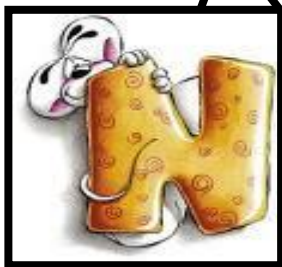
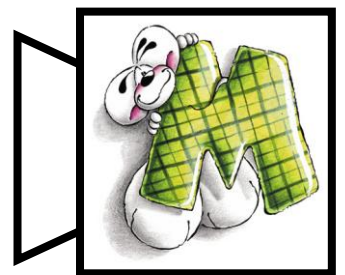




2011/2012

**Primary
6**

final



Name:-----

Class:-----

Unit 1

Art project

A) Vocabulary:

Project: An activity in which students collect and present information about something in order to learn about it

Theme: The general idea or subject that a talk or piece of writing is about

Portrait: A picture of a person

Mural: A very big picture painted on a wall

Landscape: A picture of the countryside

Sculpture: An animal, a shape or a person made from stone or wood

Foreground: The part of a picture that looks like it's near you

Background: The part of a picture that looks like it's far from you

Verb list:

Stare: To look steadily at something for a long time

Row: To move oars through water to make a boat move

Splash: To move liquid in a noisy way and make someone or something wet (sound of water)

Borrow: To use something which belongs to someone else. You usually ask permission and tell when you will return it

Float: To stay on the surface of a liquid

Tie: To fasten something with a string or rope

Antonyms:

popular x unpopular

friendly x unfriendly

famous x unknown

careful x careless

left x right

tidy x untidy

patient x impatient

possible x impossible

float x sink

Dictation:

We're going to talk about our next project. What are we going to do? The club walks look terrible! So, I'd like you all to paint them. What will we paint? I want each group to paint a mural on one of the walls, a portrait on the second wall, a landscape on the third wall and next paint the background, the foreground and the sculpture.

1) Give one word:

1. To look steadily at something for a long time: _____
2. A very big picture painted on a wall: _____
3. To move liquid in a noisy way and make someone or something wet: _____
4. A picture of a person: _____
5. The part of a picture that looks like it's far from you: _____
6. The general idea or subject that a talk or piece of writing is about: _____
7. An animal, a shape or a person made from stone or wood: _____
8. To fasten something with a string or rope: _____
9. A picture of the countryside: _____
10. An activity in which students collect and present information about something in order to learn about it: _____

2) Put in a sentence:

1. project: _____
2. background: _____
3. splash: _____
4. hit: _____
5. portrait: _____
6. friendly: _____
7. impossible: _____
8. polite: _____
9. tidy: _____
10. mural: _____

3) Complete the following with an antonym:

1. Lara is _____. She never speaks to anyone but her sister is friendly.
2. Your room is so _____. The books and clothes are all over the floor. You must tidy it.
3. It's _____ for a person to fly like a bird.
4. Mrs. Nina is very _____. Everyone likes her, but Mr. Billy is unpopular.
5. Be polite with your granny. Don't be _____.
6. Tamer Hosny is a _____ singer.
7. My little sister is very _____ but my brother never waits for anything.
8. This film is so boring. I can't complete it to the end but the one on MBC2 is _____.

4) Choose the correct answer:

1. I want to draw a (sculpture - mural - portrait) of King Louis.
2. There is an (bank - office - art gallery) on that street. It's full of sculptures.
3. The TV crew is (popular - unpopular - famous). No one in my family likes it.
4. There is a stone (sculpture - mural - landscape) of a lion outside the library.
5. I saw the boat (hitting - splashing - floating) near the shore.
6. Take my boat out and always (tie - row - smoke) it to a tree.
7. You should never (borrow - hit - stare) your brother or sister.
8. There was a (splash - line - row) of water.
9. (Water - Oil - Smoke) is grey and it comes from fire.
10. It's too (early - late - exciting). He can't catch the train.
11. The (doctor - singer - artist) painted this picture in 1991.
12. Lightning flashed and there was a sound of (thunder - rain - wind).

5) Complete the following:

1. Tom wants to _____ a mural on one of the walls.
2. Please clean up your room. It's very _____.
3. She is _____. She can't throw the ball into the basket.
4. Can you see the _____ in the sky?
5. They made a fire on the river _____.
6. She _____ at me. She didn't look at anyone except me.
7. The woman can't find the way. It's _____ to reach the place which she wants.
8. In the _____ of a mural there are trees and flowers.
9. Ted never says any word to anyone. He is very _____.
10. The _____ has a lot of murals, sculptures and portraits.
11. They _____ to the island.
12. There was a splash of _____.

6) Answer the following questions:

1. Did you see an art gallery?

2. What did you see there?

3. Were they exciting or boring?

4. Which painting did you like best?

5. What could you see in the painting?

6. Why did you like it?

7. Do you enjoy paintings?

8. What do we use when we write a story to describe how people say things?

9. What would you paint in a mural on the theme “Around the world”?

7) Translate into Arabic:

1. Yesterday I visited an art gallery. There were many portraits, landscapes, sculptures and murals. I was very excited and I bought a portrait of King Louis.

2. Tara is a popular girl. Everyone loved her. She is friendly.

3. Be careful when you cross the road because there are many cars, vans, lorries and buses that run quickly.

8) Translate into English:

١. الجو غير محتمل. دعونا نبقى في المنزل وندير جهاز التكييف.

٢. امتحان الرياضيات كان صعبا للغاية فلم استطع الاجابة على كل الاسئلة.

٣. قام مدرس الرسم بتقسيم الاولاد الى مجموعات وطلب من كل مجموعة القيام برسم لوحات فنية عن الطبيعة.

B) Situations:

Giving advice:

e.g. You should have a rest.

You'd better study hard.

If I were you, I'd tell the police.

You shouldn't speak loudly.

9) Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your brother spends much time watching TV. Advise him.

2. Your friend Ali eats too much chocolate. Advise him.

3. You see someone playing with matches.

4. Your brother is playing computer games and he has an exam tomorrow.

5. Your student comes late to school.

C) Composition:

Write two paragraphs of ten sentences each about “A stormy day at the sea”.

Guiding words:

Boat trip - cloudy day - sailed - far - shore - fishing net - sky - dark - think - storm - go back - late - lightning - flashed - thunder - rain - boat - rocked - an hour - change - weather - sea - calm

D) Dialogue:

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Reem: _____?

Rana: I went to an art gallery.

Reem: Which painting did you like best?

Rana: _____.

Reem: What can you see in the painting?

Rana: _____.

Reem: _____?

Rana: Because it was colourful and exciting.

E) Grammar:

1) Circle the correct future tense phrase in the following sentences:

1. I am feeling energetic. So, I think I (will / am going to) wash my car.
2. It has been decided that we (will / are going to) to climb Mount Everest tomorrow.
3. - Who wants to come with me to the movie tonight?
- Oh that sounds fun. I (will / am going to) come with you.
4. We have already made plans for the vacation.
We have decided that we (will / are going to) go to the islands.
5. Tonight seems like a nice night to be outside. I think I (will / am going to) go for a walk after dinner.
6. - Have you thought about what you want to do after college?
- Yes, I have decided that I (will / am going to) become an engineer.
7. I guess I (will / am going to) help you clean the kitchen if no one else will.
8. My car tyres look low on air. I think I (will / am going to) fill them up at the next gas station.
9. The weather man said that it (will / is going to) rain tomorrow.
10. Okay, I have an idea. After we play the game, we (will / are going to) get some ice cream!
11. I think my dad said we (will / are going to) go to the beach this weekend.
12. If the bus (will not / is not going to) start, how will we get to school on time?

2) Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use the going "to-future".

- 1) She/to the stadium. (not/to walk) _____
- 2) You/to London? (to fly) _____
- 3) John/anything. (not/to eat) _____
- 4) She/at a campsite? (to stay) _____
- 5) What/you tomorrow? (to do) _____
- 6) I/Dennis tonight. (not/to see) _____
- 7) Alexander/the next bus? (to take) _____
- 8) They/football in the gym. (not/to play) _____

- 9) When/you me the book back? (to give) _____
- 10) Angela/a week in Poland. (to spend) _____
- 11) Tom/the books from the library. (not/to collect) _____
- 12) We/our plane? (to miss) _____
- 13) I/in this dirty bed. (not/to sleep) _____
- 14) When/the table in the restaurant? (you/to book) _____
- 15) He/here any longer. (not/to stay) _____
- 16) the man/the toothbrush? (to steal) _____
- 17) My parents/the hall in black and white stripes. (not/to paint) _____
- 18) Why they/this Sunday? (to work) _____
- 19) you/the table? (to lay) _____
- 20) The twins/the ball. (not/to throw) _____

3) Use will, going to, Simple Present or Present continuous to correct the verbs.

Remember!

- **GOING TO** is used for (plans and predictions based on evidence)
- **PRESENT SIMPLE** is used for (timetables)
- **PRESENT CONTINUOUS** is used for (plans or confirmed intentions)
- **WILL** is used for (predictions, offers, and promises)

- 1) The train _____ at 11:45. (to leave)
- 2) We _____ dinner at a nice restaurant on Saturday. (to have)
- 3) It _____ in the mountains tomorrow evening. (to snow)
- 4) On Sunday at 8 o'clock I _____ my friend. (to meet)
- 5) They _____ to London on Friday evening. (to fly)
- 6) Wait! I _____ you to the station. (to drive)
- 7) The English lesson _____ at 8:45. (to start)
- 8) I _____ my sister in April. (to see)
- 9) Look at the clouds - it _____ in a few minutes. (to rain)

- 10) Listen! There's someone at the door. I _____ the door for you. (to open)
- 11) Philipp _____ 15 next Wednesday. (to be)
- 12) They _____ a new computer. (to get)
- 13) I think my mother _____ this CD. (to like)
- 14) Paul's sister _____ a baby. (to have)
- 15) They _____ at about 4 in the afternoon. (to arrive)
- 16) Just a moment. I _____ you with the bags. (to help)
- 17) In 2020 people _____ more hybrid cars. (to buy)
- 18) Marvin _____ a party next week. (to have)
- 19) We _____ to Venice in June. (to fly)
- 20) Look at the clouds! It _____ soon. (to rain)

4) Put the verbs in the simple future tense (present simple).

- 1) Queen Victoria (give) _____ her speech on Tuesday.
- 2) The first lesson (start) _____ at 8.30am.
- 3) The train (arrive) _____ at 8am.
- 4) The surgeon (operate) _____ Tuesday morning.
- 5) The new employee (start) _____ on July 3rd.
- 6) Giovanni (conduct) _____ the orchestra tonight.
- 7) The plane (take) _____ off at 9pm.

The following people do not intend to do the following actions.

5) Write negative sentences in "going to" future.

1. (I / wash / my car)

2. (He / visit / us)

3. (They / work / harder)

4. (We / cook / lunch today)

5. (I / have / my wedding this year)

6. (She / tidy / her room)

7. (They / clean / house)

8. (She / go out / with Amy)

9. (They / buy / new clothes)

10. (We / get up late / next Friday)

6) Write questions in “going to future”.

1. (He / cook dinner / tonight)

2. (You / run / in the race)

3. (They / climb / that mountain)

4. (She / exercise / at the gym / in the afternoon)

5. (You / carry / that heavy box)

6. (the computer / crash)

7. (We / eat / fish / tonight)

8. (He / play football / tomorrow)

9. (Lucy / call / a taxi)

10. (You / sing / a song / for us)

7) Write sentences in “will” future.

