

MY FRIEND

English Zone

3



Second Term

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Preface

To all our colleagues, sons and daughters who encouraged us to present this humble work that we hope it gains your satisfaction. We welcome any suggestions or points of view you have on our doing.

Also we are at your criticisms that we will have to take in mind. We should be very hilarious to hear about any shortage in this doing from our dear colleagues and students.

Eventually, we thank all of those who helped us in producing this book that we hope it meets its learners' needs and gains their confidence.

Please contact us for any kind of comments or suggestions.

ص . ب . 124 الفجالة - القاهرة

محتوى الكتاب

الجزء الأول (كتاب الشرح) ويشتمل علي :

- شرح وافٍ كامل لمنهج اللغة الإنجليزية خطوه بخطوة مدعماً بالصور والحوارات.
- عرض شامل لجميع فروع المادة مع شرح مبسط لقواعد اللغة.
- تدريبات عديدة متنوعة ومتدرجة في مستوياتها.
- تدريبات وأسئلة حصريه لكل جزء ورد في كل من الكتاب المدرسي وكتاب التدريبات والقواعد.
- تطبيقات ومراجعات وملخصات وقواعد.
- قاموس شامل لجميع الكلمات التي يحتاجها الطالب في هذه المرحلة (انجليزي - عربي).
- نموذج امتحان كامل علي كل وحدة علي نفس صياغة امتحانات نصف العام وآخر العام.
- شرح وافٍ للقصص المقررة بطريقة سؤال وجواب مدعمة بأرقام الصفحات.
- ملزمة إجابات نموذجية كاملة لكل ما ورد بالجزء الأول (كتاب الشرح).

الجزء الثاني (كتاب المراجعة الدورية والنهائية والامتحانات) ويشتمل علي :

- نبذة مختصرة علي القواعد المطلوبة في كل وحدة.
- مراجعة عامة علي كل وحدة علي حده.
- امتحان كامل علي كل وحدة طبقاً لأخر التعديلات بنماذج امتحانات نصف العام وآخر العام.
- تمارين وتدرجات وأسئلة متنوعة لكل سؤال من أسئلة الامتحانات علي حده.
- امتحانات مختارة من جميع محافظات الجمهورية
- ملزمة إجابات نموذجية خاصة بالجزء الثاني (كتاب المراجعة الدورية والنهائية والامتحانات).

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Unit 5

Stories and Legends

● Structures

Past continuous

Simple past vs. past continuous

● Vocabulary

Narratives: legends

Literary games

Writing: Stories

● Functions

Tell a story

Identify different genres

Analyse the elements of a story

Lesson A

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

story (stories)	قصة (حكاية)	personality	شخصية (هوية ذاتية)
legend	أسطورة	look like	يشبه
comic book	كتاب به صور هزلية	imagine (imagined)	يتخيل
mystery	سر - غموض	native American tribe	قبيلة الأمريكيين الأصليين
adventure	قصة مغامرة	hunt (hunted)	يصطاد
exciting x boring	شيق x ممل	hunter	صياد
scary = frightening	مخيف - مرعب	bison	البيسون (ثور أمريكي)
spider woman	السيدة العنكبوت	move to (moved to)	ينتقل إلى
once upon a time = one day	ذات مرة	mountain	جبل
a nine-year-old boy	ولد ذو التسعة سنوات	desert	صحراء
tall x short	طويل القامة x قصير القامة	south-west	جنوب غرب
strong x weak	قوى البنية x ضعيف البنية	learn to farm	يتعلم الزراعة
straight hair	شعر مسترسل (مستقيم)	grow (grew) corn	يزرع ذرة
friendly	ودود	beans	فول
helpful	متعاون	squash	قرع
chief	رئيس - زعيم	melons	بطيخ
kind	طيب - عطوف	live in homes	يعيش في منازل
brave	شجاع	hogan	كوخ تقليدي مصنوع من الطين وجذوع الأشجار
bravery	شجاعة	artist	فنان
at the top of	على قمة	famous for	مشهور بـ
powerful	ذو نفوذ (قوى)	beautiful = pretty	جميل الشكل
long ago	منذ زمن طويل	blanket	بطانية
teach (taught)	يعلم - يدرس	basket	سلة
people	أشخاص (ناس)	silver	فضي اللون
weave (wove)	يُحيط - يخيظ	turquoise jewellery	مجوهرات ذات لون فيروزي
character	شخصية	describe (described)	يصف
appearance	مظهر خارجي	description	وصف

Anoki and the Spider Woman

Once upon a time there was a nine-year-old Navajo boy. His name was Anoki. He was tall and strong. He had long, straight black hair and big brown eyes. He was friendly and helpful. Anoki lived with his grandfather who was an old Navajo chief. He was short and thin. He had long, straight white hair and small brown eyes. He was kind and brave.

Anoki and his grandfather lived near Spider Rock. Anoki knew the story

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

about Spider Woman who lived at the top of Spider Rock. She was very **powerful**. Long ago, she taught the Navajo people how to **weave**.

تعليم teach

The Navajo people

The Navajo people are the largest **Native** American **tribe**. They called themselves the Dine. Long ago in Canada and Alaska they **hunted** **bison**. About a thousand years ago, they moved to the **mountains** and **deserts** of the American **south-west**. There they learned how to **farm**. They **grew** **corn**, **beans**, **squash** and **melons**. They lived in homes called **hogans**.



The Navajo people are very good **artists**. They are **famous** for their **beautiful** woven **blankets** and **baskets** and their **silver** and **turquoise** jewellery.

Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

king of England	ملك إنجلترا	son	ابن
real	حقيقي	daughter	ابنة
know for sure	يعرف بشكل مؤكد	England	إنجلترا
really	بالفعل - حقاً	Norway	النرويج
interesting = boring	شيق x ممل	Denmark	الدنمارك
handsome	وسيم (لوصف الذكر)	Sweden	السويد
curly hair	شعر مجعد	Vikings	الفايكنج (قراصنة اسكندنافيين)
pretty = beautiful	جميل الشكل	mean (meant)	يقصد - يعني
blonde hair	شعر أشقر (أصفر اللون)	pirate	قرصان
smart = clever	ذكي	farmer	فلاح
marry (married)	يتزوج	grow vegetables	يزرع خضراوات
magician	ساحر	farm animals	حيوانات مزرعة
wise	حكيم (عاقِل)	land	أرض
problem	مشكلة	attack (attacked)	يهاجم
prince	أمير	ship	سفينة
princess	أميرة	make a journey	يقوم برحلة

Definitions

- marry** when two people promise to spend their lives together
- magician** a person who can do things using magic
- wise** knowing many things and able to give good advice
- problem** something that needs to be solved
- princess** the daughter of a king or queen

pretty = beautiful
 Sun
 Son

بعض النقاط

Main points

- Once upon a time, there was a king of England named King Uther.
- King Uther was a very good king. He was brave and strong.
- He was handsome with short curly hair and blue eyes.
- King Uther loved Princess Igraine. She was pretty, with beautiful blonde hair and blue eyes.
- She was smart and kind. He wanted to marry her but she didn't love him.
- King Uther went to see a magician name Merlin. Merlin was tall and thin, and had long white hair and green eyes. He was very wise. The king told Merlin about his problem.
- Merlin said that he could help King Uther to marry Princess Igraine. But when his first son was born, he had to give him to Merlin.

Vikings

- Many years after the time of the legend, the Vikings came to England.
- They were tall, strong people who lived in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.
- Many Vikings had blonde hair and blue eyes.
- The word Viking means "pirate" but the first Vikings were farmers.
- They grew vegetables and had farm animals.
- They wanted more land. They went to many places, and they attacked England in 783.
- The Vikings built big ships to make their journeys.
- They were called longships and were very fast and strong.

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Once upon a (tide - time - tire), there was a nine years old Navajo boy.
2. He had long, straight black (hare - her - hair).
3. He was friendly and (helps - helpless - helpful).
4. The Spider Woman was very (full - helpful - powerful).
5. Long ago, she taught the Navajo people how to (woven - weave - withdraw).
6. The Navajo people are the largest Native American (tide - tribe - tape).
7. Long ago in Canada and Alaska, they (hunted - haunted - hired) bison.
8. They are famous for their beautiful (wooden - woven - weave) blankets.
9. The Vikings were (strange - range - strong) people who lived in Norway.
10. King Arthur was (some hand - handsome - handmade) with short curly hair.
11. Many years after the time of the (laid - legend - lifted), the Vikings came to England.

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

12. (Prince - King - Princess) Igraine was pretty with beautiful blonde hair and blue eyes.
13. The King told Merlin about his (prove - problem - wise).
14. He wanted to (marry - weave - legend) her, but she didn't love him.
15. The word Viking means (pirate - longship - king).
16. The Viking's ships were called (longships - trunks - longhorn).
17. He never gave up hope that he would solve the (must - mystery - marry) of his son's disappearance.
18. Once upon a (tame - time - tide) there was a nine-year-old Navajo boy.
19. His name was Anoki. He was (till - tall - tale) and strong.
20. He had long, (street - straight - strict) black hair and big brown eyes.
21. Anoki lived with his grandfather who was an old Navajo (chef - chief - shave).
22. He was short and (then - thin - than). He had long, straight white hair and small brown eyes.
23. Anoki and his grandfather lived (near - neat - nor) Spider Rock.
24. Anoki knew the story about Spider Woman who lived at the (tope - top - tip) of Spider Rock.
25. She was very powerful. Long ago, she taught the Navajo people how to (weave - wore - wear).
26. The Navajo people are the largest Native American (tribe - trend - tube).
27. The Navajo people (killed - called - cured) themselves the Dine.
28. Long (ago - age - again) in Canada and Alaska they hunted bison.
29. About a thousand years ago, they moved to the mountains and (desserts - deserts - desire) of the American south-west.
30. There they learned how to (farm - after - fore).
31. They (ground - grew - goat) corn, beans, squash and melons. They lived in homes called hogans.
32. The Navajo people are famous for their beautiful (woven - worn - weaken) blankets and baskets and their silver and turquoise jewellery.
33. The Vikings were tall, strong people who (weaved - lived - saved) in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.
34. The first Vikings were (doctors - teachers - farmers).

B. Supply the missing letters.

legnd

advnture

scary

mysry

hands <u>o</u> me	bis <u>o</u> n	c <u>u</u> rlly	pir <u>u</u> te
char <u>u</u> cter	fam <u>u</u> s	sp <u>u</u> der	adv <u>u</u> ce
sm <u>u</u> rt	bl <u>u</u> nket	h <u>u</u> nt	w <u>u</u> se
m <u>u</u> rry	magici <u>u</u> n	pr <u>u</u> blem	st <u>u</u> r

C. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Seif : What are you reading?

Maher : It's a legend about a king of England. He lived many hundreds of years ago.

Seif : ...was he... real.....?

Maher : Some people think he was real. Others say he wasn't real. No one knows for sure.

Seif : ...Do you like it.....?

Maher : I love it. It's really interesting.

D. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Many years after the time of the legend, the Vikings came to England. They were tall, strong people who lived in Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. Many Vikings had blonde hair and blue eyes. The word Viking means "pirate" but the first Vikings were farmers. They grew vegetables and had farm animals. But they wanted more land. They went to many places, and they attacked England in 783. The Vikings built big ships to make their journeys. They were called longships and were very fast and strong.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where did the Vikings come from?

.....

2. What did the Vikings look like?

.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. The Vikings attacked England in (1973 - 783 - 738).

4. The Vikings travelled in (pirates - longships - England).

Unit 5

Stories and Legends



Lesson B

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

one day	نات يوم	tired	مُتعب - مرهق
decide (decided)	يقرر	continue (continued)	يستمر
beautiful	جميل الشكل	walk alone	يسير وحيدا
sun	شمس	cloudy	مُلبد بالغيوم
shine (shone)	يشرق - يسطع	sleep under a tree	ينام تحت شجرة
wind	رياح	take place = happen	يحدث - يقع
blow (blew)	يهب	character	شخصية
softly	بنعومة	parents (father and mother)	والدين
walk through	يسير من خلال	look for (looked for)	يبحث عن
desert	صحراء	cave	كهف
water hole	حفرة لتجمع المياه	find (found)	يجد
eagle	صقر	on a picnic	في نزهة خلوية
fly overhead	يطير في سماء المنطقة	get lost (got lost)	يتوه - يفقد الطريق
fresh water	مياه نقية	create (created)	يخلق
hungry	جائع	the weather	حالة الطقس
lunch	وجبة الغذاء	southwest	جنوب غرب
afterwards	بعد ذلك	shape (shaped)	يقوم بتشكيل
the United States	الولايات المتحدة	red rock	صخر أحمر اللون
sand	رمال	enemy	عدو
farm the land	يزرع الأرض	flood	فيضان
protection	حماية	How tall?	كم طول القامة?

Spider Rock

Spider Rock is in Canyon de Chelly ^{وادي} National Park in Arizona in the southwest of the United States. It is about 230 million years old. It is 300 metres tall. Sand and wind have ^{شطن} shaped the red rock. For hundreds of years, the Navajo people farmed the land around Spider Rock. They used the caves around the canyon for ^{مخاض} protection when enemies came or when there were ^{الفيضان} floods.



Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

get married	يتزوج	forest	غابة
wedding	حفل زفاف	by a river	بالقرب من نهر
kingdom	مملكة	arrange in a circle	يُرتب في شكل دائرة

Lesson B

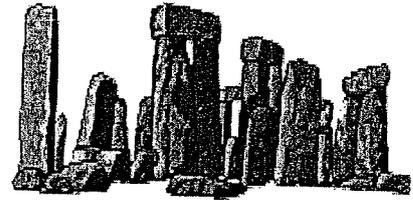
son	ابن	each	كل
king	ملك	different	مختلف
queen	ملكة	Stonehenge	ستونهنج (مبنى أثري بالجلترا)
get sick	يصاب بالمرض	idea	فكرة
die (died)	يموت	religious	ديني - متعلق بالدين
guests	ضيوف	study the stars	يقوم بدراسة النجوم
ancient = very old	قديم جداً	How old?	كم عمر?
made of	مصنوع من	How much?	كم كمية أو كم وزن?
huge = very big	ضخم	weigh (weighed)	يزن
stone	حجر	in order	بالترتيب

Main points

- Two months after King Uther spoke to Merlin, King Uther and Princess Igraine got married.
- It was a beautiful wedding in a forest by a river.
- Many people from the kingdom came to the wedding.
- A year after the wedding, a son was born to the king and queen. They name him Arthur.
- Merlin came to the king's house and sked for Arthur. The king gave Arthur to Merlin.
- King Uther got very sick. He wanted Arthur to be the king when he died.

Stonehenge

- Stonehenge, an ancient place in the south of England, is thousands of years old.
- It is made of huge stones arranged in circles.
- Each stone is more than 200 tons.
- There are different ideas about why people built Stonehenge.
- Some people think it was a religious place. Others say it was a place to study the stars.



Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

- Stonehenge, an (ancient - ancestor - ambulance) place in the south of England, is thousands of years old.
- It is made of (hare - age - huge) stones arranged in circles.
- Each stone is more than 200 (tins - tons - ticks).
- Merlin and Princess Igraine got (marry - married - martial).
- Some animals were drinking the (fish - fresh - fetch) water.
- Stonehenge is made of huge stones arranged (at - of - in) circles.

قرر decided to

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

7. Anoki and his grandfather were (hunger - hungry - hang).
8. Anoki's grandfather was very (tire - stare - tired).
9. Spider Rock is in Canyon de Chelly (nation - National - rational) park in Arizona.
10. It is about 230 million years (old - gold - sold).
11. Sand and wind have shaped the red (rack - stock - rock).
12. The Navajo people (harmed - farmed - fuelled) the land around Spider Rock.
13. They used the caves around the canyon for (prevention - protection - affection).
14. There are different (deals - ideas - ideals) about why people built Stonehenge.
15. Spider Rock is in Canyon de Chelly National Park in Arizone in the southwest (if - of - off) the United States.
16. Spider Rock is (along - about - across) 230 million years old. It is 300 metres tall.
17. For hundreds of years, the Navajo people farmed the (hand - land - band) around Spider Rock.
18. They used the caves around the canyon for protection when (armies - enemies - entities) came or when there were floods.
19. One day, Anoki and his grandfather (decade - decided - detected) to go to Spider Rock.
20. After walking for a few hours through the (deceit - desert - detect), they came to a water hole.
21. An eagle was flying overhead and some animals were drinking the (fish - fresh - fetch) water.
22. Anoki and his grandfather were hungry so they (fat - sat - hat) under a tree to eat lunch.
23. The wedding took place in a forest (in - on - by) a river.
24. A year after the wedding, a son was (bear - bore - born) to the king and queen.
25. Arthur got very (well - good - sick) and was going to die.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1. My **father and mothers** are very kind. (parents)
.....
2. Stonehenge is made of **very big** stones. (huge)
.....

Grammar

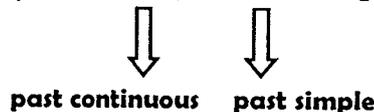
Past Simple and Past Continuous

- The **past simple** is used for complete actions in the past.
يُستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن أحداث وقت في الماضي.
- The **past continuous** is used to show the continuity of actions in the past.
يُستخدم زمن الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن استمرار وقوع الاحداث في الماضي.
- The **past simple** for a shorter action that interrupts a continuous action.
يُعبّر زمن الماضي البسيط للتعبير عن حدث أقصر يُعيق أو يُقاطع حدث مستمر.
- When** is used to introduce both the **past simple** and the **past continuous**.
تُستخدم أداة الربط (when) لربط كلا من الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر.

I **was reading** a book **when** the phone **rang**.



When the phone **rang**, I **was reading** a book.



Form

Past continuous	Affirmative	Past simple
I/ He/ She/ It → was We/ You/ They → were	+ verb + ing	I/ He/ She/ It We/ You/ They
		+ verb + (d, ed, ied)
Negative		
I/ He/ She / It → wasn't We/ You/ They → weren't	+ verb + ing	I/ He/ She/ It We/ You/ They
		+ didn't + infinitive
Questions		
Was → I/ he/ she/ it Were → we/ you/ they	+ verb + ing + ...?	Did + I/ He/ She/ It We/ You/ They
		+ infinitive +?

