

Unit 7

Explorers for a day!

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Binoculars (n.)	An object that you hold in front of your eyes to see things far away. Ex: I watched the horse- race through binoculars.
Compass (n.)	An object that you use for finding which direction to go. Ex: We had to rely on a compass and lot of luck to get there.
Treasure (n.)	A collection of special and valuable objects. Ex: The house was large and full of art treasures.
Shipwreck (n.)	An old ship that sank a long time ago, and is under the water. Ex: He drowned in a shipwreck off the coast of Spain.
Clue (n.)	A piece of information that helps you find an answer or an explanation. Ex: Divers found lots of objects under water. They gave important clues about the past.
Sink (v.)	Go down underwater. sank (pt). Ex: The boat was beginning to sink fast. Antonym (unsinkable).
Beneath (adv., prep.)	Under Ex: She found pleasure in sitting beneath the trees.
Journey (n.)	To travel from one place to another. Ex: They went on a long journey across India.
Hurricane: (n.)	A storm with strong winds. Ex: Lots of buildings were destroyed when the town was hit by a hurricane.
Voyage (n.)	A long journey by ship. Ex: The voyage lasted for five days.

Iceberg (n.)	<p>A very big block of ice that floats in the sea.</p> <p>Ex: The ship was completely destroyed when it hit an iceberg.</p>
Drown (v.)	<p>To die after being underwater for too long.</p> <p>Ex: Last night a boy drowned in the river.</p>
Harbour (n.)	<p>A place where ships can be tied up safely by the shore, where there are no high waves.</p> <p>Ex: Several boats lay in the harbour.</p>
Entrance (n.)	<p>The door or gate where you go into a place.</p> <p>Ex: A marble entrance hall leads to a sitting room.</p>
Valuable(adj.)	<p>Expensive / dear to you.</p> <p>Ex: The experience was very valuable.</p> <p>The necklace was valuable.</p>
Temple (n.)	<p>A building where people go to pray.</p> <p>Ex: Egyptian archaeologists have made some new discoveries at the Karnak Temple in Luxor.</p>
Novelist (n.)	<p>A person who writes long stories.</p> <p>Ex: I'd like to be a novelist when in the future.</p>

Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. My mother bought a (sinkable – valuable – harbour) necklace.
2. The ship sank before reaching the (compass – map – harbour).
3. The (hurricane – iceberg – temple) hit Florida just south of Miami.
4. The captain used a (binoculars – clue – compass) to know which direction we had to go.
5. The detective looked for (clues – entrance – maps) to solve this case.
6. The dolphins swam quickly (south – north – beneath) the surface of the water.
7. He tried to catch her eye, but she (sunk – drowned – searched) in deep thought.
8. The police blocked the (entrance - harbor – map) of the building.
9. There were no survivors of the (shipwreck - iceberg – drowned).
10. I saw many (binoculars – icebergs – treasures) floating in the sea.

1. Complete the following sentences using the words from the box:-

**unsinkable - treasure - voyage - sunk – compass - north – entrances-
valuable – temples- iceberg- binoculars-**

1. They found a buried while digging in the backyard of their house.
2. Most of the people thought that Titanic was an ship.
3. Robinson Crusoe swam to the shore after the ship had
4. We travelled to climb Mount Everest.
5. This bag is It is made of snake leather.
6. Long ago people used to pray in
7. Christopher Columbus brought cattle on his second to America in 1493.
8. There are two, one at the front and one at the back of the building.
9. You can use these.....to see far away things.
10. The explorer used a to find his way.

2. Complete the following sentences:

1. The sun sets in the (ewts)
2. Dogs were brought in to the area for survivors. (arehcs)
3. According to this road, it's 740 miles from Charlotte to Miami. (apm)
4. The cool grass felt good their feet. (neetbha)
5. The sun slowly below the horizon. (akns)
6. When we went to Antarctica we saw lots of (crebegis)
7. The shows that the east direction is towards the mountains. (omcpsas)
8. The yacht sank on its first in a terrible hurricane. (yvaego)
9. A..... is a person who writes novels. (vlostine)
10. This is thewhich was found near the harbour. (rkewcihsp)

Supply the missing letters in the following words:

1. On my last safari trip I got lost because I forgot my c – mp – – s.
2. He took his b – no – – l – rs to go bird watching.
3. Many sailors lost their lives in the – h – p – re – k.
4. I will always tr – – s – re the time that we spent together.
5. It's a long v – – ag – from Ireland to America.
6. She gave me some v – l – – ble books.
7. I will meet you outside the main – ntr – n – of the shop.
8. I was surprised to see a huge – c – be – g floating on the Atlantic Ocean.

Grammar

Relative pronouns

- A relative clause is a complete clause that tells us more information about a person or a thing.
- It is used to join two complete sentences.

✂ The man, who lives in the flat above, is a doctor.

Relative pronouns

<u>Which</u> (Used for things or animals) Give me the book which is behind you.	<u>Who</u> (Used for people) That's the man who I met at the park.
<u>Where</u> (Place) The house where he lived is a Victorian style.	<u>Why</u> (reason) That's the reason why he left his job.
<u>Whose</u> (possession) belongings This is the man whose son has moved to Paris.	<u>When</u> (Time) I'll never forget the day when I first met you.

Examples:

1. This is my father's house. I was born there.
This is my father's house where I was born.
2. He is the man. The man owns the palace.
He is the man who owns the palace.
3. Do you know our friend Ann. Her father is an English teacher?
Do you know our friend Ann whose father is an English teacher?
4. March is a spring month. I was born in March.
March when I was born, is a spring month.

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. Mrs Johnes is the woman (who – which - what – whose) is in charge of this company.
2. The restaurant (whose – where– when - why) we celebrated my birthday is closed.
3. The man (who – whose – that - which) clothes are made of wool feels warm.
4. The dress (what – who – whom - which) you wore last night was very nice.
5. Cairo (where – when – which - whom) we live is the largest city in Egypt.
6. She gave him an answer (what - who - which - whose) he couldn't understand.
7. The man (who - which - that- whose) brother lives in that house is a famous actor.
8. They have built a new hospital next to the house (which - what - where- whose) we used to live.
9. I read an article about the famous writer (whose - who - whom - that) novels were turned into films
10. This is the book (when – which – what - who) I'm interested in.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. His uncle is a millionaire. His uncle owns a house in the Bahamas. (who)

.....

2. The man gave us all this money. He is not very rich. (who)

.....

3. He is the journalist. His article was on the front page in Al-Ahram. (whose)

.....

4. He bought a unique vase. The vase was from a craft shop. (which)

.....

5. I borrowed a book from Hazem .I lost it. (which)

.....

6. The place is deserted. I saw a stranger in it. (where)

.....

7. We had a meal at a restaurant. It wasn't tasty. (which)

.....

8. I bought a coat yesterday. It wasn't of a good quality. (which)

.....

9. That's the boy. His brother sits next to me at school. (whose)

.....

10. The Nile flows from Lake Victoria. It is the longest river in the world. (which)

.....

11. Emma's sister is an actress. Emma's sister is going on holiday to Hollywood. (who)

.....

12. I'm reading a book. The book is about China. (Which)

.....

13. Sally is my friend. Sally gave me a valuable ring for my birthday. (who)

.....

14. El Ahly is the club. I used to play sports there. (where)

.....

15. January is the month. It snows a lot in January. (when)

.....

3. Join the sentences using (who, where, which, whose, when):

1. The girl is now in hospital. She was injured in the accident.

.....

2. The man told me that you were away. He answered the phone.

.....

3. The bus goes to the airport. It runs every half an hour.

.....

4. I saw the man. He closed the door.

.....

5. We are studying sentences. They contain adjective clauses.

.....

6. The man has a good voice. He sang at the concert.

.....

7. We enjoyed the actors. They played the leading roles.

.....

8. The girl is hurt. She fell down the stairs.

.....

9. The police caught the thief. He stole the money.

.....

10. This is the island. We spent our holiday in it.

.....

4. Find the error and correct it:

1. Anna whose cuts my hair has just bought her own shop.

.....

2. The dog when lives next door has just had six puppies.

.....

3. The vase where he bought was broken.

.....

4. 1973 was the year where the war broke out.

.....

5. He is the boy who arm was broken.

.....