1. he / get up / late

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

Question: _____

2. they / do / some exercises

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

Question: _____

3. you / learn / French

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

Question: _____

4. she / buy / a new car

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

Question: _____

5. we / take / the taxi

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

Question: _____

6. she / watch / the new movie

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

Question: _____

7. they / wait / in the club

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

Question: _____

8. She / bake / bread / this afternoon

Positive: _____

Negative: _____

Question: _____

8) Present Simple or Present Continuous for future?

1. Tomorrow I (am visiting / visit) my mother.
2. My lesson (is starting / starts) at 8 o'clock.
3. What time (is your plane leaving / does your plane leave)?
4. (Are you going / do you go) to the party on Saturday?
5. What (are you doing / do you do) this weekend?
6. When (is the film starting / does the film start)?
7. I (am seeing my dentist / see my dentist) on Thursday.
8. His plane (is leaving / leaves) at 5.15 am.
9. (Are you doing / do you do) anything special tonight?
10. She (is taking / takes) an important exam in March.
11. Why (are you going / do you go) to Budapest this evening?
12. Hurry up! Our bus (is leaving / leaves) in 5 minutes!

Unit 2

Sports adventures

A) Vocabulary:

rugby: A team sport played with an egg-shaped ball

ice skating: A sport where you slide over frozen water wearing special boots

skiing: A sport that you do on snow in the mountains

baseball: A sport where you hit a ball with a bat, then run around a diamond shape

mountain biking: A sport where you ride fast down hills on a bicycle

paragliding: A sport where you jump off a hill and fly high in the air

caving: A sport where you go down under the ground to explore

rock climbing: A sport where you climb mountains using ropes

snorkelling: A sport where you swim under the sea wearing a mask and a breathing tube

diving: A sport where you swim deep down under the sea

equipment: The things you need for an activity or a sport

pearl: A small round white object that grows inside a seashell

talented: Very good at doing something

freedom: The feeling that you can do whatever you want to do

environment: The natural world

Verb list:

discover: To be the first person to find a place or a thing

Antonyms:

honest x dishonest

like x dislike

obey x disobey

correct x incorrect

experienced x inexperienced

sensitive x insensitive

Dictation:

The sport was called free-diving. Thousands of years ago, people dived deep into the oceans to catch fish and to look for pearls. They didn't have any diving equipment to help them breathe in those days. Today this kind of diving has become a popular sport.

1) Give one word:

1. A sport where you hit a ball with a bat, then run around a diamond shape: _____
2. The things you need for an activity or a sport: _____
3. A sport where you go down under the ground to explore: _____
4. A team sport played with an egg-shaped ball: _____
5. A sport where you swim under the sea wearing a mask and a breathing tube: _____
6. A sport where you jump off a hill and fly high in the air: _____
7. A small round white object that grows inside a seashell: _____
8. The natural world: _____
9. The feeling that you can do whatever you want to do: _____
10. To be the first person to find a place or a thing: _____

2) Put in a sentence:

1. freedom: _____
2. talented: _____
3. rock climbing: _____
4. pearl: _____
5. baseball: _____
6. rugby: _____
7. diving: _____
8. caving: _____
9. ice skating: _____
10. snorkelling: _____

3) Complete the following with an antonym:

1. I really like drawing but my brother _____ it.
2. She never tells the truth. She is _____.
3. This answer is _____ but the second one is correct.
4. Tom is very experienced at shopping but I'm _____.
5. Jack is so _____. He never cares about other people's feelings.
I advised him _____ to be more sensitive.
6. You should _____ your parents. God asked us to do so.

4) Choose the correct answer:

1. The most popular sport in the USA is (caving - baseball - skiing).
2. Football is a famous sport in (Brazil - Australia - China).
3. (What - Who - Which is free this evening to draw our ideas?

4. (Paragliding - Rock climbing - Mountain biking) is a sport where you jump off a hill and fly in the air.
5. (Caving - Skiing - Rugby) is a sport that you do on snow in the mountains.
6. (Tennis - Baseball - Rugby) is a team sport played with an egg-shaped ball.
7. Tara is an (honest - experienced - sensitive). She always tells the truth.
8. Children should never (disobey - play - climb) their parents.
9. (Gold - Silver - Pearl) is a small round white object that grows inside a seashell.
10. Free divers dive without (environment - equipment - freedom).
11. (How - Which - Would) you like to try free-diving?
12. You have to wear a (slipper - helmet - hat) when you go mountain biking.
13. She has to wear (cool - warm - no) clothes when she goes caving.
14. You have to take a (water - food - light) because caves are dark.
15. You can use a concept map to organize (names - topics - information).

5) Complete the following:

1. A _____ map is a useful way for organizing information.
2. You can use a concept map to plan _____, _____, _____ and _____.
3. To make your concept map interesting and memorable:
 - _____.
 - _____.
 - _____.
4. Caving can be _____. Never go caving alone.
5. _____ means being very good at doing something.

6. A traitor is a _____ person who works for an enemy.
7. _____ is a sport where you climb mountains using ropes.
8. Free divers dive without _____.
9. _____ is very dangerous whales and dolphins.
10. Your answer is _____. It's thirty not thirty two.
11. They are dishonest. They never tell the _____.
12. _____ is a sport where you go down under the ground to explore.

6) Answer the following questions:

1. Which kind of sports needs an egg-shaped ball?

2. What does the word "sensitive" mean?

3. Would you like to try free-diving? Why/Why not?

4. What's your favourite sport?

5. What other sports would you like to try?

6. What is caving?

7. What do you need for caving?

8. Is caving dangerous?

9. What do you wear for caving? Why?

7) Translate into Arabic:

1. Caving is an exciting adventure sport that is practiced all over the world.

2. Free divers dived deep into the oceans to catch fish and to look for pearls. They didn't have any diving equipment.

3. He is inexperienced. He can't finish the project alone.

8) Translate into English:

١. تحتاج رياضة تسلق الجبال إلى وجود أحوال ولياقة بدنية وارتداء خوذة لحماية الرأس.

٢. يستطيع الغواصين الغوص تحت الماء لفترات زمنية طويلة.

٣. يجب عليك احترام والديك وأن تكون صادقاً وأميناً معهم في كل شيء.

B) Situations:

Asking for opinion:

e.g. What do you think about _____?

What's your opinion about _____?

Reply:

In my opinion, _____.

I think _____.

9) Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. You ask your friend about his opinion about the film.

2. You ask your teacher about her opinion about the future.

3. Your friend asked your opinion about the match. What would you say?

4. You ask your brother about his opinion about your new shirt.

5. Your mother asked you about your opinion about the food. What would you say?

C) Composition:

Write two paragraphs of ten sentences each about “Caving”.

Guiding words:

caving - exciting - practised - world - exploring - group of people - great fun - under ground - best way - start - look on - internet - be dangerous - never - alone - take - equipment - light - important - helmet - cold - warm clothes

D) Dialogue:

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Tom: Where are you going?

Sandy: _____.

Tom: _____?

Sandy: I need a helmet and my mountain bicycle.

Tom: Is it dangerous?

Sandy: _____.

Tom: _____?

Sandy: Yes, of course you can.

E) Grammar: If conditional (Type 1)

1) Correct the verbs in brackets:

1) If I _____ (go) out tonight, I _____ (go) to the cinema.

2) If you _____ (get) back late, I _____ (be) angry.

3) If we _____ (not/see) each other tomorrow, we _____ (see) each other next week.

4) If he _____ (come), I _____ (be) surprised.

5) If we _____ (wait) here, we _____ (be) late.

- 6) If we _____ (go) on holiday this summer, we _____ (go) to Spain.
- 7) If the weather _____ (not/improve), we _____ (not/have) a picnic.
- 8) They _____ (go) to the party if they _____ (be) invited.
- 9) If I _____ (not/go) to bed early, I _____ (be) tired tomorrow.
- 10) If we _____ (eat) all this cake, we _____ (feel) sick.
- 11) She _____ (stay) in London if she _____ (get) a job.
- 12) If you _____ (not/want) to go out, I _____ (cook) dinner at home.
- 13) I _____ (come) early, if you _____ (want).
- 14) He _____ (not/get) a better job if he _____ (not/pass) that exam.
- 15) I _____ (buy) a new dress if I _____ (have) enough money.
- 16) She _____ (cook) dinner if you _____ (go) to the supermarket.
- 17) They _____ (go) on holiday if they _____ (have) time.
- 18) W _____ (be) late if we _____ (not/hurry).
- 19) She _____ (take) a taxi if it _____ (rain).
- 20) I _____ (not/go) if you _____ (do not come/not/come) with me.

2) Fill the gap using the verb in brackets. Three gaps need a NEGATIVE verb and watch out for the third person singular!

1. If Clare _____ late again, the hockey trainer will be furious. (to arrive)
2. You'll be sorry if you _____ for your exams. (to revise)
3. We _____ if the weather's good. (to go)
4. They _____ you if you wear a wig and dark glasses. (to recognise)
5. If the bus _____ on time, I won't miss the football. (to be)
6. If you _____ your homework now, you'll be free all tomorrow. (to do)
7. We _____ out if there's no food at home. (to eat)
8. You'll find life much easier if you _____ more often. (to smile)
9. If it's hot, we _____ for a swim. (to go)
10. You'll do it better if you _____ more time over it. (to take)
11. If she _____ practising, she'll get better. (to keep)

12. Mum will be very sad if Jim _____ Mother's Day again. (to forget)
13. I _____ so happy if I pass the exam. (to be)
14. You'll be really tired tomorrow if you _____ to bed soon. (to go)
15. The government _____ the next election if they continue to ignore public opinion. (to lose)
16. If Valencia FC wins the Spanish football league, I _____ my hair blue. (to dye)
17. If someone _____ you a bike, you can come with us. (to lend)

3) Choose the correct answer for each of the sentences:

1. If you (eat - will eat) greasy food, you will become fat.
2. If your sister goes to Paris, she (has - will have) a good time.
3. If he (does - will do) that, he will be sorry.
4. If I leave now, I (arrive - will arrive) in New York by 8:00 PM.
5. You (won't do - don't do) well on your test if you don't study.
6. They won't know the truth if you (won't tell - don't tell) them.
7. If I bake a cake, (will you - do you) have some?
8. If he (will call - call) you, will you answer the phone?
9. If you don't go to the party I (am - will be) very upset.
10. If you get a haircut you (look - will look) much better.
11. If a deer (gets / will get) into your garden, it (will eat / eats) all your plants.
12. You (will be able to see - are able to see) better if you turn on the lamp.
13. If I (cook - will cook) some eggs, how many (do you eat - will you eat)?
14. You won't pass the course if you (don't study - won't study).
15. If we don't protect the elephant, it (becomes - will become) extinct.
16. If you (eat - will eat) an apple every day, you'll be very healthy.
17. You (get - will get) heart disease if you eat too much meat.
18. She (looks - will look) completely different if she cuts her hair.
19. If you don't put so much sugar in your coffee, you (won't - don't) put on so much weight!
20. You'll pay higher insurance if you (buy - will buy) a sports car.

4) Correct the verbs in brackets:

Example: If I _____ (to go) to the café, I _____ (not/to drink) milk.

Answer: If I go to the café, I will not drink milk.