Spelling rules

adding (-ing)	Most verbs	adding (d, ed, ied)
take (-ing)		take (-ed)
break -----> breaking		accept -----> accepted
	Verbs end in (e)	
drop (e) then add (-ing)		only add (-d)
type -----> typing		type -----> typed

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

Verbs of three or four letters end in a consonant after a vowel

Double the last letter then add (-ing)
swim -----> swimming

Double the last letter then add (-ed)
drop -----> dropped

Notice.

Regular verbs end in (y) after a consonant ⇒ change (y) to (-ied).

study -----> studied

try -----> tried

Regular verbs end in (y) after a vowel ⇒ add (-ed).

stay -----> stayed

pray -----> prayed

Practice

C. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. It (~~were~~ - was - has) a beautiful morning.
2. The wind was (~~blow~~ - blows - blowing) softly.
3. They (~~come~~ - coming - came) to a water hole yesterday.
4. An eagle was (~~flies~~ - flew - flying) overhead.
5. Soon (~~they~~ - the children - he) was sleeping.
6. There (~~was~~ - were - where) many guests at the wedding.
7. Arthur (~~has~~ - does - was) born two years after his parents got married.
8. Anoki and his grandfather (~~decide~~ - decided - deciding) to go to Spider Rock.
9. Anoki (was - is - wasn't) tired so he decided to continue walking alone.
10. Some people think it (~~was~~ - has - does) a religious place.
11. (~~They~~ - It - Them) was a cloudy day.
12. Arthur got very sick and (~~is~~ - was - wasn't) going to die.
13. He knew he was (~~goes~~ - going - go) to die.
14. King Uther (~~speaks~~ - spoke - was speaking) to Merlin many years ago.
15. It (~~was being~~ - was - being) a beautiful wedding in a forest by a river.
16. Many people from the kingdom (~~comes~~ - coming - came) to the wedding.
17. Merlin came to the king's house and (~~asking~~ - ask - asked) for Arthur.
18. (~~Was~~ - Is - Were) you riding your bike?
19. (~~I~~ - He - We) were drawing pictures when the phone rang.
20. They were not (watching - watch - watches) TV.
21. Who were you (~~write to~~ - writing to - writing)?
22. I (~~were not~~ - is not - was not) going to the party.
23. The kids (~~was~~ - were - am) watching TV.
24. Tamer was (~~had~~ - has - having) lunch when the door bell rang.

- 25. We were (watched - watching - watch) TV when the lights went out.
- 26. What were you (do - did - doing) when I phoned you yesterday?
- 27. (Ahmed - You - My brother) were not swimming.
- 28. I was (wait - waited - waiting) for the bus when it rained.
- 29. What (are - were - was) they doing at this time yesterday?
- 30. I was (looks - looked - looking) for you.

D. Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

- 1. Nadia was waiting for me when I arrived. (Nadia and Seif)
Nadia and Seif was waiting?
- 2. Grandfather was tired **after lunch**. (When)
when was Grandfather?
- 3. Anoki was sleeping under a tree. (Anoki and his grandfather)
Anoki and his grandfather?
- 4. An eagle was drinking water. (The eagles)
The eagles was?
- 5. It was a hot day. (not)
It wasn't a hot day?
- 6. The teacher was explaining the lesson. (The teachers)
The teachers were explaining the lesson?
- 7. No, I wasn't playing tennis. (Were)
You were playing tennis?
- 8. I was talking with Mona. (My brother)
My brother you was?
- 9. He wasn't playing football. (They)
They were playing football?
- 10. Adel was **playing football**. (What)
what was?
- 11. Animals were drinking fresh water. (not)
Animals wasn't drinking fresh water?
- 12. Ali was playing football while Ayah was playing tennis. (not)
Ali wasn't playing football while Ayah was playing tennis?
- 13. I was washing the dishes. (They)
They were washing the dishes?
- 14. Mum wasn't cooking lunch. (Who)
Who wasn't cooking lunch?
- 15. I was sitting **in the library**. (Where)
Where was I sitting?
- 16. Yes, the dog was chasing a cat. (Was)
Was the dog chasing a cat?
- 17. **The boys** were eating dinner. (The boy)
The boys were eating dinner?

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

18. It was a religious place. (They)
.....
19. My younger brother was doing his homework. (My sisters)
.....
20. She was walking in the barn. (not)
.....
21. I was watching TV when the doorbell rang. (What)
.....
22. Eman was sleeping quietly. (Eman and her friends)
.....

E. Supply the missing letters.

flo_d	dec_de	w_dding	e_gle
be_utiful	en_my	cany_n	h_ngr
anci_nt	religi_us	sh_ne	nati_nal
f_rm	s_uth	for_st	dec_de

F. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Two months after King Uther spoke to Merlin, King Uther and Princess Igraine got married. It was a beautiful wedding in a forest by a river. Many people from the kingdom came to the wedding. Merlin came, too. A year after the wedding, a son was born to the king and queen. They named him Arthur. After three days, Merlin came to the king's house and asked for Arthur. The king gave Arthur to Merlin. A year later, King Uther got very sick. He knew he was going to die. He told Merlin he wanted Arthur to be the king when he died.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who did the king give to Merlin?
.....

2. What did the king tell Merlin?
.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. The wedding took place (2 - 3 - 5) months after the king Uther spoke to Merlin.
4. The wedding took place in a (palace - forest - bank) by a river.

G. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



"The Vikings"

strong - men

.....



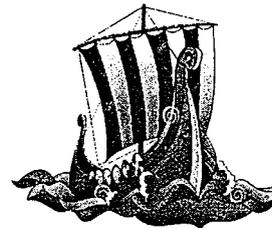
live - tribe

.....



hunt - animals

.....



sail - longship

.....

H. Complete the sentences.

1. The girl was (skip).
2. Grandma was (sleep).
3. We were (drink) our juice.
4. Grandma was (give) us two apples.
5. Ahmed was (find) five pounds in the street.
6. I was (go) to bed at nine o'clock.
7. Adel was (study) English.

I. Change into affirmative.

1. He wasn't making dinner.
.....
2. They weren't sitting in the library.
.....
3. She wasn't chasing a thief.
.....
4. Eman wasn't reading a book.
.....
5. I wasn't writing the letter.
.....
6. The wolf wasn't coming near you.
.....

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

- 7. They weren't eating dinner.
.....
- 8. Ayah wasn't watching television.
.....
- 9. I wasn't having a good time.
.....
- 10. The boy wasn't coming into the barn.
.....
- 11. I wasn't listening to the teacher.
.....
- 12. Tamer wasn't working.
.....
- 13. I wasn't going to the farm.
.....
- 14. Fadi wasn't paying attention.
.....
- 15. They weren't discussing their plans.
.....
- 16. She wasn't painting a picture.
.....
- 17. Mr Amir wasn't teaching English.
.....
- 18. He wasn't riding slowly.
.....
- 19. She wasn't standing there.
.....
- 20. I wasn't writing e-mails.
.....
- 21. She wasn't taking care of any sheep.
.....

J. Change into negative.

- 1. I was eating dinner.
.....
- 2. I was sitting at my desk at work.
.....
- 3. We were still driving through the desert.
.....
- 4. My mother was choosing the hotel.
.....
- 5. He was looking at the picture.
.....

6. The police was catching the thief.
.....
7. I was sending it to the laundry.
.....
8. They were spending all the money.
.....
9. He was riding slowly.
.....
10. His son was writing a story.
.....
11. Mohamed was drawing you a map.
.....
12. They were flying to New York.
.....
13. He was hiding the letter.
.....
14. She was thinking about the problem.
.....
15. The boys were running back home.
.....
16. Jasmine was ringing the bell.
.....
17. Mr Said was falling downstairs.
.....
18. She was walking through the farm.
.....
19. The sun was shining.
.....
20. He was drawing a picture.
.....
21. Adel was eating dinner.
.....

K. Make questions.

1. No, he wasn't reading.
.....
2. Yes, we were having the picnic.
.....
3. No, Khaled wasn't sleeping last night.
.....
4. No, I wasn't listening to my iPod.
.....
5. Yes, you were listening to me.
.....

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

6. No, I wasn't watching TV.
.....
7. Yes, the phone was ringing.
.....
8. Yes, you were studying English.
.....
9. No, my father wasn't digging in the garden.
.....
10. No, I wasn't writing the email.
.....
11. No, she wasn't writing a letter.
.....
12. Yes, we were having lunch.
.....
13. Yes, the teacher was explaining the lesson.
.....
14. Yes, Samy was waiting for us.
.....
15. No, the phone wasn't ringing.
.....

L. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Emad : Good evening, doctor. I'm Emad.

Doctor: Good evening, Emad

Emad : I'm having a severe headache.

Doctor:

Emad : It began three days ago. Is it serious?

Doctor: No, it isn't.

M. Fill in blanks with a correct form of Past Continuous.

1. It was very cold. The sun was not shining..... (not/ shine)
2. It wasn't a stormy night. The wind (not/ blow)
3. He wasn't sleeping. He (look) at the ceiling.
4. They were having a rest. They (not/ work).
5. They were very happy. They (enjoy) the party.
6. He was at home. He (watch) a movie on TV.
7. He was getting worse. He (not / recover).
8. We (travel) in the north of Turkey when we were on holiday.
9. She (drive) so fast when the accident happened.

Lesson C

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

in the correct order	في الترتيب الصحيح	snake	تعبان
grandfather	جد	rope	حبل
grandmother	جدة	climb up a rope	يتسلق حبل
adventure	مغامرة	hold a rope	يحمل (يمسك) حبل
imagine (imagined)	يتخيل	head	رأس
I'm back.	لقد عدت.	tail	ذيل
save = rescue	ينقذ	coin	عملة معدنية

Learn the verbs

sitting	يجلس	flying	يظفر
walking	يمشي	going	يذهب
shining	يشرق - يسطع	following	يتبع - يلاحق
looking	ينظر	blowing	ينفخ - يهب
holding	يحمل	sleeping	ينام
doing	يقوم بـ	drinking	يشرب
making	يصنع - يجعل	moving	يتحرك

Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

try (tired)	يحاول	only	فقط
take (took)	ياخذ	do great things	يقوم بأشياء رائعة
sword	سيف	important	هام
stone	حجر	real	حقيقي
come out of (came out of)	يخرج من	castle	قلعة
king	ملك	sign	علامة - إشارة
die (died)	يموت	fight (fought)	يقاتل - يتعارك
everyone	كل واحد (كل شخص)	meet (met)	يقابل - يجتمع

Main points

- King Uther **died**. He wanted Arthur to be **king** when he died.
- Arthur was **only** a boy, and many men wanted to be king.
- When Arthur was a man, Merlin told all the **important** men of England to meet in London. They were going to see who the real king of England was.
- All important men came to England. They met at a **castle**.
- There was a big **stone** with a long **sword** in it. There was a **sign**. "The man who take this sword out of the stone is the king of England."
- All the men **tried** to take the sword out of the stone. No one did it.
- Arthur came. He walked to the stone and **pulled** the sword. It **came out of** the stone easily. Arthur was the king.
- Arthur became the king, and he **did** many **great things** for England.

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. What (**happening** - **happened** - **happen**) to King Uther?
2. (**What** - **Why** - **Who**) was sleeping?
3. I went to the Spider Rock and there was a (**sake** - **snake** - **save**).
4. It was looking (**at** - **in** - **under**) me.
5. I saw a (**road** - **castle** - **rope**) and I climbed up on it.
6. Who was (**holding** - **flying** - **walking**) the rope?
7. The men came to London and met in a (**sword** - **stone** - **castle**).
8. There was a big (**sword** - **stone** - **castle**) with a long sword in it.
9. We are going to see who the (**reel** - **rail** - **real**) king of England is.
10. Where did the men (**meet** - **meets** - **met**)?
11. There was a flag flying above the (**cast** - **castle** - **cost**).
12. Adel is (**moving** - **drinking** - **sleeping**) on the bed.
13. The man who can take this sword out of the stone is the (**ring** - **sing** - **king**) of England.
14. He climbed (**under** - **up** - **over**) on a chair to change the light bulb.
15. The (**son** - **sun** - **sore**) was shining and the wind was blowing softly.
16. (**Send** - **Sand** - **Hand**) and wind have shaped the red rock.
17. The (**fight** - **flight** - **flew**) to Chicago took 4 hours.
18. Anoki wasn't (**tire** - **tired** - **tore**) so he decided to continue walking home.

B. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Maher :

Mona : I am reading a book

Maher : What is it about?

Mona : It's about King Uther.

Maher :

Mona : Yes, I like it.

C. Change the questions to sentences.

1. Were they fighting to be kings?
.....
.....
2. Were the men trying to pull the sword from the stone?
.....
.....

3. Did Arthur pull the sword from the stone?

.....

4. Was Arthur the king of England?

.....

5. Did Arthur do many great things?

.....

D. Supply the missing letters.

r_pe	tr_be	id_a	h_ld
f_ght	sn_ke	lo_k	pir_te
we_ve	f_uht	p_ll	m_et
Vik_ng	sw_rd	c_stle	sh_ut
bl_w	adv_nture	cl_mb	sn_ke

E. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Once upon a time there was a nine-year-old Navajo boy. His name was Anoki. He was tall and strong. He had long, straight black hair and big brown eyes. He was friendly and helpful. Anoki lived with his grandfather who was an old Navajo chief. He was short and thin. He had long, straight white hair and small; brown eyes. He was kind and brave.

Anoki and his grandfather lived near Spider Rock. Anoki knew the story about Spider Woman who lived at the top of Spider Rock. She was very powerful. Long ago, she taught the Navajo people how to weave.

Answer the following questions:

1. How old was Anoki?

.....

2. Where did Anoki's grandfather live?

.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. Anoki had long (**brown - black - yellow**) hair.

4. Spider Woman taught the Navajo people how to (**weave - swim - wear**).

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

F. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

"What they were doing yesterday."



I - walking



Seif - sitting



Ahmed - sleeping



Amir - drinking

G. Write questions and short answers using the past continuous.

1. Adel/ watch/ TV? ✓

Was Adel watching TV?

Yes, he was.

2. Ayah/ make/ phone call? ✓

.....?

3. Ali and Adel/ play tennis? ✗

.....?

4. Reham/ swim/ sea? ✗

.....?

5. Class 7/ visit/ museum? ✓

.....?

6. the men/ ride/ horses? ✓

.....?

7. Amira/ play chess? ✗

.....?

8. Adel/ draw a picture? ✓

.....?

9. Ibrahim/ eat a sandwich? ✓?
10. Amira/ read a book? ✓?
11. Adel/ study English? ✗?
12. They/ go to school by bus? ✓?

H. Complete the sentences. Use the past continuous tense.

We were very busy in our house last Saturday morning because we(1)..... (**have**) a party in the evening. My mother was in the kitchen. She(2)..... (**cook**) all kinds of nice things to eat.

My father was out at the market. He(3)..... (**buy**) some fresh fruit. My big brother and sister(4)..... (**tidy**) all the rooms in the house. Outside my aunt(5)..... (**clean**) the windows. I was in the dining room. I(6)..... (**put**) lots of flowers into the vases which(7)..... (**stand**) on the table. We(8)..... (**work**) very hard, except my two little brothers who(9)..... (**play**) with the dog in the garden.

I. Fill in blanks with a correct form, Past Simple or Past Continuous.

1. He (**talk**) with Mary, when Mrs. Smith came in.
2. They (**study**) two hours last night.
3. Jane (**sleep**) when the telephone rang.
4. As I (**walk**) to the lab, I met my friend.
5. We (**watch**) TV last night.
6. The barber (**cut**) my hair yesterday.
7. She (**dance**) when she hurt her ankle.
8. It (**rain**) hard when I got up.
9. It (**rain**) hard last night.

J. Correct the mistakes.

1. They **was** hungry.
.....
2. It **has** a beautiful morning.
.....
3. What is she **liked**?
.....

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

Lesson D

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student book)

fiction-books	روايات خيالية	solve problem	يحل مشكلة
non-fiction books	روايات واقعية	idea	فكرة
real things	اشياء حقيقية	look like	يشبه
events	احداث	plan (planned)	يخطط
made-up stories	قصص مختلفة	main characters	شخصيات رئيسية
storybook	قصة قصيرة	setting	موضوع
lion	اسد	beginning	بداية
magazine	مجلة	middle	منتصف (وسط)
comic book	كتاب هزلي مصور	end	نهاية
classmate	زميل دراسة	map	خريطة
tell a story	بروي قصة	interesting = exciting	ممتع - شيق
take place = happen	يحدث - يقع	boring	ممل

Vocabulary & Expressions (Work book)

China	الصين	turn into	يتحول إلى
Chinese	اللغة الصينية	frog	ضفدعة
superhero	بطل خارق للعادة	prince	أمير
fly over (flew over)	يطير فوق	princess	أميرة
building	مبنى	plants	نباتات
lion	أسد	need (needed)	يحتاج
cheetah	الفهد الصياد	air	هواء
drive (drove)	يقود	water	ماء
purple	أرجواني أو بنفسجي اللون	grow (grew)	ينمو - يكبر
Viking = pirate	قرصان اسكنديناوي	travel back	يعود من السفر
mean (meant)	يقصد - يعنى	happen = take place	يحدث - يقع
Rome	روما (عاصمة إيطاليا)	people's lives	حياة الأشخاص (الناس)
capital	عاصمة	events	أحداث
Italy	إيطاليا	history	تاريخ
visit (visited)	يزور	forest	غابة
planet	كوكب	interesting = exciting	ممتع - شيق
magician	ساحر	information	معلومات

Main points

- In **China**, they speak **Chinese**.
- Superbaby **flew over** the **buildings**.
- **Lions** and **cheetahs** are big cats.
- The word **Viking** means "**pirate**".

- Rome is the capital of Italy.
- The superhero visited planet Zork.
- The magician turned the frog into a prince.
- Plants need air and water to grow.

