not go (some where - where - anywhere) during the holiday.
7. Is there (somebody - anybody - nobody) at home?
8. Can (somebody - anybody - nobody) lend me a pencil please? Yes.
9. I will travel (something - somewhere - someone) next year.
10. The future cannot be foretold by (anyone - no one - someone)
11. Do not go (some where - anywhere - no where). I will be back soon.
12. If I had (see - saw - seen) her, I would recognize her.
13. Do not eat (any - some - no) junk food.
14. She couldn't eat (something - nothing - anything) today.
15. I will travel (something - somewhere - someone) next year.
16. Did you see (somebody - anybody - nobody)?
17. Was he able to say (something - anything - somewhere)?
18. No, I did not reach (someone - anyone - anything) on the phone!
19. Will (someone - anyone - anything) open the window? Yes.
20. No, I did not see (someone - anything - something)
21. Do you know (somewhere - anywhere - anything)? Yes.

Correct the verb between brackets:

1. If they (study)harder, they would have passed the exam.
2. If you had found the book, (read) it.
3. If I had known that you are coming, I (meet) you at the airport.
4. If you had left earlier, you (catch) the train.

2-Put in the missing words:-

[cooperation \ rationed \ crashed \ get \ expedition \ cooperates \ adapt \ explorer \ benefit \ never \ moisture \ challenged]

- 1- The Antarctic ----- needed the ----- of several countries.
- 2- In the desert, water for soldier was ----- to four liters a day.
- 3- The boat ----- into an iceberg.
- 4- They ----- help from different countries.
- 5- In group work everybody, ----- .
- 6- They have to ----- to the new weather.
- 7- The early ----- were searching for new trade-route.
- 8- The scientist made an ----- to Alaska.
- 9- A good education is ----- for everybody.
- 10- She ----- forgets anything.
- 11- When the weather is humid, the air is full of ----- .
- 12-

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Writing

Write the abbreviations & the symbols:-

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1- Makkah Street | 2- sixty dollars |
| 3- twenty degrees Centigrade | 4- in the morning |
| 5- for example | 6- thirty dollars |
| 7- twenty degrees Fahrenheit | 8- King Saud University |
| 9- and so on | 10- Seventy percent |
| 11- first | 12- August |
| 12- Wednesday | 13- adjective |
| 14- East | 15- tenth |
| 16- noun | 17- third |
| 18- fifteen degrees Centigrade | 19- Airport Road |
| 20- phrase | 21- ten degrees Centigrade |
| 22- 80 degrees Fahrenheit | 23- kilometers hour |
| 24- degrees Centigrade | 25- thirty dollars |
| 26- intransitive verb | 27- Islamic calendar |
| 28- sixty-eighth | 29- transitive verb |
| 30- 9 kilograms | 31- Abha Street |
| 32- ten pounds sterling | |

Revision on Unit 5

Choose the right words:-

- 1- Fahad is [**old - older - oldest**] than Ali.
- 2- Iron is [**heavy - heavier - heaviest**] than paper.
- 3- It's [**easy - easier - easiest**] to read simple sentence than complex one.
- 4- This is the [**hot - hotter - hottest**] summer weather for six years.
- 5- That house is the [**old - older - oldest**] one in the village.
- 6- This is the [**bad -- worse - worst**] weather for ten years.
- 7- Sara can speak [**more fluent - fluent - most fluent**] than I.
- 8- Flour is [**expensive - less expensive - least expensive**] than rice.
- 9- Sofa are [**comfortable - more comfortable - most comfortable**] than chairs.

Compare using :-

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 1- Ali is 20 years old. Khalid is 20 years old. | [as---as] |
| 2- Physics is difficult. Geography is not difficult. | [difficult] |
| 3- Basketball is [popular] football. | [not as....as] |
| 4- Jeddah is big. Riyadh is bigger. | [not as....as] |
| 5- One Arabic script is [clear] of the other. | [more] |

Correct:-

- 1- Hashim is [**young**] than his brother.
- 2- KSU is the [**old**] one in the Kingdom.
- 3- Travelling by plane is [**expensive**] than by car.
- 4- This is the [**bad**] summer weather for ten years.