- 1) If it _____ (to rain), the children _____ (not/to go) for a walk.
- 2) If she _____ (not/to read) the novel, she _____ (not/to pass) the literature test.
- 3) If I _____ (not/to argue) with my father, he _____ (to lend) me his motorbike.
- 4) If we _____ (to take) the bus, we _____ (not/to arrive) in time.
- 5) If Dick _____ (not/to buy) the book, his friends _____ (to be) angry with him.
- 6) If Tom _____ (not/to tidy up) his room, Victoria _____ (not/to help) him with the muffins.
- 7) If the boys _____ (not/to play) football, the girls _____ (not/to come) to the football pitch.
- 8) If you _____ (to eat) too much junk food, you _____ (not/to lose) weight.
- 9) If I _____ (not/to make) breakfast tomorrow morning, my girlfriend _____ (not/to love) me anymore.
- 10) If they _____ (not/to hurry), they _____ (not/to catch) the train.

5) Complete the Conditional Sentences Type I.

1. If you (wash) _____ the dishes, I (cook) _____ dinner tonight.
2. If my dad (have) _____ time next week, we (paint) _____ my room.
3. You (learn) _____ a lot about American history if you (visit) _____ the exhibition.
4. If the weather (be/not) _____ too bad tomorrow, we (play) _____ golf.
5. We (get/not) _____ there on time if we (catch/not) _____ the bus.

6) Complete the Conditional Sentences Type II.

1. If I (have) _____ more time, I (learn) _____ to play the guitar.
2. If she (study) _____ harder, she (get) _____ better marks.
3. If we (know) _____ more about history, we (be/not) _____ afraid of the test.
4. I (go) _____ jogging with Tom and Sue if they (be) _____ here this week.
5. It (surprise) _____ me if she (help/not) _____ you.

7) Complete the sentences with the correct form (Type I or II).

1. If you need the car in the afternoon, I (go) _____ shopping in the morning.
2. If I (wear) _____ a hat, I would look like an old woman.
3. I'll buy this bag if they (have) _____ it in blue.
4. She wouldn't pay cash if she (have) _____ a credit card.
5. If I didn't have you, I (know) _____ what to do.
6. If they go to Washington, they (see) _____ the White House.
7. If she (have) _____ a hamster, she would call him Fred.
8. If he gave her a sweet, she (stop) _____ crying.
9. If he (arrive) _____ later, he will take a taxi.
10. We would understand him if he (speak) _____ slowly.
11. Andy (cook) _____ dinner if we buy the food.
12. I will prepare breakfast if I (wake up) _____ early.
13. If they shared a room, they (fight) _____ all day long.
14. If you hate walking in the mountains, you (enjoy / not) _____ the tour.
15. Janet would go jogging if she (have / not) _____ to do her homework.

8) Rewrite the following sentences using "if":

1. I am trying to reach Sue on the phone now, but I'm afraid she is not at the office.

2. I want to ring a friend now, but I don't know his phone number.

3. A friend tells me what she is planning to do. I don't think what she is planning is a good idea.
If I (be) you, I (do/not) this.

4. He tells me that Sarah is on holiday in Italy at the moment but I'm seeing her in town tonight.

5. My brother feels like he is getting the flu. I advise him to eat more fruit.

9) Choose the correct answer:

1. Jane is such a hard-working student. If she studies hard, she...
 - a. will to pass all her school exams.
 - b. will pass all her school exams.
 - c. would pass all her school exams.
2. If Jane passes her exams, her mother...
 - a. won't be happy.
 - b. will be happy.
 - c. will to be happy.
3. If Jane becomes lazy at school, her mother...
 - a. will be happy.
 - b. may be happy.
 - c. will to be happy.
 - d. won't be happy.
4. If it rains tomorrow morning, we...
 - a. will to take our umbrellas.
 - b. won't take our umbrellas.
 - c. will take our umbrellas.
5. If you eat too much junk food, you ...
 - a. will become thinner.
 - b. will become fatter.
 - c. will to become fatter.
6. If you don't finish your homework, your teacher...
 - a. won't be happy.
 - b. will be happy.
 - c. will to be angry.
7. I'll come to the cinema,..
 - a. after I finish my homework.
 - b. when I'm finishing my homework.
 - c. after I don't finish my homework.
8. Kisi won't come to the party, ...
 - a. if you invite him.
 - b. if you don't invite him.
 - c. if you to invite him.
9. If you don't work hard at school,...
 - a. your mother will buy you a present.
 - b. your mother won't buy you a present.
 - c. your mother may buy you a present.
10. You won't get paid,...
 - a. if you go to work.
 - b. unless you go to work.
 - c. if not you go to work.

11. If I were a bird, I...
 - a. will fly and see many places.
 - b. would fly and see many places.
 - c. can fly and see many places.
12. If I were a computer, ...
 - a. I will be very stupid.
 - b. I am very stupid.
 - c. I would be very stupid.
13. If there were no police officers, ...
 - a. there would be so much crime in the streets.
 - b. there will be so much crime in the streets.
 - c. there won't be so much crime in the streets.
14. People would spend more time at home, if
 - a. there were no restaurants.
 - b. there are no restaurants.
 - c. there will be no restaurants.
15. If I could speak Japanese, ...
 - a. I will go to Japan.
 - b. I would go to Japan.
 - c. I am going to Japan.
16. If you saw a thief stealing, ...
 - a. what would you do?
 - b. what are you do?
 - c. what are you doing?
17. If you were a colour, ...
 - a. what colour will you be?
 - b. what colour would you be?
 - c. what colour are you be?
18. If you were given 1 million dollars, ...
 - a. what will you do?
 - b. what are you doing?
 - c. what would you do?

Unit 3

It's festival time

A) Vocabulary:

Festival: A time when everybody has a holiday from work to enjoy something

Amazing: Very good

awful: very bad

bright: Strong in colour

delicious: Tasting very good

deserted: Empty with no one there

disgusting: Very bad, horrible

traditional: Something that has always done or made in the same way

procession: A line of people or vehicles following one another as part of a ceremony

demonstration: A group of people walking together to show that they are angry about something or don't agree with something

complaint: Something said which expresses annoyance or unhappiness about something

athlete: Someone who is good at sports in which they have to run, jump or throw things.

committee: A group of people chosen to study something, plan and make decisions

flame: A bright piece of burning gas that you see in a fire

ceremony: A number of special actions done and special words spoken in a particular order to mark an important public social event

Verb list:

Celebrate: To show that you are happy about something by having a special meal or party

Invade: To attack and enter a country or place with an army

Raise: To lift something up or make something higher

Antonyms:

amazing x awful

full x empty

remember x forget

strong x weak

ability x disability

able x unable/disable

Dictation:

Olympic medals are designed for each Olympic Games so every year the medals are completely different. There is a medal ceremony after each Olympic event. They raise the flags of each winning athlete's country and play the national anthem of the gold medal list. Then they give the three athletes their medals: bronze, silver and gold.

1) Give one word:

1. A bright piece of burning gas that you see in a fire: _____
2. To attack and enter a country or place with an army: _____
3. A time when everybody has a holiday from work to enjoy something:

4. Something that has always done or made in the same way: _____
5. Someone who is good at sports in which they have to run, jump or throw things: _____
6. A group of people walking together to show that they are angry about something or don't agree with something: _____
7. A line of people or vehicles following one another as part of a ceremony: _____
8. Tasting very good: _____
9. Strong in colour: _____
10. Empty with no one there: _____

2) Put in a sentence:

1. Olympic: _____
2. festival: _____
3. raise: _____
4. amazing: _____
5. flame: _____
6. delicious: _____
7. athlete: _____
8. procession: _____
9. complaint: _____
10. committee: _____

3) Complete the following with an antonym:

1. These pictures are _____ but those ones are awful.
2. My mother always remember all the events but my father _____ them.
3. He is strong but his brother is _____.
4. This bottle is _____ of water. The yellow one is empty.
5. Athletes with _____ can participate in the Paralympic Games.

4) Choose the correct answer:

1. These pictures are (awful - amazing - delicious). I really like them.
2. The streets are (full - empty - many) of cars. I can't walk among them.
3. The mango festival is in (India - Japan - Egypt).
4. In Italy there is a Euro chocolate. It lasts for (six - five - nine) days.
5. The exam doesn't (take - last - have) long. It's only an hour.

6. My friend always (do - make - celebrate) his birthday at the club.
7. We finish a letter with (Best wishes - address - date).
8. We start a letter with (Best wishes - Congratulations - Dear).
9. This cake is very (good - delicious - boring). It smells nice.
10. This is a (full - empty - deserted) island. No one lives here.
11. Tanya used salt instead of sugar while making the cake. That's why it tasted
(nice - delicious - disgusting).
12. Sinai women are famous for their (procession - demonstration - traditional) clothes.

5) Complete the following:

1. My favourite _____ is chicken and pasta.
2. People usually build their houses with _____.
3. _____ some of the tasty snacks. They are so delicious.
4. Look at the sky. There are _____ fireworks.
5. I didn't like this _____ food. It smells nasty.
6. We put _____ or onions in our food to give it a better taste
7. Ice cream, jelly and cakes are _____.
8. We start a letter with _____ and _____.
9. We write the _____ at the top of a letter.
10. We write the _____ under the address.
11. At the beginning of a letter we say _____.
12. We finish the letter with _____.
13. When we include something with the letter like a photo or present we write _____.

6) Answer the following questions:

1. What places would you like to visit?

2. Which food from the festivals would you like to eat?

3. What other kinds of food festival would you like to go? Why?

4. Where were the first Olympic Games held?

5. What colour are the five rings in the Olympic flag?

6. Why were these colours chosen?

7. What was the Olympic flame?

8. What are the Olympic medals?

9. Where does the journey of the Olympic torch begin?

10. Who can take part in the Paralympic Games?

7) Translate into Arabic:

Today every Olympic game starts with an opening ceremony. There are fantastic colourful displays of music, singing and fireworks and people dancing in traditional costumes.

8) Translate into English:

١. هذه الصور تقليدية ولا تعجبني وليست مناسبة للموضوع.

٢. نحتفل سنوياً بمهرجان القراءة للجميع فهناك تجد أنواع مختلفة من الكتب والمجلات فى مختلف اللغات .

B) Situations:

Agreeing & disagreeing:

For agreeing we use the following:

Yes, I agree with you.

Yes, that's what I think.

I think so, too.

That's right.

For disagreeing we use the following:

I don't agree with you.

I disagree with you.

No, I don't think so.

Really I can't agree with you.

9) Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Ali thinks Ismaili is the best team in Egypt. You disagree.

2. Mona thinks English is easier than maths. You agree with her.

3. Your mother thinks your uncle will come. You disagree.

4. Your friend asks you if you like travelling by sea. You agree.

C) Composition:

Write a letter to your friend Tom about a festival you went to. Your name is Ted and you live at 9 Oxford Street, London, England.

Guiding questions:

- What was the festival?
- When was it?
- Where was it?
- What did you wear/see/do?
- Did you enjoy it?

D) Dialogue:

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Ted: Have you ever been invited to Food Festival?

Marina: _____

Ted: What was its name?

Marina: _____.

Ted: _____?

Marina: It takes place every year in India.

Ted: Were there any competitions in the festival?

Marina: _____.

Ted: _____?

Marina: Yes, I enjoyed it very much.