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Non-fiction books are about (real - unreal - false) things or events.
2. In (Egypt - Paris - China), they speak Chinese.
3. I like reading (cosmic - comic - coral) books.
4. Rome is the (capital - cap - code) of Italy.
5. The last (stock - back - book) Ahmed read was a storybook.
6. Superbaby flew (on - off - over) the buildings.
7. The superhero (visiting - visit - visited) planet Zark.
8. Did you (reads - read - reading) any good books last week?
9. Lions and cheetahs are big (cakes - cats - caves).
10. The (magician - teacher - doctor) turned the frog into a prince.
11. Abby the dog drove a purple (cat - cake - car).
12. The story took place in the Amazon (feather - forest - rest).
13. Plants need air and water to (travel - walk - grow).
14. The word Viking means "(pairs - pirates - privates)".
15. Karis travelled back (to - too - two) the year 1900.
16. We were shocked by recent (entities - events - avoids) in the town.
17. What do you know about the (history - hiss - hasty) of dinosaurs?
18. Alexandria would be a nice (time - place - forest) to live in.
19. Neighbours (detected - described - defended) her as a shy, quiet girl.
20. What's the best-selling children's (fetch - fiction - fare) title?
21. I (hit - met - wet) my old English teacher while trekking in the Alps.
22. Merlin was very (with - wise - withdraw).

B. Rewrite the sentences using words in brackets.

1. The story is not interesting. (boring)
.....
2. When did the story happen? (take place)
.....
3. Rome is the capital of Italy. (What)
.....

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

C. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Spider Rock is in Canyon de Chelly National Park in Arizona in the southwest of the United States. It is about 230 million years old. It is 300 metres tall. Sand and wind have shaped the red rock. For hundreds of years, the Navajo people farmed the land around Spider Rock. They used the caves around the canyon for protection when enemies came or when there were floods.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is Spider Rock?

.....

2. What did the Navajo people do around Spider Rock?

.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. Spider Rock is about (230 - 300 - 200) million years old.

4. Spider Rock (230 - 300 - 200) metres tall.

D. Supply the missing letters.

d_scribe

storyb_ok

c_rn

capit_l

E. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



He - prince

.....



dance - girl

.....



read - magazine

.....



lion - hunt

.....

Lesson E

The Travels of Marco Polo - Episode 5

November 1274

Our caravan is travelling on the famous Silk Road. Traders use this road to travel east and west. I was very sick for one year. We stayed in the mountains. I got better breathing in the pure air.

We climbed the Pamir Mountains. They are very high and we saw strange animals. We saw a huge sheep with curled horns that were one metre long!

Then we went to the desert called Takla Makan. It was difficult to find water. We saw human and animal bones everywhere! People say they hear voices and singing. But when they follow the sounds, they can get lost and die.

We travelled for thirty days through the desert. Finally, we reached the town of Shachau. I saw a large yak and a musk ox there.

Now we are only forty days away from the palace of Kublai Khan.

**Questions with model answers**

Where was the caravan travelling?

The caravan was travelling on the famous Silk Road.

How used to travel on the Silk Road?

Traders used the Silk Road to travel east and west.

Where did they stay?

They stayed in the mountains.

What did they climb?

They climbed the Pamir Mountains.

What did they see?

They saw a huge sheep with curled horns that were one metre long.

How long did they travel?

They travelled for thirty days through the desert.

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

travels	رحلات - سفريات	curled horns	قرون مجددة (لولبية)
caravan	قافلة	desert	صحراء
travel on	يسافر عن طريق	difficult	صعب
famous = well-known	مشهور	find water	يجد ماء
Silk road	طريق الحرير	human bones	عظام بشرية
trader	تاجر	animals bones	عظام حيوانات
travel east x travel west	يسافر شرقاً x يسافر غرباً	everywhere	في كل مكان
sick = ill	مريض	people	ناس (أشخاص)
stay (stayed)	يقوم - يمكث	voice	صوت بشري
mountain	جبل	follow the sounds	يتبع الأصوات
get better	يتحسن - يصبح أفضل	get lost	يتوه (يفقد الطريق)
breathe (breathed)	يتنفس	die	يموت
pure air	هواء نقي	reach (reached)	يصل إلى
high x low	مرتفع x منخفض	town	مدينة صغيرة
strange animals	حيوانات غريبة	finally	في النهاية
huge = very big	ضخم	yak	ثور التبت
palace	قصر	musk	عبير المسك

Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

sit on a rock	يجلس على صخرة	curved horns	قرون مقوسة أو منحنية
animal	حيوان	smart (very clever)	ذكي
white x black	أبيض x أسود	kind	طيب - عطوف
short hair x long hair	شعر قصير x شعر طويل	strong x weak	قوي x ضعيف
cover (covered)	يغطي	look like	يشبه
leg	ساق	beautiful = pretty	جميل الشكل
personality	شخصية	eagle	صقر
appearance	مظهر خارجي	fly overhead	يطير في سماء المنطقة
describe	يصف	walk through the desert	يسير عبر الصحراء
setting of a story	نص أو خطة الرواية	legend	أسطورة
different types	أنشكال مختلفة	magazine	مجلة
tall x short	طويل القامة	storybook	قصة قصيرة
yak	ثور التبت	in order	بالترتيب
antelope	ظبي - غزال	sheep	خروف - خراف

Main points

- A yak is a very big animal. It has long hair covering its legs. It has short horns.
- A sheep is big. It is black. It has long hair and short horns.
- An antelope is small. It is white. It has short hair and long curved horns.

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Our caravan is travelling on the (**furious - fabulous - famous**) Silk Road.
2. One man is (**hitting - saving - sitting**) on a rock.
3. Ahmed (**hit - sit - got**) better.
4. We stayed (**in - on - off**) the mountain.
5. We (**climbed - walked - curled**) the Pamir Mountains.
6. It was difficult to (**find - found - finding**) water.
7. We saw human and animal (**tones - stones - bones**) everywhere!
8. People say they (**walk - hear - sleep**) voices and singing.
9. They use this road (**travel - to travelled - to travel**) east and west.
10. I was (**vary - variety - very**) sick for one year.
11. We (**snatched - reached - rocked**) the town of Shachau.
12. An antelope has short hair and long curved (**horns - eyes - ears**).
13. (**Tenders - Traders - Tickets**) use this road to travel east and west.
14. I was very sick for one year. We stayed (**on - in - of**) the mountains.
15. I got better breathing in the (**bar - pure - pack**) air.
16. We (**kicked - cliked - climbed**) the Pamir Mountains.
17. We saw a huge sheep with curled horns that were one metre (**weight - depth - long**).
18. They are very high and we (**flow - saw - slow**) strange animals.
19. We saw a huge (**steep - sheep - shape**) with curled horns that were one metre long!
20. Then we (**sent - bent - went**) to the desert called Takla Makan.
21. It was difficult to (**find - found - fetch**) water.
22. We saw human and animal bones everywhere! People say they (**fear - bear - hear**) voices and singing.
23. When they follow the sounds, they can get (**post - lost - host**) and die.
24. We travelled (**after - if - for**) thirty days through the desert.
25. Finally, we reached the town (**of - if - on**) Shachau.
26. I saw a large yak and a (**mask - musk - much**) ox there.
27. We are forty days away from the (**place - palace - path**) of Kublai Khan.
28. He broke a (**stone - bone - ban**) in his hand.
29. A (**yield - yak - yacht**) is a very big animal. It has long hair covering its legs. It has short horns.

30. An antelope is (**smell - snail - small**).
31. I could hear (**slices - voices - vets**) in the next room.
32. Yaks and sheep are (**people - things - animals**).

B. Supply the missing letters.

car_van	t_wn	h_rn	str_nge
w_st	s_ck	re_ch	tr_vel
e_st	v_ice	y_k	b_ne
bre_the	fam_us	p_re	curl_d

C. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

The Navajo people are the largest Native American tribe. They called themselves the Dine. Long ago in Canada and Alaska they hunted bison. About a thousand years ago, they moved to the mountains and deserts of the American south-west. There they learned how to farm. They grew corn, beans, squash and melons. They lived in homes called hogans.

The Navajo people are very good artists. They are famous for their beautiful woven blankets and baskets and their silver and turquoise jewellery.

Answer the following questions:

1. What were the Navajo's homes called?

.....

2. What did the Navajo hunt?

.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. The Navajo people are the largest Native (**Egyptian - Chinese - American**) tribe.
4. The Navajo people were famous for their (**hunting bison - woven blankets and baskets - farming the land**).

D. Correct the mistakes.

1. He was **talk** on the phone.

.....

2. The **man** were pulling their swords from the stone.

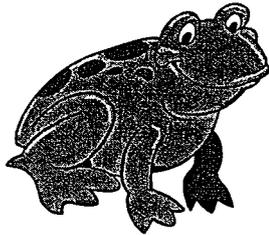
.....

3. They **were** sitting.
.....
4. Ahmed was **rides** a bike.
.....
5. **We** was sleeping beside her sister.
.....
6. I **was** **studying** English last night.
.....

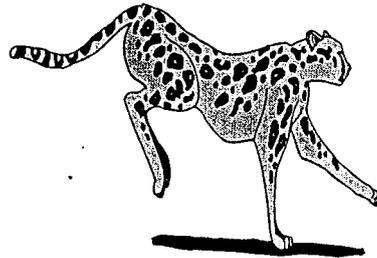
E. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

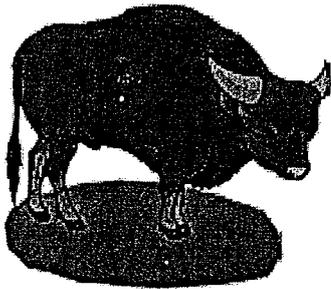
"Animals"



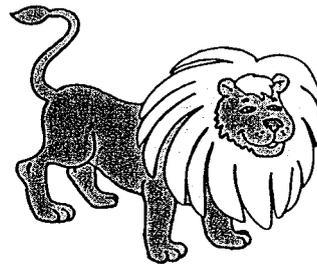
frog - green
.....



cheetah - cat
.....



yak - heavy
.....



lion - scary
.....

F. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

- Tom : Hi Sarah, How are you?
 Sarah : I'm fine. How are you?
 Tom : I'm fine, too. Did you read any good books last week?
 Sarah : Yes, I read one.
 Tom :?
 Sarah : The story took place in the Amazon forest.
 Tom :?
 Sarah : The story took place in 1990.

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

G. Complete the table.

Positive	Negative	Question
It was a beautiful day.	.....	.....
.....	It wasn't interesting.	.....
It took place here.	.....	.....
.....	They weren't fighting.	.....
They were trying.	.....	.....
.....	He didn't pull it.	.....
He was the king.	.....	.....
.....	He didn't do great things.	.....
.....	.....	Was he dying?
He got very sick.	.....	.....
.....	He didn't give it to her.	.....
They got married.	.....	.....
.....	.....	Was it great?
He got very sick.	.....	.....
.....	.....	Was it boring?
He gave it to Merlin.	.....	.....
.....	.....	Did they travel?
They came from USA.	.....	.....
The children were sitting	.....	.....
.....	She wasn't sleeping.	.....

Test (5) based on unit 5

I. Vocabulary & Structure

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. He (has - does - was) tall and strong.
2. She was smart (but - so - and) kind.
3. What is she (like - liked - liking)?
4. (When - Why - What) does he look like?
5. It (does - was - did) a beautiful morning in the desert.
6. An eagle was flying (overhead - off head - on head).
7. Ahmed (was walking - walking - walk) through the desert.
8. (He - Mona - They) were hungry.

2. Supply the missing letters.

leg_nd appe_rance

3. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. He was trying to pull the sword from the stone. (They)
2. King Arthur pulled the sword from the stone. (Who)
3. Yes, he was the king of England. (Was)
4. Arthur did many great things. (not)

II. Language functions

4. Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Teacher : Hello! What's your name?

Ayman : My name is Ayman Hassan.

Teacher :

Ayman : My father is a doctor.

Teacher :

Ayman : Yes, I want to be a doctor, too.

III. Reading comprehension

5. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Stonehenge, an ancient place in the south of England, is thousands of years old. It is made of huge stones arranged in circles. Each stone is more than 200 tons. There are different ideas about why people built Stonehenge. Some people think it was a religious place. Others say it was a place to study the stars.

Unit 5

Stories and Legends

Answer the following questions:

1. How much do the stones weigh?
.....

2. How are the stones arranged?
.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. Stonehenge is in the (south - north - east) of England.

4. Stonehenge is (hundreds - millions - thousands) of years old.

IV- Pictorial composition

6. Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



fight - Adel

.....

"Last week was a busy week."



play - basketball

.....



play - football

.....



visit - castle

.....

V. The Link Reader

7. A. Answer the following questions:

1. Where did Sarah and her family live?
.....

2. What was there near their home?
.....

B. Complete the following sentences:

3. There was an next to the library.

4. In autumn, the tree's leaves

VI. Handwriting

8. Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting:

Better be sure than sorry!

.....

Unit 6

A Great Weekend

Structures

● Going to for future plans

Can for possibility

Reflexive pronouns

Vocabulary

● Free-time activities

City locations

Writing: Punctuation rules

Functions

● Talk about future-plans

Exchange information about free-time activities

Unit 6

Great Weekend

Lesson A

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

great (very good)	رائع - مذهل	ideal	مثالي
weekend	نهاية الأسبوع	visit family	يزور عائلة أو أسرة
come over	يأتي إلى هنا	go to the funpark	يذهب إلى الملاهي
visit (visited)	يزور	do chores	يقوم بالأعمال المنزلية
go skiing	يذهب للتزلج	go shopping (to the shop)	يذهب إلى التسوق
cool	رائع	do homework	يؤدي الواجب المنزلي
play basketball	يلعب كرة سلة	play a sport	يمارس رياضة
Saturday	يوم السبت	classmate	زميل دراسة أو صف
Why don't you + inf.?	لماذا لا + مصدر الفعل ...?	plan	خطة
do something	يقوم بأداء شيء ما	calendar	تقويم سنوي
maybe = perhaps	ربما	calculations	حسابات
activities	أنشطة	date	تاريخ أو تقويم

Study the following:

- visit** grandmother/ grandfather/ uncle/ cousin/ friend
go shopping/ swimming/ fishing/ skiing
go to the funpark/ the zoo/ the cinema
do homework/ shopping/ chores
play sports/ games/ volleyball/ football

- I'm going to **visit my uncle**.
- Hana is going to **go shopping** at this weekend.
- We are **going to the funpark** together.
- Why don't you **do your homework**?
- Let's **play a sport**.

Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

parents	والدين	go skiing	يُمارس رياضة التزلج
grandparents	جددين	stay at home	يمكث في المنزل
go to the zoo	يذهب إلى حديقة الحيوان	diary	مذكرات يومية
go shopping	يذهب للتسوق	days of the week	أيام الأسبوع
play with friends	يلعب مع الأصدقاء	dates of the week	مواعيد (تواريخ) الأسبوع

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Saturday, Sunday and Monday are (days - weeks - months).
2. Do you want to come (on - off - over) this weekend?

3. I am going to (**play - do - visit**) my uncle.
4. I am going to (**play - do - visit**) basketball.
5. She is going to the (**sport - homework - cinema**).
6. Mona is going to (**play - do - visit**) her family.
7. I am going to go to the (**homework - zoo - chores**).
8. Hana is going to (**go - do - visit**) to the fun park.
9. Ayah is going to (**play - do - visit**) chores.
10. What is the (**day - date - does**) today?
11. Gehad is going to (**go - do - visit**) the shopping.
12. Seif is going to (**does - do - visit**) homework.
13. Sama is going to (**play - do - go**) a sport.
14. I am going to (**go - stay - visit**) my grandparents.
15. I am going to (**go - stay - visit**) shopping.
16. She is going to (**see - feel - play**) with her friends.
17. We are going to stay (**on - of - at**) home.
18. I am going to (**sway - stay - play**) basketball.

B. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. I had a **very good** weekend on the farm. (great)
.....
2. My **father and mother** are going to do chores. (parents)
.....

Grammar

Going to (future)

"Be going to" is usually used when something is already planned or definite.
 (be going to) تستخدم عادة للتعبير عن حدث بالفعل تم التخطيط للقيام به.

Look at the difference between these sentences:

لاحظ الفرق بين هذه الجمل:

I'll make the supper tonight.

(Making a decision)

I'm going to make the supper next Wednesday. (This is already planned and organised)

	Statement	Negative	Question
I	I am going to leave.	I am not going to leave.	Am I going to leave?
You	You are going to leave.	You are not going to leave.	Are you going to leave?
He	He is going to leave	He is not going to leave.	Is he going to leave?

Unit 6

Great Weekend

She	She is going to leave.	She is not going to leave.	Is she going to leave?
It	It is going to leave.	It is not going to leave.	Is it going to leave?
We	We are going to leave.	We are not going to leave.	Are we going to leave?
They	They are going to leave.	They are not going to leave.	Are they going to leave?

Practice

C. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. He is going to (visit - visited - visits) his grandparents.
2. They are (goes - going - go) to the zoo.
3. You're going to (play - plays - played) with your friends.
4. She's going to go (ski - skies - skiing).
5. He's (goes - going - gone) to stay at home.
6. I am going to (do - does - doing) my homework.
7. She is going to play basketball (in - at - on) Saturday.
8. Is he going to (study - studied - studying)?
9. I am going to (go - goes to - go to) the fun park.
10. She is going to (visits - visiting - visit) her family.
11. He isn't going to (do - done - does) his homework.
12. She is going to (went - to go - go) to school.
13. What is Kholood going to (does - did - do) today?
14. She is going (to go - goes - go) shopping.
15. What (are - has - is) Amira going to do on Friday?
16. My cousin is going to (visits - visit - visits) us tomorrow.
17. She (go - am going - is going) to play football tomorrow.

D. Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1. My father is going to visit his sister. (My parents)
.....
2. We are going to spend a great weekend. (Reham)
.....
3. I am going to go to the cinema. (not)
.....
4. No, he isn't going to phone his aunt. (Is)
.....
5. Are they going to play basketball? (Yes)
.....

Lesson A

6. We are going to play basketball. (not)
.....
7. They are going to stay at home. (She)
.....
8. Yes, they are going to buy presents. (Are)
.....
9. They are going to **play chess**. (What)
.....
10. We are going to study hard. (I)
.....
11. He is going to play with his friends. (their)
.....
12. She's going to **play a sport**. (What)
.....
13. No, she isn't going to go shopping at the weekend. (Is)
.....
14. Is he going to play handball? (No)
.....
15. Mum is going to go shopping. (not)
.....
16. No, I am not going to wash the dishes. (Are)
.....
17. What are you going to do? (play football)
.....
18. **Ahmed** is going to visit his uncle. (Who)
.....
19. They are going to go to the funpark. (She)
.....
20. Yes, it is going to rain tomorrow. (Is)
.....
21. I am going to play tennis (not)
.....
22. My mother is going to do chores. (My parents)
.....
23. He isn't going to do his homework. (They)
.....

