



Progressive

# Continuous

The past

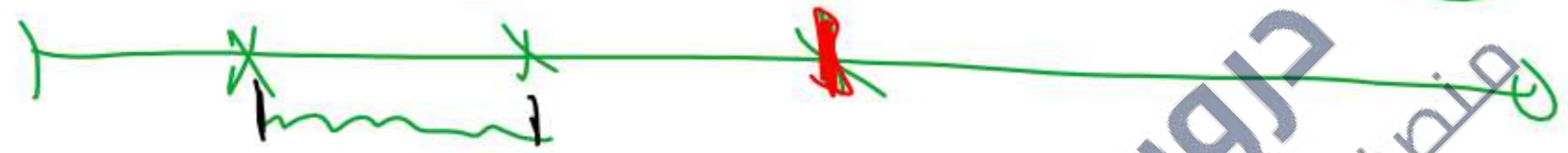
was

were

①

Verb + ing

②



① I was watching TV

We were listening to music

دروس طرم  
منظمة التعليم الإلكتروني



**Task 17 page 89:** I listen to my history teacher "Part 1" and complete the missing dates in the timeline "Part A".

### TIMELINE (Part A)

- ▶ ... *First half of the 13<sup>th</sup> century* ... His ancestors immigrated to Tunisia from "*Al-Andalus*" (Andalusia).
- ▶ ... *May 27<sup>th</sup> 1332* ... He was born in Tunis.
- ▶ ... *1348 – 1349* ... His parents died during an epidemic of the plague that hit Tunis.
- ▶ ... *1354* ... He accompanied his teacher to Fez, when he became a secretary of the sultan of Morocco.
- ▶ ... *From 1365 to 1374* ... He travelled a lot, moving from Béjaia to Biskra, Tlemcen, Fez, Granada, Africa.



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**Task 19 page 90:** I listen to my history teacher "Part 2" and complete the missing dates in the timeline "Part B".

### TIMELINE (Part B)

► ...**From 1375 to 1378** ...

Our great Maghribi scholar then withdrew from politics and found refuge in "Oalat Beni Sellam", near Frenda, Algeria. He spent four years there, writing his "Muqaddimah" and part of "Kitab Al-Ibar".

► ...**1383** ...

A few years later, he settled in Cairo, Egypt where he became a teacher and a Cadi or judge.

► ...**1384** ...

The following year, his wife and four daughters died in a shipwreck on their way to join him in Cairo but his two sons survived.

► ...**1387** ...

Three years later, he went to Mecca on the pilgrimage.

► ...**17<sup>th</sup> March 1406** ...

He died in Cairo, Egypt and was buried there.



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**Task 22 page 90:** My partner plays the role of our history teacher. I listen to his/ her questions and answer him/ her using the information in the timeline " Part A and B".

**My partner:** When and where was this famous Maghribi scholar born?

**Me:** *He was born on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 1332 in Tunis.*

**My partner:** Can you mention the names of three towns in Algeria where he lived?

**Me:** *He lived in Bejaia, Biskra and Tlemcen.*

**My partner:** Where and when did he write his famous book "Al-Muqaddima"?

**Me:** *He wrote Al-Mukadima in "Qalat Beni Sellam", near Frenda, Algeria from 1375 to 1378.*

**My partner:** What was he doing all these years in Cairo, Egypt?

**Me:** He was working as a ... *teacher and Cadi or judge* ...

**My partner:** Where and when did he die?

**Me:** *He died in Cairo, Egypt on March 17<sup>th</sup>, 1406.*

**My partner:** What's his name?

**Me:** *His name is "Ibn Khaldun".*



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Use the following information to write a short biography:

**My partner:** When and where was this famous Maghribi scholar born?

**Me:** *He was born on May 27<sup>th</sup>, 1332 in Tunis.* —

**My partner:** Can you mention the names of three towns in Algeria where he lived?

**Me:** *He lived in Bejaia, Biskra and Tlemcen.*

**My partner:** Where and when did he write his famous book "Al-Muqaddima"?

**Me:** *He wrote Al-Mukadima in "Qalat Beni Sellam", near Freneda, Algeria from 1375 to 1378.*

**My partner:** What was he doing all these years in Cairo, Egypt?

**Me:** He was working as a ... *teacher and Cadi or judge* ...

**My partner:** Where and when did he die?

**Me:** *He died in Cairo, Egypt on March 17<sup>th</sup>, 1406.*

**My partner:** What's his name?

**Me:** *His name is "Ibn Khaldun".*

Ibn Kaldoun... —

This great scientist —

while he also ...