E) Grammar:

1) Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb:

be - go - ride - have - see - do - happen - live - study - know

1. Has anything scary ever _____ to you?
2. Have you ever _____ anything exciting?
3. I have _____ in China for nine years.
4. Have you ever _____ to a concert.
5. How long have you _____ your best friend?
6. I have never _____ Spanish, but I have studied Italian.
7. Have you ever _____ a horse?
8. Have you ever _____ on TV?
9. Have you ever _____ a pet?
10. Have you ever _____ a scary movie?

2) Put the verb in brackets into the correct tense.

1. He _____ (live) in London for two years and then _____ (go) to Edinburgh.
2. When I left school I _____ (cut) my hair and _____ (wear) it short ever since.
3. My brother _____ (write) several plays. He _____ (just/finish) his second tragedy.
4. I _____ (not see) him for three years, I wonder where he is.
5. He _____ (not smoke) for two weeks. He is trying to give up.
6. I _____ (do) this sort of work when I _____ (be) an apprentice.
7. I _____ (write) the letter but I can't find a stamp.
8. _____ you _____ (see) the moon last night?
9. The clock isn't slow, it _____ (stop).
10. A: Who _____ (you/vote) for in the last election?
B: I _____ (vote) for Mr. Pitt.
A: He _____ (not/be) elected, _____ (be) he?
B: No, he _____ (lose) his deposit.
11. A: _____ (you/like) your last job?
B: I _____ (like) it at first but then I _____ (quarrel) with my employer and he _____ (dismiss) me.
A: How long _____ you there?
B: I _____ there for two weeks.
12. A: _____ (Mary/feed) the cat?
B: Yes, she _____ (feed) him before lunch.
A: What _____ (she/give) him?
B: She _____ (give) him some fish.

13. A: I _____ (not see) your aunt recently.

B: No, she _____ (not be) out of the house since she _____ (buy) her colour TV.

14. A: How _____ (you/get) that scar?

B: I _____ (got) it in a car accident a year ago.

15. She _____ (say) she'd ring me this morning, but it's now 12.30 and she _____ (not/ring) yet.

16. It _____ (rain) for two hours and the ground is too wet to play on, so the match _____ (be) postponed.

17. A: Why _____ (you/make) such a horrible noise?

B: I _____ (lose) my key and I _____ (try) to wake up my wife by throwing stones at her window.

A: You _____ (throw) stones at the wrong window. You live next door.

18. He _____ (not/stop) since he arrived.

19. He _____ (ride), that's why he's wearing a riding hat.

20. A: How long _____ (you/drive)?

B: I _____ (drive) for ten years.

21. _____ (you/lock) the house before you left?

22. I can't go out because I _____ (not/finish) my homework yet.

23. A: Where _____ (you/be or go)

B: I _____ (be or go) to the dentist.

A: _____ (he/take) out your bad tooth?

B: Yes, he _____.

A: _____ (it/hurt)?

24. I _____ (ride) all the horses in this stable.

25. A: What _____ (you/do)?

B: We _____ (pick) apples.

A: How many _____ (you/pick)?

B: We _____ (pick) ten basketfuls.

26. The car _____ (make) a very funny noise ever since it _____ (run out) of petrol.

27. Originally, horses used in bull fights _____ (not/wear) any protection, but for some time now they _____ (wear) special padding.

28. That pipe _____ (leak) for ages. We must get it fixed.

29. A: _____ (you/ever/try) to give up smoking?

B: Yes, I _____ (try) last year, but then I _____ (find) that I was getting fat so I _____ (start) again.

30. A: _____ (be) the plumber here yet?

B: Yes, but he _____ (only/stay) for an hour.

A: What _____ (he/do) in that time?

B: He _____ (turn off) the water and _____ (empty) the tank.

3) Write sentences in the present perfect simple. Place 'never' before the main verb.

In a contest, people get the chance to do something they've never done before. This is what the participants told the jury:

1. Fergal / never / sail / on the Pacific.

2. Rebecca / never / stay / at a five-star hotel

3. Jason / never / watch / a world-cup final

4. Rachel and Gareth / never / climb / Mount Kilimanjaro

5. Elaine / never / see / a whale

6. Ruth / never / spend / her holiday in Mexico

7. Connor / never / be / to Canada

8. Lisa and Holly / never / cycle / around England

9. Barry / never / drive / a Ferrari

10. Clare / never / meet / Mickey Mouse

4) Write questions in the present perfect simple.

1. you / answer / the question

2. Jenny / lock / the door

3. Walter / call / us

4. you / see / the picture

5. your parents / get / the letter

6. it / rain / a lot

7. how often / we / sing / the song

8. Maureen / watch / the film

9. how many books / Bob / read

10. ever / you / be / to London

5) Ask for the information in the bold part of the sentence.

1. I have been **in the garden**.

2. **My sister** has cooked dinner.

3. Sue has read the book **twice**.

4. My computer **has crashed**.

5. Jane has been on holiday **for eight days**.

6. Fred has done **his homework**.

7. Gavin has stopped **at the corner**.

8. Sarah has bought **five** books.

9. Jason has talked **to his teacher**.

10. Catherine has cleaned the house **because she is having a party tonight**.

6) Put the verbs into the correct form (present perfect simple).

1. I (not / work) _____ today.

2. We (buy) _____ a new lamp.

3. We (not / plan) _____ our holiday yet.

4. Where (be / you) _____?
5. He (write) _____ five letters.
6. She (not / see) _____ him for a long time.
7. (be / you) _____ at school?
8. School (not / start) _____ yet.
9. (speak / he) _____ to his boss?
10. No, he (have / not) _____ the time yet.

7) Write sentences in present perfect simple.

1. they / ask / a question

2. he / speak / English

3. I / be / in my room

4. we / not / wash / the car

5. Annie / not / forget / her homework

8) Write questions in present perfect simple.

1. they / finish / their homework

2. Sue / kiss / Ben

3. the waiter / bring / the tea

4. Marilyn / pay / the bill

5. you / ever / write / a poem

9) Ask for the information in the bold part of the sentence.

They have talked about art **at school**.

Jane has got **a letter**.

Oliver has cooked dinner.

Caron has read **seven** pages.

You have heard the song **100 times**.

10) Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).

Mother: I want to prepare dinner. (you/wash) _____ the dishes yet?

Daughter: I (wash) _____ the dishes yesterday, but I (have/not) _____ the time yet to do it today.

Mother: (you/do/already) _____ your homework?

Daughter: No, I (come/just) _____ home from school.

Mother: You (come) _____ home from school two hours ago!

Daughter: Well, but my friend Lucy (call) _____ when I (arrive) _____ and I (finish/just) _____ the phone call.

Mother: (you/see/not) _____ Lucy at school in the morning?

Daughter: Yes, but we (have/not) _____ time to talk then.

11) Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).

1. I (cycle / just) _____ 50 km.

2. I (cycle) _____ 100 km last week.

3. I (write) _____ an essay yesterday.

4. I (write/already) _____ two essays this term.

5. I (ring/just) _____ my friend.

6. I (ring) _____ my friend 10 minutes ago.

7. Two days ago, I (watch) _____ a Madonna concert on TV.
8. I (see/already) _____ Madonna live in concert.
9. I (spend) _____ my summer holiday in Australia last year.
10. I (be/not) _____ to Australia yet.
11. (you/be/ever) _____ to London?
12. Yes, I (be) _____ there three times.
13. When (be) _____ the last time you (be) _____ there?
14. Last summer, I (spend) _____ two weeks in Brighton with my parents and we (go) _____ to London one weekend.
15. (you / like) _____ it?
16. Oh yes. We really (have) _____ a great time in London.
17. Lucky you! I (be / never) _____ to London.
18. (you / buy) _____ the tickets for our journey yet?
19. Yes, I (go) _____ to the station yesterday and (buy) _____ the tickets.
20. What time (you / go) _____ there?
21. I (take) _____ a friend to the station in the morning.
His train (leave) _____ at 9:45.
22. (you / pack) _____ your bags yet?
23. Of course. I (ask/already) _____ my neighbour to empty my letter box.
24. I (pack) _____ my bags two days ago.

12) Put the verbs into the correct tense (simple past or present perfect simple).

Last week I (be) _____ very busy and I (have not) _____ the time to do a lot in the household. On Monday I (work) _____ three hours overtime and (come) _____ home very late in the evening.

From Tuesday to Thursday I (be) _____ on a business trip.

On Friday I (go) _____ to a friend's birthday party and at the weekend I (visit) _____ my grandparents.

Tomorrow some friends are coming over. I (see / not) _____ them for ages and they (be / never) _____ at my place before. I (clean / just) _____ my house so I can show them around. Now everything is perfect.

13) Do we use “for” or “since” with the following time references?

1. I haven't phoned home _____ Christmas.
2. We've been here _____ nine o'clock.
3. I have worked for International House _____ more than eight years.
4. I haven't visited my home town _____ I left school.
5. I haven't been to the cinema _____ ages.
6. I have studied non-stop _____ 9.15.
7. I have had a driving license _____ I was eighteen.
8. She hasn't had a day off _____ 1999.
9. John has been in England _____ more than two weeks now.
10. Peter has been my best friend _____ we were nine.

14) Decide if you need “for” or “since” with these time expressions.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. _____ last weekend | 2. _____ ten seconds |
| 3. _____ Christmas Eve | 4. _____ a decade |
| 5. _____ I finished school | 6. _____ a couple of days |
| 7. _____ my birthday | 8. _____ a long time |
| 9. _____ ten centuries | 10. _____ the 70s |
| 11. _____ I was a boy | 12. _____ August |
| 13. _____ the last month | 14. _____ fifteen years |
| 15. _____ the accident | 16. _____ then |
| 17. _____ we bought this house | 18. _____ last month |
| 19. _____ a millennium | 20. _____ I met you |

Unit 4

Transport of the future

A) Vocabulary:

transport: The moving of goods or people from one place to another

coach: A bus that travels long distances

hot air balloon: A very big round light object full of hot gas that carries people through the air

barge: A type of long flat boat used in the past to carry things along canals and rivers

submarine: A type of closed boat that travels under the water

yacht: A boat with a sail, often used for racing

helicopter: A flying vehicle with no wings but with two long thin parts on top that goes very fast

motorbike: A motor vehicle with two wheels that one or two people can ride on

ideal: The best possible thing

load: Something heavy that is carried

log: Part of a tree that has been cut into pieces

connect: To join two places so that you can go from one place to the other

balance: The ability to stand up without falling

mud: Soft, wet earth

Verb list:

develop: To make something grow or improve

survive: To continue to live after a dangerous or difficult time

Antonyms:

win x lose

south x north

near x far

heavy x light

long x short

fast x slow

large x small

difficult x easy

clear x unclear

high x low

Dictation:

In desert areas, camels have traditionally been used as a form of transport. They are ideal for traveling across the desert because they can survive for a week or more without water. Also their ears and noses can shut tightly to stop sand from going into them and their feet don't sink into the sand either. They are known as the ship of the desert because of their ability to carry heavy loads for long distances.