Unit 8

It's a mystery

Ancient(adj.)	<p>Very old.</p> <p>Ex: They believed ancient Greece and Rome were vital sources of learning.</p>
Mysterious (adj.)	<p>That nobody can understand or explain.</p> <p>Ex: He died in mysterious circumstances.</p>
Sketch (n.)	<p>A simple drawing of something.</p> <p>Ex: I made a sketch of the scene.</p>
Incredible (adj.)	<p>Really amazing, difficult to believe.</p> <p>Ex: He earns an incredible amount of money.</p>
Quarry (n.)	<p>A place where stone, sand, is dug from the ground.</p> <p>Ex: All these buildings are made from stone from a local quarry.</p>
Afford (v.)	<p>To have enough money to be able to buy something.</p> <p>Ex: My parents can't even afford a new refrigerator.</p>
Artefact (n.)	<p>An object that is made by a person.</p> <p>Ex: Archaeologists are exploring important artefacts from an ancient Roman town.</p>
Site (n.)	<p>A place where a building used to be, or where something happened.</p> <p>Ex: The builders were on the site early this morning.</p>
Clear away (v.)	<p>To move something to a different place because you don't need it.</p> <p>Ex: The waitress had cleared away the plates and brought coffee.</p>
Realize (v.)	<p>If you realize that something is true, you become aware of that fact or understand it.</p> <p>Ex: Once they realized their mistake the phone was reconnected.</p>
Adorable(adj.)	<p>If you say that someone or something is adorable, you are emphasizing that they are very attractive.</p>

	<u>Ex:</u> We have three adorable children.
Evidence (n.)	Facts that make you believe something is true. <u>Ex:</u> There is no evidence that he stole money.
Adore (v.)	If you adore someone you feel great love and admiration for them. <u>Ex:</u> She adored her parents and would do anything to please them.
Underneath (prep.)	Below something, at a lower level. <u>Ex:</u> The device exploded underneath a van.
Erupt (v.)	When a volcano erupts, fire and stones come out of it. <u>Ex:</u> The volcano erupted in 1980, devastating a large area of Washington state.
Reasonable (adj.)	If something is reasonable, you think it is right and not silly. <u>Ex:</u> Oh, come on, be reasonable.
Dependable (adj.)	If you say that someone or something is dependable, you are sure that they can do what you ask them to do. <u>Ex:</u> He was a good friend, and a dependable companion.
Fascinating (adj.)	Very interesting. <u>Ex:</u> Madagascar is the most fascinating place I have every been to.
Historian (n.)	A person who studies history. <u>Ex:</u> George's favorite subject is history. He wants to be a famous historian one day.
Cleared (adj.)	Something that is clear and easy to understand, see or hear. <u>Ex:</u> He repeated his answer, this time in a clear, firm voice.
Statue (n.)	A model of a person made from stone or metal. <u>Ex:</u> There's a statue of a famous historian in the park.
Affordable (adj.)	If something is affordable, most people have enough money to buy it. <u>Ex:</u> Although this house overlooks the sea it's affordable.
Investigation (n.)	To try to find out what happened. <u>Ex:</u> He ordered an investigation into the affair.

Figure (n.)	A shape of a person. Ex: She waited, standing on the bridge, until his figure vanished.
Climate (n.)	The normal weather that a place has. Ex: The climate in Autumn is cool in Egypt.
Platform (n.)	Ex: A flat surface, higher than ground level, that you stand on to speak in public. John finished what he was saying and jumped down from the platform.
Mystery (n.)	Something that you can't understand or explain. Ex: The source of the gunshots still remains a mystery.
Likeable (adj.)	Someone or something that is likeable is pleasant and easy to like. Ex: It's likeable that he will stay in London for another week.

1-Underline the correct word(s) from a, b or c:

1-.Orpen prepared a huge..... of soldier for his detailed huge painting.

a-draw b-sketch c-site

2.Leonardo is a.....,he studies the ancient Egyptian history.

a-history b-historic c-historian

3.The explorers got some precious stones from the.....

a-quarry b- mine c-underneath

4.The police officer couldn't find a.....answer for his questions during his.....

a-reason / investigate b-reasonable / investigate c-reasonable / investigation

5.I've enjoyed the hot and sunny.....of Spain.

a-climate b-places c-days

6-They found on the cave wall.

a-historians b-quarries c-figures

7- I don't think I can.....on Ahmed to do this work. He never does what I ask him to do.

a-afford b-dependable c-depend

8-These shoes are not.....they cost 400\$.

a-adore b-afford c affordable

9-Sally is..... she gets on with everyone.

a-mysterious b-clear away c-adorable

10-The archaeologists are keeping the ancient at the museum.

a-artefact b- evidence c- investigation

2-Complete the following sentences using words from the box:

erupted	site	cleared away	mysterious
believable	acceptable	Soil	evidence

1. All the engineers have arrived to the.....
2. The laborersthe dense trees to get to the right path.
3. The.....in this area is suitable for agriculture and cultivation.
4. The active volcano.....and poured its materials out the wide vent.
5. We never discovered who the..... woman with the red hat was.
6. Hana's story wasn'tI don't think she was telling the truth.
7. Facts that makes you believe something is true are.....
8. It is not.....for the boys to play their music so loudly. They should respect their neighbours' privacy.

3-Match from column (A) to column (B):

(A)	(B)	
1-Statue	a) a piece of information which is used to prove something.	()
2-Artefact	b) a large sculpture of a person which is made of stone.	()
3- Historian	c) something that was made by a person.	()
4-Figure	d) very old.	()
5-Evidence	e) a shape of a person.	()
6-Underneath	f) an old ship that sank and is under the water.	()
7- Shipwreck	g) you agree that it is ok!	()
8- Ancient	h) an object that you use for finding which direction to go in.	()
9-Compass	i) a person who studies history.	()
10- Acceptable	j) below something.	()

4-Supply the missing letters in the following words:

1. It's time your toys were cl – a – ed a - - y.
2. Sally pushed her shoes – nde – ne – th.
3. The police have begun an in – e – ti – ati – n into his death.
4. I found the movie f – s – ina – i - - .
5. The local rock is q – ar – ied from the hillside.
6. My grandfather was a h – s – o - - a – who specialized in the study of history.
7. This statue is a – c - - n - .
8. Archaeologists are exploring important ar - - f – c – from an ancient Roman town.

Grammar & Structure

Past Perfect Vs Past Simple

- We use the past perfect when we have two actions happened in the past but one preceded the other.
- We determine the first action as the past perfect (had + past participle) and the second action as the past simple.

Important key words

- After – as soon as – because – till – until – when – before – by the time.

Examples:

1. I didn't sleep until I had watched the film.
2. I went out after I had finished my work.
3. She had washed the apple before she ate it.
4. By the time he finished, his work his dad had arrived.
- 5.

1-Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. When I arrived at school, I realized that Iall my books.

- a) forgot b)had forgotten c)have forgotten

2. The children all passed the test because theyhard.

- a) had worked b)work c)worked

3. I..... a big lunch, so I didn't want any cake.

- a) eat b)had eaten c)ate

4. I was hungry because I.....my lunch.

- a) hadn't eaten b)didn't eat c)haven't eaten

5.....they.....Chinese food before they had it on Friday?

- a) Have /eaten b)Has/eaten c)Had/eaten

6- The site of the investigation had closed before we.....there.

- a) had got b) have got c) got

7-A mysterious man the diamond from the shop before it opened.

- a) has stolen b)have stolen c)had stolen

8-After Billthe mobile phone he saw a more affordable phone in a different shop.

- a) bought b)had bought c)have bought

9- The archeologist had found the evidence about the ancient artifact before he the speech to the public.

- a) gave b)given c)had given

10-..... you..... Paris before you went there in July?

- a) Have/visit b)Had/visited c)Has/visited

2-Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1. My mother took her umbrella. She went out. (After)

.....

2. She washed the dishes ,then she watched TV. (until)

.....

3. I fastened my seat belt. The plane took off. (after)

.....

4. My father watered the flowers. He cleaned the car. (before)

.....

5. Jim ate all the pie. We got back. (As soon as)

.....

6. I bought mum's present, then I wrapped it in colourful paper. (After)

.....

7. She did her homework, then she watched TV. (When)

.....

8. Dad had his dinner before he went to work.
(After)

.....

Adham turned on his computer, then he wrote an email. (after)

.....

9. We brushed our teeth, then we went to bed. (until)

.....

3-Pick out the errors and correct them:

1. The child slept after the doctor arrived.

.....

2. Before he had eaten the egg, he had boiled it.

.....

3. We went out for a walk until we had our dinner.

.....

4. By the time I arrived at the cinema, the film has started.

.....

5. When I found the bag, I sent it to the police station.

.....

6. Mum was angry because I had forgot to wash the dishes.

.....

7. When we arrive at school, the first lesson had already start.

.....

8. Have you be to Brazil before you bought your tickets to Rio?

.....

9. After they caught the thief, they called the police.

.....

10. By the time she tidied her room, her brother finished his homework.

.....

Dialogues

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

(1)

Jana: When you are in Cairo , you must go shopping.

Sally:.....?

Jana: You can buy beautiful shirts, skirts and pullovers.

Sally:.....?

Jana: A good place to shop for clothes and souvenirs is Roxy Square.

Sally: Where?

Jana: It is in heliopolis, one of the suburbs of Cairo.

Sally:.....?

Jana: It is full of small shops and wonderful big department stores.

(2)

Peter: Good morning, Paul .

Paul: Good morning, Peter.

Peter: Tell me why.....

Paul: I left early yesterday morning because I was not feeling very well.

.....?

Peter: No, I didn't stay much longer.

Paul: By the way, I tried to call you in the evening but there was no answer.

Where.....?

Peter: I was out. I went to see Sam to borrow a book from him. I promised to
return it to him this morning. Do you know where?

Paul: You can find him in the cafeteria. I've just left him there.

(3)

Kimo: Excuse me. Does this road go to Heliopolis?

Loumy:

Kimo:?

Loumy: No, not very far .It's about ten minutes walk.

Kimo:.....?

Loumy: There is no need to take a bus.

(4)

Laila: Taxi, taxi.

Driver: Where to, madam ?

Laila:I am flying to London.

Driver:?

Laila: After two hours.

Driver: Oh! We still have plenty of time.

Laila: We've arrived?

Driver: Ten pounds.

Laila:

Driver: Thank you, have a good flight.

Unit 9

A. New Vocabulary: Survival

New Vocabulary	The meaning
First aid kit (n.)	A small box which is used for emergency care before regular medical aid can be obtained. Ex: Each class has a first aid kit for emergency.
Shelter (n.)	A structure that provides privacy & protection. Ex: They had to find a shelter because of the storm.
Penknife (n.)	A small pocketknife. Ex: You mustn't keep a penknife in your pocket.
Fence (n.)	A barrier that is used to enclose an area. Ex: We built a fence around the garden.
Survive (v.)	To stay alive. Ex: Only ten passengers survived from the plane crash.
Survivor (n.)	A person who continues to live. Ex: He was the only survivor from the accident.
Hunt (v.)	To chase down a prey and try to kill it. Ex: The king went to hunt in the forest.
Fishing line (n.)	You catch fish with a fishing line.