Ibn Khaldun

There are many scientists who marked their names in history and *his* name is one of them. He was born ...

All scientists should be respected and admired as they represent our identity and culture.

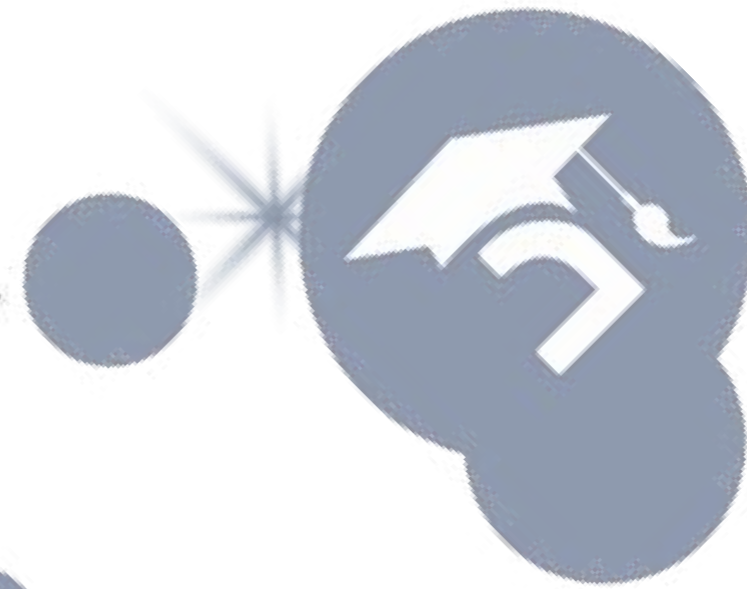


1/Bourouis is an Algerian scientist ~~who~~

2/He invented a smart shirt called "wonderkit"

\* Bourouis is an Algerian scientist ~~who~~ ~~BOUROUIS~~ invented a smart shirt called "wonderkit"

Person



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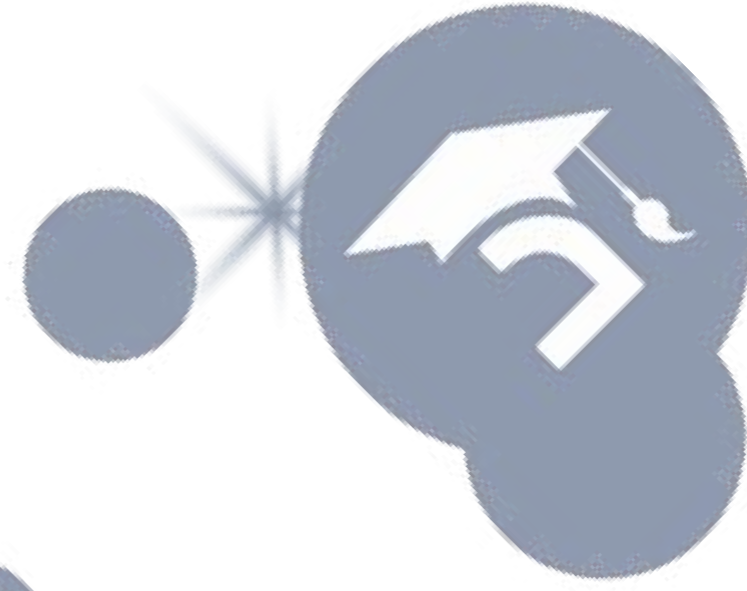
1/ The smart shirt is called "Wonderkit"

2/ "Wonderkit" helps patients with Alzheimer's

\* The smart shirt is called "Wonderkit" ~~which~~ "~~wonderkit~~"  
helps patients with Alzheimer's

منصة دروسكم الإلكتروني

which is thing



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"Who" and "Which" are **relative pronouns**. "**Who**" refers to *people* and "**Which**" refers to *objects* and *animals*.

### Example:

I can use **relative pronouns** to combine clauses without repeating information.

**Clause (1):** ► Our lesson today is about a great scholar.

**Clause (2):** ► This great scholar travelled to many places

**Combined:** ► Our lesson today is about a great scholar who travelled the world



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# Who or Which?

Read the sentences and complete them with *who* or *which*



1) Angelina Jolie is the actress **who** works in Maleficent.

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2) Toy Story is the film **which** my younger brother always wants to watch.