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Write the centuries:-

1. 1600 to 1699
2. 2000 to 2099

Choose

The eighteenth century means the years
[**1500 to 1599 - 1600 to 1699 - 1800 to 1899**]

Put in the missing words:-

[**stressed \ sample \ different \ invented \ script \ frame \ decoration**]

- 1- When he said" you must do it". He ----- the words must.
- 2- Before we give you a job, we must see a ----- of your work.
- 3- The Arabic calligrapher can use many ----- scripts.
- 4- Many people say that the Chinese ----- printing.
- 5- Kufic is an Arabic ----- .
- 6- Ali bought a ----- to hang her diploma.
- 7- Calligraphy sometimes is used for ----- .

Writing

Write the American spelling:-

1- colour

2- litre

Write the American word:

1- lorry

2- curtains

Write the British spelling:-

1- labor

2- program

3- humor

4- center

5- fueled

6- dialed

7- tire

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Revision on Unit 6

What kind of is it\he?

- 1-Our holiday lasts three weeks.
- 2- This book has three chapters.
- 3- That bridge is ten metres wide.
- 4- This flat has three rooms.
- 5- This period lasts three hours.
- 6- This novel has four chapter.
- 7- This boy is sixteen years old.
- 8- This trip lasts five days.

(Finish)

1. Our holiday lasts two weeks. It is a two
2. The lesson lasts 45 minutes. It is a 45

3-(Correct)

- 1- He is a (35 year old) policeman.

(Choose)

- 1- It's a (three-chapter \ three chapter \ three chapters) novel.
- 2- It's a (six metre \ six-metre \ six metres) high hospital.
- 3- It's a (five-riyal \ five riyal \ five riyals) note.
- 4- This school is a (three-floors \ three-floor \ three floor) building.
- 5- He is a (15 year old \ 15-year-old \ 15-years-old) boy.

Fill in the missing words:-

[escalator \ elderly \ ventilator \ square \ accommodates \ especially \ sprinkler]

- 1- There's an ----- from the ground floor to the first floor.
- 2- I cannot walk up the stairs. Let's take the ----- .
- 3- My grandmother is 80 years. She is becoming ----- .
- 4- This room is very hot. Please open the ----- .
- 5- Our room is twenty ----- meters.
- 6- The new hotel ----- 200 people.
- 7- Stairs can be dangerous ----- for elderly people.
- 8- Turn on the ----- to water the garden.

Join the sentences:-

- 1- Salem's father is nice. He lives in Abha. [and]
- 2- Doing researches is beneficial. It is hard work. [but]
- 3- You can send him a letter. You can send him an e-mail. [or]

Writing

Put the British words and spelling in the table:-

- | | | |
|------------|-------------|--------------|
| 1- can | 2- chips | 3- movie |
| 4- garden | 5- labourer | 6- programme |
| 7- fuelled | 8- elevator | 9- chips |
| 10- faucet | | |

British words & spelling

Write the British word:-

- | | | | | |
|-------------|--------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 1- elevator | 2- gas | 3- faucet | 4- candy | 5- principle |
|-------------|--------|-----------|----------|--------------|

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Vocabulary

Match (A) with (B):-

- | A | | B |
|-----------------|-----|-------------------------------------|
| a- particularly | () | 1- become weaker or less |
| b- decline | () | 2- very unfriendly |
| c- benefit | () | 3- the scientific study of medicine |
| d- hostile | () | 4- especially |
| e- pharmacology | () | 5- an adventure |

- | A | | B |
|------------------|-----|----------------------------------|
| a- strong belief | () | 1- faith |
| b- cooperate | () | 2- elderly |
| c- intelligent | () | 3- help each other |
| d- quite old | () | 4- an ability to remember things |
| e- memory | () | 5- quick to under stand |

- | A | | B |
|-------------|-----|---|
| a- theatre | () | 1- the amount which a person gets |
| b- society | () | 2- a group of people talking |
| c- subjects | () | 3- a group of people consider as a whole |
| d- ration | () | 4- the building where plays are performed |

- | A | | B |
|--------------|-----|---|
| a- character | () | 1- a strong feeling that you want something |
| b- aid | () | 2- money received during a given time |
| c- income | () | 3- help |
| d- desire | () | 4- a person in a book or story |

- | A | | B |
|-------------|-----|---|
| a- career | () | 1- the building where plays are performed |
| b- generous | () | 2- come or go past |
| c- theatre | () | 3- a person's working life |
| d- pass by | () | 4- ready to give freely |