	<u>Ex:</u> I asked my Dad to bring me a new fishing line.
Whistle (n.)	A device designed to be placed in the mouth to make a whistling sound. <u>Ex:</u> The referee must use a whistle during the match.
Supplies (n.)	Things which we need. <u>Ex:</u> The UNICEF provides the poor countries with many supplies.
alone (adj.)	Without any other people. <u>Synonym:</u> lonely & solitary. <u>Ex:</u> The old man lives alone in the big palace.
Seal (n.)	A large animal with a rounded body and flat legs called flippers. <u>Ex:</u> You can find many seals in the Atlantic Ocean.
Sails (n.)	A piece of fabric attached to a boat to let the wind drive it along. <u>Ex:</u> The old boat has no sails.
Cut down (v.)	To remove. <u>Ex:</u> Many animals lost their natural habitat because of cutting down many trees.
Needle (n.)	A long, thin, sharp implement used for sewing or knitting. <u>Ex:</u> Mum used needle and thread to make me a new shirt.
Thread (n.)	A thin string of cotton, wool, silk.....for sewing or making cloth.
Rope (n.)	A thick string that is used to form a strong rope. <u>Ex:</u> He climbed the mountain using a rope.
Hut (n.)	A small wooden shed <u>Ex:</u> Humans used to live in huts hundreds of years ago.

Homophones

- Homophones are words that have the same pronunciation but different spellings & meanings.

Examples:

flour & flower

buy & by

seen & scene

sea & see

here & hear

meat & meet

whether & weather

sum & some

break & break

1. Underline the correct word(s) from a, b or c:

1. The number of families seekingrose by seventeen percent.
a) fence b)shelter c)treasure
2. The bedroomwould be painted light blue.
a) walls b)fence c)supplies
3. What happens when food and gasoline.....run low?
a) support b)supplies c)rope
4. A..... is a large animal with a rounded body and flat legs called flippers.
a) hunt b)seal c)shelter
5. The wind was..... through the building.
a) sealing b)whistling c)hunting
6. You should take a with you on your trip in case someone gets hurt.
a) fishing line b)shelter c)first aid kit

7. There was a hole in the and all the animals had escaped.
- a) whistle b)fence c)penknife
8. I forgot to bring my..... How am I going to catch the fish?
- a) fishing line b) water bottle c)rope
9. Beth used the to light the fire.
- a) matches b)needle and thread c)whistle
10. There is a storm coming in from the west. We have to look for a
- a) shelter b) wall c)rope

2-Complete the following sentences using words from the box:

fishing line	cut down	Storm	treasures	sail
Whistle	seal	first aid kit	matches	penknife
Fence				

1. The house was very large and full of art.....
2. The huntsmenall the shrubs and trees so they can pave the way to hunt the small animals.
3. Dad got a new hook to attach to the.....
4. She fastened the white..... to her boat before sailing.
5. The old man looked up at the sky and told us there was going to be a.....
6. If you get lost blow this and light a fire with the
7. Don't play with that It's dangerous.
8. I think it is wrong to hunt baby
9. **Kate:** I hurt my knee when I fell off my bike.
Sophie: Let me have a look. I brought a with me.
10. We built out a wooden around the garden to stop animals from getting in.

3-Match from column (A) to column (B):

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
1.penknife ()	a) medical equipment for use if someone has an accident.
2.needle and thread ()	b) is a small knife with a blade that folds back into the handle.
3.water bottle ()	c) a thin, sharp piece of metal and cotton that you use for sewing.
4.rope ()	d) a small container for carrying water to drink on a long journey.
5. first aid kit ()	e) a thick cord or wire that is made by twisting together several thinner cords.

4- Supply the missing letters in the following words:

- 1) When the accident happened, we all were looking for the _ i _ s _ a _ d _ it.
- 2) It's very dangerous to play with a _ e _ _ ni _ e.
- 3) We should make a _ en _ e around the garden.
- 4) After the storm, many people were in a very bad need for many _ u _ p _ i _ s.
- 5) They had to look for a s _ e _ te _ because of the heavy rain.
- 6) He was the only _ u _ vi _ _ r of the shipwreck.
- 7) You need to bring a strong _ o _ e to pull that heavy bag.
- 8) I'm going fishing. Where's my _ i _ hi _ g _ l _ n _ .
- 9) It's harmful for the forests to _ u _ d _ w _ many trees.
- 10) In ancient times, they used to live in _ u _ s.

B. Grammar & Structure

(If) The Third Conditional

- We use the third conditional to talk about an unreal situation in the past. We thought that a situation occurred in a different way.

	<u>Condition</u>	<u>Result</u>
	Past Perfect	Would have + Past Participle
If	I had won the lottery	I would have bought a car.

IF	Condition	Result
	past perfect	Would have + past participle
If	I had seen Mary	I would have told her.
If	Tara had been free yesterday	I would have invited her.
If	they had not passed their exam	their teacher would have been sad.
If	it had rained yesterday	would you have stayed at home?
If	it had rained yesterday	what would you have done?

Result	If	Condition
Would have + past participle		past perfect
I would have told Mary	If	I had seen her.
I would have invited Tara	If	she had been free yesterday.
Their teacher would have been sad	If	they had not passed their exam.
Would you have stayed at home	If	it had rained yesterday?
What would you have done	If	it had rained yesterday?

Modal Verbs

Here's a list of the modal verbs in English:

can	shall	May	will	must
could	should	Might	would	mustn't
have to	has to	had to	ought to	

Modals are different from normal verbs:

- 1: They don't use an "s" for the third person singular.
- 2: They make questions by inversion ("she can go" **becomes** "can she go?")
- 3: They are followed directly by the infinitive of another verb (**without 'to'**)

Modal	Example	Uses
Can	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They can control their own budgets. - We can't fix it. - Can I smoke here? - Can you help me? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ability / Possibility Inability / Impossibility Asking for permission Request
Could	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Could I borrow your dictionary? - Could you say it again more slowly? - We could try to fix it ourselves. - I think we could have another Gulf War. - He gave up his old job so he could work for us. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking for permission. Request Suggestion Future possibility Ability in the past
May	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May I have another cup of coffee? - China may become a major economic power. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asking for permission Future possibility
Might	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We'd better phone tomorrow, they might be eating 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present possibility

	<p>their dinner now.</p> <p>- They <u>might</u> give us a 10% discount.</p>	Future possibility
Must	<p>- We <u>must</u> say good-bye now.</p> <p>- They <u>mustn't</u> disrupt the work more than necessary.</p>	<p>Necessity / Obligation</p> <p>Prohibition</p>
Ought to	<p>- We <u>ought to</u> employ a professional writer.</p>	Saying what's right or correct
Shall	<p>- <u>Shall</u> I help you with your luggage?</p> <p>- <u>Shall</u> we say 2.30 then?</p> <p>- <u>Shall</u> I do that or will you?</p>	<p>Offer</p> <p>Suggestion</p> <p>Asking what to do</p>
Should	<p>- We <u>should</u> sort out this problem at once.</p> <p>- I think we <u>should</u> check everything again.</p> <p>- Profits <u>should</u> increase next year.</p>	<p>Saying what's right or correct</p> <p>Recommending action</p> <p>Uncertain prediction</p>
Will	<p>- I <u>can't</u> see any taxis so I'll walk.</p> <p>- I'<u>ll</u> do that for you if you like.</p> <p>- I'<u>ll</u> get back to you first thing on Monday.</p> <p>- Profits <u>will</u> increase next year.</p>	<p>Instant decisions</p> <p>Offer</p> <p>Promise</p> <p>Certain prediction</p>
Would	<p>- <u>Would</u> you mind if I brought a colleague with me?</p> <p>- <u>Would</u> you pass the salt please?</p> <p>- <u>Would</u> you mind waiting a moment?</p> <p>- "<u>Would</u> three o'clock suit you?" - "That'd be fine."</p> <p>- <u>Would</u> you like to play golf this Friday?</p>	<p>Asking for permission</p> <p>Request</p> <p>Request</p> <p>Making arrangements</p> <p>Invitation</p>

HAVE TO

Have to / Has to = it is necessary

Don't have to / Doesn't have to = it isn't necessary

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES	SUBJECT	MODAL	VERB	EXAMPLES	
Affirmative Sentences (+) NECESSITY: <u>have to/has to</u> means it is necessary.	I you we they	have to	clean get pick up buy	I have to clean my room. You have to get a new book. We have to pick up the laundry. They have to buy a notebook.	
	he she it	has to	eat go work	He has to eat dinner now. She has to go to work now. It has to work .	
NEGATIVE SENTENCES	SUBJECT	MODAL	VERB	EXAMPLES	
negative sentences (-) LACK OF NECESSITY: <u>don't have to/doesn't have to</u> means it is not necessary. You have a choice.	I you we they	don't have to	work do clean eat	I don't have to work on Saturday. You don't have to do that. We don't have to clean the car. They don't have to eat pizza.	
	he she it	doesn't have to	work go be	He doesn't have to work tomorrow. She doesn't have to go today. It doesn't have to be that way.	
QUESTIONS	DO	SUBJECT	MODAL	VERB	EXAMPLES
Questions (?)	Do	I you we they	have to	clean get pick up have	Do I have to clean my room? Do you have to get a new book? Do we have to pick up the laundry?

					Do they have to have a notebook?
	Does	he she it		eat go work	Does he have to eat dinner now? Does she have to go to work now? Does it have to work ?