3) This is the series **which** my best friend recommended to me.



4) That's the cat **which** comes to my yard every morning!

5) Arthur is the boy **who** becomes the King of England after pulling out the sword from the stone.



6) The sword **which** Arthur pulls out from the stone is called Excalibur.



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**Task 11.** I fill in each gap with the appropriate relative pronoun: "who" or "which"



Albert Einstein (1879–1955) was a physicist who developed the special and general theories of relativity and won the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1921. Two experiences deeply affected his childhood. The first was his encounter at age 5 with a compass, which he saw for the first time in his life. He wondered how invisible forces could make the compass needle move! This fascination with invisible forces which controlled the physical world stayed with him all his life. The second happened at age 12 when he discovered a book of geometry, which he read with great excitement. He called it his "sacred little geometry book".

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**Task 12.** I join each pair of sentences using the appropriate relative pronoun "who" or "which".



1. a) A search engine is a programme *which*  
b) ~~It~~ searches the Internet and finds web pages based on keywords.



2. a) Larry Page and Sergey Brin invented *Google* search engine in 1996.  
b) ~~They~~ were studying computer science at Stanford University.

3. a) Today, *Google* is a multinational technology company.  
b) ~~(This company)~~ has many innovative applications and services.

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**Task 13.** I spot the mistake in each sentence and correct it.



1. Al-Khawarizmi (780–850 CE) is considered “the father of algorithm and algebra” which he invented ~~them~~ in the ninth century.



2. Ladislao Biro (1899–1985) was a Hungarian journalist who ~~he~~ invented the ballpoint pen in 1938.



3. Ibn-Sina (980–1037) wrote “The Canon of Medicine”, which ~~it~~ is among the most famous books in the history of medicine.

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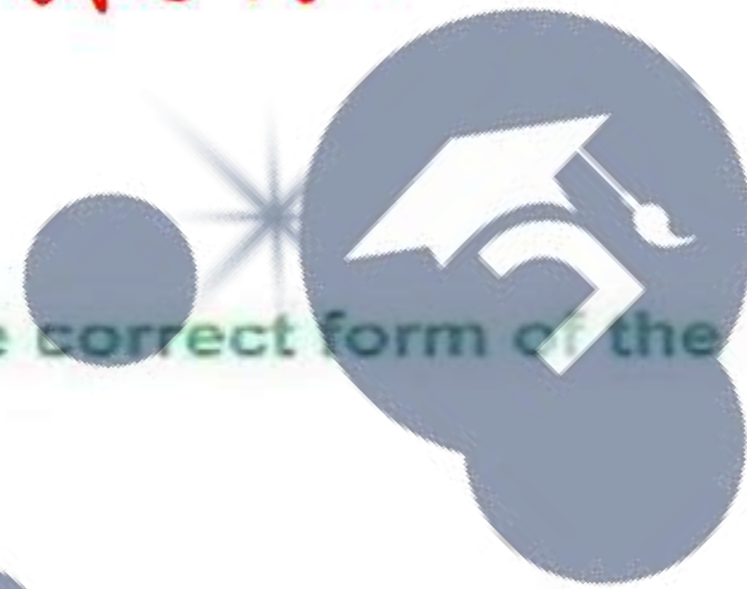
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discovers

invent



Task 2. I look at each picture and ask questions using the correct form of the verbs ("discover" or "invent") as in the examples:

- Who discovered America?
- Who invented the telephone?