- | A | | B |
|-----------------|-----|---------------------------|
| a- intelligent | () | 1- especially |
| b- lay | () | 2- strong belief |
| c- particularly | () | 3- quick to understand |
| d- faith | () | 4- place or put |
| e- challenge | () | 5- usual |
| f- common | () | 6- test someone's ability |

A

B

- a- loudspeaker ()1- a journey by water
 b- desire ()2- to make more beautiful
 c- voyage ()3- want something a lot
 d- decorate ()4- a device that makes sound louder

A

- a- tribe
 b- kind
 c- management
 d- human being

B

- ()1- gentle and friendly
 ()2- a group ruled by a chief
 ()3- a child, a man, a woman
 ()4- a subject given in universities

Put the words in the correct forms:-

- 1- [cooperate] Islamic organizations need the ----- of Islamic World.
 2- [keep on] He ----- doing his work until he finished.
 3- [individual] Trainers should deal with trainees ----- .
 4- [explore] The early ----- were searching for new trade-routes.
 5- [found] King Faisal laid the ----- stone for KFUPM.
 6- [kind] His ----- makes him friendly to all people.
 7- [promise] He ----- that he would not to be late.
 8- [cooperate] The Islamic work needs more ----- of all Muslims.
 9- [kind] His ----- helps me to do my job.
 10- [particular] Electrical instrument are dangerous ----- for children.
 11- [promised] He ----- that he would not be late.
 12- [slant] His handwriting was ----- from right to left.
 13- [found] King Khalid University was ----- in 1998.
 14- [tribe] He is a well-known ----- chief.
 15- [individual] Sometimes doctors speak to each other patient ----- .
 16- [ventilate] The weather is hot. Please open the ----- .
 17- [evaporate] Water is ----- by heat.
 18- [pollute] Smoke is a main reason of environmental ----- .
 19- [approximate] There are ----- 365 days in a year on earth.
 20- [religion] Arab Aid is the result of the ----- duty.
 21- [bring up] Orphans are often ----- in special homes.
 22- [tribe] He is famous ----- chief.
 23- [cooperate] The World Islamic League needs the ----- of M countries.
 24- [immediate] You will ----- recognize the new annexe.
 25- [lone] The little boy was -----.
 26- [work] Career is the person's ----- life.
 27- [found] My brother ----- a private school last year.
 28- [tribe] There are hundreds ----- in Africa.

Replace one word in the sentence:-

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 1- We did not like that person because he was impolite. | [common] |
| 2- She placed the clean clothes on the chair. | [laid] |
| 3- Reporters receive unfriendly answers to their question. | [hostile] |
| 4- Stairs can be dangerous especially for elderly people. | [particularly] |
| 5- The Antarctic expedition needed the help of countries. | [cooperation] |
| 6- The speaker emphasized the word "one" when he spoke. | [stressed] |
| 7- She laid the clean clothes on the chair. | [put] |
| 8- New York is not the capital of the U.S.A. It's the chief city. | [main] |
| 9- I would rather continue studying. | [keep on] |
| 10- This will greatly help the developing world. | [benefit] |
| 11- Calligraphy is a specialized skill. | [art] |
| 12- King A. Aziz Museum shows the old Saudi currency. | [displays] |
| 13- This boy is very smart in Mathematics. | [intelligent] |
| 14- The soldier was strict with the convict. | [hard] |
| 15- My friend is a great football supporter. | [fan] |
| 16- Although I am tired I would like continue working. | [keep on] |
| 17- All students are same in the eye of the teacher. | [same] |
| 18- This tent gives room for three people. | [space] |
| 19- My friend is a great basketball supporter. | [fan] |
| 20- My schedule is very busy this week. | [timetable] |

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Replace the underlined word with the suitable one:-

- 1- The artist displays his new drawing in the museum.
a- prefers b- likes c- shows
- 2- Human beings must keep on protecting the environment.
a- interested in b- continue c- save
- 3- Ali was ready to give freely.
a- greedy b- kind c- generous
- 4- He is a football supporter.
a- fan b- player c- coach