HAD TO

Had to = It was necessary
Didn't have to = It wasn't necessary

AFFIRMATIVE SENTENCES	SUBJECT	MODAL	VERB	EXAMPLES
Affirmative Sentences (+) NECESSITY: <u>had to</u> means it was necessary.	I you we they he she it	had to	clean get pick up buy eat go	I had to clean my room this morning. You had to get a new book. We had to pick up the laundry last night. They had to buy a notebook last week. He had to eat dinner two hours ago. She had to go to work yesterday.
NEGATIVE SENTENCES	SUBJECT	MODAL	VERB	EXAMPLES
negative sentences (-) LACK OF NECESSITY: <u>didn't have to</u> means it wasn't necessary. You had a choice.	I you we they he she it	didn't have to	work do clean eat work go	I didn't have to work last Saturday. You didn't have to do that. We didn't have to clean the car last night. They didn't have to eat pizza. He didn't have to work yesterday. She didn't have to go this morning.

QUESTIONS	DO	SUBJECT	MODAL	VERB	EXAMPLES
Questions (?)	Did	I you we they he she it	have to	clean get pick up have eat go work	Did I have to clean my room this morning? Did you have to get a new book? Did we have to pick up the laundry last night? Did they have to have a notebook? Did he have to eat dinner an hour ago? Did she have to go to work yesterday?

1-Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. I wouldn't have come if I (knew – had known – knows) that the meeting was cancelled.
2. If he had succeeded, he (would join – would have joined – would be joined) the university.
3. If she (joined – has joined – had joined) a club, she (will make – would have made – made) more friends.
4. The soldiers (ought to - should – must) obey orders without complaining.
5. You (needn't - mustn't – shouldn't) read in bed. It's bad for your eyes.
6. You (mustn't - don't have to - ought not to) climb over the school fence.
7. The weather will be cold tomorrow. You (have to - must - should) wear your coat.
8. You (have to – should - ought to) use the brake to stop the car.
9. If you hadn't helped me, I wouldn't (has - had - have) survived.
10. If I had (know - knew - known) you were ill, I would have sent you flowers.

2-Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) between brackets:

1. Without his help, I wouldn't have passed the test. (If)
.....
2. I didn't see him as it was so dark. (would have)
.....
3. It's possible that he will have an accident. (may)
.....
- ... 4. It was necessary for them to send the card. (had to)
.....
5. It's advisable to divide the work among them. (ought to)
.....

6. They didn't pass the exam because they didn't study hard. (If)

.....

7. It's very important to bring a first aid kit. (have to)

.....

8. It isn't allowed to drop litter. (must not)

.....

9. It's a good idea to wear comfortable boots. (ought to)

.....

10. The team didn't win the match because they didn't train hard. (If)

.....

3- Pick out the errors and correct them:

1. If she helped her, she would have finished her project on time.

.....

2. If he had slept early, he wouldn't got early up late.

.....

3. If I hadn't forgot your address, I would have send you an invitation card.

.....

4. He may received my letter.

.....

5. He hadn't to have eaten too much meat.

.....

6. If I hadn't been talking on my mobile phone, I would have see the seals on the beach.

.....

7. I would have seen the traditional mud huts if I hadn't gone on that holiday to Africa.

.....

8. If you had closed the window, the wind wouldn't have blown away all your homework.

.....

9. You had to study hard to pass the exam.

.....

10. I will help him, if he had been polite.

.....

Good Luck

Unit 10

A. New Vocabulary: Around the world!

<u>New Vocabulary</u>	<u>The meaning</u>
Accent (n.)	The way you pronounce words. Ex: His accent is similar to the British accent.
Bilingual (adj.)	To be able to speak two languages Ex: My Dad can speak English & French. He's bilingual.
Multilingual (adj.)	To be able to speak more than two languages Ex: He speaks five languages. He's multilingual.
Fluent (adj.)	To be able to speak a language accurately, rapidly & confidently. (Adv.): fluently Ex: He can speak English fluently.
Mother tongue(n.)	The language which you learn when you are a baby. Ex: Arabic is our mother tongue.
Dialect (n.)	A difference of a language which depends on the area, the community or the group & it affects spelling & pronunciation. Ex: The Irish have a strong dialect.
Native speaker (n.)	To speak a language as your mother tongue. Ex: We're native speakers for Arabic.
Official language(n.)	The language which is used in a certain country as the first language at home, work etc.... Ex: Arabic is the official language in Egypt.
Population (n.)	The number of people in a certain country. Ex: The population in Egypt is more than 90 million.
Predict (v.)	To believe that something will happen in the future. Synonym: expect Ex: They predict that there will be a storm tomorrow.

Decade (n.)	A period of 10 years. Ex: The profits of the company increased in the last decade.
Century (n.)	A period of 100 years. Ex: The world has changed a lot in the 21 st century.
Millennium (n.)	A period of 1000 years. Ex: We started a new era with the beginning of the third millennium
Continents (n.)	A large landmass. Ex: There're seven continents in the whole world.
Dominant (adj.)	The most powerful. Ex: English is the dominant language all over the world.
Forge (v.)	To make a false item or copy unlawfully. Ex: He was arrested for forging important documents.
Isolated (adj.)	In a deserted area with no one there. Ex: He's lived in an isolated house for ten years.
Tribe (n.)	A group of people who have the same traditions, customs etc... Ex: There're many tribes in South America.
Inhabitants (n.)	People who live in a place. Ex: Most of the inhabitants suffer from the awful noise.
Communicate (v.)	To impart / share information or knowledge with someone. Ex: We can communicate with many people around the world.
International (n.)	Something related to many countries. Synonym: Worldwide. Ex: My dad works for an international company.
Develop (v.)	To be better. Synonym: improve Ex: Scientists developed new means of transport.
Traditions (n.)	A part of culture that is passed from a generation to another. Ex: We have to stick to our religious traditions.
Culture (n.)	The customs, habits, traditions, beliefs & values of a certain society or nation Ex: Ancient Egypt had such a unique culture.

More Vocabulary:

Cook (v.)	<u>cooking</u> : The act of preparing something as (food)
Deliver (v.)	<u>delivery</u> : The act of getting something to a certain place.
Discover (v.)	<u>discovery</u> : To find out about something.
Bake (v.)	<u>baking</u> : The place where we buy bread.
brave (adj.)	<u>bravery</u> : courage & acting bravely.
Nurse (n.)	<u>nursery</u> : A place to take care of young babies & children.
Forge (v.)	<u>forgery</u> : The action of imitating something illegally.
Rob (v.)	<u>robbery</u> : The action of stealing something / robbing a place.
Recover (v.)	<u>recovery</u> : A return to normal health.
Machine (n.)	<u>machinery</u> : The working parts of a machine as a group.

Phrasal Verbs

Come

come out	Appear.
come down with:	To fall ill.
come through	To arrive (messages & information)

1-Complete the sentences with a suitable verb (The tense may change):

1. I flu last week. I'm still very ill.
2.! You can do it, just concentrate.
3. I'll after work and see if you need any help.
4. We some old friends I haven't seen for along time.
5. The vase when I tried to lift it off the floor.
6. The news is of a major accident at the airport.
7. He home after such along journey.

1-Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. English is spoken all over the world as it is an/a.....language.
a) public b)national c)international
2. Australia is the world's smallest
a) city b)continent c)town
3. South Africa has lots ofwhich adopted different cultures.
a) families b)relatives c)tribes
4. Many of the refugee villages are inareas.
a) predicted b)isolated c)population
5. The internet enabled us to with many people allover the world.
a) communicate b)inhabitant c)forge
6. Vanessa is She can speak French and German.
a) fluent b) bilingual c) multilingual
7. My is Spanish. I spoke it at home when I was a child.
a) mother tongue b) official language c) dialect
8. Bill and Tom found it difficult to in Brazil because they didn't speak the language.
a) predict b) communicate c) disappear
9. He considers that this is the worst war this.....
a) isolated b) continents c) century
10. The of the Arctic are known as the Inuit.
a) communicate b)inhabitants c)forge

2-Choose the correct word(s) from the box below:

accent	disappeared	Communicate	native speaker	inhabitants
isolated	Tribe	Predict	Continent	population
multilingual				

1. My aunt speaks four languages, she is.....
2. Grandma speaks English and French with a fluent.....
3. The first..... of South America were the Aztecs tribes.
4. People, who can't hear, use sign language to..... with others.
5. The big van drove away from them and.....
6. My family live on an farm.
7. When the explorer went to the of South America, he discovered a lost
8. Paris is a very international city and it has a huge
9. I that in the next century many local dialects will disappear.
10. The is a person who speaks a language as their first language and hasn't learnt it as a foreign language.

3-Match column (A) with column (B):

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
1. native speaker ()	a) one hundred years.
2. predict ()	b) able to speak a language very well and easily.
3. century ()	c) to say that you think something will happen.
4. disappear ()	d) to go away and not be there anymore.
5. population ()	e) The number of people that live in a place.

4- Supply the missing letters in the following words:

1. My dad is very _ l _ e _ t in English. He speaks it perfectly.
2. The _ o _ u _ a _ io _ n is nearly 90 million.
3. Arabic is our mo _ h _ r to _ _ ue,
4. He can speak English, French & German. He's mu _ _ il _ n _ ual.
5. The people in the same country have many d _ _ l e _ ts.
6. English is the d _ m _ na _ t language all over the world.
7. The internet enables many people to co _ m _ _ ic _ te with each other around the world.
8. It's the most important invention in the 21st c _ n _ u _ y.
9. How can you s _ _ ar _ te them?
10. No one can _ r _ d _ ct what happens tomorrow.