1) Give one word:

1. Something heavy that is carried: _____
2. A type of closed boat that travels under the water: _____
3. The best possible thing: _____
4. A very big round light object full of hot gas that carries people through the air: _____
5. A boat with a sail, often used for racing: _____
6. To continue to live after a dangerous or difficult time: _____
7. Soft, wet earth: _____
8. A bus that travels long distances: _____
9. A flying vehicle with no wings but with two long thin parts on top that goes very fast:

10. Part of a tree that has been cut into pieces: _____

2) Put in a sentence:

1. transport: _____
2. connect: _____
3. clear: _____
4. mud: _____
5. develop: _____
6. motorbike: _____
7. submarine: _____
8. log: _____
9. helicopter: _____
10. coach: _____

3) Complete the following with an antonym:

1. Rana's team wins the match but Sara's team _____ it.
2. I live _____ my school but my friend lives far from school. He comes to school by bus.
3. Aswan is in the south of Egypt but Cairo is in the _____.
4. My flag is large but your flag is _____.
5. I've got _____ curly hair but my sister has got short straight hair.
6. The second question is _____ but the third one is so easy.
7. This bag is very _____. I can't carry it.

4) Choose the correct answer:

1. A (submarine - coach - lorry) is a type of closed boat that travels under the water.
2. Can you look (after - for - round) my pencil box, please?
3. A (lorry - bicycle - motorbike) is a motor vehicle with two wheels that one or two people can ride.
4. You can carry heavy loads from one place to another easily with by (coach - boat - lorry).
5. A dentist is a person who looks (up - after - round) people's teeth.
6. People used (camels - horses - donkeys) to travel across the desert.
7. Camels can survive for a (day - week - year) without water.
8. Local people in Venice travel by motorized water buses or by private (boats - gondolas - ships).
9. People use elephants in Asia to transport (deserts - thick forests - rivers).
10. A (plane - helicopter - hot air balloon) uses hot gas to get up into the air.
11. I need to look (round - up - into) the new word in a dictionary.
12. Rich people sometimes fly alone in (ideal - private - local) planes.

5) Complete the following:

1. In some villages people use _____ from the river to make bricks for building.
2. Lorries can carry heavy _____.
3. They are in the _____. They can see lots of _____.
4. We can use process diagrams to _____.
5. We write an _____ to explain what the subject is.
6. Draw a diagram to _____.
7. Use _____ diagrams to explain different things.
8. Write _____ on the diagram to show what things are called.
9. Use _____ so and however to explain in more detail.
10. People have been flying hot air balloons for over _____ years.

6) Answer the following questions:

1. What can you use a process diagram for?

2. Which form of transport would you like to travel on? Why?

3. How do you normally go to school?

4. What other forms of transport have you travelled on?

5. How do people travel in the desert?

6. Which type of transport can travel under the sea?

7. What has the longest railway line in the world?

8. Where can you find sand dunes?

7) Translate into Arabic:

1- Lorries can carry heavy loads for long distances.

2- Large areas in Asia have thick forests that are difficult to explore on foot.

3- We use submarine to travel under water but we used to carry things along canals and rivers with barge.

8) Translate into English:

تختلف وسائل النقل الآن من مكان إلى آخر. فكل دولة لديها وسائل المواصلات الخاصة بها التي تساعد على المرور بسهولة فهناك دول أكثرها صحراء ودول تغطيها المياه من كل جانب وهناك دول بها غابات كثيرة.

B) Situations:

Apologies:

I'm very sorry for

I'm really sorry for ...

Excuse me ...

Sorry for ...

For accepting the apology we use the following:
following:

Don't worry about it.

It doesn't matter.

Never mind.

No problem.

For refusing the apology we use the

Well, I hope you'll mend it.

Oh dear. Can you buy me another one?

Oh, no! It was new.

Don't do that again.

9) Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your friend telephoned you and said "Let's go swimming," but you are busy.

2. Your friend suggests going to a picnic. You give a positive reply.

3. You didn't bring your homework. What would you say to your teacher?

4. Your brother is angry because you have spilt tea on his jacket.

5. Yara has broken your favourite camera. You aren't angry.

C) Composition:

Write three paragraphs of not less than ten lines about "Transport around the world".

Guiding words:

- Desert areas: camels - travelling - survive - week - water - feet - sink - sand - ability - heavy loads
- City of Venice: canals - bridges - only way - foot - water - no - cars - buses - rowing boats - local people - motorized water buses - faster - gondolas
- Large areas in Asia: thick forest - explore - elephant - walk - toes - wet - mud - strong - transport - logs

D) Dialogue:

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Hend: Have you ever been flown a plane?

Mona: _____

Hend: _____?

Mona: It was in 2003.

Hend: Where did you fly?

Mona: _____

Hend: Did you enjoy your stay in America?

Mona: _____.

E) Grammar:

1) Choose the correct form: "have" or "has" and "since" or "for".

1. Emma _____ been learning English _____ five years.
2. My friends _____ been living here _____ 2003.
3. I _____ been waiting for Danny _____ 20 minutes.
4. Ross and Gavin _____ been travelling around Australia _____ six weeks.
5. Carol _____ been exercising in the gym _____ 2 o'clock.

2) Choose the correct answer:

- 1 - I've been reading the book for weeks now.
 - a- The person has finished reading the book.
 - b- The person hasn't finished reading the book.
- 2 - She's gone to Madrid.
 - a- She's come back.
 - b- She's still there.
- 3 - He's been to Paris.
 - a- He's come back.
 - b- He's still in Paris.
- 4 - She's been living in that flat for ten years.
 - a- She moved home recently.
 - b- She still lives there.
- 5 - Look at the ashtray- someone's been smoking in here!
 - a- Someone is still smoking in the room.
 - b- Nobody is smoking in the room.
- 6 - I've just sent the reply.
 - a- The action is not finished.
 - b- The action is finished.
- 7 - She's been to Jamaica.
 - a- We don't know when she went.
 - b- We know when she went.
- 8 - I haven't seen the film yet.
 - a- The person wants to see the film.
 - b- The person doesn't want to see the film.
- 9 - You still haven't done that work.
 - a- The speaker is getting impatient with the person.

- b- The speaker is not getting impatient with the speaker.
- 10 - He's been working in London for six months.
- a- He's likely to stay in London forever.
- b- He's likely to leave London.
- 11 - He's taken his driving test seven times.
- a- He hasn't passed the test yet.
- b- He has passed it.
- 12 - I've been trying to get through to you all morning.
- a- The speaker is still trying to get through.
- b- The speaker has got through.
- 13 - Haven't you finished the letter yet?
- a- The speaker wants to know if the letter is finished.
- b- The speaker is getting a little impatient waiting for the letter.
- 14 - Has Pauline arrived?
- a- The speaker is expecting Pauline to come.
- b- The speaker has no idea if Pauline is coming.
- 15 - He's been looking for a job for ages.
- a- The person has found a job.
- b- The person has not found a job yet.
- 16 - Have you ever eaten snails?
- a- The person thinks the person has eaten snails.
- b- The person has no idea if the person has eaten snails.
- 17 - I've just seen that film you were talking about.
- a- The speaker saw the film recently.
- b- The speaker saw the film a few weeks ago.
- 18 - I've learnt a lot about computers this year.
- a- The speaker is probably still learning.
- b- The speaker has probably learnt enough.
- 19 - Haven't you finished that yet?
- a- The speaker does not know whether the person has finished or not.
- b- The speaker thinks that the person has not finished.
- 20 - I've been waiting for the last two hours.
- a- The speaker does not like waiting.

b- The speaker does not mind waiting at all.

21 - I've lived around here all my life.

a- The speaker will probably stay in the same area.

b- The speaker will probably move soon.

3) Choose the correct answer:

1. I'm very hungry. I _____ all day.

- a) didn't eat
- b) haven't ate
- c) haven't eaten
- d) have been eating

2. Their new kitchen looks fantastic. They _____ completely _____ it.

- a) have _____ been redecorating
- b) have _____ redecorated
- c) already _____ redecorated
- d) didn't _____ redecorated

3. Our kitchen's a mess. We _____ any cleaning for weeks.

- a) didn't do
- b) haven't been doing
- c) have done
- d) haven't done

4. I think they are dating. They _____ a lot of each other recently.

- a) had seen
- b) haven't been seeing
- c) have been seeing
- d) have seen

5. We've discovered this great café and we _____ there a lot.

- a) have been going
- b) have gone
- c) are going
- d) have went

6. How's your Mum? I _____ her for ages.

- a) had seen
- b) haven't seen

c) haven't been seeing

d) didn't see

7. You're covered in paint! What _____ you _____?

a) have _____ done

b) were _____ doing

c) did _____ do

d) have _____ been doing

8. She's gone to the doctor's. She _____ too well lately.

a) hasn't felt

b) hasn't been feeling

c) has felt

d) doesn't feel

9. Where have you been? I _____ for ages.

a) have waited

b) waited

c) was waiting

d) have been waiting

10. I have to write an essay. I _____ about half of it so far.

a) have written

b) have been writing

c) wrote

d) have to write

4) Fill in the correct tense (Simple Present or Present Perfect Progressive).

1- Marvin and Joe (play) _____ in a football club for two years.

2- They (practise) _____ four times a week.

3- Marvin (be) _____ a popular forwarder.

4- He often (score) _____ goals for his team.

5- At the moment, the training (be) _____ very hard.

6- For six weeks now, the team (prepare) _____ for an important match taking place on Sunday.

7- Today, the boys (doing) _____ strength training for forty minutes already.

8- Joe (like/not) _____ that very much - he _____ (want) to play football.

9- However, the strength training exercises (be) _____ also very important for the young players.

5) Put in the verbs in brackets into the gaps. Use the Present Perfect Continuous.

- 1) Andrew _____ in the country. (*not/to live*)
- 2) How long _____ your grandparents this car? (*to drive*)
- 3) They _____. (*not/to cycle*)
- 4) Tony _____ this book, but Mary has. (*not/to read*)
- 5) How long _____ he for her? (*to wait*)
- 6) _____ Andy on the blue car? (*to work*)
- 7) My brother _____ hard enough. (*not/to study*)
- 8) How long _____ they for a flat? (*to look*)
- 9) I _____ my homework. (*not/to do*)

6) Present perfect simple or progressive:

1. Jane (write) _____ a letter to a magazine. She (not finish) _____ it yet.
2. Ben (look) _____ for his pen-knife, but he (not find) _____ it yet.
3. Jenny (wait) _____ for the bus for half an hour, but it (not arrive) _____ yet.
4. Nick (play) _____ a computer game for two hours and he is still playing.
5. Mike (not finished) _____ painting his car yet.
He (work) _____ on it for two weeks.
6. Amanda (not come) _____ home yet. She (shop) _____ in town since 10 o'clock.
7. Mike's car (make) _____ strange noises. Nick and Jane (clean) _____ all the parts.
8. Ben (draw) _____ cartoons for two hours. He (not finish) _____ yet.
9. Greg (wait) _____ for Jenny in town. Jenny (not arrive) _____ yet.
10. Jane (knit) _____ a pullover. She (not finish) _____ yet.
11. It (rain) _____ all day and it (not stop) _____ yet.
12. Mar Blake (make) _____ tests all evening but he (not find)

_____ a perfect one yet.

7) Write sentences in present perfect progressive.

1- Kevin / read

2- you / TV / watch / all day

3- Paul / to the radio / listen / not

4- the men / cards / play

5- the girls / cycle / not

8) Write questions in present perfect progressive.

1- Carol / shout

2- you / dance

3- Kevin / run

4- how long / they / on the phone / talk

5- how long / these books / lie / on the floor /

9) Fill in the correct tense (Present Simple or Present Perfect Continuous).

1- My parents (speak/not) _____ English very well.