x rays



penicillin



compass



camera



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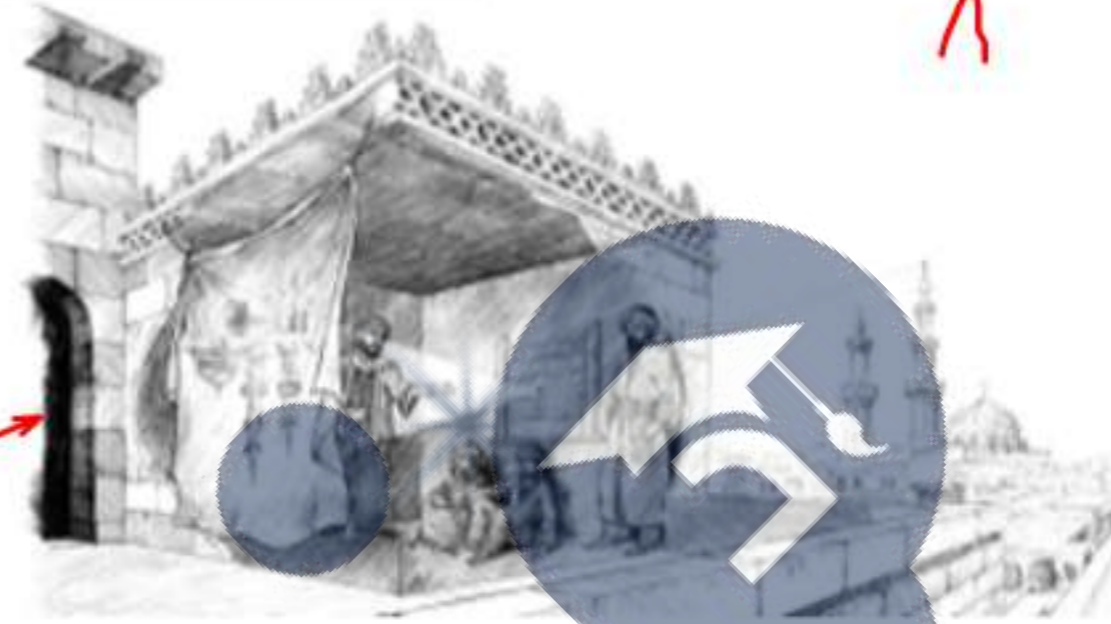
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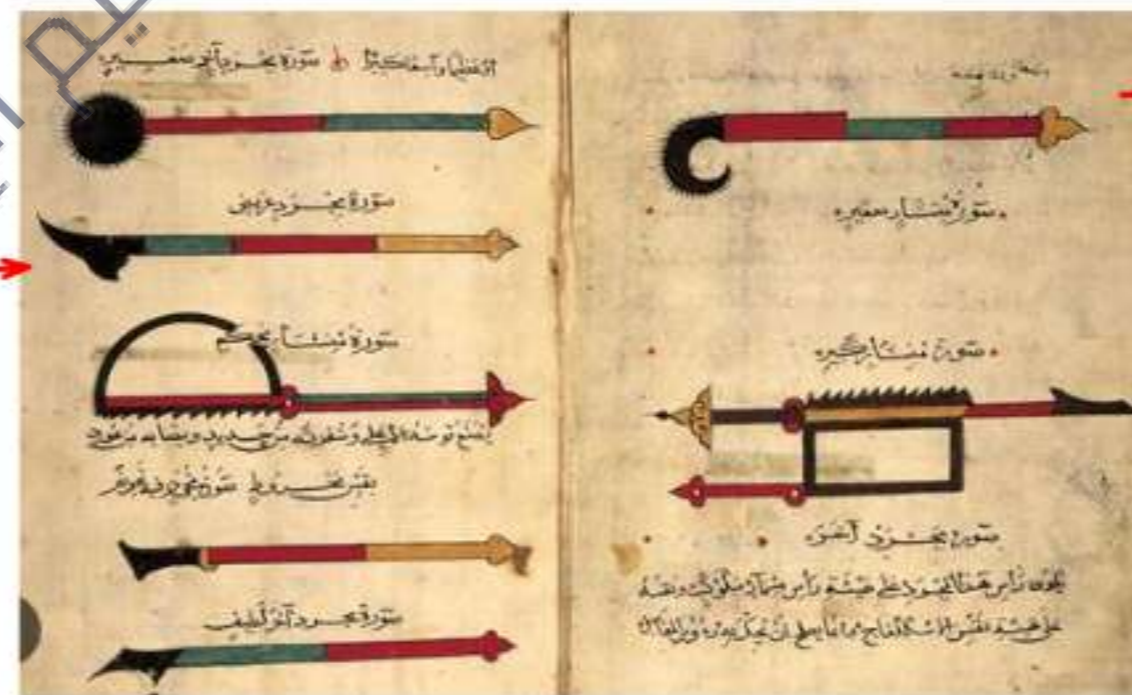
6



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2



3



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an experience  
(to experience)

an experiment  
(to experiment)

a patent  
(to patent)

science

technology

to discover  
(a discovery)

to invent  
(an invention)

1. be the first to find or observe a place, substance or scientific phenomenon
2. create or design something that did not exist before
3. the knowledge and skill that you gain after doing something (a profession) for a period of time; the things that happened to you that influence the way you think and behave
4. a scientific test that is done (usually in a laboratory) to study what happens and to gain new knowledge
5. an official document which proves that the inventor is the only person who has the right to make, use or sell the invention or the invented product
6. scientific knowledge used in practical ways in industry to develop products, machinery or equipment
7. knowledge about the natural and physical world, based on facts which you can prove, for example by experiments