B. Grammar & Structure:

Reported Speech

Direct speech: is used to give the exact words used by another speaker.

Indirect speech: is used to report what someone else said

▪ Reported speech is often also called (Indirect Speech). When we use Reported Speech, we are usually talking about the past (because obviously the person who spoke originally spoke in the past). The verbs therefore usually have to be in the past too.

For Example:

Direct speech	Indirect speech
"I'm late", he said.	He said that he was late.

A. Tenses Changes

<i>DIRECT SPEECH</i>	<i>INDIRECT SPEECH</i>
PRESENT TENSE	
PRESENT SIMPLE <u>changes into</u> PAST SIMPLE	
He said, "I write a letter"	He said that he wrote a letter.
She said, "He goes to school daily"	He said that she went to school daily.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS <u>changes into</u> PAST CONTINUOUS	
He said, "He is listening to the music"	He said that he was listening to the music.
She said, "I am washing my clothes"	She said that she was washing her clothes.
PRESENT PERFECT <u>changes into</u> PAST PERFECT	
She said, "He has finished his work"	She said that he had finished his work.
He said, "I have started a job"	He said that he had started a job.

PAST TENSE

PAST SIMPLE changes into PAST PERFECT

He said to me, "You answered correctly"

He said to me that I had answered correctly.

John said, "They went to cinema"

John said that they had gone to cinema.

PAST PERFECT changes into PAST PERFECT (Tense does not change)

She said, "She had visited a doctor"

She said that she had visited a doctor.

He said, "I had started a business"

He said that he had started a business.

FUTURE TENSE

FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE WILL changes into WOULD

He said, "I will study the book"

He said that he would study the book.

She said, "I will buy a computer"

She said that she would buy a computer.

Note:

The tense of reported speech may not change if reported speech is (**a universal truth**) though its reporting verb belongs to past tense.

Examples:

Direct speech: He said, "The earth is round."

Indirect Speech: He said that the earth **is** round.

(Tense didn't change because reported speech is a universal truth)

B. Changes in pronoun in Indirect Speech.

- The pronoun (subject) of the reported speech is changed according to the pronoun of reporting verb or object (person) of reporting verb (first part of sentence). Sometimes the pronoun may not change:

1. First person pronoun in reported speech i.e. I, we, me, us, mine, or our, is changed according to the pronoun of reporting verb if pronoun in reporting verb is third person pronoun i.e. he, she, it, they, him, his, her, them or their.

Examples:

Direct speech: He said, “**I** live in New York”

Indirect speech: He said that **he** lived in New York.

2. First person pronoun in reported speech i.e. I, we, me, us, mine, or our, **is not changed** if the pronoun (Subject) of reporting is also first person pronoun i.e. I or we.

Examples:

Direct speech: I said, “**I** write a letter”

Indirect speech: I said that **I** wrote a letter.

3. Second person pronoun in reported speech i.e. you, yours is changed according to the person of object of reporting verb:

Examples:

Direct speech: She said to him, “you are intelligent”

Indirect speech: She said to him that he was intelligent.

4. Third person pronoun in reported speech i.e. he, she, it, they, him, his, her, them or their, is not changed in indirect speech.

Examples:

Direct speech: They said, “He will come”

Indirect speech: They said that he would come.

C. Changes in time and adverbs in indirect speech.

Examples:

Direct speech: He said, “I will buy a book tomorrow”

Indirect speech: He said that he would buy a book the **next day**.

Direct speech: She said, “I am happy now”

Indirect speech: She said that she was happy **then**

Common Changes:

Today	that day
Tomorrow	The next day/the following day
Yesterday	The day before/the previous day
Next week/month/year	The following week/month/year
Last week/month/year	The previous week/month/year
Now/just	Then
Ago	Before
Here	There
This	That
These	Those

1. A statement with Modal Verbs

Present modals are changed to past modals

<u>Direct Speech</u>	<u>Indirect Speech</u>
Indirect speech for sentence having MODALS, <u>"can, may, must, should, ought to"</u>	
<u>Can</u> changes into <u>Could</u>	
He said, "I can drive a car"	He said that he could drive a car.
<u>May</u> changes into <u>Might</u>	
He said, "I may buy a computer"	He said that he might buy a computer.
<u>Must</u> changes into <u>Had to</u>	
He said, "I must work hard"	He said that he had to work hard.
Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
THESE MODALS DO NOT CHANGE <u>"would, could, might, should, ought to"</u>	
Would	
They said, "we would apply for a visa"	They said that they would apply for visa.
Could	
She said, "she could play a piano"	She said that she could play a violin.
Might	
He said, "guests might come"	He said that guest might come.
Should	
He said, "I should avail the opportunity"	He said that he should avail the opportunity.
Ought to	
He said to me, "you ought to wait for him"	He said to me that I ought to wait for him.

2. Questions in Reported Speech

A- Yes/No Questions:

- To change questions (which can be answered in yes or no) into indirect speech, word **“if”** or **“whether”** is used before the question in indirect speech. Rules for change in tense of question sentences are same as for change in normal tenses in indirect speech but sentence will not start with the auxiliary verb of the tense. The word “that” is not used between reporting verb and reported speech as conjunction in indirect speech for question sentence. Question mark is not used in indirect speech.

Examples:

Direct speech: He said to me, “Do you like music?”

Indirect Speech: He asked me if I liked music. (Not, did I like music)

Or Indirect Speech: He asked me whether I liked music.

Direct speech: She said, “Will he participate in the quiz competition?”

Indirect Speech: She asked me if he would participate in quiz competition.

B-Interrogative Questions:

To change such questions into indirect speech, the words “if” or “whether” is not used. The tense of the question is changed according to the rules for change in normal tenses in indirect speech but sentence will not start with the auxiliary verb of the tense. The word “that” is not used between reporting verb and reported speech as conjunction, in indirect speech for question sentence.

Examples:

Direct speech: He said to me, “How are you?”

Indirect speech: He asked me how I was. (Not, how was I)

Direct speech: Teacher said to him, “what is your name?”

Indirect speech: Teacher asked him what his name was.

Direct speech: She said to him, “Why did you come late?”

Indirect speech: She asked him why he had come late.

3. Exclamatory and Imperative sentences:

- A sentence which expresses command, request, advice or suggestion is called

A. imperative sentence.

For example:

- Open the door !
- Please help me!
- Learn your lesson!

- To change such sentences into indirect speech, the word “ordered” or “requested” or “advised” or “suggested” or “forbade” or “not to do” is added to reporting verb depending upon nature of imperative sentence in reported speech.

Examples:

Direct speech: He said to me, "Please, help me"

Indirect Speech: He **requested** me to help him.

Direct speech: They said to him, "Do not tell a lie"

Indirect Speech: They told him **not to** tell a lie.

B. Exclamatory sentences.

- Sentence which expresses state of joy or sorrow or wonder is called exclamatory sentence.

For example:

- Hurrah! We won the match!
- Wow! What a nice shirt it is.

- To change such sentences, the words "exclaimed with joy" or "exclaimed with sorrow" or "exclaimed with wonder" is added in the reporting verb depending upon the nature of exclamatory sentence in indirect speech.

Examples:

Direct speech: He said, "Hurrah! I won a prize"

Indirect Speech: He **exclaimed with joy** that he had won a prize.

Direct speech: She said, "Alas! I failed in exam"

Indirect Speech: She **exclaimed with sorrow** that she failed in the exam.

- When the introductory verb is in the present tense (say – tell) or when the sentence expresses something which is always true (general truth), there are no changes in the tenses in the reported speech.

(Direct) She **says**, "I don't like him."

(Indirect) She says that she doesn't like him.

(Direct) "It's cold in Arctic," said the teacher.

(Indirect) The teacher said that it **is** cold in Arctic. **(Fact)**

1-Underline the correct word(s) from a, b or c:

1. Mona told us that her mother -----go shopping-----
a) will/the next day b)would/the next day c)would/tomorrow
2. He said to her, "I -----come again tomorrow evening."
a) should b)will c)would
3. He says that they -----very late.
a) are b)was c)were
4. She -----her brother that she could help him-----
a) said/that night b)told/tonight c)told/that night
5. He told me -----he had lost his pen.
a)this b)that c)then
6. Rana told me that sheto eat biscuits.
a) want b) wanted c) wants
7. The doctor told me thatwould improve very quickly.
a) his health b) my health c) her health
8. Mike said he time with an interesting tribe when he was in New Zealand.
a) spent b) had spent c)has spent
9. Alice said it difficult to communicate with people in China because she didn't speak the language.
a)was b) has been c) had been
10. The historian said the ancient tribe three centuries ago.
a) have disappeared b)has disappeared c) had disappeared

2-Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) between brackets:

1. He said, "I don't like wild animals." (that)
.....
2. "I see a lot of birds in the park." She said. (that)
.....
3. "This is the answer to my question." She said to me. (told)
.....

4. They said to us, "We can hear the lion roaring." (could)
.....
5. "It was hot yesterday." Heba said. (the day before)
.....
6. Dina said to Mona "I want to go to the circus . " (Dina told)
.....
7. Hany said to Ahmed, "We work very hard in my company . " (Hany told)
.....
8. Toka said," It's expensive to travel by air. " (that)
.....
9. " I'm going away tomorrow, mother". (He told ...)
.....
10. Fred said to Adam, "I can see Mr. Ali and his wife. (Fred told)
.....

3-Pick out the errors and correct them:

1. "I want to be a pilot." He told.
.....
2. They said that they won't win the match.
.....
3. Marry said me that she would travel to Luxor the next day.
.....
4. "We enjoyed our time the day before." Ayman said
.....
5. David said this he had an English lecture the day before.
.....
6. The policeman said the painting is a forgery.
.....
7. He said he won't use the machinery next week.
.....