E. Change the sentences from singular to plural.

1. I'm going to visit my grandparents.
.....
2. It's going to eat a bone.
.....

Unit 6

Great Weekend

- 3. She's going to go shopping.
.....
- 4. You're going to play with your friends.
.....
- 5. She's going to go skiing.
.....
- 6. He is going to study hard.
.....
- 7. She is going to study hard.
.....
- 8. I am going to read a book.
.....
- 9. He is going to talk on the phone.
.....
- 10. I am going to sit down.
.....

F. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

"Ahmed' diary"



Monday - uncle

.....



Tuesday - cinema

.....



Wednesday - play

.....



Thursday - shopping

.....

G. Supply the missing letters.

pl_n

sp_rt

esc_pe

cin_ma

vis_t

ski_ng

par_nt

d_te

Lesson A

ch_res	ide_l	st_irs	p_rk
c_me	cal_ndar	week_nd	act_vity

H. Complete the table.

Positive	Negative	Question
He is going to visit me.	.....	.....
.....	I am not going to the zoo.	.....
She is going shopping.	.....	.....
.....	You aren't going to play.	.....
She is going to go skiing.	.....	.....
.....	He isn't going to stay.	.....
They are going to study.	.....	.....
.....	They aren't going to play.	.....
.....	.....	Is he going to visit us?
She is going to wake up.	.....	.....
.....	He isn't going to sleep.	.....
I am not going to type.	.....	.....
.....	.....	Are they going to run?
.....	We aren't going to eat.	.....
They are going to draw.	.....	.....
.....	.....	Are they going to read?
.....	We aren't going to watch.	.....

Lesson B

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

play basketball	يلعب كرة سلة	home team	الفريق المضيف
go shopping (to the shops)	يذهب إلى التسوق	win (won)	يفوز
birthday party	حفلة عيد ميلاد	shame	عار - حجل
go skiing	يُمارس رياضة التزلج	sticker	ورقة لاصقة
calendar	تقويم سنوي	fast x slow	سريع x بطيء
plan	خطة	exciting x boring	شيق x ممل
classmate	زميل دراسي أو صنف دراسي	between	بين
ball game	لعبة الكرة	score a points	يُسجل نقاط
crowd	جمهور مشاهدين	basketball court	ملعب كرة سلة
peanuts	فول سوداني	shoot (shot)	يُسدد - يوجه
cracker jacks	مفرد مشنات - رفائق مفرد مشن	basket	سلة
I don't care.	لا يهمني.	move from to	ينتقل من إلى
get back (got back)	يعود - يرجع	bounce (bounced)	يرتد - يثب
Let me shout.	اسمحوا لي أن اهتف.	dribble (dribbled)	يُدحرج الكرة
team-mates	أعضاء الفريق	pass between	يمر بين
popular sport	رياضة محبوبة أو شعبية	require (required)	يتطلب
outdoor sport	رياضة في الهواء الطلق	teamwork	عمل جماعي
speed	سرعة	endurance	قدرة على التحمل

Basketball

Basketball is a fast, exciting sport played between two teams. The team that scores the most points wins the game. Each team has five players. The game is played on a basketball court. To score a point, someone has to shoot the basketball into the basket. The ball is moved from one end of the court to another by bouncing, or dribbling. The ball can also be passed between team-mates. Basketball is world's most popular outdoor sports. It requires teamwork, speed, and endurance.



Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

cook (cooked)	يطهى - يطبخ	English classes	حصة لتعلم اللغة الإنجليزية
swim (swam)	يسبح - يعم	farm	مزرعة
do homework	يؤدي الواجب المدرسي	animals	حيوانات
visit his grandparents	يزور جده وجدته	have lunch	يتناول وجبة الغذاء
watch a film	يشاهد فيلم	great meal	وجبة رائعة

Lesson B

do chores	يقوم بأعمال المنزل	cousin	البن عم - بنت عم
cook dinner	يطهى وجبة العشاء	pool	حمام سباحة
on the weekend	في نهاية الأسبوع	have a birthday party	يقدم حفلة عيد ميلاد
Activities	أنشطة	diary	مذكرات يومية
go shopping (to the shops)	تذهب إلى التسوق	letter	خطاب

Main points

- On Saturday, Susie is going to **go shopping**.
- On Sunday, she's going to go to the cinema.
- On Monday and Tuesday, she has **English classes**.
- On Wednesday, she's going to go to her grandparents' **farm**. She's going to see the **animals** and **have lunch** there.
- Susie's grandmother cooks **great meals**.
- On Thursday, Susie is going to swim at her cousin's **pool**.
- Friday is Susie's birthday. She's going to have a **birthday party**.

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Mona is going to (cooks - cooking - cook).
2. Do you want (too - two - to) come?
3. I am going (to see - to play - to swim) the animals.
4. Basketball is played between (three - four - two) teams.
5. The team that score the most points (loses - wins - visits) the game.
6. Basketball is played on a basketball (cart - court - count).
7. Who is going to go (basketball - skiing - party)?
8. Basketball (retires - requires - rehears) teamwork, speed, and endurance.
9. How many (visitors - players - payers) are on each team?
10. Take me with you to the (chrome - crowd - crew).
11. Who is going to go to a birthday (part - party - partly)?
12. I am going to (swim - have - come) at my cousin's pool.
13. The ball is moved by (backing - boarding - bouncing).
14. Who is going to watch a (weekend - film - cook)?
15. I'm going to go to my grandparents' (fork - farm - for).
16. Who is going to (cook - play - swim) basketball?
17. What are you going to do this (end - weekly end - weekend)?
18. My grandmother (visits - swims - cooks) great meals.

Unit 6

Great Weekend

- 19. Each basketball team has (nine - six - five) players.
- 20. The ball is moved from one end of the court to another by bouncing, or (dropping - dribbling - digging).
- 21. The ball can also be passed (around - across - between) team-mates.
- 22. Basketball is one of the world's most popular (indoor - outdoor - door) sports.
- 23. Who is going to (goes - go - going) shopping?
- 24. She (am - is - are) going to play tennis next week.

B. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. The basketball game **isn't exciting**. (boring)

.....

2. Let's go **to the shops**. (shopping)

.....

C. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Reham :

Sama : I am going to visit my uncle tomorrow.

Reham :

Sama : I am going to play basketball on Sunday.

Reham :

Sama : I am going to do chores on Monday.

D. Change the sentences to the opposite.

1. I am going to cook.
.....

2. She is going to play football.
.....

3. He isn't going to swim
.....

4. Mona is going to do her homework.
.....

5. We aren't going to visit Ahmed.
.....

6. They are going to visit the farm.
.....

7. I am going to have a party.
.....

8. She is going to her uncle's farm.
.....

9. Jana isn't going to go shopping.
.....
10. We aren't going to swim at our cousin's pool.
.....
11. Seif isn't going to see the animals.
.....
12. Mona is going to cook for dinner.
.....
13. Ahmed isn't going to swim.
.....
14. They are going to visit the farm.
.....
15. My parents are going to buy me a present.
.....
16. We are going to go shopping.
.....

E. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Basketball is a fast, exciting sport played between two teams. The team that scores the most points wins the game. Each team has five players. The game is played on a basketball court. To score a point, someone has to shoot the basketball into the basket. The ball is moved from one end of the court to another by bouncing, or dribbling. The ball can also be passed between team-mates. Basketball is world's most popular outdoor sports. It requires teamwork, speed, and endurance.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where is basketball played?
.....
2. How can be the ball passed in basketball?
.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. Basketball is played between two (**players - teams - captains**).
4. Basketball is an (**indoor - outdoor - of door**) game.

F. Supply the missing letters.

spe_d	popul_r	endur_nce	b_unce
sc_re	cr_cker	outd_or	sho_t

Unit 6

Great Weekend

G. Correct the mistakes.

1. Are they ~~goes~~ to play tennis?

.....

2. Mum is going to ~~cooks~~ dinner.

.....

3. Are they going to ~~having~~ a party?

.....

4. She is going to ~~swimming~~.

.....

5. We are going to ~~goes~~ to the zoo.

.....

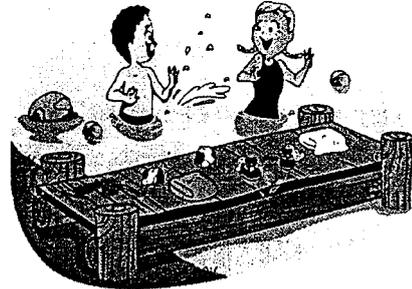
H. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



visit - grandmother

.....



swim - pool

.....



cook - kitchen

.....



do - homework

.....

I. Re-arrange the following sentences:

1. is - Susie - go - going to - shopping

.....

2. going to - the cinema - go - She's - to

.....

3. has - She - classes - English

.....

4. grandmother - Mona's - great - cooks - meals

.....

Lesson C

Vocabulary & Expressions

list	قائمة	resolve the problem	يعيد حل المشكلة
shopping list	قائمة تسوق	buy a duck	يشترى بطة
make a sandwich	يصنع سندوتش	computer game	لعبة كمبيوتر
cut himself	يجرح نفسه	hat	قبعة
paper	ورقة	How much money?	كم كمية المال؟
buy an ice cream	يشترى آيس كريم	spend (spent)	يُنفق مال - يقضى وقت
Take care of yourself.	اعتنى بنفسك	clock	ساعة حائط
anything	أي شيء	bunch of flowers	باقة من الزهور
shoes	حذاء	bunch of balloons	عناقود من البالونات
chocolate cake	كعكة شيكولاته	classmate	زميل دراسة أو صف دراسي
serve more salad	يقدم مزيد من السلطة	brother and sister	أخ وأخت

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

- I am going to (study - ride - make) a cake.
- Mum is going to (buying - fixes - iron) the clothes.
- Dad made a chocolate (crowd - cake - cook).
- Sally is going to (buy - fix - iron) a sandwich.
- She is going to (study - ride - make) a bike.
- Amira is going to (buy - fix - ride) two T-shirts.
- The children planned the surprise (party - pretty - par).
- He is going to (study - ride - make) his lessons hard.
- She is going to (buy - fix - iron) some flowers.
- We are going to (study - ride - make) a sweater.
- She always (ride - study - make) my bed.
- Ahmed usually (washes - irons - writing) his clothes after washing them.
- Amir always (rides - rode - ridden) his bike to school.
- Mum (makes - irons - rides) the clothes every day.

Grammar

Reflexive Pronouns الضمائر المنعكسة

Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and object are the same.

I am going to learn it **myself**.

تستخدم الضمائر المنعكسة عندما يكون الفاعل والمفعول متشابهان.

He is going to do it **himself**.

Unit 6

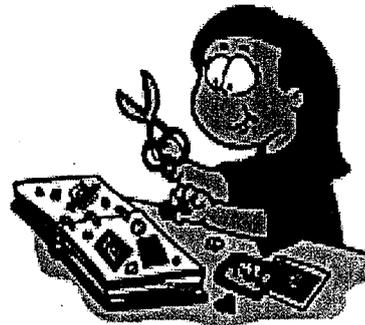
Great Weekend

Personal pronoun	Reflexive pronoun
I	myself
you (singular)	yourself
you (plural)	yourselves
He	himself
She	herself
It	itself
We	ourselves
They	themselves

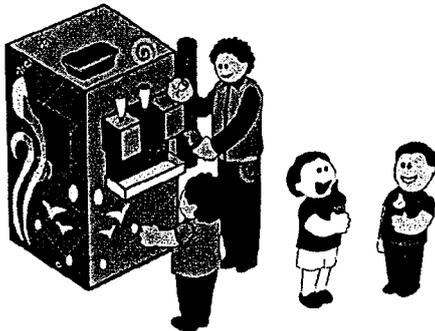
He is making himself a sandwich.



She cut herself with the paper.



They are buying themselves ice cream.



"Take care of yourself!"
Mum said to Grandma.



Practice

B. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Did you make it (myself - himself - yourself)?
2. My sister made it (myself - himself - herself).
3. I want to learn to make sweaters (ourselves - himself - myself).
4. I am going to (swim - cook - have) a birthday party.

5. My brother made this hat (**herself - himself - myself**).
6. Amira is going to fix (**herself - himself - ourselves**) a sandwich.
7. We made the cake (**ourselves - myself - themselves**).
8. Ahmed is going to cook for the family (**herself - himself - myself**).
9. I am going to do my homework (**himself - myself - herself**).
10. They planned for the party (**ourselves - himself - themselves**).
11. She is going to make a cake (**herself - himself - myself**).
12. They are buying (**themselves - them - themselves**) ice cream.
13. He is making (**herself - himself - myself**) a sandwich.
14. Take care of (**myself - himself - yourself**) in the journey.
15. I am going to fix it (**ourselves - myself - themselves**).

C. Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1. Ahmed is going to buy socks, shoes, and two T-shirts. (himself)
.....
2. She is going to study alone. (herself)
.....
3. Nobody is going to help them with their homework. (themselves)
.....
4. We are going to buy ourselves some toys. (They)
.....
5. Nobody is going to help Ahmed make a cake. (himself)
.....
6. I am going to buy two T-shirts. (myself)
.....
7. Sally is going to ride a bike. Nobody will help her. (herself)
.....
8. Adel washed the dishes with no help. (himself)
.....
9. I am going to iron the clothes alone. (myself)
.....
10. Mona is going to visit you herself. (Mona and her brother)
.....

D. Circle the correct sentences.

1. **a.** Mum is not home. Reham is going to fix myself a sandwich.
b. Mum is not home. Reham is going to fix herself a sandwich.
2. **a.** We made the cake ourselves.
b. We made the cake themselves.

Unit 6

Great Weekend

- 3. a. Ahmed's dad is going to cook for the family himself.
b. Ahmed's dad is going to cook for the family herself.
- 4. a. Nobody is going to help me with my homework. I'm going to do it yourself.
b. Nobody is going to help me with my homework. I'm going to do it myself.
- 5. a. The children planned the surprise party for their mum themselves.
b. The children planned the surprise party for their mum herself.

E. Supply the missing letters.

swe_ter	c_p	sh_me	sh_rt
p_rty	te_ch	sho_s	ir_n
trous_rs	surpr_se	h_t	r_de

F. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Dear Jane,

How are you? What are you going to this weekend? This Saturday I'm going to go shopping, and this Sunday I'm going to go to the cinema. On Monday and Tuesday, I have English classes. On Wednesday, I'm going to go to my grandparents' farm. I'm going to see the animals and have lunch there. My grandmother cooks great meals. On Thursday I'm going to swim at my cousin's pool. Friday is my birthday, and I'm going to have a birthday party. Do you want to come?

Your friend,
Susie.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What is Susie going to do on Saturday?
.....
- 2. What is Susie going to do on Sunday?
.....

Choose the correct answer.

- 3. (Susie - Jane's grandmother - Susie's grandmother) cooks great meals.
- 4. On (Thursday - Tuesday - Friday) Susie is going to swim at her cousin's pool.

G. Re-arrange the following sentences:

- 1. beautiful - Your - is - sweater.
.....

2. I - sweaters - learn - want to - to make.

.....

H. Match the sentences with the pictures.

1. They are going to make a cake themselves.

2. She is going to study herself.

3. He is going to ride a bike himself.

4. He is going to cook himself.

5. They are going to plan a surprise themselves.



I. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



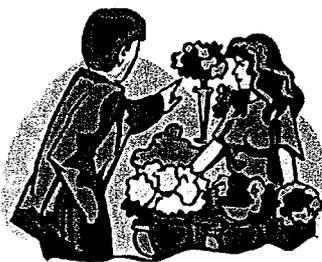
wear - shoes

.....



ride - bicycle

.....



buy - flowers

.....



visit - grandmother

.....

Unit 6

Great Weekend

Lesson D

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

beach water park	حديقة شاطئية مائية	waves	أمواج
ocean	مُحيط	learn about science	يتعلم عن العلوم
float (floated)	يطفو	go on weekdays	يذهب في أيام الأسبوع
river	نهر	abbreviations	اختصارات
water slides	منزلاقات مائية	Street (St)	شارع
pool (swimming pool)	حمام سباحة	Boulevard (Blvd)	شارع عريض تكسوه الأشجار
children	أطفال	Road (Rd)	طريق
weekdays	أيام الأسبوع	Avenue (Ave)	شارع به أشجار
weekends	نهايات الأسبوع	important	هام
desert	صحراء	punctuation	علامات ترقيم
outpost	موقع أو مكان بعيد	full stop (.)	علامة الوقفة (نقطة)
ice skating arena	ساحة تزلج على الجليد	comma (,)	فاصله سُفلى
family outing	نزهة عائلية	question mark (?)	علامة استفهام
offer (offered)	يقدم - يعرض	exclamation mark (!)	علامة تعجب
take skating lessons	ياخذ دروس في التزلج	feelings	مشاعر
hockey programmes	برامج هوكي	apostrophe (')	فاصله عُليا
cliff	هضبة	separate	منفصل
amusement park	حديقة ترفيهية	list	قائمة
catch the fun	يستمتع	need (needed)	يحتاج
rides	ألعاب للركوب بالملاهي	flour	دقيق
adults	بالعِن - شباب	sugar	سكر
miss (missed)	يفقد	That's great!	انه لشيء رائع!
only	فقط	Stop fighting!	توقف عن القتال!
super-coaster	سفينة دوراه فائقة السرعة	dolls	دُمى - لعب
science experiment	تجربة علمية	toy cars	سيارات لعبة
art	فن - رسم	go to bed	يذهب إلى الفراش
culture	ثقافة	schoolbag	حقيبة مدرسية
hands-on exhibits	التدريب العملي على المعروضات	rabbit	أرنب
go on rides	يمتطي ألعاب ترفيهية	horse	حصان
delicious x awful	لذي الطعم x ردي الطعم	beautiful x ugly	جميل الشكل x قبيح الشكل
relaxed x tired	مرتاح x متعب - مُرهق	expensive x cheap	غالي الثمن x رخيص الثمن

Adjectives and opposites

delicious	x	awful
relaxed	x	tired
beautiful	x	ugly
cheap	x	expensive

Vocabulary & Expressions (Work book)

make a sweater	يصنع سترة أو كنزة	plan a surprise party	يخطط
beautiful (very good to look at)	جميل الشكل	make a cake	يخطط لحفلة مفاجئة
teach (taught)	يعلم يدرس	study (studied)	يدرس
make clothes	يصنع ملابس	ride a bike	يركب دراجة
help with the housework	يساعد بأعمال المنزل	buy a car	يشترى سيارة
iron the clothes	يكوي الملابس	cap	قبعة (كاب)
buy trousers	يشترى بنطلون	socks	جوارب (شرايات)

Main points

- I want to learn to **make sweaters**.
- My brother knows how to **make clothes**, too.
- Mum is not home. **Sally** is going to **fix herself** a sweater.
- We **made** the **cake** ourselves.
- Bill's **dad** is going to **cook** for the family **himself**.
- Nobody is going to **help** me with my homework. I'm going to do it **myself**.
- The **children** planned the **surprise party** for their mum **themselves**.
- **Anne** is going to buy **herself trousers**, shoes and two T-shirts.
- **Simon** is going to buy **himself** a **cap**, shoes, and shorts.
- **We** are going to buy **ourselves** two pairs of socks and two caps.
- **Dan** is going to buy **himself socks**, shoes and two shirts.