2- We (watch/not) _____ TV for four hours.

3- She (play/not) _____ tennis on Tuesdays.

4- He (study/not) _____ for his English test since he came home.

5- You need a break? Already? We (cycle/not) _____ for more than half an hour.

- 6- What time (start/you) _____ school on Mondays?
- 7- When (leave/the train) _____ for Manchester?
- 8- How long (wait/we) _____ for him?
- 9- (go/she) _____ to school for six years now?
- 10- (get/they) _____ much homework at school each day?

10) Present perfect simple or present perfect continuous):

1. How long _____ married? (they / be)
2. The glass is dirty! Nobody _____ it. (wash)
3. I _____ this magazine. (buy)
4. My hand hurts. I _____ a lot of letters. (write)
5. Excuse me, you _____ your purse! (drop)
6. I'm really tired! I _____ football all afternoon. (play)
7. Someone _____ in this room. (smoke)
8. Surfing _____ a popular sport for 10 years. (be)
9. I feel fit. I _____ for 3 hours. (exercise)

11) Rewrite the following sentences with the present perfect progressive.

1. Jack is cooking. He started to do this 4 hours ago.

Jack has been cooking for 4 hours.

2. My brother drives. He started to do this in 1968.

3. Carol lives in Morocco. She went there last month.

4. Timothy rides a bus to school. He started to do it when his car broke down.

5. Ping plays tennis. She started to do this when she was young.

6. Mick Jagger sings rock music. He started to do this 40 years ago with the Rolling Stones.

7. James knows how to repair a computer. He learned how to do it a long time ago.

8. Doctors and researchers look for a cure for cancer. They started to do this more than 100 years ago.

9. Patients use anesthesia during childbirth. They started to do this in the mid-1800s.

10. I am reading this lesson. I started to do this 10 minutes ago.

Unit 5

The greatest inventions

A) Vocabulary:

achievement: Something that you have worked hard for and done well

device: A simple tool or piece of equipment that is made to do a job

experiment: A scientific test to see how something works or if something is true

inspiration: A good idea that you think of quickly

machine: Something with moving parts, that is made to work for people

ancient: Very old

sharp: With an edge or point that cuts or makes holes easily

clay: Heavy earth that is soft when wet and becomes hard when baked

hollow: It has nothing only empty space inside.

ink: A coloured liquid that is used for writing or drawing

nib: The point at the end of a pen that you write with

reservoir: A place where liquids are stored

cartridge: A container that holds things like ink for printing a film of a camera

Verb list:

design: To draw your idea for how something will be made

discover: To be the first person to find a place or thing

invent: To be the first person to make a new type of a thing

Antonyms:

like x dislike

push x pull

inside x outside

soft x hard

clean x dirty

tiny x enormous

necessary x unnecessary

Dictation:

In ancient times people from different countries chewed gum from trees, but the gum had little flavour. In the 1880s, the Fleeer brothers tried to make it taste better. Experiments were done on gum from a tree called the chicle tree. The gum was covered with sugar and named chiclets.

1) Give one word:

1. A place where liquids are stored: _____
2. A good idea that you think of quickly: _____
3. To draw your idea for how something will be made: _____
4. A simple tool or piece of equipment that is made to do a job: _____
5. The point at the end of a pen that you write with: _____
6. To be the first person to find a place or thing: _____
7. Heavy earth that is soft when wet and becomes hard when baked: _____
8. A scientific test to see how something works or if something is true: _____
9. Something that you have worked hard for and done well: _____
10. Very old: _____

2) Put in a sentence:

1. machine: _____
2. discover: _____

3. ancient: _____
4. design: _____
5. tiny: _____
6. dislike: _____
7. inspiration: _____
8. hollow: _____

3) Complete the following with an antonym:

1. I like red but I _____ blue.
2. This pencil is _____ but that one is hard.
3. Please push the car, then _____ the horse.
4. Clean your room. It's so _____.
5. This dinosaur is _____ but that one is tiny.
6. It is necessary for you to come on time but it is _____ to come wearing the uniform.
7. The car isn't inside the garage. It is _____.

4) Choose the correct answer:

1. Telephones were (made - invented - baked) in 1876.
2. The first mobile phone looks like a (bag - car - brick).
3. She (colours - discovers - designs) beautiful dresses.
4. The car with three wheels was made in the (1870s - 1880s - 1860s).
5. Let's (discover - invent - play) a new ice cream flavour.
6. In the past people used (stones - pencils - brushes) to draw pictures on the walls of caves.
7. (Flowers - Beans - Reeds) are hollow plants.

8. Quill pens were made from the (papers - stones - feathers) of birds.
9. The first fountain pen was made in (Egypt - Japan - Russia).
10. The (ink pen - quill pen - space pen) can write underwater.
11. (Scientists - Astronauts - Teachers) use the space pen in space.
12. Blind people could feel with their (fingers - eyes - toes).

5) Complete the following:

1. I love skiing. It gives me a lot of _____.
2. A pencil doesn't have a _____.
3. You must be careful. That knife is very _____.
4. _____ are being done to test new medicines.
5. You need a lot of _____ to go rock climbing.
6. The _____ pen had a tiny ball in its tip.
7. We write a biography to talk about the main event of _____.
8. We should first write the _____ when the person is born or dead.
9. We write the _____ that happened in a person's life.
10. Use _____ to introduce a subject.
11. Use _____ to show what happened over a period of time.
12. Use "soon after" or "later" to say _____.

6) Answer the following questions:

1. Which do you think the most important invention is?

2. Why do you think it is so important?

3. Mention some other important inventions.

4. What do you think the most important inventions of the future will be?

5. What did people use to draw pictures on the walls of caves?

6. Who invented paper and pens to be used in writing?

7. What were quill pens made from?

8. What were pens made from?

9. Why did quill pens work better than reed pens?

10. Where was the first fountain pen made?

11. What can be used for writing underwater?

12. Who use space pens?

7) Translate into Arabic:

1- The first mobile phone looks like a brick.

2- In ancient times people from different cultures chewed gum from trees.

3- Quill pens were made from the feathers of birds.

8) Translate into English:

اخترع لويس برايل طريقة برايل وهى عبارة عن حروف بارزة تساعد فاقدى البصر على القراءة بواسطة أصابعهم.
ولقد أصبحت هذه الطريقة هامة وتدرس بكثير من اللغات بكل أنحاء العالم.

B) Situations:

Obligation, necessity & lack of necessity:

For obligation we use:

I had to + inf.

For necessity we use:

I must / have to + inf.

She must / has to + inf.

For lack of necessity we use:

I don't have to + inf.

She doesn't have to + inf.

He didn't have to + inf.

9) Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your younger sister is playing with matches. Warn her.

2. Your brother is going to bed without brushing his teeth.

3. Your friend lives near his work and he wants to buy a car.

4. Your friend is getting up the ladder quickly.

5. Your sister will have an English exam tomorrow and she watches TV.

C) Composition:

Write three paragraphs of not less than ten lines about "The history of the pen".

Guiding words:

- People - stones - pictures - walls - bones - marks - clay - Egyptians - papers - pens - from - reeds - pen - ink - people - squeezed - wanted - come out
- People - quill pens - feathers - better - reed pens - because - softer - squeeze - washed - dried
- Ball point pen - tiny ball - rotated - worked - well - because - drops - paper - couldn't - ruined - space pen - underwater - astronauts - space

D) Dialogue:

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Amy: Which do you think the most important invention is?

Nina: _____

Amy: _____?

Nina: Because it helps communications.

Amy: What do you think other important inventions are?

Nina: _____

Amy: _____?

Nina: I think there will be robots in everyone's home in the future.

E) Grammar:

1) Rewrite the given sentences in Passive voice (Present simple).

1) She buys four apples.

2) We win the match.

3) The man steals the blue car.

4) The police arrest the thieves.

5) Jack swims the 200 metres.

6) The dog bites the old lady.

7) Tom and Max eat five hamburgers.

8) Oliver teaches the children.

9) Victoria rides the brown horse.

10) Grandmother tells good stories.

11) They don't speak English in this shop.

12) She gives Andy a box.

13) They meet Doris at the station.

14) The people speak English.

15) He reads comics.

16) We play volleyball.

17) They sing the song.

18) I take photos.

19) She does the housework.

20) The policemen help the children.

21) He writes text messages.

22) Mother waters the flowers.

23) They don't sell sugar in this shop.

2) Rewrite the given sentences in Passive voice (Past simple).

1- Kevin asked Dennis a question.

2- Somebody built the house last year.

3- Max looked after him.

4- The waiter brought Fred a big steak.

5- Somebody broke into our house last Friday.

6- The teacher told us a joke.

7- Michael sent me a text message.

8- Tim gave Lisa some flowers.

9- She sang a song.

10- Somebody hit me.

11- We stopped the bus.

12- A thief stole my car.

13- They didn't let him go.

14- She didn't win the prize.

15- They didn't make their beds.

16- I did not tell them.

17- You told them a nice story.

18-He sent the letter.

19-Anna opened the window.

20-The sheep ate a lot of grass.

3) Rewrite the given sentences in Passive voice (Present continuous).

1. Sheila is drinking a cup of tea.

2. My father is washing the car.

3. Farmer Joe is milking the cows.

4. She is taking a picture of him.

5. I am writing a poem.

6. We are not playing football.

7. He is not wearing a tie.

8. She is preparing the party.

9. They are talking about the meeting.

10. She is watering the flowers.

11. She is reading an e-mail.

12. They are writing the letters.

13. She is giving him a box.

14. Max is looking after his brother.

15. They are meeting their friends at the club.

16. Michael is sending a message to his father.

4) Write passive sentences in Simple Present.

1. the documents / print

2. the window / open

3. the shoes / buy

4. the car / wash

5. the litter / throw away

6. the letter / send

7. the book / read / not

8. the songs / sing / not

9. the food / eat / not

10. the shop / close / not

5) Write passive sentences in the present simple.

1. the test / write

2. the table / set

3. the cat / feed

4. the lights / switch on

5. the house / build

6. dinner / serve

7. this computer / sell / not

8. the car / stop / not

9. the tables / clean / not

10. the children / pick up / not

6) Write passive sentences in the past simple.

1. the postcard / send

2. the pencils / count

3. the door / close

4. the beds / make

5. the mail / write

6. the trees / plant

7. the money / spend

8. the room / book / not

9. the rent / pay / not

10. the people / inform / not

7) Write passive sentences in the present continuous.

1. the exhibition / visit

2. the windows / clean

3. the message / read

4. the thief / arrest

5. the photo / take

6. these songs / sing

7. the sign / paint / not

8. a dictionary / use / not

9. credit cards / give / not

10. the ring / sell / not

8) Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use Present Simple.

1. He (sell) _____ cars.

2. The blue car (sell) _____.

3. In summer, more ice-cream (eat) _____ than in winter.

4. She (call) _____ her grandparents every Friday.
5. The letters (type) _____.
6. He (take) _____ his medicine every day.
7. Jane (take) _____ to school by her father.
8. We (go) _____ to school by bus.
9. She (work) _____ for a bank.
10. Milk (keep) _____ in the refrigerator.

9) Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use Past Simple.