8. The woman said she have seen the men who did the robbery.

.....

9. The doctor said your recovery wouldn't taken more than 6 months.

.....

10. Beth said she hadn't get a music lesson.

.....

Reflexive pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns are used only when they refer to another word in the

Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
I	me	my / mine	Myself
You	you	your / yours	Yourself
He	him	his / his	Himself
She	her	her / hers	Herself
It	it	Its	Itself
We	us	our / ours	ourselves
You	you	your / yours	yourselves
They	them	their / theirs	themselves

1-Underline the correct word from a, b or c:

1. We phoned the plumber and he came.....
a- itself b- himself c- ourselves
2. I hope you like the ice cream. I made it
a- himself b- itself c- myself
3. He fell down and hurt
a-itself b – myself c- himself
4. I phoned mumand asked her to come.
a-himself b- ourselves c – myself
5. We saw the president
a- himself b- myself c- itself
- 6.....can solve this problem together.
a- We b- Themselves c- Ourselves
- 7.You can't predict the future population of the country
a- yourself b- myself c- herself
- 8.Alice cut herself when.....was chopping carrots.
a- he b- it c- she
- 9.The music is very loud. I can't heartalk!
a- yourself b- myself c- himself
10.taught myself pottery.
a- I b- Me c- They

2-Rewrite the following sentences using words between brackets:

- 1-Sami and Ali were injured when they fell off their bicycles. (themselves)
.....
- 2-You must solve your problem on your own. (yourself)
.....
- 3-Hossam answered the questions without any help. (himself)
.....

4-Last year, I went to the beach and spent a nice time there. (enjoyed)

5-Her father asked her to be polite. (herself)

3-Complete using a suitable pronoun:

1. Our parents agreed to let go to Max's party.
2. Mum didn't mind driving the car as dad was busy.
3. Mum said, "..... should behave at the party."
4. Before he blew out the candles, we gave the presents.
5. Max, Sam and I enjoyed at the party.
6. I don't need any help. I can take care of
7. Mr. Woods fell over and hurt when he was running for a bus.
8. Would you all like to help to sandwiches and cakes?
9. Sarah and I didn't really enjoy at the disco last night?
10. I taught to play the guitar; I've never had lessons.

4-Pick out the errors and correct them:

Yesterday, we went shopping with mum. I wanted to buy herself a big lollipop, but mum refused. On the way home, my sister fell down and hurt myself. When we got home, dad was making ourselves a sandwich in the kitchen and Tom, my brother, was fixing the bike herself. We helped myself to make some cakes because we were hungry. Mum shouted at us "Behave yourself." This cake is for your father's birthday!

Corrections:

- | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. |
| 4. | 5. | 6. |

Dialogues

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:-

(1):-

Ahmed and Hany are going to the market.

Ahmed: Where are you going, Hany?

Hany:

Ahmed:?

Hany: I'll go on foot.

Ahmed:?

Hany: People like the markets because they contain every thing they like to buy.

Ahmed:?

Hany: I'll go early in the morning.

(2):-

Mohamed: I haven't seen you for a long time. Where have you been ?

Emad:

Mohamed: Really! Did you see the Statue of Liberty ?

Emad:

Mohamed:?

Emad: I went to Disney land. It was great.

Mohamed:.....?

Emad: Yes, I bought a lot of them and I also took a lot of pictures.

(3):

Manager :

Miss Mary : Hello , Sir .

Manager :?

Miss Mary : Yes , I'm looking for a new job .

Manager:?

Miss Mary : I was working in a company .

Manager:.....

Miss Mary : I can speak English and French .

Manager : Where do you live ?

Miss Mary :

(4):

Sally : Where are you going to spend your weekend ?

Mona:.....

Sally : How are you going to go there ?

Mona:.....

Sally:.....?

Mona : I'm going to see the pyramids and the Sphinx .

Sally : Who will you go with ?

Mona:.....

Unit 11

Space travel!

A –Vocabulary

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Shooting star	A piece of rock in space that burns with a bright light when it gets near earth Ex: Last night there was a shooting star in the sky.
Solar system	The sun and all the planets Ex: Earth is the only planet where we can live in the solar system.
Comet	An object in space that looks like a bright star and has a long tail. Ex: I saw a comet in the sky last night.
Astronaut	A person who travels in space. Ex: I want to be an astronaut because I like travelling to space.
Telescope	A tube that you look through to see things that are far away, for example, stars Ex: We saw a lot of stars through the telescope. They looked near.
Constellation	A group of stars that has a name. Ex: People in the desert know their direction by the constellations.
Space station	A place where people live and work in space. Ex: They lived in a space station for a week.
Space shuttle	A special plane that carries people into space and back to earth. Ex: We can travel to space in a space shuttle.
Spin	To go round and round very fast. Ex: Ella spun the wheel and turned on to Main Street.
Precious	Very expensive and special. Ex: A family break allows you to spend precious time together.
Head off	To start going in the direction of a place. Ex: We headed off east to Sinai.
Snug	Feeling warm and comfortable. Ex: He felt snug under the quilt.
Diamond	A valuable stone found under the ground, that looks like shiny glass. Ex: She is wearing a ring with a precious diamond.
Bumpy	Going up and down. not flat. Ex: The car broke down after passing this bumpy road.
Glow	To produce light and heat. Ex: The candle glows in the dark.
Surface	The outside part of something that you can see and touch. Ex: The surface of the moon is bumpy.
Beams	Lines of light. Ex: Light beams came through the window in the morning.
Imagine	To make a picture in your mind. Ex: Imagine you're lying on a beach.
Launch	To send something up into the sky. Ex: A Delta II rocket was launched from Cape Canaveral.
Observatory	A place with telescopes where people study stars. Ex: We know the beginning of Ramadan from Helwan observatory.

3- Supply the missing letters in the following words:

1) sh__ting st_r.

2) c_nst_ll_a_ion.

3) p_eci_us.

4) b_m_y.

5) ob_erv_to_y.

6) i_ag_nati_e.

7) a_tro_aut.

8) hea_ed o_f .

9) s_ace s_u_fle.

10) d_am_nds.



B- Grammar & Structure

Reported speech: Questions

Examples:

<u>Direct speech</u>	<u>Reported speech</u>
"How are you?"	She asked him how he was .
"Why do you like chess?"	She asked him why he liked chess.
"Who is your best friend?"	She asked him who his best friend was
"Where is the club?"	She asked him where the club was .
"Is he happy?"	He asked him if he was happy.

Note :

- We Cross {do-does or did} when we want to change questions from
Direct speech to Reported speech.
- We use "asked" with reported requests.
- The word order changes when we report wh- questions.
- With "Yes / No Questions", we use "if" Or "whether" instead of **wh-words**.

Reported Speech: Commands

- We use told with the reported commands.
- We use "to + inf. "with the imperative, but we use "not to + inf." With the negative.
- We change " Don't —————> not to"

Examples:

<u>Direct speech</u>	<u>Reported speech</u>
"Check your e-mails"	She told me to check my e-mails
"Do your homework"	The teacher ordered me to do my homework.
"Take this medicine"	The doctor advised me to take that medicine.
"Don't stay up late"	Mum ordered me not to stay late.
"Don't throw litters in the street."	My brother told me not to throw litters i the street.

1-Underline the correct word(s) from a, b or c:

1-The tourist asked when the castle.....built.

a-is

2-He asked me.....I had studied English the day before.

a-if

3-They asked me where

a-the station has been

4-She asked me whether Ithe news.

a-had heard

5-The pupils asked the teacher when

a-will the holiday

6- I asked dad if he a present for me.

a) brings

7- Magda asked Hatem where he went

a) yesterday

8- Nader wondered why absent.

a) was I

9- Mum asked ate the cake.

a) how

10- Ali asked me where in the summer holiday.

a) will I go

11- They asked mehelp.

a-to

12- He ordered his workersgo to the factory late.

a-don't

13- I..... them to study hard.

a-advised

14-I.....to punish them that day.

a-threaten

15-He reminded usphone Mr. Rashad.

a-for

2-Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1-He asked, “What will you do tomorrow, Jane?”

(would)

2-The passengers asked, “When did the last train leave?”

(left)

- 3-They always asked, “Why don’t you let my cat in?” (didn’t)
.....
- 4-The teacher asked the girl, “When do you have to be home?” (had to)
.....
- 5-He asked me, “Will you come to the party?” (if)
.....
- 6- The teacher said “How old is that ship?” (The teacher asked)
.....
- 7- The tourist said “Why is the water so dirty?” (The tourist asked)
.....
- 8- Mum said “What are the children doing?” (Mum wondered)
.....
- 9- Amal said to Ali “Have you got the full mark in the test?” (Amal asked)
.....
- 10- The teacher said to Amr “Did you bring your homework?” (The teacher asked)
.....
- 11-He said to his son, “Do your homework carefully.” (advised)
.....
- 12-I said to him, “Give me my salary now.” (threatened)
.....
- 13-They said to her, “Could you help us?” (for)
.....
- 14-She said to me, “I can help you.” (She volunteered)
.....
- 15-“Brush your teeth” my mother said to me. (told)
.....

3-Pick out the errors and correct them:

1-Sally asked Erin where was her house.

.....

2-Tim told me what was my favourite song.

.....

3-I asked the little girl that she would play basketball.

.....

4-Mona asked her sister where she had been yesterday.

.....

5- “When does the bus arrived?” Lily asked.

.....

6- Hani asked Ali if he visited his uncle last week.

.....

7- The teacher told Soha if she does her homework.