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## TEXT 1

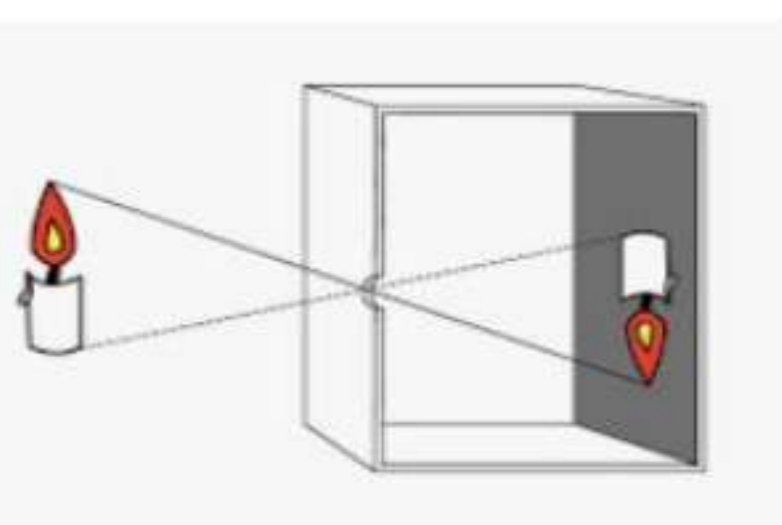
The ancient Greeks thought **our** eyes emitted rays, like a laser, **which** enabled **us** to see. The first person to realise that light enters the eye, rather than leaving **it**, was the 10th-century Muslim mathematician, astronomer and physicist ibn al-Haitham (965–1040).

He invented the first pinhole camera after noticing the way light came through a hole in window shutters. The smaller the hole, the better the picture, **he** worked out, and set up the first Camera Obscura (from the Arab word “*qamara*” for a dark or private room). His findings provided a basis for modern optics (i.e. the study of light and sight).

Adapted from:

Paul Valley, “How Islamic Inventors Changed the World”

The Independent, 11 march 2006



## Bibliographical Notes

- Title:
- Author:
- Source:
- Date of publication:
- Type of document:
  - blog page
  - | excerpt from a book
  - ↑ press article



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## TEXT 2

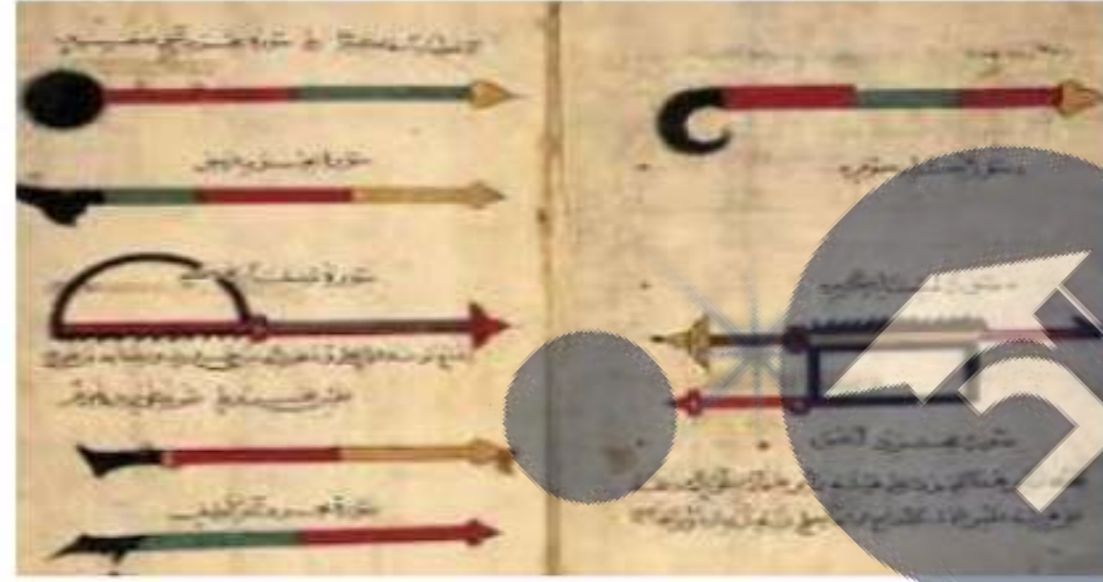
Many modern surgical instruments are of exactly the same design as **those** devised in the 10th century by a Muslim surgeon and physician called al-Zahrawi (936–1013). **His** scalpels (small knives), bone saws (used for cutting), forceps (with two long parts used for picking up and holding things), scissors and many of the 200 instruments he devised are recognisable to a modern surgeon.