General Form الشكل العام	Pre-writing ما قبل الكتابة	Make sure of : Title , margin ,indentation : العنوان في الوسط أعلى الفقرة Title : top middle Margin: first and last letter on one line الحرف الأول والأخير على نفس الخط Indentation : a space for 5 letters at beginning مسافة 5 أحرف فرغا في البداية	
Capital letters البداية بحرف كبير	Capitalize all names : اجعل كل الأسماء تبدأ بحرف كبير مثل Names of : people (أسماء الناس) titles (ألقابهم) languages (اللغات) places (الأماكن) title sentence (اغلب) (هذا الحرف) I (بداية الجملة) months (الأشهر) days (الأيام) beginning of sentences (بداية الجملة) (جملة العنوان)		
Spelling : الإملاء			
Adding إضافة	Most verbs اغلب الأفعال	Most verbs اغلب الأفعال	Irregular verbs غير نظامي
S حرف	Arrives Fly __ flies	Teach ____ teaches , cross ____ crosses , finish __ finishes	Vowel + y حرف لين قبل Plays , buys
Ed حرفي	Cleaned , revised , Smiled , used	Carry __ carried Study __ studied	Vowel + y لا تحذف played Vowel + l مقطع واحد ينتهي بحرف لين وساكن stopped (2 sy) vowel + l حرف و حرف لين و حرف ساكن travelled ,
Ing الأداة	Drinking , growing	Use __ using Take __ taking	Vowel + l (3 letters words) دبل sitting ثلاثي حرف لين ثم ساكن
Plural الجمع	Book __ books Country ____ countries	Tomato __ tomatoes Crash __ crashes Life __ lives	Vowel + y لا تستبدل الحرف Boy __ boys Man __ men , foot __ feet
Punctuation : بعض علامات التنقيط			
<u>The tool</u> الأداة	<u>The usage</u> الاستخدام	<u>The usage</u> الاستخدام	
Full stop النقطة	- end of any sentence آخر الجملة -after abbreviation e.g. , Mr. , Mrs. بين الاختصارات	- in (a.m. , p.m.) - بين رمز النهار والليل	
Commas الفواصل	. in a list (book , pen and paper) سرد قائمة أشياء . words that introduce sentences (later) مقدمات الجملة . to separate numbers over thousand (1,994) الأرقام فوق الألف .parts of a letters (Dear sir, yours faithfully ,) الرسائل	. long clauses at the beginning of sentences عبارات أوائل الجملة . before too (, too) قبل هذه الكلمة . questions expecting yes or no (he speaks Arabic, doesn't he ?) قبل الأسئلة التي تتوقع الإجابة ؟ بنعم أو لا	
Apostrophes الفاصلة العلووية	. singular possessive (Omar's) الملكية في الاسم المفرد . plural possessive (fathers') الملكية في الجمع	Irregular plural (men's) الجمع الشاذ . it's (it is) اختصار لكلمتي (is -- has)	
capitalization البداية بالحرف الكبير	Look to the schedule up no 2 انظر الجدول رقم 2		
Connectors : راجع الاختصارات والرموز في الوحدة الأولى ص(4) من كراسة الكتابة الفصل الثاني - الروابط			
<u>And</u> و	<u>But</u> لكن	<u>Or</u> أو	
To join sentences that do not contrast . لربط الجمل التي لا تتعارض	To join sentences that contrast . لربط الجمل التي تتعارض	To choose between things . للاختيار بين الأشياء	

Common Symbols:

Number : # ,Dollar: \$,Percent: % ,and: & , Pound:

Degrees centigrade: C

Degrees Fahrenheit: F

Common abbreviations:

1)- Abbreviations of different types of words:

Adjectives: **adj** ,Adverbs: **adv**

Noun : **n** ,preposition: **prep**

Pronoun: **pron** ,Phrase: **phr**

Verb: **V** ,Intransitive verb: **vi** Transitive verbs: **vt**

Verb which is transitive and intransitive : **vt/i**

Abbreviation of Places:

North: **N** ,South: **S** ,East: **E** South: **S**

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: **K.S.A.**

The United States of America :**U.S.A.**

The United kingdom: **U.K.**

Riyadh street: **Riyadh St.**

Airport road: **Airport Rd.**

3)- Abbreviations for numbers:

First: **st** ,second: **nd** ,Third: **rd**
Fourth: **th** ,Fifth: **th** ,tenth: **th**
Twentieth: **th**, twenty first: **st**, twenty-second: **nd**
Twenty-third: **rd**, twenty-fifth: **th**,
One hundredth: **th**

4)Abbreviations for Measures:

metre: **m** ,gram: **g** , Litre : **l**
centimeter: **cm** ,kilogram: **kg** or **kilo**

5)- Abbreviations for days:

Saturday: **Sat**, Sunday: **Sun**, Monday: **Mon**, Tuesday: **Tues**, Wednesday: **Wed**,
Thursday: **Thurs**, Friday: **Fri**

6)- Abbreviations for months:

January: **Jan**, February: **Feb**, March: **March**, April: **April**
May: **May**, June: **June**, July: **July**, August: **Aug**,
September: **Sept**, October: **Oct** , November: **Nov**
December: **Des**

7)- Abbreviations for some Latin words:

For example: **e.g.**

That is : **i.e.**

And so on: **etc.**

In the morning: **a.m.**

In the evening: **p.m.**

Number: **no.**

8)- Some other abbreviations:

Approximately: **approx.**

Established /establishment: **est.**

Mathematic: **maths**

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9)- More abbreviations:

Western calendar : **AD**

Islamic calendar: **AH**

Television: **TV**

Kilometres per hour: **kph**

Please note: **N.B.**

All correct: **O.K.**

Please turn over: **P.T O.**

Telephone: **tel.**

Square metres : **m**

British and American English:

Differences between British and American English الاختلافات بين الإنجليزية البريطانية والأمريكية

In spelling في الإملاء

British	American
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - colour - centre - traveler – controller - cheque - practise - programme - tyre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - color - center - traveler – controler - check - practice - program - tire

In words في الكلمات

British	American	British	American	British	American
curtains	drapes	shop	store	lift	elevator
flat	apartment	tap	faucet	sweet	candy
film	movie	aero plane	airplane	tin	can
head teacher	principle	Autumn	fall	toilet	bathroom
garden	Yard	Chips	French fries	trousers	pants
lorry	truck	First floor	Second floor		
petrol	gas	Ground floor	First floor		
rubber	eraser				

Composition

Unit (1)

Literature

Literature is rich with authors who were famous for their literary works . It includes novels , plays , poems , biographies and autobiographies . (Charles Dickens was a famous English novelist in the nineteenth century . His famous novel is called " Great Expectations ." The main character is Pip . Other characters include Pip's sister , who was strict and hard and her husband , Joe , who was kind . Pip lived with his sister and her husband . He received an allowance from a man who was wanted by the police. He was sent to London for his education . When the man died , the allowance stopped , so Pip had to work . Finally , he had a successful career .)

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The Merchant of Venice

I read an English story. The story is called "The Merchant of Venice". It was written by William Shakespeare. The story takes place in Italy in the sixteenth century. The main characters are Antonio, Shylock and Portia. Antonio was kind, generous and a businessman. Shylock was a Jew, mean and greedy for money. Portia was a clever and a young judge.

Antonio borrowed money from Shylock although they didn't like each other. Antonio didn't pay the money back so that Shylock took him to the court. Portia was the judge. Shylock told her that he wanted to kill Antonio. Portia refused and she saved Antonio's life. Shylock got nothing and he was very unhappy.

Great Expectations

I read an English story. The story is called "Great Expectations". It was written by Charles Dickens. The story takes place in England in the nineteenth century. The main character is Pip. Other characters include Pip's sister, who was strict and hard and her husband, Joe, who was kind. Pip lived with his sister and her husband. He received an allowance from a man who was wanted by the police. He was sent to London for his education. When the man died, the allowance stopped, so Pip had to work. Finally, he had a successful career.

Unit (2)

Education

Education is an Islamic duty for all Muslims . The government in Saudi Arabia gave great importance to the education. It has opened schools and universities in all the big cities in the Kingdom .

Universities in Saudi Arabia can be divided into two main types : general and specialized universities . King Saudi University , which has campuses in Riyadh , Abha and AL-Qassim , is the oldest and largest university . Umm AL-Qura University , located in Makkah with a branch in Taif , is the newest . You can study medicine in KSU, KAAU and KFU.

Universities in the Kingdom

Saudi Arabia has seven universities. They are not the same. King Saud University was started in 1957AD. It is the oldest university in the Kingdom . It is very large . Both men and woman study there. It has a branch in Al-Qassim. The student can study education a agriculture, pharmacology and medicine.

King Abdul-Aziz University in Jeddah is also very big .It was founded in 1967AD. King Fahad Universtay of Petroleum and Minerals is in Dharan . It is a small university.