Punctuation

Full stop

Used at the end of sentences. تُستخدم في نهاية الجملة الخبرية.

e.g. I am going for a walk . → full stop

Question mark

Used at the end of questions. تُستخدم في نهاية الجملة الاستفهامية.

e.g. How are you ? → question mark

Exclamation mark

Used at the end of a sentence in order to show surprise/shock, etc.

e.g. I can't believe it ! → exclamation mark تُستخدم في نهاية الجملة للتعبير عن الدهشة أو الصدمة.

Comma

1. Used before question tags. تُستخدم قبل السؤال المذيل.

e.g. She lives in Alexandria , doesn't she?

comma

Unit 6

Great Weekend

2. Used after time clauses. تُستخدم بعد الجمل الزمنية

e.g. Yesterday₁ he showed me around the neighborhood.

↓
comma

3. Used between items in a list. تُستخدم بين العناصر عند سرد قائمة

e.g. I need new shirt₁ pants₁ and a cap.

↓
commas

Apostrophe

1. Used for missing letters. تُستخدم للحروف الناقصة

e.g. I'll go to Alexandria.

↓
apostrophe

2. Used for possessives. تُستخدم للملكية

e.g. This is Ahmed's car.

↓
apostrophe

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. I want to learn to (take - wake - make) sweaters.
2. Come with your family for (fit - fur - fun).
3. Pet and feed the (parents - animals - teachers).
4. Three delicious meals are (saved - served - soaked) each day.
5. I am going to go to Beautiful Valley (fur - for - farm) on Friday.
6. I am going to (leaf - loaf - leave) in two hours.
7. I am going to return (on - under - at) 8 o'clock.
8. Are you going to (sew - sea - see) the doctor tomorrow?
9. Who is going to take you to the swimming (pool - pour - poll)?
10. I (leak - like - lake) cats, dogs, rabbits and horses.
11. My mother is going to (bury - buy - pay) three dolls.
12. The children go (in - on - at) rides at the fun park.
13. My pet is not (beautiful - ugly - sad). It is beautiful.
14. We can go skating on (ice - road - river).

15. They cut paper (**herself - himself - themselves**).
16. The boys can swim in the (**park - pool - zoo**).
17. Sherin and Salma are going to (**eats - eating - eat**) bananas.
18. I can play basketball on the basketball (**court - place - meal**).
19. What's your name (**. - ! - ?**)

B. Punctuate the following sentences:

1. are you going to see the doctor tomorrow
.....
2. my mother is going to buy three dolls two toy cars and a ball
.....
3. go to bed
.....
4. there re three bags here
.....
5. who is going to visit the zoo
.....
6. don t turn left
.....
7. sleep early
.....
8. where can you see a dinosaur exhibition
.....

Grammar

can/ can't (for possibility)

Can is used to show possibility. يُستخدم للتعبير على المقدرة للقيام بشيء.

Affirmative

I can run.

Subject + can + verb

Negative

I can't run.

Subject + can't + verb

Question

Can you run?

Can + subject + verb ?

Practice

C. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. I can (visit - visits - visited) you next week.

Unit 6

Great Weekend

2. Where can people (goes - going - go) on rides?
3. Seif can (plays - play - played) tennis.
4. Where can people (take - takes - taking) ice skating lessons?
5. I can visit a farm (last - next - past) week.
6. You can (had - have - having) lunch now.
7. Where can people go (in - off - on) weekdays?
8. I can't (run - runs - ran) fast.
9. Mona (can - didn't - can't) visit her uncle next week. She has an exam.
10. Where can people swim (under - on - in) a pool with waves?
11. She can't (go - goes - going) to the park by herself.
12. She can't (going - go - goes) to the Beautiful Valley.
13. He can't (go - goes - going) on rides.
14. Mona can (feed - feeding - feeds) the animals.
15. Where can people (learn - learns - learning) about science?
16. You can (leaves - leave - leaving) in two hours.
17. I can't (hear - heard - hears) - can you turn the sound up?
18. He can (drink - drinks - drinking) juice now.
19. A poor diet can (lead - leading - leads) to health problems in later life.
20. I (can't - can - don't) carry both bags - they're quite light.
21. He can't (run - runs - runs) that fast.
22. The bird can (flying - flies - fly).

D. Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1. I can decide what to do myself. (not)
.....
2. Can he drive fast? (No)
.....
3. Yes, you can come with us. (Can)
.....
4. He can leave in two hours. (Can)
.....
5. Where can you have lunch? (at the restaurant)
.....
6. He can write faster. (not)
.....
7. They can go to school now. (She)
.....
8. She can swim in the swimming pool. (not)
.....

Lesson D

9. Can you ask Ahmed to help? (No)
.....
10. You can sing lower than me. (not)
.....
11. I can print the papers now. (not)
.....
12. He can draw nice pictures. (They)
.....
13. I can't go to the zoo. (She)
.....
14. She can't play video games. (Can)
.....
15. Can she play sports? (Yes)
.....
16. He can't drink hot tea. (Can)
.....
17. We do homework. (our)
.....

E. Change into the opposite.

1. I can study English.
.....
2. She can't type fast.
.....
3. She is going to play tennis.
.....
4. We can't go to the park.
.....
5. They can drink juice.
.....
6. He can visit the zoo.
.....
7. I can't find my keys.
.....
8. Mona can't read the book.
.....
9. Faten can run fast.
.....
10. We aren't going to play volleyball.
.....
11. She can't study hard.
.....

Unit 6

Great Weekend

F. Match the sentences with the pictures.

1. I am going to visit my uncle.



a.

2. I am going to go skiing.



b.

3. I am going to play basketball.



c.

4. I am going to go shopping.



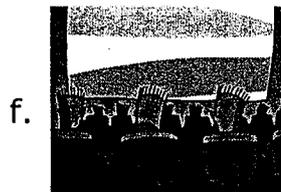
d.

5. I am going to go to the cinema.



e.

6. I am going to visit the farm.



f.

G. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Eman :

Mona : I'm nine years old.

Eman : Have you got any sisters?

Mona :

Eman : How old is she?

Mona : She is nine years old.

H. Supply the missing letters.

exh_bition	fl_at	sp_cial	adm_ssion
rel_x	sk_ting	kiddi_s	cl_ff
boulev_rd	mus_um	nat_re	din_saur

I. Correct the mistakes.

1. Where can you ~~sees~~ a dinosaur exhibition?
.....

2. Which day can't you ~~riding~~ horses?
.....

3. Where can you ~~had~~ lunch?
.....

4. ~~Sunday~~ comes after Friday.
.....

J. Write the questions.

1.?
I'm going to go to Beautiful Valley Farm on Friday.

2.?
I'm going to feed the animals.

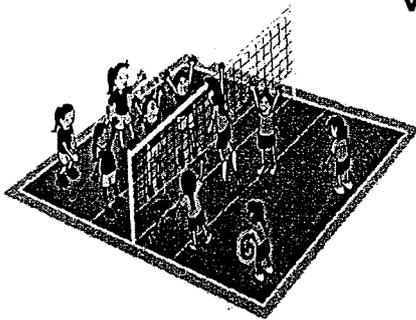
3.?
I'm going to leave in two hours.

4.?
I'm going to return at 8 o'clock.

K. Pictorial composition

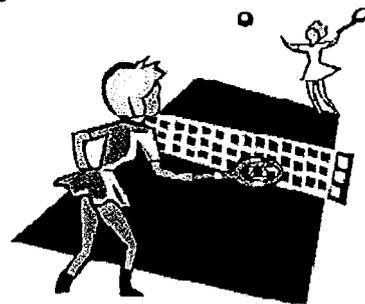
Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

"What can we play?"



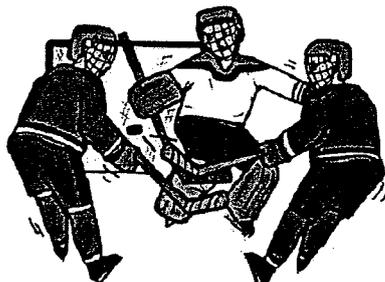
play - volleyball

.....



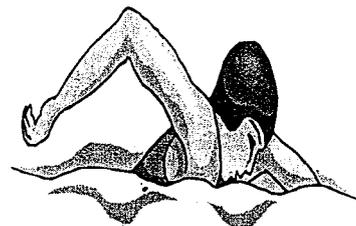
play - tennis

.....



play - ice hockey

.....



swim - river

.....

Lesson E

The Travels of Marco Polo - Episode 6

January 1975

We arrived at Kublai Khan's **palace** in the great **city** of Peking. The Khan was very happy to see Father and Uncle Matteo again. When he saw me, he asked, "Who is this young man?"

"This is Marco, my **son**," said Father. "He is **welcome**," said the **emperor**.

The Khan is tall and strong. His palace is **beautiful**! The walls are **covered in paintings**. There are **golden** rooms. The roof is many colours: red, blue, yellow and green.

The palace is in a **park full of** beautiful trees from **all over the world**. The wall around the park is twenty kilometers long. The Khan has 10,000 white horses! The emperor wants me to work for him! He wants me to **travel around** the **empire** and tell him about his people.



Questions with model answers

Where is Kublai Khan's palace?

Kublai Khan's palace is in the great city of Peking.

Why was the Khan happy?

The Khan was happy to see Marco's father and Uncle Matteo again.

How did the Khan look like?

The Khan was tall and strong.

How long was the wall around the house?

The wall around the house was twenty kilometers long.

How many horses did the Khan have?

The Khan had 10,000 white horses.

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

travels	رحلات - سفريات	son	ابن
arrive at/in	يصل إلى	daughter	ابنة
palace	قصر - سرايا	welcome	مرحب به
great	رائع	emperor	إمبراطور
city	مدينة	empire	إمبراطورية

Lesson E

strong x weak	قوي x ضعيف	golden (made of gold)	ذهبي (مصنوع من الذهب)
beautiful = very good to look at	جميل الشكل	roof	سقف
walls	حوائط - جدران	colours	الوان
covered in	مُغطى بـ	park	منتزه (حديقة عامة)
paintings	رسومات	full of	مملوء بـ
all over the world	في جميع أنحاء العالم	people	ناس (أشخاص)
around the park	حول المنتزه (الحديقة)	give away	يُهب - يتبرع
work for	يعمل لأجل	take photos	يلتقط صور فوتوغرافية
travel around	يسافر حول	fly to Venice	يسافر جواً إلى مدينة البندقية

Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

weekdays	أيام الأسبوع	whole family	العائلة بأكملها
Saturday	السبت	for a fun	من أجل المتعة أو المرح
Sunday	الأحد	relaxing day	يوم من الاسترخاء
Monday	الاثنين	feed the animals	يُطعم الحيوانات
Tuesday	الثلاثاء	walk around the farm	يتجول حول المزرعة
Wednesday	الأربعاء	swimming pool	حمام سباحة
Thursday	الخميس	serve delicious meals	يُقدم وجبات شهية
Friday	الجمعة	each day	كل يوم
weekends	نهايات الأسبوع	open x closed	مفتوح x مغلق
valley farm	مزرعة الوادي	pet the animals	يُداعب الحيوانات
leave in two hours	يُغادر في غضون ساعتين	healthy food	طعام صحي
return (returned)	يعود - يرجع	family admission	دخول الأسرة
ride horses	يركب خيل	all day	طوال اليوم
enjoy fresh mountain air	يستمتع بهواء الجبل المنعش	buy a picnic basket	يشتري سلة لوضع طعام نزهة
find out about dinosaurs	يكتشف عن الديناصورات	special exhibition	معرض خاص
family day ticket	تذكرة عائلية لمدة يوم	daily all year round	يوماً طوال العام
sports club	نادي رياضي	life-size models	نماذج بالحجم الطبيعي
try a new sport	يُجرب رياضة جديدة	admission free	دخول مجاني

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

- We arrived at the palace in the (grail - great - grate) city of Peking.
- (Who - Where - When) he saw, he asked, "Who is the young man?"
- The palace is (beauty - awful - beautiful).
- The (hills - walls - tells) are covered in paintings.
- The palace is in a park full of beautiful (traps - tricks - trees) from all over the world.

Unit 6

Great Weekend

6. The wall around the park is twenty kilometres (**long - weight - height**).
7. The emperor wants me to work (**of - for - far**) him.
8. He wants to travel (**round - around - arrive**) the empire and tell him about his people.
9. He is going to (**take - travel - trap**) around China.
10. He is going to (**tie - fly - fry**) to Venice.
11. There are (**painters - painted - paintings**) on the wall.
12. They are going to (**take - tell - leave**) photos.
13. He is going to tell Kublai Khan (**under - aboard - about**) his people.
14. He is hiding in the (**reef - roof - four**).
15. Amira (**reached - got - arrived**) at school at 9 o'clock.
16. How (**much - most - many**) horses is he going to have left?
17. I work (**for - of - over**) a school.
18. (**She - Ahmed - We**) are going to go to the cinema.
19. (**Tell - Tail - Tale**) me about yourself.
20. He is bouncing the ball in basket. He is (**dribbling - singing - winning**).
21. Amira and Mona are going to (**eats - eating - eat**) bananas.
22. We can play basketball on the basketball (**court - place - meal**).
23. (**He - We - She**) is going to enjoy herself.
24. She cut the paper (**herself - himself - themselves**).
25. We are going to (**visit - do - play**) our homework.
26. I can swim in the (**park - pool - zoo**).
27. Saturday, Sunday and Monday are all (**weekdays - weekends - weektoys**).
28. Come with your whole family (**in - on - for**) a fun.
29. (**Pit - Pet - Pat**) the animals, ride or walk around the farm.
30. These delicious meals are (**served - said - sat**) each day.
31. He was very happy (**for - at - to**) see my father again.

B. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. The palace is **very good to look at**. (beautiful)
.....
2. There are rings **made of gold**. (golden)
.....
3. He is going to cook. (not)
.....
4. They aren't going to swim in the river. (Are)
.....

C. Supply the missing letters.

hock_y	paint_ng	g_lden	ro_f
arr_ve	emp_re	pal_ce	h_bby
Ch_na	str_ng	w_rld	w_ll

D. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Native American people lived in many different parts of North America. They lived in groups called tribes. Each tribe had a name, like Navajo or Apache. Each Native American tribe had a tradition of storytelling.

Native American stories are often legends. They explain why things are the way they are. There are also stories about people. These stories tell how the characters learn the difference between good and bad. Sometimes the stories are funny, but they also teach something important.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where did Native American live?

.....

2. What do their stories tell?

.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. They travel in groups called (**legends - tribes - Apache**).

4. Their stories are often (**comedies - legends - dramas**).

E. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Ali : Hello Monir!

Monir : Hello Ali! How are you?

Ali :

Monir : Will you go to school tomorrow?

Ali : No, tomorrow is Friday. I won't go to school.

Monir :?

Ali : I'll go to the park with my parents.

Monir : I hope you enjoy yourselves.

Unit 6

Great Weekend

F. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



go - picnic

"What I can do."



learn - science



swim - pool



visit - museum

G. Correct the mistakes.

1. He is going to seeing the doctor.

2. I is going to write faster.

3. We are going to does our homework.

H. Change the sentences into the opposite.

1. She is going to learn.

2. We are going to visit the farm.

3. She can go to school now.

4. They can't swim in the river.

5. He isn't going to play any video games.

6. I am going to ask him for help.

Test (6) based on unit 6**I. Vocabulary & Structure****1. Underline the correct words in brackets.**

- Where can you (~~taking~~ - ~~takes~~ - ~~take~~) ice-skating lessons?
- I am (~~goes~~ - ~~go~~ - ~~going~~) to visit my uncle this weekend.
- Where are you going to (~~does~~ - ~~go~~ - ~~has~~)?
- Adham is not going to (~~do~~ - ~~does~~ - ~~doing~~) anything tomorrow.
- What are (~~he~~ - ~~she~~ - ~~you~~) going to do?
- Seif is going to (~~visited~~ - ~~rode~~ - ~~return~~) at 8 o'clock.
- Reham can ride a (~~cat~~ - ~~dog~~ - ~~horse~~).
- Monday is a (~~weekday~~ - ~~weekend~~ - ~~week~~).

2. Supply the missing letters.

voll_yball admissi_n

3. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- They're going to go to the valley. (She)
- Yes, I can play tennis. (Can)
- She is going to leave in two hours. (We)
- I am going to do the homework alone. (myself)

II. Language functions**4. Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.**

Anna : What sport do you like?

Nada :

Anna :?

Nada : I play tennis once a week.

III. Reading comprehension**5. Read the passage and then answer the questions.**

My family and I go to the zoo every week. We go by car. We usually arrive at ten o'clock in the morning. We go round and see the animals and birds. I like to play with the monkeys because they are funny. I don't like lions because they make a lot of noise. I like to ride the elephant and give giraffes some plants to eat. We sit under a tree and have lunch at twelve o'clock. We go home at four o'clock.

Exam 6

Answer the following questions:

1. Where do you go every weekend?

.....

2. Who do you go with?

.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. You arrive at (eight - ten - twelve) o'clock in the morning.

4. You don't like (snakes - tigers - lions) because they make a lot of noise.

IV- Pictorial composition

6. Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



plan - surprise

.....



play - football

.....



teach - school

.....



cook - food

.....