It was he **who** discovered that catgut used for internal stitches dissolves away naturally (a discovery he made when his monkey ate **his** lute strings) and that **it** can be also used to make medicine capsules.

Adapted from:

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The Independent, 11 march 2006



1. How many paragraphs are there in each text?
2. Which topic(s) do texts 1 and 2 discuss and develop?
3. What or who do the bold words in texts 1 and 2 refer to?
4. Is the word "camera" of English origin?
5. Which tense is dominant in text 1 and why? Which one is dominant in text 2 and why?
6. Do texts 1 and 2 refer to the same historical period? Justify your answer.
7. Suggest a title to each text.

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0699 320 999 / 044 77 64 11



Task 2 page 99: I read "texts 1 and 2" again and answer the questions.

1. How many paragraphs are there in each text?
2. Which topic(s) do text 1 and 2 discuss and develop?

3. What or who do the bold words in the texts 1 and 2 refer to?

Text 1: **(our)** , **(which)** , **(us)** , **(it)** , **(he)**  
 Text 2: **(those)** , **(His)** , **(who)** , **(his)**

4. Is the word "camera" of English origin?

#### TEXT 1

#### TEXT 1

The ancient Greeks thought **our** eyes emitted rays, like a laser, **which** enabled **us** to see. The first person to realise that light enters the eye, rather than leaving **it**, was the 10th-century Muslim mathematician, astronomer and physicist ibn al-Haitham (965–1040).

He invented the first pinhole camera after noticing the way light came through a hole in window shutters. The smaller the hole, the better the picture, **he** worked out, and set up the first Camera Obscura (from the Arab word "qamara" for a dark or private room). His findings provided a basis for modern optics (i.e. the study of light and sight).

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5. Which tense is dominant in text 1 and why? Which one is dominant in text 2 and why?

6. Do text 1 and 2 refer to the same historical period? Justify your answer. **Yes, they do.**

7. Suggest a title to each text. **Text 1:**

**Text 2: The**

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Task 3 page 100: I read "Texts 1 and 2" and complete the table.

Name of Scientist	Dates of Birth & Death	Field(s) of Study	Discoveries	Inventions

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Task 9 page 101: I look at the two diagrams "A and B" and say which part of "text 1" they illustrate. Then, I give a title to diagram "A".



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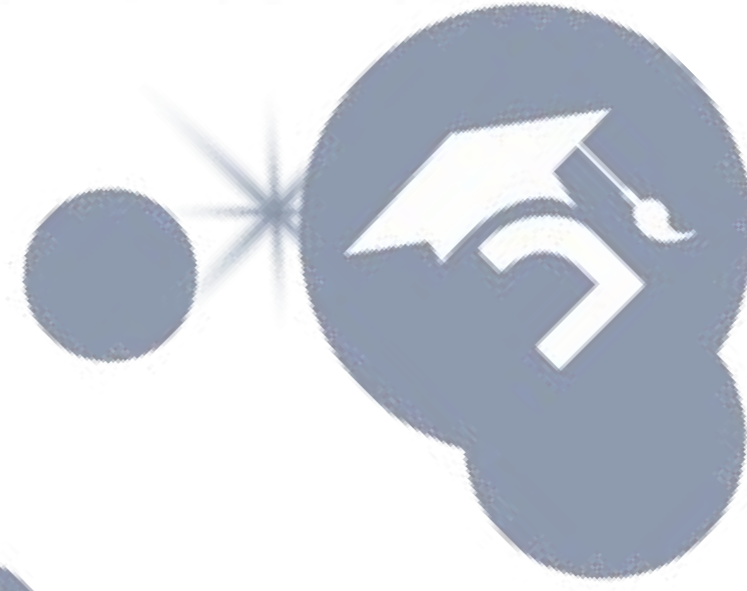




Task 13 page 102: I write three sentences using the past continuous to describe what Al-Zahrawi and the other persons in the room were doing one day in Cordoba in 980.



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