King Faisal University is in Dammam . It was started in 1975AD. Foreigners study in the Islamic University in Maddinah . Umm Al-Qura University was founded in 1981AD. It is in Makkah and it is for both men and women . All these universities offer different degrees in different sciences.

Unit (3)

King Abdul-Aziz

Islamic history is full with great leaders. One of them is King Abdul Aziz. King Abdul-Aziz is one of the greatest leaders in modern history . He united the different tribes into one nation . It took him a long time and great work to make Saudi Arabia today

Abdul-Aziz was only eleven years old when his family was forced to leave Riyadh . He grew up in Kuwait. He took Riyadh in 1902AD with the help of 60 people . In 1913AD, he captured Hafuf from the Turks . He became the Sultan of the Najd in 1921AD and the King of Hajaz in 1926AD. In 1932AD, he joined the two kingdoms to form the modern Saudi Arabia . He was a great and fair leader . He had strong faith in Islam . He was a good speaker . All the tribal men liked him. He was also very generous . He modernized his country .

King Abdul-Aziz died in 1953AD.

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Unit (4)

(Saudi Explorers)

Saudi Explorers decided to travel to Antarctica. They wanted to make some studies about the weather and life there. They wanted to know something about the ozone layer and pollution on it

Saudi Explorers made all materials ready. They learned how to ski and became fit. They also trained how to camp in difficult climates. They came to Antarctica. It was covered with ice and snow. They stayed there for six weeks. They had many problems. They had to keep enough food and fresh water. The water was very cold. They had to put on special clothes. They enjoyed that journey. It was difficult but successful. They had learned a lot of things.

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Unit (5)

Calligraphy

Calligraphy is the most important form of art for Muslims. It helped in uniting the Arabic and Muslim world.

There are many kinds of Arabic scripts. Some of these scripts are Kufic, Thuluth and Riqah . Calligraphy is seen in the Quran and in books and it is used to decorate the buildings . In the western world , calligraphy declined because of typewrites.

There are also many kinds of English scripts. The Roman was used by the Romans. Gothic was used by the northern Europe. Italic was used in Italy.

The Roman script is very common because it is easy to read. It is very clear. The Roman script is used in books, magazines and newspapers. Gothic script is difficult to read. It is seen on letterheads and in the names of the newspaper. Italic is always written by hand.

Unit (6)

King Fahd Extension of the Holy Mosque at Makkah

The biggest expansion that ever took place at Makkah was the second expansion during the Saudi days. The Holy Mosque's total area is 361,000 square meters and there is room for 730,000 worshippers. There are nine 89-meter-high minarets. There are seven escalators and eleven fixed staircases. In addition to that a 40,000-ton central air-conditioning station has been built

The Expansion of the Holy Mosque at Medina

Before the first Saudi expansion , the total area of the Holy Mosque at Medina was 10.300 m and there was a room for 17,000 worshipers. There were five 60-meter-high minarets , but there were no escalators , no fixed staircases and no air-conditioning

After the first Saudi expansion the total area had grown to 16,500 m and the mosque could accommodate 28,000 worshippers.

Dialogues in Final Exams (Girls)

1420 AH

Maha & Sara are talking about King Fahad's project for the Holy Mosque.

Maha: Did you see the new **expansion** in the Holy Mosque.

Sara: Yes, **it had been the biggest in the mosque's history**.

Maha: **Why did** they make it bigger.

Sara: They made it bigger because they wanted to have more **space** for worshippers.

Maha: Who are worshippers ?

Sara: They are **people** who **pray**.

1421 AH

Sara & Layla at the university office.

Sara: Hello! What college **you want to join (registers in)**.

Layla: I'm not sure yet. I think I'll choose (**Arts**).

Sara: That sounds nice! I like (**studying English Literature**)

Layla: Do you think they'll accept us?

Sara: I hope so. **I've got (excellent – high) grades in (English)**.

Layla: I've got grate grades, too.

Sara: O.K. Now they're calling my name.

Layla: **Good luck**. See you later.

Sara: Same to you. Bye!

1422 AH.

Fatimah is asking her grandfather about King Abdul Aziz.

Fatimah: You promised to tell me about King Abdul Aziz, grandfather, **didn't you ?**

Grandfather: Sure Fatimah. King Abdul Aziz was **the first King in Saudi Arabia**
(**the founder of Saudi Arabia**)

Fatimah: What about his character ?