1. They (visit) _____ their granny.
2. We (visit) _____ by our teacher.
3. My friend Paul (bear) _____ in Dallas.
4. She (go) _____ to school in Boston.
5. Antony (grow up) _____ in the country.
6. The new shopping centre (build) _____ last year.
7. The film (produce / not) _____ in Hollywood.
8. Barbara (know) _____ James very well.
9. The jewels (hide / not) _____ in the cellar.
10. We (spend / not) _____ all day on the beach.

10) Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use the Present Continuous.

1. The car (steal) _____.
2. I (bake) _____ a cake.
3. My friends (buy) _____ a house.
4. The cup (put) _____ on the table.
5. Trees (plant) _____ in the street.
6. The boy (fall) _____ off his bike.
7. I (bite) _____ by a snake.
8. He (step) _____ on my toe.
9. We (walk) _____ all the way home.
10. She (pick up) _____ by a friend.

11) Decide whether the sentences are written in Active or Passive.

1. They **listen** to music. _____
2. She **is reading** an e-mail. _____
3. These cars **are produced** in Japan. _____

4. Alan **teaches** Geography. _____
5. German **is spoken** in Austria. _____
6. Lots of houses **were destroyed** by the earthquake. _____
7. Henry Ford **invented** the assembly line. _____
8. The bus driver **was hurt**. _____
9. You **should open** your workbooks. _____
10. Houses **are being built**. _____
11. Boys like to play football. _____
12. This room was painted blue. _____
13. Cricket is played in Australia. _____
14. I am given a book. _____
15. We lost our keys. _____
16. You might see dolphins here. _____
17. The report was completed yesterday. _____
18. They are singing a song. _____
19. A letter was written to her. _____
20. The bike is being repaired. _____

Unit 6

You've won a computer!

A) Vocabulary:

device: A thing that you use for a particular purpose

software: Computer programmes

complication: Something that makes things difficult and not simple

experiment: Done as a test, to see what happens

cursor: A line that comes and goes to show your position on a computer screen

immediately: Now without delay

president: The leader of a country that doesn't have a king or a queen

cable: Wires that carry electricity or telephone calls

transparent: Something that you can see through

Verb list:

attach: To send a photo or file with an email

connect: To join your computer to the internet so that you can use it

disconnect: To stop your computer being joined to the internet

download: To copy a file from the internet onto your own computer

log off: To stop using a computer, email .. etc.

surf: To look at lots of different websites on the internet

log on: To give a password to start using a computer, email .. etc.

upload: To copy a file from your computer onto the internet

Antonyms:

true x false

poor x rich

Dictation:

Glass is a hard transparent material that is used for all kinds of things. So, how is it made?
Glass is made by melting sand or stone in a fire until it becomes a liquid. When the liquid cools and hardens, it becomes glass.

1) Give one word:

1. To send a photo or file with an email: _____
2. The leader of a country that doesn't have a king or a queen: _____
3. Wires that carry electricity or telephone calls: _____
4. Done as a test, to see what happens: _____
5. A thing that you use for a particular purpose: _____
6. To copy a file from your computer onto the internet: _____
7. To stop your computer being joined to the internet: _____
8. Something that makes things difficult and not simple: _____
9. A line that comes and goes to show your position on a computer screen: _____
10. To give a password to start using a computer, email .. etc.: _____

2) Put in a sentence:

1. download: _____
2. disconnect: _____
3. cable: _____
4. complication: _____
5. software: _____
6. president: _____
7. transparent: _____
8. attach: _____

3) Complete the following with an antonym:

1. Number one is true but number two is _____.
2. He lives in a _____ city but his cousin lives in a rich country.
3. The first computer was huge but now computers are _____.
4. Sara has the _____ marks in English but she has the best marks in sciences.
5. Bikes are good for the environment but motor bikes are _____.

4) Choose the correct answer:

1. I always (connect - disconnect - log on) the computer when I've finished using the internet.
2. She wants to (upload - download - attach) some files from the internet.
3. The first computer was a little (wooden - stone - metal) box.
4. The first computer was (small - tiny - huge).
5. My mother likes to (make - do - create) new dishes when she cooks.
6. Computers around the world are connected to the World Wide Web by
(electricity - cables - mouse).
7. People first discovered how to make glass in (Egypt - China - America).
8. Glass was very difficult to make and so it was very (cheap - expensive - huge).
9. The first mobile phone weighed (1000 - 850 - 900) grams.
10. I was surprised when Sue phoned me. I didn't (create - expect - accept) to get a call from her.
11. We will(surf - swim - take) the internet much more quickly than before.
12. All computers will be (created - connected - disconnected) to a super web.

5) Complete the following:

1. Let's _____ to the internet and download some information about hot air balloons.
2. _____ is bad for the environment.
3. I always _____ when I've finished reading my email.
4. I will _____ some photos onto my webpage so my friends can see them.
5. The new _____ gave a talk to everyone in the company.
6. We write research reports to show _____.
7. First we write an _____ what the research report is about.
8. We can write _____ for each section of the report.
9. We can use _____ as headings when we want to give the answers in a section of the report.
10. We can give _____ from people who know a lot about the topic.
11. We can put _____ or _____ in the report, but we must check that they are true.
12. Glass is a hard _____ material that is used for all kinds of things.
13. Glass is made by _____ sand or stone in a fire until it becomes a _____.
14. Today glass is a very important part of our lives. We use it for _____, _____, _____, _____, _____ and _____.
15. Clear glass mirrors were produced in _____.

6) Answer the following questions:

1. How often do you use a computer?

2. Do you enjoy using a computer?

3. What do you use your computer for?

4. What kind of websites do you like best?

5. How big was the first computer?

6. Why was a mouse called so?

7. When did the World Wide Web begin?

8. How many computers are there in the world today?

9. What were the earliest glass objects?

10. When did ordinary people have glass?

11. What did Abbas Ibn Firnas invent?

12. Who were the best glass makers in the 13th century?

13. Do you think glass is an important invention? Why?

14. What is the most useful glass object at your home? Why?

7) Translate into Arabic:

1- The first computer was huge. It filled a large room and weighed over 30,000 kilos.

2- Glass making was very important during Roman Empire. The Roman started to use glass in windows in buildings.

8) Translate into English:

١- اليوم أصبح الزجاج مهماً جداً في حياتنا اليومية فهو يدخل في كثير من الأشياء مثل الفازات والمجوهرات وشاشات التلفزيون والكمبيوتر وغيرها من الأشياء.

٢- أصبح الانترنت م ضروريات الحياة الآن. فنحن نستطيع أن نحصل على كثير من المعلومات في كافة المجالات ونستطيع أن نحملها على جهاز الكمبيوتر بسهولة.

B) Situations:

Inviting people to attend events

Formal invitation:

I'd like to invite you to + inf.

Would you like to + inf.?

Informal invitation:

How about + v. (ing)?

What about + v. (ing)?

For accepting an invitation:

* Formal:

- I'd love to.

- I'd be delighted to come.

*** Informal:**

- It's a good idea.
- Great idea.

For declining an invitation:

- I'm sorry. I'm busy.
- I wish I could but I have to
- I'm afraid. I can't. I have to
- Thanks for inviting me but

9) Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. You accept Omar's invitation to see a film.

2. You invite John to visit Egypt.

3. Sandy invites you to come to her birthday party but you refuse the invitation.

4. A friend of yours invites you to have dinner with him and you agree.

5. Your sister asks you to have tea with her.

C) Composition:

Write three paragraphs of not less than ten lines about "Computers are important nowadays".

Guiding words:

- Computers - connect - internet - information - download - surf - websites- chat - word - write - sending emails - doing my homework - playing CDs - news about - world

D) Dialogue:

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Sandy: Do you think glass is an important invention?

Billy: _____

Sandy: _____?

Billy: Because we use it for making objects such as bowls, vases, jewellery and TV screens.

Sandy: What is the most useful glass object at your home?

Billy: _____

E) Grammar:

1) Rewrite the sentences in passive voice (Future simple).

1. Jane will buy a new computer.

2. Her father will install the programme.

3. Millions of people will visit the museum.

4. Our boss will sign the contract.

5. You will not do it.

6. They will not show the new film.

7. He won't see Sue.

8. They will not ask him.

9. The company will employ a new worker.

10. The plumber will repair the shower.

11. He will open the door.

12. We will set the table.

13. She will pay a lot of money.

14. I will draw a picture.

15. They will wear blue shoes.

16. They will help you.

17. He will open the book.

18. You will write the letter.

19. Your mum will pick you up.

20. The police officer will catch the thief.

2) Rewrite the sentences in passive voice (Present perfect).

1. Kerrie has paid the bill.

2. I have eaten a sandwich.

3. We have cycled five miles.

4. I have opened the present.

5. They have not read the book.

6. You have not sent the parcel.

7. We have not agreed to this issue.

8. They have not caught the thieves.

9. She has phoned her sister.

10. They have noticed us.

11. John has collected money.

12. We have done our homework.

13. I have asked a question.

14. He has cut out the picture.

15. We haven't cleaned our rooms.

16. William hasn't repaired the car.

17. Sue has drawn this circle.

18. You have fed the dog.

19. They have built the house.

20. He has painted the picture.

3) Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use the future tense.

1. The house (build) _____ here.

2. You (send) _____ home.

3. I (eat) _____ an ice-cream.

4. We (go) _____ home now.

5. I (help) _____ you.

6. The match (win / not) _____ by our team.

7. The weather (improve / not) _____ tomorrow.

8. The trees (cut) _____ down.

9. The meeting (cancel / not) _____.

10. They (do / not) _____ that again.

9) Complete the sentences (Active or Passive Voice). Use the present perfect.

1. They (visit) _____ the museum.
2. We (visit) _____ by our friends.
3. My friend (live) _____ in London for 5 years.
4. She (go) _____ to Luxor.
5. Antony (travel) _____ to Italy.
6. The shopping mall (build) _____ since 1990.
7. The film (watch) _____ twice by Dina.
8. Amy (know) _____ Sarah for ten years.
9. The books (put) _____ on the shelf.
10. We (spend) _____ our holiday in Alexandria.

5) Write passive sentences in the present perfect.

1. the documents / print

2. the window / open

3. the shoes / buy

4. the car / wash

5. the litter / throw away

6. the letter / send

7. the book / read

8. the songs / sing

9. the food / eat

10. the shop / close

6) Write passive sentences in the future simple.

1. the museum / visit

2. the room / clean

3. the story / read

4. the robbers / arrest

5. the photos / take

6. the film / produce

7. the lights / turn off

8. the bike / ride

9. the flat / rent

10. the ring / sell

Unit 7

Explorers for a day!

A) Vocabulary:

compass: An instrument with a metal needle that always points to the north

shelter: A place where you can be protected from bad weather

binoculars: A pair of special glasses which make things in the distance look bigger and nearer

treasure: A collection of special and valuable objects

map: A drawing that shows where places are

shipwreck: An old ship that sank a long time ago

clue: A piece of information that helps you find an answer or an explanation

hurricane: A storm with strong winds

voyage: A long journey by ship

iceberg: A very big block of ice that floats in the sea

Verb list:

sink: To go down under water

drown: To die after being underwater for too long

explore: To travel the world looking for places that nobody knew about before

Antonyms:

lucky x unlucky	north x south
east x west	top x bottom
high x low	safe x dangerous
float x sink	able x unable
possible x impossible	

Dictation:

Nepal is a country with many mountains. Tourists come to Nepal from all over the world. They climb a mountain there which is the highest mountain in the world. It is called Mount Everest.