V. The Link Reader

7. A. Answer the following questions:

1. What happened to the elm tree in the summer?

2. How did the shade from the elm tree help people?

B. Complete the following sentences:

3., the tree's branches were bare

4. If you listened enough,

VI. Handwriting

8. Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting:

Appear weak when you are strong, and strong when you are weak.

.....

Let's Review Units 5 and 6

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Dad has a strong (person - parallel - personality).
2. We can see animals at the (park - school - zoo).
3. Mother can (wear - weave - wave) baskets.
4. Sama (go - going - went) to the cinema yesterday.
5. They can go on rides at the (museum - park - school).
6. It isn't a boring story. It is an (excited - exciting - beautiful) story.
7. Mum and Dad were (doing - do - does) the chores.
8. They (are going - went - go) to the club yesterday.
9. She is going to (does - do - doing) chores tomorrow.
10. Reham is going to (listens - listened - listen) to music.
11. Mona wants to (study - listen - visit) her aunt.
12. (How - Who - What) are you going to get there?
13. You can make the cake (yourself - myself - herself).
14. I want to go (shop - shopping - shops).
15. They (cycle - cycling - cycled) 100 km last week.
16. The Navajo people are famous for their (books - jewellery - bags).
17. I (likes - like - liking) adventures.
18. They (live - are living - lived) millions of years ago.
19. Camels mainly live in the (sea - ocean - desert).
20. He is going to (play - playing - plays) football.
21. He is going to (catch - write - go) to the park tomorrow.
22. We arrived at Kublai Khan's (place - path - palace) in the great city of Peking.
23. Once (along - upon - across) a time there was a nine-year-old Navajo boy.

B. Supply the missing letters.

wedd_ng	crack_r	for_st	tick_t
basketb_ll	bre_the	swe_ter	mag_zine
p_rk	ro_f	cin_ma	gold_n
emp_ror	hom_work	be_utiful	ch_res

C. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. She is going to play football tomorrow. (not)
.....
2. He is going to draw a picture. (drawing)
.....
3. My friend is going to visit the museum tomorrow. (My friends)
.....
4. I climbed up the mountain. (She)
.....
5. Yes, he is going to put his books on the shelf. (Is)
.....
6. Did the snake move quickly? (Yes)
.....
7. They are going to make me a cup of tea. (not)
.....
8. She was talking to her friend. (They)
.....
9. He is going to paint the wall. (himself)
.....
10. They were watering the plants. (She)
.....
11. My sister is going to take me to the zoo next week. (My sisters)
.....
12. He is going to break the vase. (not)
.....
13. We were flying kites. (Mona)
.....
14. He is going to eat ~~an ice cream~~. (What)
.....
15. Were you reading a book? (Yes)
.....

D. Language functions**Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.**

Heba : What is your father?

Alaa : My father is a policeman.

Heba :

Alaa : He works in a police station.

Heba :

Alaa : I would like to be a doctor, like my sister.

E. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Omar and Nada are twins. They live in a big house near the river. They are eight years old. Their birthday is on September 14th. They always go to school by bus. Nada likes music. She can play the piano. Her brother likes Art. He can paint very well. Their uncle Hassan is a fireman. He drives a fire engine.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where do Omar and Nada live?

.....

2. When is their birthday?

.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. Omar and Nada are (friends - twins - cousins).

4. (Uncle Hassan - Nada - Omar) can paint very well.

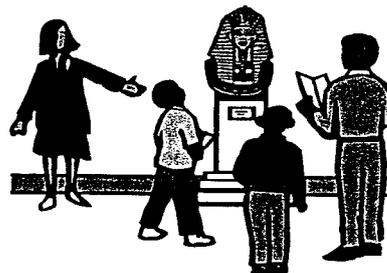
F. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



Ahmed - team-mate

.....



We - museum

.....



ride - bike

.....



mum - lunch

.....

Test based on units 5 & 6

I. Vocabulary & Structure

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Ahmed (go - goes - went) to the zoo yesterday.
2. He (see - seeing - saw) the popcorn on the floor.
3. She cut (yourself - myself - herself) with the knife.
4. Little Red Riding Hood is a very funny (page - history - story).
5. We are going to Reham's (birthday - birth - park) party.
6. The daughter of a queen is called (prince - princess - lord).
7. I am going to (play - visit - work) my uncle soon.
8. He (is - am - are) not going to the club tonight.

2. Supply the missing letters.

trous_rs e_gle

3. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. He was drawing a picture. (The students)
2. He is going to visit his uncle tomorrow. (My family)
3. They were running to school. (Were)
4. Is Reham going to play basketball? (Yes,...)

II. Language functions

4. Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Maha : How are you, Noha?

Noha : I'm fine, thanks.

Maha :?

Noha : I get up at half past six.

Maha :?

Noha : I go to school by bus.

III. Reading comprehension

5. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

It is January 10th. Today Becky is nine years old. She is wearing a pretty new dress. It is blue and white. Becky is having a party today. Her friends are coming in a short time. They are going to bring many beautiful presents with them. Becky's mother prepares a lot of nice things to eat and drink. The young children are going to play games, sing, dance and listen to music.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the date today?
.....
2. How old is Becky?
.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. (Mum - The young children - The teachers) are going to play games.
4. (Becky - Becky's friend - Becky's mother) is wearing a pretty new dress

IV- Pictorial composition

6. Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



read - magazine
.....



friend's sister - wedding
.....



go - boat
.....



house - river
.....

V. The Link Reader

7. A. Answer the following questions:

1. What was there near their home?
2. What happens to the tree in autumn?

B. Complete the following sentences:

3. There was an next to the library.
4. Sarah and her family lived in

VI. Handwriting

8. Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting:

John lives in a small town.
.....

Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

● **Structures**

How big/ long/ far

Comparatives: -er

as as

● **Vocabulary**

Desert plants, animals and insects

Writing: Reports

● **Functions**

Talk about sizes

Compare items

Measure objects

Analyse report writing

Lesson A

Vocabulary & Expressions

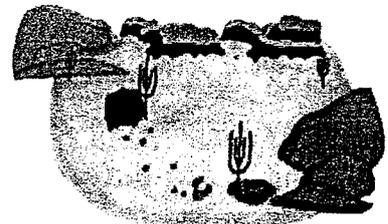
trip	رحلة قصيرة	the Sahara Desert	الصحراء الكبرى
desert	صحراء	northern Africa	شمال أفريقيا
go on a field trip	يُؤم برحلة ميدانية	measure (measured)	يقيس - يقيس
leave (left)	يترك - يُغادر	the United States	الولايات المتحدة
wear (wore)	يرتدي - يلبس	different	مختلف
forget (forgot)	ينسى	plants	نباتات
How far?	كم بعد المسافة؟	animals	حيوانات
What time?	كم الوقت (الساعة)؟	all	كل - جميع
Where?	أين؟	able to	قادر على
What?	ما؟	little water	مياه قليلة
generally	على وجه العموم	the weather	حالة الطقس (الجو)
dry	جاف	bush	شجيرة
region	منطقة - إقليم	cactus	صبار
almost	غالباً - في معظم	rat	فأر
parts of the deserts	مناطق من الصحراء	snake	ثعبان
covered with sand	مُغطى بالرمل	lizard	سحلية
sandy hills	تلال رملية	scorpion	عقرب
sand dunes	كثبان رملية	spider	عنكبوت
rocky hills	تلال صخرية	beetle	خنفساء
mountains	جبال	anthill	عش النمل

Adjectives and opposites

wet	مُبلل	x	dry	جاف
long		x	short	
different		x	same	
little		x	much	
big		x	small	
special	خاص	x	normal	عادي

Deserts

Deserts are generally hot, **dry regions** where it **almost** never rains. Some **parts** of deserts are **covered with sand**. The **sandy hills** are called **sand dunes**. Other parts of deserts have **rocky hills** and **mountains**. The **Sahara Desert** is the biggest desert in the world. It is in **northern Africa**.



Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

It **measures** about 9 million square kilometers. It is almost as big as **the United States**. There are many **different plants** and **animals** in the desert. They are all **able to** live with very **little water**.

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Tomorrow we are going to go (**in - on - at**) a field trip to the desert.
2. There are more types of animals (**on - in - of**) the desert.
3. Dad is able (**for - at - to**) water the flowers.
4. The walls are (**contained - covered - kicked**) with painting.
5. Karim lives in the north part (**over - of - if**) the country.
6. Meg (**gives - lives - loaves**) with her grandmother.
7. I am going to get (**under - over - up**) at seven o'clock.
8. I have (**too - toes - to**) take a hat.
9. I am going to (**wire - wear - wore**) my uniform.
10. My mother is going to (**kill - cook - can**) chicken for dinner.
11. Mr Fadi is going to (**take - advice - give**) us homework in English class.
12. You are going to (**take - like - eat**) the movie.
13. We are going to go to a (**maze - time - museum**) on Friday.
14. They are going to the desert on a field (**trip - trick - trap**).
15. A rainforest is a forest that is (**dry - wet - normal**) all the time.
16. In (**deserts - beaches - rainforests**), it rains very often.
17. In the rainforest, there are only (**three - five - two**) seasons: the wet season and the dry season.
18. The temperature is usually (**but - between - beak**) 20°C to 34°C.
19. This (**kicks - kills - keeps**) the temperature about the same most of the time.
20. The clouds and the tree (**canon - canopy - core**) stop too much sunlight from getting in.
21. All rainforests have (**social - surreal - special**) types of plants.
22. There are also plants with long (**jets - vessels - vines**), ferns, mosses, and orchids.
23. Wonderful birds and animals (**dive - like - live**) in rainforests.
24. Toucans have long, colourful (**breaks - banks - beaks**).
25. Sloths spend most of their time in (**beaches - vines - trees**).
26. Rainforests have four different (**canopies - layers - trees**).
27. There are different plants and animals in each (**lie - lay - layer**).

Grammar

should - shouldn't

- We use **should** and **shouldn't** to give advice or to talk about what we think is right or wrong.

نستخدم (should) و (shouldn't) لإعطاء النصيحة أو للتحدث عن حدث نعتقد أن يكون صحيح أو خطأ.

- You should** = I think it is a good idea for you to do it.
- You shouldn't** = I think it is a bad idea for you to do it.

Form

- The modal verb **should/ shouldn't** does not change for persons or numbers.
should/ shouldn't + inf.

Affirmative

You should be more polite.

She should get up early.

Negative

You shouldn't shout.

We shouldn't tell lies.

Question

Should I help my mum?

Yes, you should.

Should I eat spaghetti?

No, you shouldn't.

Practice**B. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.**

- You shouldn't (eating - eats - eat) too much sweets.
- You shouldn't (drink - drinks - drinking) these drinks.
- Ali and Amira should (being - be - been) at school at 7 O'clock.
- Dad should (water - waters - watering) the flowers every day.
- We should (takes - take - taking) sunblocks.
- What should they (change - changed - changing)?
- You (shouldn't - should - must) eat sweets in the class.
- He should (takes - take - taking) photos.
- You shouldn't (throw - throws - throwing) paper aeroplanes.
- He should (travel - travels - travelling) around China.
- You shouldn't (talk - talks - talked) in class.

Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

12. You **(should - shouldn't - mustn't)** sit quietly.
13. You should **(sleep - sleeping - slept)** eight hours a night.
14. You should **(fly - flies - flying)** to Venice.
15. You shouldn't **(go to - go - goes to)** bed late.
16. You shouldn't steal. You should **(be - are - being)** honest.
17. You **(should - must - shouldn't)** steal.
18. We **(shouldn't - should - must)** waste our time.
19. You should **(study - studies - studying)** hard.
20. We **(should - shouldn't - must)** cut down trees.
21. He should **(go - going - goes)** to the cinema.
22. We should **(go - going - goes)** back to school at 4 o'clock.
23. She should **(went - gone - go)** and see the dentist.
24. You should go home and **(resting - rest - rests)**.
25. What should we **(ate - eaten - eat)** more of?

C. Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1. You **need to** take trousers with you. (should)
.....
2. **Don't** be impolite. (shouldn't)
.....
3. He should go to the desert. (not)
.....
4. **Don't** spend too much money. (You)
.....
5. Ahmed **has to** visit his sick uncle. (should)
.....
6. **Don't** waste your time. (You)
.....
7. I have an exam tomorrow. (should)
.....
8. We have to take a hat. (should)
.....
9. **It is wrong to** turn left. (You)
.....
10. You'd **better** study hard. (should)
.....
11. Be kind to your friends. (should)
.....
12. He doesn't eat any vegetables. (He should)
.....

13. You should wear long trousers. (What)

 14. It's bad to take water with you. (shouldn't)

 15. Meg is throwing papers in the class. (should)

 16. She watches TV all day. (shouldn't)

Grammar

have/ has to (obligation)

have to/ has to is used for something that you do because it is your duty واجب.

Affirmative

I/ We/ You/ They + have to + infinitive

I **have to** travel early.

He/ She/ It + has to + infinitive

He **has to** take a hat.

Negative

I/ We/ You/ They + don't + have to + infinitive

We **don't have to** bring a DVD.

He/ She/ It + doesn't + have to + infinitive

He **doesn't have to** wake up early.

Question

Do + I/ we/ you/ they + have to + infinitive?

Do you **have to** do your homework?

Does + he/ she/ it + have to + infinitive?

Does she **have to** take a sandwich?

Practice

D. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

- I have (for - at - to) brush my teeth.
- Ali and Amira have to (being - are - be) at school at 7 O'clock.

Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

3. Emad and Samah (**having - has - have**) to listen to their teacher.
4. We don't have to (**takes - taking - take**) a taxi.
5. The baby has to (**drinks - drink - drinking**) milk in the morning.
6. Mona (**have - having - has**) to do her homework.
7. Amal doesn't have to (**cut - cutting - cuts**) down trees.
8. She has to (**does - doing - do**) her homework.
9. Adel and Kholood don't (**had - has - have**) to play in the street.
10. You have to (**obeying - obeys - obey**) your parents.
11. Reem and Ayah don't (**have - having - has**) to talk in the class.
12. Ali and Samah don't have to (**play - plays - playing**) outside the house.
13. You have to (**writes - write - writing**) more at home.
14. Adel (**have - having - has**) to obey his parents.
15. The children have (**be - to be - to be to**) quiet in the class.
16. They (**have - having - has**) to eat ice-cream in summer.
17. The mountains are covered (**in - on - at**) snow.
18. Ayat and Hoda have to (**play - plays - playing**) volleyball.
19. I (**have - having - has**) to study hard.
20. Sama and Seif have to (**wore - wearing - wear**) their uniform to school.
21. You have to (**drink - drinks - drinking**) milk every day.
22. This is a (**colour - colours - colourful**) dress.
23. You don't have to (**drink - drinks - drinking**) much drinks.
24. Old things can be seen in a (**forest - desert - museum**)
25. You have (**to improve - to improving - to improved**) your handwriting.
26. I (**has - have to - have**) brush my teeth.

E. Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1. Do you have to iron your own clothes? (No)
.....
2. I have to take trousers with me. (She)
.....
3. We don't have to drive to the desert. (Do)
.....
4. I have to take a hat. (We)
.....
5. She has to do a lot of things. (any)
.....
6. She has to help her mother. (not)
.....

Lesson A

7. My mother has to cook dinner. (My mother and my sister)
.....
8. Adel has to water the flowers every day. (Adel and Hani)
.....
9. She doesn't have to go to hospital. (Does)
.....
10. They don't have to run, it's still early. (late)
.....
11. The children have to read books every day. (The child)
.....
12. Yes, Adel has to eat a lot of fruits. (Does)
.....
13. You have to eat too many sweets. (She)
.....
14. She doesn't have to borrow a ruler. (We)
.....
15. I have to get up early. (She)
.....
16. He has to wear socks. (not)
.....
17. No, he doesn't have to wake up early. (Does)
.....
18. I have to travel early. (She)
.....

F. Change the sentences into affirmative.

1. Ayah and Gehad don't have to set the table for meals.
.....
2. Emad doesn't have to wash the dishes every day.
.....
3. She doesn't have to buy a new computer.
.....
4. My friend Fadi doesn't have to look after all of his pets.
.....
5. Not all the students have to arrive at eight o'clock.
.....
6. I don't have to read this book.
.....
7. She doesn't have to read all the books.
.....
8. I don't have to use the laptop carefully.
.....

9. My dad doesn't have to get up very early.
.....
10. We don't have to get early tomorrow morning.
.....
11. Sarah doesn't have to invite all her friends to the party.
.....

G. Change the sentences into negative.

1. Kholod has to look after the pet.
.....
2. We have to do our housework.
.....
3. Amira has to feed the pet.
.....
4. I have to do my homework.
.....
5. We have to keep the bird in the cage.
.....
6. Ahmed has to sweep the kitchen.
.....
7. I have to take the dog for a walk.
.....
8. My father has to set the table.
.....
9. The children have to bathe the dog.
.....
10. Grandpa has to water the plants.
.....
11. Jara and Jasmine have to do all the washing-up.
.....

H. Write questions.

1. Yes, Amira has to take her dog for walks.
.....
2. No, she doesn't have to read it all.
.....
3. Yes, they have to make their beds.
.....
4. No, Hani doesn't have to play with the dog.
.....
5. No, Emad hasn't to wash the dishes.
.....

6. No, Khaled and Mona don't have to keep their bedroom clean.
.....
7. No, he doesn't have to bring it here.
.....
8. Yes, I have to take water with me.
.....
9. Yes, Gehad has to tidy her bed.
.....
10. Yes, they have to hang up the balloons.
.....

I. Supply the missing letters.

me_ sure	regi_ n	scorpi_ n	mo_ ntains
----------	---------	-----------	------------

J. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

- Ayat** :
- Adel** : My ankle hurt.
- Ayat** :
- Adel** : Yes, I will go to the doctor.
- Ayat** : Do you want someone to go with you?
- Adel** : No, thank you.

K. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Deserts are generally hot, dry regions where it almost never rains. Some parts of deserts are covered with sand. The sandy hills are called sand dunes. Other parts of deserts have rocky hills and mountains. The Sahara Desert is the biggest desert in the world. It is in northern Africa.

It measures about 9 million square kilometers. It is almost as big as the United States. There are many different plants and animals in the desert. They are all able to live with very little water.

Answer the following questions:

1. How is the weather in deserts?
.....
2. What are animals which live in the desert able to do?
.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. The (~~Share~~ - Amazon - Sahara) Desert is the biggest desert in the world.
4. The sandy hills are called sand (~~diet~~ - dunes - doors).

Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

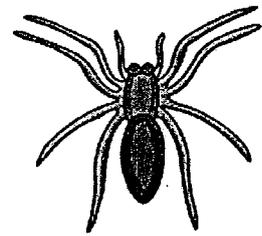
Lesson B

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

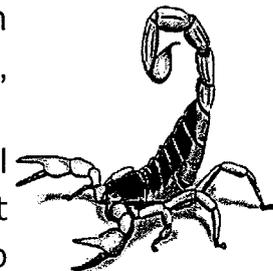
enormous = very big	ضخم	dot	نقطة (•)
spider	عنكبوت	grey	رمادي اللون
hand	يد	frog	ضفدعة
tarantula	ترنتلا (عنكبوت ذنبي)	mouse (mice)	فأر
hair	شعر	anywhere	في أي مكان
animal	حيوان	find food	يجد طعام
scorpion	عقرب	indoors x outdoors	في الداخل x في الهواء الطلق
How long?	كم طول المدة؟	underwater	تحت الماء
fingers	أصابع	spin (sun, spun)	ينسج - يغزل
size	حجم - مقياس	silk	حرير (خيوط تشبه الحرير)
fact file	ملف حقائق	make webs	ينسج شبك
insects	حشرات	fangs	أنياب - مخالب
belong to	ينتمي إلى - يخص	inject (injected)	يحقن
arachnid family	فصيلة العنكبوتيات	poison	سم
head	رأس	victim	ضحية
stomach	معدة - بطن	dangerous to	خطير على
wings	أجنحة	people	ناس (اشخاص)
antennae	قرون الاستشعار عند الحشرة	habitat	مسكن طبيعي

Arachnids

Spiders and scorpions are not insects. They belong to the arachnid family. Their bodies have two parts: a head and a stomach. They have eight legs. They do not have wings or antennae. Spiders can be as small as this dot or as big as your hand. Most spiders are brown, grey, or black. Spiders can have from two to eight eyes. They eat insects and other spiders. Some big spiders even eat small frogs, fish and mice. Spiders live anywhere they can find food: outdoors, indoors and even underwater.



All spiders spin silk but not all spiders make webs. All spiders have fangs to inject poison into their victims. Most spiders are not dangerous to people. Most spiders help people because they eat other insects.



Adjectives and opposites

Dangerous	خطير	x	safe	آمن
indoors	في الداخل	x	outdoors	في الخارج (الهواء الطلق)

Lesson B

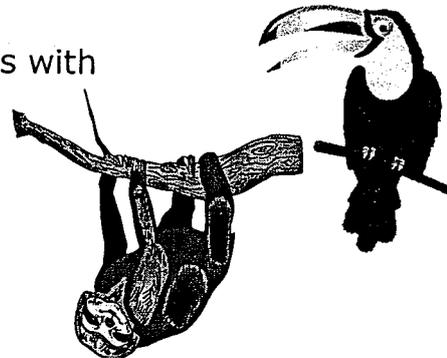
small x big
enormous ضخم x tiny صغير جداً

Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

take on a field trip	ياخذ في جولة ميدانية	sunlight	ضوء الشمس
Desert	صحراء	keep (kept)	يحفظ - يحتفظ
wear trainers	يرتدي حذاء رياضي	special types	أنواع خاصة
cook food	يطهى طعام	plants	نباتات
for dinner	لوجبة العشاء	bushes	شجيرات
map	خريطة	vines	كروم العنب
teacher	معلم - معلمة	ferns	نبات السرخس
give homework	يُعطى واجب منزلي	mosses	طحالب
bring (brought)	يُحضر - يجلب	orchids	بساتين فاكهة
museum	متحف	wonderful	رائع
rainforest	غابة مُعطرة	animals	حيوانات
wet	مبتل - رطب	Toucan	طائر الطوقان
all the time	طوال الوقت	colourful	مُلون
most of the time	معظم الوقت	beak	منقار
only	فقط	sloth	حيوان كسول (حيوان أكل النمل)
season	موسم - فصل سنوي	different layers	طبقات مُختلفة
temperature	درجة الحرارة	almost	تقريباً
usually	عادة	spend time	يقضى وقت
canopy	قبة - ظلة	on the ground	على الأرض

Rainforests

- A **rainforest** is a forest that is **wet** all the time.
- In rainforests, it **rains** very often.
- There are only two **seasons**: the **wet** season and the **dry** season.
- The **clouds** and the tree **canopy** stop too much **sunlight** from getting in.
- All rainforests have **special types** of plants.
- There are trees and **bushes**. There are also plants with long **vines**, **ferns**, **mosses** and **orchids**.
- **Wonderful** birds and animals live in rainforests.
- **Toucans** have long, **colourful beaks**.
- **Sloths** spend most of their time in trees.
- Rainforests have four **different layers**.
- There are **different plants** and **animals** in each **layer**.



Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Look (of - off - at) this enormous spider.

Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

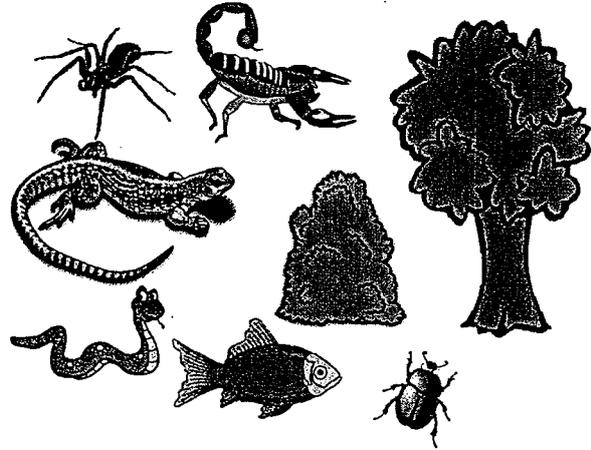
2. Scorpions usually sting their (**poison - victims - selves**).
3. The tarantula has (**tail - horn - hair**).
4. (**Spiders - Scorpions - Beetles**) eat small frogs fish and mice.
5. Spiders and scorpions (**are - are not - like**) insects.
6. Spiders and scorpions belong to the (**orchid - arachnid - echidna**) family.
7. Spiders and scorpions bodies have two parts: a head and a (**claws - stomach - fangs**).
8. Scorpions catch small insects with their (**fangs - claws - stinger**).
9. Spiders and scorpions have (**nine - eighteen - eight**) legs.
10. (**Where - How - What**) size is it?
11. What colour is (**at - in - it**)?
12. Spiders and scorpions don't have wings or (**tail - claw - antennae**).
13. Spiders can be small as this (**foot - dot - fang**) or as big as your hand.
14. (**Scorpions - Cats - Spiders**) can have from two to eight eyes.
15. Crabs and scorpions have (**fangs - claws - hands**).
16. Spiders (**play - like - eat**) insects and other spiders.
17. Some big spiders even eat small (**elephants - frogs - dogs**).
18. Spiders live anywhere they can find (**scorpions - food - dogs**).
19. All spiders spin silk but not all spiders make (**vets - claws - webs**).
20. All spiders have fangs to inject poison into their (**vacations - victims - vaccines**).
21. (**Scorpions - Spiders - Snakes**) have big fangs.
22. Scorpions catch small insects with their (**fangs - tails - claws**).
23. Scorpions have a poisonous (**singer - stints - stinger**) at the end of their long tail.
24. Scorpions can (**cook - curl - claw**) up their tail when they attack.
25. Elephants are (**small - enormous - tall**).
26. How (**much - many - most**) legs does it have?
27. Most spiders are not (**safe - likely - dangerous**) to people.
28. Where does it (**lived - living - live**)?
29. Spider inject (**water - poison - juice**) into their victim.
30. Scorpions live in (**cold - wet - warm**) countries.
31. (**What - How - Why**) does it eat?
32. The elephant isn't thin. It's very (**thing - enormous - big**).
33. A rainforest is a forest that is (**wet - dry - desert**).
34. (**Sloths - Scorpions - Toucans**) have long, colourful beaks.
35. (**Sloths - Scorpions - Toucans**) spend most of their time in trees.

Grammar

Degrees of comparison

Study the following:

- The snake is **as long as** the fish.
- The scorpion is **bigger than** the spider.
- The lizard is **as big as** the snake.
- The bush is **shorter than** the tree.
- The beetle is **smaller than** the spider.



1. Positive comparison

It is used to describe how two things are the same or similar.

تستخدم صيغة المقارنة المثبتة للتعبير عن شينين متساويين.

as + adjective + as

The enormous spider is **as big as** my hand.

A scorpion is **as long as** my finger.

2. Comparative صيغة المقارنة

We use the **comparative form** to compare two or more people, animals or things.

نستخدم صيغة المقارنة بين اثنين أو أكثر من الأشخاص أو الحيوانات أو الأشياء.



Thomas is **taller than** John.

Which is **faster**, the tiger or the cheetah?

The car is **slower than** the train.

- * When the adjective has one or two syllables, we form the comparative by adding the ending **(-er)** to the adjective. We usually put the word **(than)** after the adjective. عند مقارنة الصفة التي تتكون من مقطع أو مقطعين (الصفة القصيرة) نضيف المقطع (-er) في نهاية الصفة. وعادة نضع المقطع (than) بعد الصفة.

My hair is **longer than** yours.

- * For adjectives that end in **-e**, we add **-r** to make the comparative.

بالنسبة للصفات المنتهية بحرف (-e) نضيف (-r).

large ⇒ **larger** than

nice ⇒ **nicer** than

- * If an adjective has one syllable and ends in a single **vowel** followed by a **consonant**, then we **double** the **consonant** and add **(-er)**.

إذا انتهت الصفة ذات المقطع الواحد بحرف مفرد متحرك مسبوق بحرف ساكن نضاعف الحرف الساكن ثم نضيف (-er).

hot ⇒ **hotter** than

big ⇒ **bigger** than

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* If an adjective ends in (-y), we delete the (-y) and add (-ier).

إذا انتهت الصفة ذات المقطع الواحد بحرف (-y) نقوم بحذف حرف ال (-y) ثم نضيف (-ier) في المقارنة.

pretty \Rightarrow prettier than

heavy \Rightarrow heavier than

- There are few irregular comparatives:

good \rightarrow better than

bad \rightarrow worse than

Practice

B. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. The snake is as (longer - long - long as) the fish.
2. The scorpion is (big - as big - bigger) than the spider.
3. The lizard is as (bigger - big as - big) the snake.
4. The bush is shorter (then - that - than) the tree.
5. The beetle is (smaller - as smaller - smaller than) the spider.
6. It is (as big - big as - as big as) a jellyfish.
7. He is as (slowing - slower - slow) as a turtle.
8. It is (fast as - as fast as - as fast) a cheetah.
9. Ahmed is (as fast - fast - faster) than I am.
10. The snake is (long - as long - longer) than the fish.
11. The scorpion is (shorter - short - as short) than the beetle.
12. Your bike is as (good - better - as good) as mine is.
13. The bush is as (shorter - short - short as) the tree.
14. Football is (exciting - more exciting - as exciting) than basketball.
15. Is Ahmed (short - as short - shorter) than me? Yes, he is
16. The cat is (as large - larger than - larger) the mouse.
17. Ahmed runs faster (than - then - as) I do.
18. Adel is (taller - tall - taller than) Samira.
19. The mouse is (bigger - smaller - taller) than the cat.
20. Is Mariem (thin - thinner than - thinnest) Jane? No, she isn't.
21. The lion is (heavier - thinner - faster) than the camel.
22. The box is (higher - as high - high) as the chair.
23. Adel (older than - is older than - is older) Amira and Amgad.
24. The balloon is (heavier - taller - lighter) than the rock.
25. Salma is fatter (then - there - than) Dalia.
26. The rock is (heavy - heavier - as heavy) than the balloon.
27. The cow is (faster - slower - shorter) than the dog.

28. I'm (larger - taller - smaller) than an elephant.
29. Lizards (is - are - aren't) as long as snakes.
30. I can't see. I'm (shorter than - as short - shorter) you.
31. The dog is (thin - as thin as - thinner) than the cow.
32. Sue isn't as (prettier - pretty - prettiest) as her sister.
33. Is my bike (more expensive - as expensive - more expensive than) your bike?
34. Girls aren't as (strong - stronger - strongest) as the boys.

C. Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1. His car is better than her car. (Her car)
-
2. My bike is fast. Adel's bike is fast. (as)
-
3. Ayah is taller than Rana. (shorter)
-
4. Seif is younger than Adel. (older)
-
5. Ahmed has short hair. Mona has short hair. (as)
-
6. He is older than his sister. (His sister)
-
7. Lions are stronger than wolves. (weaker)
-
8. My mother is younger than my father. (older)
-
9. Maha's hair is longer than Samira's. (Samira's hair)
-
10. My head is bigger than your head. (Your head)
-
11. Chinese is more difficult than English. (English is)
-
12. Is there a bottle of water in your room? (No)
-
13. The USA is larger than Egypt. (Egypt is)
-
14. Amir is older than my brother. (My brother)
-
15. Crocodiles are stronger than cats. (Cats)
-
16. Amir is stronger than Omneya. (weaker)
-

Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

17. Sarah is younger than Emad. (Emad is)
.....
18. Samira is better than Ghada. (Ghada is)
.....
19. Raghda bought less butter than me. (I)
.....
20. Amira is thinner than Kholod. (fatter)
.....
21. My sister is younger than my brother. (My brother)
.....
22. I am nine years old. Ahmed is six years old. (younger)
.....
23. A camel is stronger than a goat. (weaker)
.....
24. Raghda is better than Mariem. (Mariem is)
.....
25. Japanese is not as easy as French. (easier than)
.....
26. My friend's weight is 90 kg. My weight is 80 kg. (heavier)
.....
27. I am not very clever. Adel is very clever. (cleverer)
.....
28. My mark in the exam is 30/50. Eman's mark is 40/50. (better)
.....
29. My bag is heavier than yours. (Your bag)
.....
30. My sister's weight is 80 kg. My brother's weight is 70 kg. (lighter)
.....
31. Amir is shorter than Soha. (taller)
.....

D. Compare Miss Bennet with her brother and her best friend Tina.

Example: (Miss Bennet/ tall/ Tina Robbins)

Miss Bennet is **taller than** Tina Robbins.

1. (Miss Bennet/ short/ her brother James)
.....
2. (James/ tall/ her sister)
.....
3. (Miss Bennet/ old/ her best friend)
.....
4. (Her best friend/ young/ Miss Bennet)
.....

- 5. (Miss Bennet/ short/ her brother)
.....
- 6. (Her brother/ tall/ Miss Bennet)
.....
- 7. (Miss Bennet/ fat/ Tina)
.....
- 8. (Tina/ slim/ Miss Bennet)
.....
- 9. (Miss Bennet/ slim/ her brother)
.....
- 10. (Her brother/ fat/ Miss Bennet)
.....

E. Use "as as" in the blanks.

- 1. Jack's English is worse than Sonia's.
Jack's English isn't Sonia's.
- 2. An orange is sweeter than a lemon.
A lemon isn't an orange.
- 3. Terry is 1.70 cm tall. Jason is 1.70 cm tall too.
Terry is Jason.
- 4. Chinese is more difficult than French.
French isn't Chinese.
- 5. Science fiction films and soap operas are very exciting.
Science fictions are soap operas.
- 6. Chemistry is more difficult than drawing.
Chemistry isn't drawing.
- 7. Jane's car is Mercedes, but Sue's car is Opel.
Sue's car isn't Jane's car.
- 8. July is hotter than May.
May isn't July.

F. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

- Ramy** : Where can I buy a chocolate cake?
Samy : You can buy it at the sweet shop.
Ramy :?
Samy : It's between the book shop and the shop.
Ramy :?
Samy : Yes, it is near the toy shop.

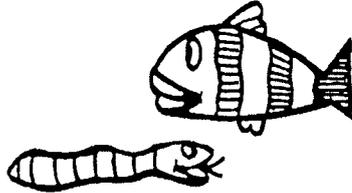
Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

G. Pictorial composition

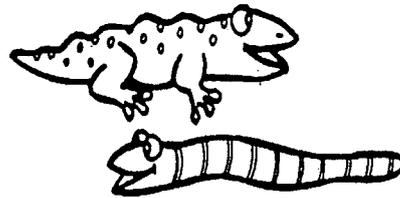
Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

"Animals comparison"



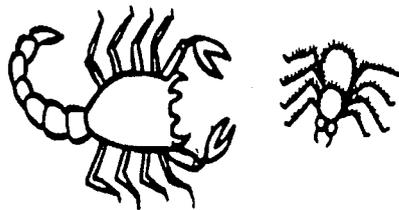
snake - long

.....



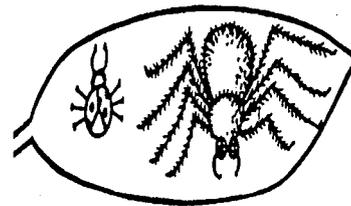
lizard - big

.....



scorpion - spider

.....



beetle - spider

.....

H. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

A rainforest is a forest that is wet all the time. In rainforests, it rains very often. There are only two seasons: the wet season and the dry season. The temperature is usually between 20°C to 34°C. The clouds and the tree canopy stop too much sunlight from getting in. This keeps the temperature about the same most of the time.

All rainforests have special types of plants. There are trees and bushes. There are also plants with long vines, ferns, mosses, and orchids.

Wonderful birds and animals live in rainforests. Toucans have long, colourful beaks. Sloths spend most of their time in trees. Rainforests have four different layers. There are different plants and animals in each layer.

Answer the following questions:

1. How many seasons does a rainforest have?

.....

2. What animals are there in rainforests?

.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. A rainforest is a forest that is (dry - clean - wet) all the time.