Grandfather: He was (**a fair leader, strong, generous, good speaker**)

Fatimah: Interesting! Why don't we visit the King Abdul Aziz Museum to learn more!

Grandfather: (**That's a good idea - O.K. dear**) **we'll go on Friday**.

1423 AH.

Mona & Layla have not seen each other for 6 months. Layla is studying in KSU.

Mona: Hello Layla! Where have you been?

Layla: I've been to Riyadh, I'm studying in KSU now.

Mona: I guess you specialized in (**English Literature - History**)

Layla: No, I study (**Physics - Biology - Geography**) _

Mona: So you are busy with many courses.

Layla: Certainly not (**the schedule is well organized - we only take 4 courses**)

Mona: Can you tell me about friendship in the university?

Layla: Sure! **It is a big university so, I have friends from all cities in S.A.- other countries.**

Mona: (**I hope you all the best, Good luck**)

Layla: Thanks. You, too.

1424 AH.

Mona & Amal are talking about the English Literature.

Amal: I usually read Arabic books, but this is the first time I read about **English Literature**.

Mona: Oh, really! **What have you read?**

Amal: I've read **Great expectations.** (**The Merchant of Venice**)

Mona: Is it a novel or a play ?

Amal: **It is a novel (play)** written by **Charles Dickens (Shakespeare)**

Mona: What lesson have you learned after reading the story ?

Amal: **Depend on yourself to be successful. (Don't be greedy)**

1417 AH.

Huda is interested in calligraphy. She is discussing this fine art with her friend Nora. Complete the following:

Huda: Good morning. How are you?

Nora: **Fine, thank you.**

Huda: look at these beautiful scripts!

Nora: Oh! They're wonderful! What are they called?

Huda: They're **Thuluth , Reqa'h** and Kufic.

Nora: Why do you think calligraphy is important for Muslims?

Huda: I think because it's used in **Qura'n** and **books**.

Nora: That's nice ! see you later.

Huda: See you, too.

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Write a story you read

I read an English story. It was written by a famous author. His name was Charles Dickens. The story is called "Great Expectation". It is very interesting. It is about an English boy called Pip. He was an orphan child. He was brought by his sister. She was hard and strict with him.

One day, Pip gave a prisoner something to eat and drink. Later, the prisoner became very kind to him. He sent Pip money for his education. The prisoner decided to visit Pip in London, but the prisoner was captured.

At the end, Pip worked for a firm and became a good person. His friend, the prisoner, was sentenced to death but he had died before he was hanged.

Macbeth

I read an English story. The story is called "Macbeth". It was written by William Shakespeare. The story takes place in Scotland many centuries ago. The main characters are Macbeth and his wife, Lady Macbeth. Macbeth was also ambitious but she was stronger. Other characters include Duncan, the king of Scotland and Macduff, a supporter of Duncan.

Macbeth wanted to become King of Scotland. He killed the real King, Duncan. He did not want to, but Lady Macbeth made him. He thought Macbeth might try to stop him so he sent men to kill him.

Universities in the Kingdom

Saudi Arabia has seven universities. They are not the same. King Saud University was started in 1957AD. It is the oldest university in the Kingdom. It is very large. Both men and women study there. It has a branch in Al-Qassim. The student can study education, agriculture, pharmacology and medicine.

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King Faisal University is in Dammam. It was started in 1975AD. Foreigners study in the Islamic University in Madinah. Umm Al-Qura University was founded in 1981AD. It is in Makkah and it is for both men and women. All these universities offer different degrees in different sciences.

Airports in the Kingdom

Airports in Saudi Arabia can be divided into two main types. First, there are international airports, which offer flights from Europe, Africa, Asia and North America. Then, there are domestic airports, which serve most of the Kingdom's cities.

There are three international airports. One is King Khaled International Airport in Riyadh. The second is King Abdul Aziz International Airport in Jeddah. In Dhahran, there is an International Airport, too.

There are twenty-two domestic airports altogether. They can be divided into major domestic airports including Turaif, Hail, Al-Qassim, Yanbu, Madinah, Hofuf, Taif, Tabuk and so on.

Airports help the people travel fast and easily. They shorten the time and the long distance.