.....

8- Mona asked Aliaa what did she bring for the picnic.

.....

9- Mother asked Khaled if I did his homework.

.....

10- Hani asked Ali if he visited his uncle last week.

.....

11-He told him for make her bed.

.....

12-My teacher advised me to studied hard.

.....

13-They told us don't waste our time.

.....

14-My mother told me that not to play in the street.

.....

15-They told him to not swim in that dirty pond.

.....

Unit 12

New Vocabulary:

<u>Word</u>	<u>Definition</u>
Basic	With only the necessary things. Ex: This mobile phone is a basic one, it doesn't have a lot of options.
Dull	Not interesting or exciting. Ex. I didn't like this film. It was dull.
Luxurious	Very comfortable and expensive. Ex. We stayed in a very luxurious hotel in Rome.
Peaceful	Quiet, calm, and undisturbed. Ex. The doctor advised her to stay in a peaceful place.
Stimulating	Interesting and exciting. Ex. It is a stimulating book.
Give up	To stop doing something or having it. Ex. He gave up smoking.
Rickshaws	A taxi with two wheels, pulled by a bicycle.
Rush	To do something as fast as you can. Ex. She rushed to buy a new dress for the party.
Unfortunately	You can use unfortunately to express regret about what you are saying. Ex. Unfortunately we lost the match.
Spicy	Spicy food is strongly flavoured with spices. Ex. He likes eating spicy food.
Board game	A game that you play on a flat surface with shapes, words, etc. printed on it. Ex. I like playing board games with my little sister.
Coral reefs	An underwater environment with beautiful structures made by very small sea animals. Ex. I saw wonderful coral reefs when I went diving.

1. Underline the correct word(s) from a, b or c:

1. There was a huge fire but fortunately a lot of people

a) gave up b) survived c) rescued

2.by the time we got there the party was almost over.

a) Luckily b) Fortunately c) Unfortunately

3. All our oldlike monopoly were gathering dust in a closet.

a) board games b) chalk games c) toys

4. The lecture wasand full of statistics.

a) interesting b) spicy c) peaceful

a)dark b)stimulating c)dull

a) basic b) cheap c) expensive

a) peaceful b) stimulating c) luxurious

a) orang utans b) rhinos c)coral reefs

a)cheap b) expensive c) dull

a)cheap b)dull c) scary

expensive –luxurious - flavours - market- expensive - perfect -coral reefs – spicy – board game -

2-I can't afford buying this bag. It's very.....

4-This ice cream has delicious

6- This Indian dish is very It has lots of flavours.

8- I can't afford this mobile phone. It's very

4- Supply the missing letters in the following words:

1. s-im-lati-g

6. l-xur-o-s

2. g-ve -p

7. fl-vo-rs

3. b-sy

8. r-ck-haws

4. pe-ce-ul

9. un-ortun-te-y

5. co-al r-efs

10. boa-d ga-e

Grammar & Structure

Question tags

-They are used when we want to ask for more information about something, or confirm if something we already know is true, or when we ask for agreement, we can use short questions at the end of a sentence statement which we call question tags.

Form:

When the first part of the sentence is **affirmative**, turn it into **negative**.

e.g. * The song sounds nice, doesn't it?

When the first part of the sentence is **negative**, turn it into **positive**.

e.g. * They aren't pretty, are they?

Note:

Some verbs / expressions form question tags differently:

- | | |
|--|--|
| * I am >>>> aren't I? | * I have (got) >>>> haven't I? |
| * He has (got) a car, hasn't he? | * I have >>>> don't I? |
| * <u>There</u> is / are >>>> isn't / aren't <u>there</u> ? | * <u>This</u> / <u>That</u> >>>> isn't <u>it</u> ? |
| *Let's go to the cinema(suggestion) >>>>shall we? | |
| *Open the door(order) >>>> will you? | |
| *Don't open the door(negative order) >>>> will you? | |
| *He never/seldom gets up late (negative)>>>> does he? | |
| *He hardly cries(negative) >>>>does he? | |

Wish

Use “wish” to talk about situations
you’d like to be different.

Examples:

<u>Wish</u>	<u>Real situation</u>
<i>I wish I could sing.</i>	<i>(she can’t sing)</i>
<i>She wishes she was taller.</i>	<i>(she isn’t tall)</i>
<i>They wish it wasn’t raining</i>	<i>(it is raining)</i>

Note:

If I wish something now, I express it in the past.

1-Underline the correct word(s) from a, b or c:

1) Tom bought you these flowers,?

a- didn't he b- doesn't he c- did he

2) You don't like cheese,?

a- don't you b- do you c- are you

3) Sharon never sleeps early,?

a- does she b- doesn't she c- is she

4) Sam doesn't draw very well,?

a- is he b- doesn't he c- does he

5) You're going on a holiday soon,?

a- aren't you b- are you c- were you

6) I wish I afraid of spiders.

a- wasn't b- was c- were

7) She wishes she a bike.

a- have b- has c- had

8) Ahmed wishes you stay longer.

a- can b- could c- can't

9) I wish itso hot today.

a-were

b-wasn't

c-had

10) We wish wefly.

a-could

b-can

c-can't

2-Complete using a question tag:

1) The Orchids look pretty,?

2) The lemons taste sour,?

3) She seldom brushes her teeth,?

4) He never does his H.W.,?

5) These are nice dolls,?

6) You don't like cold weather,?

7) You're Mr. Lewis,?

8) We need to buy some postcards,?

9) We can't swim in the lake,?

10) You got that hat in Mexico,?

3-Pick out the errors and correct them:

1- Alan went home, did he?

.....

2- Sam never plays the guitar, doesn't he?

.....

3- Sally likes going shopping, isn't she?

.....

4- We live in Cairo, didn't we?

.....

5- Sam and the kids left early, don't they?

.....

6- I wish I can be a doctor.

.....

7-She wishes she lives near her office.

.....

8-I wish I know his address.

.....

9-I wish the weather is fine today.

.....

10-I wish I win the prize.

.....

2-Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1-Dave isn't here.

(wish)

.....

2-She lives in Istanbul and she hates it.

(wishes)

.....

3-She has to work tomorrow.

(wishes)

.....

4-My brother doesn't keep his room tidy.

(I wish)

.....

5-Ann doesn't like her new house.

(wishes)

.....

6- I want to go to the UK in the autumn.

(wish)

.....

Phrasal Verbs

<u>Head</u>	<u>Give</u>
<u>Head for</u> - Move or travel towards.	<u>Give away</u> - Give without asking for or expecting payment.
<u>Head off</u> - To start going in the direction of a place.	<u>Give back</u> - Return something you've borrowed.
<u>Head out</u> - Go out	<u>Give out</u> - Distribute
<u>Head up</u> - Be in charge.	<u>Give up</u> - Stop doing something.

Choose the correct word(s) from between brackets:

1. This man is generous he gives (back – away – out – up) food to poor people.
2. I was asked to head the new meeting (for – off – out – up) for the first year.
3. He headed (for – off – out – up) when the light went out.
4. The teacher gave the test paper (back – away – out – up).
5. Yesterday, we felt bored. So we headed (for – off – out – up) the mall to watch a new movie in the cinema.
6. He gave me the book (back – away – out – up).
7. I gave coffee (back – away – out – up) because of the caffeine.
8. Helen headed (for – off – out – up) Spain to work there.
9. Wake up! It's time to head (for- off- out –up) to Alex.

Dialogues

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogues:

.

(1)

Tom: What would you do if you were a doctor?

Sam:

Tom: Where would you like to work?

Sam:

Tom: How would you treat sick people?

Sam:

(2)

Sally : Tomorrow is a holiday , I don't want to stay at home .

Amy : Neither do I?

Sally : That's a good idea?

Amy : The film is called " The pirate " .

Sally : When will it start ?

Amy :

Sally :?

Amy : We can go there by my car .

writing

Narrative writing

Story telling:-

- ✚ When we write a title for our story "All" words must be CAPITALISED except for preposition under 3 letters.

Example:-

The Cat of Troubles.

- ✚ You should divide your plan into:

1- **Introduction** (who- what- where- when), (The setting).

2- **Events in chronological order** (time order).

Note:- Use the past forms to write your story because all the events took place in the past.

3- **More events.**

N.B: you can have more than 2 paragraphs in the main body.

Use a new paragraph every time you introduce a new event or character.

4- **Conclusion** How people felt or How the problem was resolved.

- ✚ After the plan, we have to think about the most exciting way to start.

Different ways to start:-

1- Start with rhetorical question.

Example:-

Have you ever wondered how amazing it is to invite your best friends to the party?

2- Start by setting the scene and describe the atmosphere (use senses).

Example:

The horrible smell of smoke.

3- Start by a sound effect

Example:

"Oh"

"Hurry up"

4- Introduce the character.

Example:

Hello! I'm chip. I'm a title kitten I'm cote and white.....

The main body:

- + Make sure to indent before each paragraph.
- + Make sure to start a new paragraph every time you talk about or different idea/ new person/ new place or time.

The final paragraph:

- + Moral ending "So this story proves that a friend in need is a friend indeed."
- + I would never again wonder what was behind the mysterious door.
- + Describe how the characters felt.

Write a story that ends with

- + "I would never do something so stupid again. " the boy said.
- + This was the time when I really felt proud to be an Egyptian.

Write A story that starts with

- + "Hurry up", mum said, "we'll be late for the aero plane".
- + As I was wondering lonely along the cliffs. My mind took me back so 50 years ago when I was.....

Argumentative Essay

Advantages and disadvantages

It is a kind of essay that expresses different points of views.

Introduction:

State the problem clearly without mentioning your own point of view.