1) Give one word:

1. A very big block of ice that floats in the sea: _____
2. A collection of special and valuable objects: _____
3. An old ship that sank a long time ago: _____
4. To travel the world looking for places that nobody knew about before: _____
5. A storm with strong winds: _____
6. A piece of information that helps you find an answer or an explanation: _____
7. To go down under water: _____
8. To die after being underwater for too long: _____
9. A pair of special glasses which make things in the distance look bigger and nearer: _____
10. An instrument with a metal needle that always points to the north: _____

2) Put in a sentence:

1. shelter: _____
2. clue: _____
3. explore: _____
4. voyage: _____
5. binoculars: _____
6. north: _____
7. compass: _____
8. treasure: _____

3) Complete the following with an antonym:

1. He is a _____ man. He won the prize but Sara is unlucky, she lost it.
2. Tom is able to finish the exam in an hour but Ted is _____ to do the same.

3. They aren't at the _____. They are at the bottom.
4. The ship floats or _____ in the sea.
5. Are you sure we're going north? I thought you said _____.
6. Is the shelf high or _____.
7. Turn _____ not west.
8. It was impossible to travel to space but it's _____ now.

4) Choose the correct answer:

1. We can't find the way. We need a (map - compass - book).
2. (Fast - South - North) is the direction towards the top of the map.
3. I'd like to be an (engineer - explorer - writer) to travel around the world.
4. My mother is a (novelist - tourist - painter). She draws wonderful pictures.
5. They can see the far things with the help of (compass - binoculars - maps).
6. A (shelter - treasure - cave) is a place where you can be protected from bad weather.
7. My cousin is a famous (journalist - painter - novelist) in a newspaper.
8. Sailing can be (safe - dangerous - bad).
9. Shipwrecks contain (goods - water - clues).
10. The Titanic left England for New York City on its first (voyage - trip - journey).
11. The ship sank and over a thousand people (explored - drowned - searched) for a long time under water.
12. The (hurricane - historian - Atocha) is a storm with strong winds.

5) Complete the following:

1. The _____ was a Spanish ship that sank in a terrible hurricane in 1662.
2. An _____ is a person who finds out about new parts of the world.

3. _____ like to visit Egypt for its fine weather.
4. The Karnack _____ is in Luxor.
5. The _____ lasted many years. There were many kinds of jewels.
6. In a personalized text, we can use our _____ to write about something we'd like to do in the future.
7. We can use lots of different _____ to make our descriptions more interesting.
8. Use _____, _____, _____, and _____ to give examples.
9. When we are imagining what a situation might be like, we use _____. For facts or things we know are true, we use the _____.
10. We finish by giving a _____ for our choice.

6) Answer the following questions:

1. Would you like to be an underwater explorer?

2. How would you feel if you were deep under the water?

3. What would you like to see?

4. What other places would you like to explore? Why?

5. What was the Titanic?

6. Why was it called "unsinkable"?

7. What happened to the Titanic?

8. What was the Atocha?

9. What was the Atocha carrying?

10. Why were people sent to get treasure?

11. What happened to the treasure?

12. Where can you find it now?

7) Translate into Arabic:

1- Nepal is a country with many mountains. Tourists come to Nepal from all over the world. They climb a mountain which is the highest mountain in the world. It is called Mount Everest.

2- Sailing can be dangerous and many ships and boats have sunk. There are many ships lying at the bottom of the sea in oceans all over the world.

8) Translate into English:

١- يأتي كثير من السياح إلى مصر من مختلف دول العالم لجوها المعتدل ولأن بها أماكن كثيرة رائعة تجذبهم.

٢- يعمل والدى صحفياً فى جريدة يومية كبيرة وتعمل والدتى ممرضة فى إحدى المستشفيات الخاصة.

B) Situations:

Describing quantity:

Subject + verb + a lot of/many/ a few of + countable noun

There are lots of books on the shelf.

Mai has got many dresses.

Subject + verb + a lot of/much/ a little + uncountable noun

She spends a lot of time with her friends.

Sue speaks a little Arabic.

To ask about numbers, we use “How many ...?”

To ask about the amount or the price of something, we use “How much ...?”

9) Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. You ask the grocer about the price of a kilo of sugar.

2. Ali asks you about the number of the friends you've got.

3. You ask Omar about the number of pupils in his classroom.

4. You ask Jana about the amount of sugar she wants in her tea.

C) Composition:

Write three paragraphs of not less than ten lines about "The shipwreck Titanic".

Guiding words:

- People - stones - pictures - walls - bones - marks - clay - Egyptians - papers - pens - from - reeds - pen - ink - people - squeezed - wanted - come out
- People - quill pens - feathers - better - reed pens - because - softer - squeeze - washed - dried
- Ball point pen - tiny ball - rotated - worked - well - because - drops - paper - couldn't - ruined - space pen - underwater - astronauts - space

D) Dialogue:

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Jessy: Could you tell me some information about Mount Everest?

Lee: _____

Jessy: _____?

Lee: Nepal is a country with many mountains.

Jessy: Why do many tourists come to visit it?

Lee: _____

Jessy: Who were the first people who climbed its top?

Lee: _____

Jessy: _____

Lee: Thank you a lot.

E) Grammar:

1) Put in the relative who, which or whose where necessary.

1) This is the boy _____ had an accident.

- 2) Yesterday I saw a car _____ was really old.
- 3) Mandy is the girl _____ I met on Friday.
- 4) I haven't seen Frank, _____ brother is five, for a long time now.
- 5) The robber stole the car _____ the lady parked in front of the supermarket.
- 6) This is the man _____ house is on fire.
- 7) Can I talk to the girl _____ is sitting on the bench?
- 8) The book _____ you gave me is great.
- 9) She likes hamburgers _____ are hot.
- 10) Bill Clinton, _____ was President of the USA, has only one daughter.

2) Choose the best answer.

1. This is the school (which - who - where - whose) I used to study.
2. This test is for students (which - who - where - whose) native language is not English.
3. The students (which - who - where - whose) lost his bag is waiting in the office.
4. The house (which - who - where - whose) they live needs repairing.
5. Children (which - who - where - whose) eat a lot of candy often get bad teeth.
6. The girl (which - who - where - whose) pen you borrowed needs it not.
7. Go and find the guests (which - who - where - whose) arrived here yesterday.
8. Look at the horses (which - who - where - whose) are drinking in the river.
9. The student (which - who - where - whose) father is sick does not come to school today.
10. I ate all the cake (which - who - where - whose) you gave me.
11. My brother Tom (which - who - where - whose) hates fishing, will stay at home.
12. A man (which - who - where - whose) name I have forgotten, came to see you yesterday.
13. I put everything in my suitcase, (which - who - where - whose) is under my bed.
14. The teacher, (which - who - where - whose) every student is afraid of, is really very nice.
15. This is the town (which - who - where - whose) I was born.

3) Complete the sentences using relative clauses. Use *who* and *which*.

1. A Scot is a person (live in Scotland) _____
2. Nessie is a monster (live in Loch Ness) _____
3. A fridge is a thing (keep food cool) _____

4. A DJ is someone (play music in a disco) _____
5. A bee is an insect (make honey) _____
6. A lemon is a fruit (be yellow and sour) _____
7. A watch is a thing (tell the time) _____
8. A ferry is a ship (carry people across the water) _____
9. A shop assistant is someone (work in a shop) _____
10. A key is a thing (can open and lock doors) _____

4) Write relative clauses without using the relative pronoun.

1. I gave you a book. It had many pictures.
→ The book _____
2. I am reading a book at the moment. It is very interesting.
→ The book _____
3. You live in a town. The town is very old.
→ The town _____
4. The sweets are delicious. I bought them yesterday.
→ The sweets _____
5. The football match was very exciting. My friend played in it.
→ The football match _____
6. The letter hasn't arrived yet. I posted it three days ago.
→ The letter _____
7. He lives in a house. The house is not very big.
→ The house _____
8. They are playing a song on the radio. Do you like it?
→ Do you like _____
9. Jane wore a beautiful shirt yesterday. Did you see it?
→ Did you see _____
10. Sue is going out with a boy. I don't like him.
→ I don't like _____

5) Choose the correct relative pronoun.

1. This is the bank (which - who - whose) was robbed yesterday.
2. A boy (which - who - whose) sister is in my class was in the bank at that time.

3. The man (which - who - whose) robbed the bank had two pistols.
4. He wore a mask (which - who - whose) made him look like Mickey Mouse.
5. He came with a friend (which - who - whose) waited outside in the car.
6. The woman (which - who - whose) gave him the money was young.
7. The bag (which - who - whose) contained the money was yellow.
8. The people (which - who - whose) were in the bank were very frightened.
9. A man (which - who - whose) mobile was ringing did not know what to do.
10. A woman (which - who - whose) daughter was crying tried to calm her.
11. The car (which - who - whose) the bank robbers escaped in was orange.
12. The robber (which - who - whose) mask was obviously too big didn't drive.
13. The man (which - who - whose) drove the car was nervous.
14. He didn't wait at the traffic lights (which - who - whose) were red.
15. A police officer (which - who - whose) car was parked at the next corner stopped and arrested them.

6) Decide whether the relative pronoun is correct or not.

1. The postman **which** works in this village is very old.
a) correct b) not correct
2. The egg **which** is in the nest is brown.
a) correct b) not correct
3. Where is the bed **who** was in the attic?
a) correct b) not correct
4. The bottles **that** are lying on the floor are green.
a) correct b) not correct
5. The cowboy **who** is wearing the red shirt is very funny.
a) correct b) not correct

7) Complete with the correct relative pronoun.

1. This is the man _____ built our house.

2. There is the bridge _____ we have to cross.
3. The girl _____ lives next door is very nice.
4. The bus _____ takes you to the station should be here any minute.
5. This is the dog _____ barks every night.
6. The woman _____ is sitting at the desk is Mr Winter's secretary.
7. I cannot remember the man _____ wanted us to leave.
8. Jane, _____ mother is a doctor, is very good at biology.
9. She didn't see the snake _____ was lying on the ground.
10. Do you know the shop _____ Andrew picked me up?

8) Complete the sentences with relative clauses. Use *who* or *which*.

1. A Dutch is a person (live in the Netherlands) _____
2. A giant is someone (be very tall) _____
3. An alarm clock is a clock (wake you up in the morning) _____
4. A ladybird is a red beetle (have black spots on its back) _____
5. A waitress is a woman (serve food and drinks in a restaurant)

6. This is the man (work at the station) _____
7. The tree (grow in the garden) _____ is an apple tree.
8. The man (go jogging) _____ every Friday is my neighbour.
9. The elephants (live in Africa) _____ have big ears.
10. Turn left at the yellow house (be opposite) _____ the petrol station.

9) Combine the sentences using a relative clauses without a relative pronouns.

1. I watched a film last night. The film was interesting.

The film _____

2. Carly helps a man. The man is my teacher.

The man _____

3. We ate chicken at the restaurant. It was delicious.

The chicken _____

4. The boy is very nice. I know him from school.

The boy _____

5. The shoes are too big. My grandma bought them for me.

The shoes _____

6. A monk is a man. The man has devoted his life to God.

A monk _____

7. I have one black cat. His name is Blacky.

I have _____

8. A dog is an animal. The animal feeds upon bones.

A dog _____

9. Carol plays the piano brilliantly. She is only 9 years old.

Carol _____

10. Sydney is the largest Australian city. It is not the capital of Australia.

Sydney _____