King Abdul-Aziz

King Abdul-Aziz is one of the greatest leaders in modern history . He united the different tribes into one nation . It took him a long time and great work to make Saudi Arabia today

Abdul-Aziz was only eleven years old when his family was forced to leave Riyadh . He grew up in Kuwait. He took Riyadh in 1902AD with the help of 60 people . In 1913AD, he captured Hafuf from the Turks . He became the Sultan of the Najd in 1921AD and the King of Hajaz in 1926AD. In 1932AD, he joined the two kingdoms to form the modern Saudi Arabia . He was a great and fair leader . He had strong faith in Islam . He was a good speaker . All the tribal men liked him. He was also very generous . He modernized his country .

King Abdul-Aziz died in 1953AD.

An Adventure you Made (Saudi Explorers)

We decided to travel to Antrarcia. We wanted to make some studied about the weather and life there. We wanted to know something about the ozone layer and pollution on it

We made all materials ready .We learned how to ski and became fit. We also trained how to camp in difficult climates. We came to Antarctica .It was covered with ice and snow. We stayed there for six weeks. We had many problems .We had to keep enough food and fresh water. The water was very cold .We had to put on special clothes. We enjoyed that journey. It was difficult but successful .We had learned a lot of things.

Calligraphy

The written Arabic script unites the Islamic world. There are many kinds of Arabic scripts. Some of these scripts are are Kufic, Thuluth and Riqah . Calligraphy is seen in the Quran and in books and it is used to decorate the buildings . In the western world , calligraphy declined because of typewrites.

There are also many kinds of English scripts. The Roman was used by the Romans. Gothic was used by the northern Europe. Italic was used in Italy.

The Roman script is very common because it is easy to read. It is very clear. The Roman script is used in books, magazines and newspapers. Gothic script is difficult to red. It is seen on letterheads and in the names of the newspaper. Italic is always written by hand.

King Fahd Extension of the Holy Mosque at Makkah

The biggest expansion that ever took place at Makkah was the second expansion during the Saudi days. The Holy Mosque's total area is 361,000 square meters and there is room for 730,000 worshippers. There are nine 89-meter-high minarets. There are seven escalators and eleven fixed staircases. In addition to that a 40,000-ton central air-conditioning station has been built

The Expansion of the Holy Mosque at Medina

Before the first Saudi expansion , the total area of the Holy Mosque at Medina was 10.300 m and there was a room for 17,000 worshipers. There were five 60-meter-high minarets , but there were no escalators , no fixed staircases and no air-conditioning

After the first Saudi expansion the total area had grown to 16,500 m and the mosque could accommodate 28,000 worshippers.

Literature

Literature is rich with authors who were famous for their literary works . It includes novels , plays , poems , biographies and autobiographies . Charles Dickens was a famous English novelist in the nineteenth century . His famous novel is called " Great Expectations ." The main character is Pip . Other characters include Pip's sister , who was strict and hard and her husband , Joe , who was kind . Pip lived with his sister and her husband . He received an allowance from a man who was wanted by the police. He was sent to London for his education . When the man died , the allowance stopped , so Pip had to work . Finally , he had a successful career .

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Education

Education has developed in Saudi Arabia . The government has opened schools and universities in all the big cities in the Kingdom .

Universities in Saudi Arabia can be divided into two main types : general and specialized universities . King Saudi University , which has campuses in Riyadh , Abha and AL-Qassim , is the oldest and largest university . Umm AL-Qura University , located in Makkah with a branch in Taif , is the newest . You can study medicine in KSU, KAAU and KFU.

Education

Education is an Islamic duty for all Muslims . The government in Saudi Arabia gave great importance to the education . Children in Saudi Arabia can go to three schools . Universities can be divided into two main type, general and specialized . The oldest university is King Saudi university which has campuses in Riyadh , Abha and AL-Qassim .You Can study medicine in KSU , KFU and KAAU .

King Abdul Aziz

Islamic history is full with great leaders. One of them is King Abdul Aziz. He established the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia by unifying the two kingdoms in 1932 . That was a great achievement. In 1933 he gave the order to drill for oil . So he was responsible for beginning to develop the country.

He had a strong character. He loved to read the holy Quran. He was very fond of his large family. He was strong and generous.

Calligraphy

Calligraphy is the most important form of art for Muslims. It helped in uniting the Arabic and Muslim world. It is not only seen in Quran but it is also also used for decorations outside or inside public or private buildings. There are many kinds of scripts with different shapes.

The English calligraphy declined for a while after the introduction of printing. The most well-known scripts are Roman, which used a lot in printing, Italic, that developed in Italy, and gothic which is rarely used.

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