Main body:

2 Paragraphs

1st paragraph: (pros) state the advantages. Give many points and reasons to support the advantages.

2nd paragraph: (cons) State the disadvantages. Give many points and reasons to support the disadvantages.

Note:

Don't mention your own opinion in the body.

Conclusion:

State your opinion clearly saying why you think the advantages or the disadvantages prevail.

Go through the following table which includes some useful phrases for writing an argumentative essay:

To list and add more point	To move from "pros" to "cons"	To conclude and state your own opinion
In the first place, in addition to, moreover, not to mention the fact that, furthermore, finally.	On the other hand,	In conclusion, To sum up, personally I believe, in my opinion, as far as I'm concerned.

Write an argumentative essay (Pros) and (cons) about:

- 1- The advantages and disadvantages of mixed education.
- 2- The advantages and disadvantages of technology.

Model Exams

Model Exam 1

Vocabulary and Structure

1. Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. The early (explorers-writers-painters) discovered many different countries.
2. Maria is the reporter (who- whose-which) wrote the article.
3. Grandma does a (reasonable- usable- believable) amount of exercise each week for a woman in her age.
4. The farmer (who – whose – which) cow got lost in the market was sad.
5. This device is called (cartridge - compass - binoculars). It is used for making distant objects appear nearer and larger.
6. It isn't (advise-advice-advisable) to go rock climbing in bad weather.
7. I suddenly remembered that I (hasn't done-hadn't done- haven't done) my homework.
8. John (read –had read-had ridden) about The Sphinx several books before he visited Egypt.
9. The speaker stood on a (platform -statue -sketch) and gave a speech.
10. A (sight-site-temple) is a place where a building used to be, or where something happened.

2. Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) between brackets:-

1. My uncle has a dog. It is very dangerous. (which)

.....

2. My sister is very clever. She always gets full marks. (who)

.....

3. We made the sandwiches, then we went to the park. (After)

.....

4. Ahmed won't go anywhere, he must finish his homework first. (Until)

.....

Language Function

3-Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Mother:

Mona : I've got a terrible cold.

Mother :.....

Mona : No , I don't want to go to the doctor.

Mother :.....

Mona : Oh , No , I don't like medicine.

Mother :.....?

Mona : Yes , lemonade is very good.

Reading Comprehension

4-Read the following passage and answer the questions below :

The Bermuda Triangle is an area between Bermuda, Puerto Rico and Florida. Many people believe that this area is very mysterious, because ships and planes have disappeared there. The area first became famous in 1974, when a writer called Charles Berlitz wrote a book about the ships and planes that had disappeared there. Many scientists tried to explain why the ships and planes had disappeared. Some people thought there had been terrible storms in the area, or those pilots and ships' captains had made mistakes. Some people thought that writers and reporters had got their stories wrong. What do you think?

A. Answer the following questions:

1.Where is the Bermuda Triangle?

.....
.....

2.Why is the Bermuda Triangle mysterious?

.....
.....

3.What do you think happened to the ships and planes?

.....
.....

B- Choose the correct answer:

1-The Bermuda Triangle first became famous

a in Florida b) in 1974 c) after a ship disappeared there

2- Charles Berlitz was.....

a) a writer b) a pilot c)a scientist

5- Composition:

Write about the importance of learning English as a foreign language.

.....

.....

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Orthography

1. Supply the missing letters in the following words:-

1) The team was looking for the tr_a_ _ re island.

2) I can't solve the m_st_r_ of his death.

3) My birthday party was such a f _ s _ i na _ i _ _ one.

4) The Titanic sank after it hit an enormous ic_b_rg

Good Luck

Model Exam 2 Units (9 & 10)

A: Vocabulary and Structure:

1-Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1. Before he (travelled – had travelled – would travel) to England he (learnt – had learned – learns) English.
2. His neighbors (didn't – don't – doesn't) speak to him until he (apologized – had apologized – has apologized).
3. If I (hadn't helped – helped – haven't helped) him, he (would fail – would have failed – will fail).
4. I promise that you (will – would – should) go with me to the cinema next week.
5. All our friends are coming today, so we (mustn't – ought to – may not) go out now.
6. Astronomers can (predict – say – discover) the exact time of an eclipse.
7. The democrats were the (dominant – weak – great) party in the Congress.
8. The program offers (shelter – sails – survivors) from the wind.
9. He was accused of (stealing – forging – predicting) his father's signature on the check.
10. You have to bring some (supplies – sails – survivors) on your trip into the mountains.

B : Language Functions :

2-Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) between brackets:

1. "Will you call me tomorrow?" she asked him. (She asked)

.....

- "I forgot my ticket," he said. (He said)

.....

2. If he wasn't careful, he would lose his money. (had)

.....

3. If he didn't water the garden, the flowers would die. (hadn't)

.....

4. It wasn't necessary to go to school yesterday so we didn't. (have to)

.....

3-Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Mona:?

Kamal: I've been in France

Mona:?

Kamal: I've been there for 2 weeks.

Mona: What did you do there?

Kamal:?

Mona: I hope you enjoyed it.

Kamal:

B- Reading Comprehension

4-Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:

Many years ago a very poor farmer bought a piece of land. One day while he was farming, he came upon an iron box that was buried in the soil. When he opened it, he was surprised to discover that it was filled with valuable stones and coins made of silver and gold. Since he owned the land where it was found, he could have kept the treasure for himself. But the farmer was a truly honest man. He at once went to the person from whom he had bought the land and showed him the treasure. "What is this?" asked the previous owner of the land. The farmer told him the story of how the treasure was found.

The previous owner refused to accept it, saying, "The treasure would have been mine if I had found it. I think it must have been hidden in the land by the people who had the land before me. As you have found it, it belongs to you. Finally, the two men decided to divide the treasure into two equal parts. The farmer and the previous owner of the plot would each take half.

Answer the following questions:

1. What was hidden in the land?

.....

2. Why didn't the previous owner of the land want to take it from the farmer?

.....

3. Why was he surprised when he opened the box?

.....

Choose the correct answer :

4. The farmer was

a. funny . b. honest. c. greedy .

5. buried the box in the soil.

a. The poor farmer.

b. The people who owned the land in the past.

c. The man from whom the farmer bought the land.

D: Writing:

Write on the following topic:

-Write a letter to your friend ” **John**” telling him about the most famous festival you have in your country. Your name is “Ahmed” You live at 12 El-Nahas St, Nasr City.

.....

.....

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.....

F: Orthography

5-Supply the missing letters in the following words:

- 1- There were no s – r v – v o – s after the plane crash.
- 2- Australlai is the smallest co – t – ne – t in the world.
3. He was arrested because he tried to – o r – e the manager's signature.
4. It's difficult to find Egyptians who are fl – e n - in Chinese.
5. His a _ c _ n_ is very strange. I guess he isn't from here.

Model Exam(3)

A- Vocabulary & Structure

1-Underline the correct word(s) between brackets:

1- They stayed in a {luxurious- stimulating -basic} hotel, with large, comfortable rooms and a wonderful pool.

2-Astronauts can live and work in a {solar system - space station - space shuttle}.

3-The lights in my street come {in – on – out} at six o'clock every evening.

4-The bus was so {crowded – busy – empty} yesterday. We couldn't get into it.

5-Today, I had my first ride in a {board game – rush – rickshaw}.

6-Magda dressed {himself –herself –yourself} carefully for the party.

7-I'm tired, {am I – aren't I – am not I}?

8-He told us {don't be – not to be – not be} so noisy.

9-She told me that he {will – shall – would} study science the next day.

10-Ahmed wishes he {had – have – has} a superman suit.

2-Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1- "What did you wear to the concert?" she asked me. {She asked}

.....

2-"Were you going to meet Ahmed for lunch?" mother said. {asked}

.....

3-"I will come at 7 tonight." She said to John. {would}

.....

4-"Don't forget your bag" she said to her son. {ordered}

.....

5-His holiday will end. {wishes}

.....

B : Language Functions :

3-Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Tamer : I phoned you this morning but there was nobody home .

Shady : Oh yes . We all

Tamer : Why did you go to the airport ?

Shady :

Tamer :?

Shady : My uncle's plane arrived at 6 o'clock .

Tamer :?

Shady : Yes , the airport was very crowded .

C : Reading Comprehension :

4-Read the following passage, and then answer the questions:

Nile crocodiles are usually about eight and a half meters long and weigh about one thousand kilos. They hunt animals such as goats and small cows for their food. Baby crocodiles come from eggs. Crocodiles are very good mothers. When the baby crocodiles come out of their eggs, the mother crocodile take them carefully in its huge mouth and carries them into the water. Most animals are frightened of crocodiles, but the little birds are not. They walk inside the crocodile's mouth and eat the meat between its teeth. Crocodiles let the birds do this because it keeps their teeth clean.

Answer the following questions:

1.What do crocodiles hunt for their food?

.....

2.How heavy are the Nile crocodiles?

.....

3.How do mother crocodiles look after their babies?

.....

Choose the suitable answer:

1. Baby crocodiles come from

(a) water

(b) eggs

(c) food

2. Some little birds go into the crocodile's mouth to

(a) keep their teeth clean.

(b) keep their mouth clean.

(c) keep their tongue clean.

D: Writing:

5-Write a story beginning with the sentence:

" This was a day I will never forget"

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

F: Orthography :

6-Supply the missing letters in the following words:

- 1- The surface of the moon is b_mp_.
- 2- My grandma gave me a available di_m_ nd.
- 3- Yesterday I saw a bright co_st_llation.
- 4- I spent my summer holiday at a l_xur_ous hotel.
- 5- This was such a d_l_ trip. Nobody enjoyed it.