4. The temperature is usually between (20°C to 34°C - 40°C to 54°C - 10°C to 14°C).

Lesson C

Vocabulary & Expressions

insects	حشرات	jumping spider	العنكبوت النطاط
arachnids (spiders)	عناكب	build houses	يبني منازل
the same	نفس الشيء	grow food	يزرع طعام
hear (heard)	يسمع	milk animals	يقوم بحلب الحيوانات
legs	أرجل - سيقان	nurse	ممرضة
ears	أذنين	hunter	صياد
hairs	شعيرات	soldier	جندي
body	جسم - جسد	almost	في المعظم
part	جزء	everywhere	في كل مكان
wings	جناحين	on earth	على كوكب الأرض
antennae	قرن الاستشعار لدى الحشرة	humans	بشر
eyes	عينين	pretty amazing	مذهل لدرجة كبيرة
pretty weird	غريب جداً	How many?	كم عدد؟
like	مثل	smell (smelt)	يشم
people	أشخاص (ناس)	find (found)	يجد
too	أيضاً	ant	نملة
ladybird (ladybug)	خنفساء صغيرة (دعسوفة)	Hurrah!	مرحى! (تعبير يدل على الفرحة)
cricket	كريكيت (صرصار الليل)	little = small	صغير الحجم
butterfly	فراشة	suck (sucked)	يمص - يمتص
beetle	خنفساء	thumb	إصبع الإبهام
go marching	يقوم بمسيرة عسكرية	get out (got out)	يخرج
one by one	واحد تلو الآخر	rain	مطر - أمطار
tie his shoe	يربط حذائه	both	كلا من
shut the door	يغلق الباب	size	حجم
catch food	يصطاد طعام	heavy x light	ثقيل الوزن x خفيف الوزن
web	شبكة (عنكبوت)	hairy	ذو شعر
good at	جيد في	beautiful x ugly	جميل الشكل x قبيح الشكل
lift (lifted)	يرفع - يحمل	stand on water	يقف على الماء
pull (pulled)	يسحب - يجر	feel insects	يتحسس الحشرات
come close	يقترّب	cover (covered)	يُغطّي
How high?	كم ارتفاع؟	wing cover	غطاء الجناح
jump (jumped)	يقفز - ينط	black spots	بقع سوداء
heavy objects	أشياء ثقيلة	touch (touched)	يلمس
fishing spider	العنكبوت صائد الأسماك	taste (tasted)	يتذوق
hunting spider	العنكبوت الصياد	similar x different	مشابه x مختلف

Main points

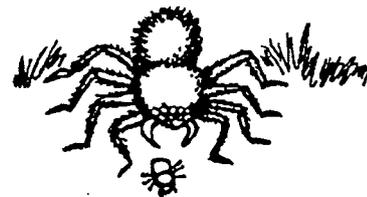
- Insects and arachnids are not the same.
- Insects have six legs and arachnids have eight legs.
- Some insects have ears on their legs!
- Other insects can hear with the hairs on their bodies.
- An insect's body has three parts. Some have wings and some have antennae.
- Some insects smell with their antennae.
- Some insects have no eyes and some have five eyes or more.
- Insects are pretty weird.
- Insects are like people. They build houses, they grow food and they can milk other animals.
- Some insects are nurses, some are hunters and some are soldiers.
- Insects live almost everywhere on earth, just like humans. They are pretty amazing.

Spiders

A. Jumping spider has short legs, but it can jump up to eight times its body size to catch its food.



B. Hunting spider has eight eyes and can see in 3-D, just like a human. It hunts for its food. It doesn't catch it in its web.



C. Tarantula (kind of spider) is good at lifting and pulling heavy things. It is big and very hairy.



D. Fishing spider is thin and beautiful. It can stand on water and feel insects when they come close.



Practice

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How many eyes do hunting spiders have?

.....

2. How high can jumping spiders jump?
.....
3. What spider can lift and pull heavy objects?
.....
4. Where can fishing spiders stand?
.....
5. What spider jumps to catch its food?
.....
6. What spider can see like a human?
.....

B. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Insects and arachnid aren't the (different - same - good).
2. This spider can jump up to eight times its body (seize - save - size).
3. This spider can see in 3-D just like (an insect - a ladybug - a human).
4. Spiders (hunt - hurt - hack) for their food.
5. Insects have (nine - six - eight) legs.
6. This spider is good at lifting and pulling (healthy - howling - heavy) things.
7. How many eyes do (having - habiting - hunting) spiders have?
8. Ladybugs use their (tail - antennae - body) to touch, Smell and taste.
9. How (height - heights - high) can jumping spiders jump?
10. What spider can (lift - left - leaves) and pull heavy objects?
11. Ladybugs have red wings with (green - black - yellow) dots.
12. Where can (fetching - faking - fishing) spider stand?
13. A spider is (an insect - an arachnid - a human).
14. What spider (watches - jumps - pull) to catch its food?
15. Ladybugs are (crickets - beetles - scorpions).
16. The person who hunts animals is a (nurse- hunter - soldier).
17. What spider can see (leak - like - lie) a human?
18. Ladybugs are beetles that are (cats - birds - insects), too.
19. (Much - More - Most) ladybugs have red, yellow, or orange wing covers and black spots.
20. Ladybugs are 4 to 7 mm (long - height - width).
21. Some insects can hear with the (legs - hairs - eyes) on their bodies.
22. An insect's body has (three - five - nine) parts.
23. Some insects (speak - smell - hide) with heir antennae.

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- 24. Insects are (**partly - pretty - part**) weird.
- 25. Like all insects, the ladybug has (**nine - five - six**) wings.
- 26. A ladybug uses its (**claw - tail - antennae**) to touch, smell, and taste.
- 27. Insects and arachnids are not the (**save - same - sake**).
- 28. Arachnids have (**six - eight - two**) legs.
- 29. (**Cats - Arachnids - Insects**) have six legs.
- 30. Some insects have ears on their (**fangs - claws - legs**).
- 31. Insects built houses and (**go - grow - ground**) food.
- 32. The ants go (**making - marching - matching**) one by one.
- 33. The little one stops to (**suck - stick - save**) his thumb.
- 34. They all go marching (**under - down - off**) to the ground.
- 35. (**Fishing - Hunting - Tarantula**) spider can see like human.
- 36. This shop is (**larger - smaller - taller**) than a supermarket, but it sells all kinds of things.
- 37. (**Fishing - Hunting - Jumping**) spiders can jump up to eight times their bodies size.

C. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

- Ali : Hello, How are you?
Ahmed :
Ali : What are you going to do next Friday?
Ahmed :
Ali : How are you going there?
Ahmed : I'm going to the zoo by bus.
Ali : I hope you enjoy yourself.

D. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Ladybugs are beetles that are insects, too. They are 4 to 7 mm long. Most ladybugs have red, yellow, or orange wing covers and black spots. Like all insects, the ladybug has six wings. It uses its antennae to touch, smell, and taste.

Answer the following questions:

- 1. What do ladybugs use to touch?
.....
- 2. What is the colour of a ladybug?
.....

Choose the correct answer.

- Ladybugs are 4 to 7 (mm - cm - metre) long.
- Ladybugs are (insects - beetles - insects and beetles).

E. Supply the missing letters.

sm_ll	m_rch	th_mb	ha_ry
gro_nd	enorm_us	we_rd	inj_ct
cl_mb	hunt_r	butt_rfly	sh_t
crick_t	l_ft	am_zing	he_vy
n_rse	he_r	m_rching	s_ldier

F. Correct the mistakes.

- The spider is **big** than the spider.
.....
- We are going to **going** on a field trip.
.....

G. Pictorial composition

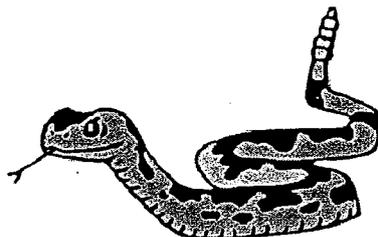
Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



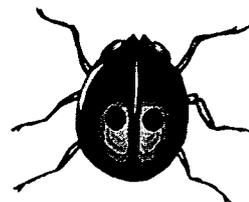
hunt - animal
.....



He - hunter
.....



snake - march
.....



ladybird - red
.....

Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert



Lesson D

Vocabulary & Expressions

title	عنوان	coyotes	القيوط (ذئاب براري)
topic	موضوع	adapt to environment	يتكيف مع البيئة
desert	صحراء	rattlesnakes	أفاعي جرسية
desert animals	حيوانات صحراوية	go out (went out)	يخرج
difficult places	أماكن صعبة	only	فقط
hot x cold	حار x بارد	others	آخريين
daytime x at night	وقت النهار x ليلاً (في الليل)	tortoises	سلاحف برية
little	قليل	tolerate (tolerated)	يتحمل - يتساهل
food	طعام	high temperatures	درجات حرارة عالية
water	ماء	during the day	أثناء فترة النهار
despite (in spite of)	بالرغم من	frogs	ضفادع
conditions	ظروف (أحوال)	mouse (mice)	فأر (فئران)
kind of	نوع من	squirrel	سنجاب
reptiles	زواحف	sleep (slept)	ينام
such as = like	مثل	all summer	طوال فصل الصيف
geckos	أبو أبريص (وزغ)	idea	فكرة
iguanas	الإغوانا (نوع من السحالي الأمريكية)	details	تفاصيل
lizards	سحالي	find information	يجد معلومات
snakes	ثعابين	give information	يعطي معلومات
birds	طيور	include (included)	يشمل - يشتمل على
owl	بومة	different kinds	أنواع مختلفة
roadrunners	طيور سريعة الحركة	Asia	قارة آسيا
mammals	ثدييات	the Gobi Desert	صحراء جوبي (شمال الصين)
foxes	ثعالب	waterless place	مكان جدد (بدون ماء)
bobcats	البكيت (قطط أمريكية)	language	لغة
survive (survived)	يبقى على قيد الحياة	covered with sand	مُغطى بالرمال
extreme temperatures	درجات حرارة قصوى	covered with rock	مُغطى بالصخر
hump	سنام الجمل	summertime	فترة الصيف
store fat	يُخزن الدهون	reach (reached)	يصل إلى
herbivores (animals that eat plants)	حيوانات آكلة العشب	Bactrian camels	جمال بسنامين
carnivores (animals that eat plants)	حيوانات آكلة اللحوم	Gobi bears	دببة تسكن بصحراء جوبي
dry x wet	جاف x مبلل	Siberian ibexes	وعول سيبيريا
salty	مملح	eat anything	يأكل أي شيء
bitter	مر - لاذع	eyelashes	رموش العينين

eyebrow	حاسب العين	grow above the eyes	ينمو فوق العينين
plant eater	أكل النباتات	row of hairs	صف من الشعيرات

Desert Animals

Deserts are very **difficult** places to live in. They are usually very hot in the **daytime** and very cold **at night**. There is very little food and water.

Despite these **conditions**, many kinds of **animals** live there. There are **reptiles**, such as **geckos**, **iguanas**, **lizards** and **snakes**. There are birds, such as **owls** and **roadrunners**. There are even **mammals** like **foxes**, **bobcats** and **coyotes**.

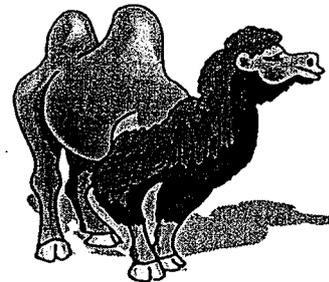
Animals that live in the **desert** have **adapted** to the **environment**. Some animals, such as **rattlesnakes** go out only at night. Others, like lizards and **tortoises**, can **tolerate** the high **temperatures** and go out **during** the **day**. Some **frogs**, **mice** and **squirrels** sleep all summer.



Bactrian camels

The **Bactrian** camel lives in the **Gobi Desert**. It is well **adopted** to its **environment**. There is not much food for it to eat so it has two **humps** to **store** fat. It can also store a lot of water: up to 150 litres!

Bactrian camels are **herbivores** and they prefer **plants** that are **dry**, **salty**, or **bitter**. But when there is not much food, they can eat almost **anything**. They also have long **eyelashes** to stop sand getting in their eyes.



Words and their meanings:

hump	a large lump on the back of an animal.
eyebrow	a row of hairs that grows above the eyes.
store	to put something away to use later.
eyelashes	a row of fine hairs that grows around the eye.
herbivore	a plant eater
sarnivore	a meat eater

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. There are different (**keeps** - **kinds** - **kind**) of deserts.
2. Cold deserts are found mainly in (**Africa** - **Europe** - **Asia**).

Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

3. Antarctica and the North Pole are also (**hot - cold - dry**) deserts.
4. The most (**covered - famous - different**) cold desert in Asia is the Gobi Desert.
5. The word Gobi means "**(dry - waterless - watered)** place" in Mongolian.
6. Gobi desert isn't covered with sand. It is covered with (**snow - ice - rock**).
7. (**Cold time - Christmas - Summertime**) in the Gobi desert is very hot.
8. The temperature can (**search - reach - teach**) 45°C. But the winter is very cold and the temperature goes down to -40°C.
9. Bactrian camels, Gobi bears and Siberian ibexes are some animals that only live in the (**hot - canopy - Gobi**) Desert.
10. The Bactrian (**insect - camel - cat**) lives in the Gobi Desert.
11. Just like in hot deserts, many animals have (**attacked - adapted - adored**) to the environment of the Gobi Desert.
12. Gobi desert is the (**hottest - coldest - biggest**) desert in the world.
13. Deserts are very difficult places to (**give - save - live**) in.
14. These animals can (**survive - surround - save**) in an environment with very little water and extreme temperature.
15. The Bactrian camel is well adapted to its (**entertainment - entirely - environment**).
16. There is not much food for the camel to eat so it has two humps to (**store - stick - satisfy**) fat.
17. The Bactrian camel can (**so - all to - also**) store a lot of water: up to 150 litres.
18. Bactrian camel are (**herbivores - carnivores - omnivores**) and they prefer plants that are dry, salty, or bitter.
19. The Bactrian camels also have long (**snatches - eyelashes - eyebrows**) to stop sand getting in their eyes.
20. Camels are (**reptiles - mammals - humans**).
21. Deserts are usually very cold (**at - in - on**) night.
22. Foxes are (**humans - reptiles - mammals**).
23. Roadrunners are (**humans - reptiles - birds**).
24. Animals that live in the desert have (**addicted - adapted - adjusted**) to the environment.
25. Some frogs, mice and squirrels (**store - stand - sleep**) all summer.
26. The large part on the back of a camel is a (**camp - hump - lamp**).
27. Animals that feed on plants are called (**herbivores - neat eating - snakes**).
28. Lizards and tortoises can (**totalize - touched - tolerate**) the high temperatures and go out during the day.

29. Camels (**stores - uses - eats**) food and water to use it later.
30. Lizards can (**tolerate - use - store**) high temperature.
31. Camels can store a lot of (**juice - water - money**).
32. To (**store - explore - explode**) is to put something away to use later.
33. (**Humps - Eyebrows - Eyelashes**) are fine hairs that grow around the eyes.
34. A (**camp - hump - sum**) is a large lump on the back on an animal.
35. Camels have long (**eyelashes - flashes - splashes**) to stop sand getting in their eyes.
36. (**Carnivores - Herbivores - Poolers**) are plant eaters.
37. (**Carnivores - Herbivores - Poolers**) are meat eaters.

B. Supply the missing letters.

st_re	adapt_d	bitt_r	extr_me
mamm_l	surv_ve	conditi_n	fam_us
diff_rent	w_terless	pe_ple	d_sert
eyel_sh	c_mel	temper_ture	l_mp

C. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

There are different kinds of deserts, but do you know that there are cold deserts, too? Cold deserts are found mainly in Asia, but Antarctica and the North Pole are also cold deserts.

The most famous cold desert in Asia is the Gobi Desert. The word Gobi means "waterless place" in Mongolian, the language of the people who live there. This desert isn't covered with sand. It is covered with rock.

Summertime in the Gobi desert is very hot. The temperature can reach 45°C. But the winter is very cold and the temperature goes down to -40°C. Just like in hot deserts, many animals have adapted to the environment of the Gobi Desert. Bactrian camels, Gobi bears and Siberian ibexes are some animals that only live in the Gobi Desert. These animals can survive in an environment with very little water and extreme temperature.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are some animals that live in the Gobi Desert?

.....

Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

2. Where is the Gobi Desert?

Choose the correct answer.

3. Gobi means "waterless place" in (Egyptian - English - Mongolian).

4. The most famous cold desert in (Africa - Antarctica - Asia) is the Gobi Desert.

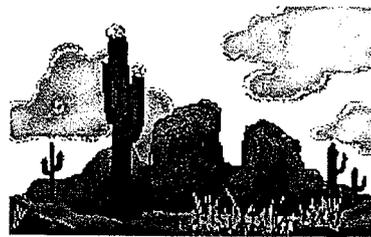
D. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

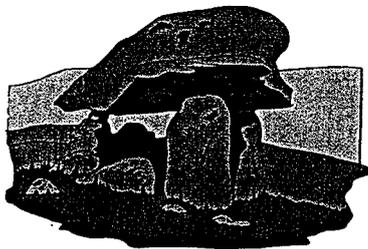
"Cold deserts"



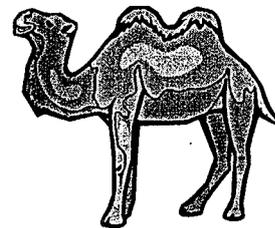
mainly - Asia



famous - Gobi Desert



forest - covered - rocks



animals - Bactrian camel

E. Complete the sentences using the words in the box.

mammals - daytime - difficult - night

1. Deserts are very places to live in.
2. There are even like foxes, bobcats and coyotes.
3. They are usually very hot in the and very cold at

F. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Nabil : Are all deserts cold?

Hany :

Nabil :?

Hany : Cold deserts are found mainly in Asia.

Nabil : Can you name some of cold deserts?

Hany : Antarctica and the North deserts.

Lesson E

The Travels of Marco Polo - Episode 7

February 1290

I am **travelling** to many places in **China**. I see that the **emperor** built many things. He built the **Great Canal** for **boats** to travel between Peking and Hangchow. He also built **hospitals** for **sick** people and **observatories** to study the sky and the stars. The emperor has an excellent **messenger service**. **Horsemen** ride from one **station** to another and pass messages on. A **message** can travel 500 kilometres across China in one day. I am learning many new things. In **Venice**, people do not use coal or **paper money**. But the Chinese people used them hundreds of years ago and **still** use them today! They also know how to **print books**. There are many books in China.



Questions with model answers

Where is Marco travelling?

Marco is travelling to many places in China.

What did the emperor build?

The emperor built the Great Canal, hospitals and observatories.

Why did the emperor build the Great Canal?

The emperor built the Great Canal for boats to travel between Peking and Hangchow.

Why did the emperor build hospitals?

The emperor built hospitals for sick people.

Why did the emperor build observatories?

The emperor built observatories to study the sky and the stars.

How did the messenger service work?

Horsemen ride from one station to another and pass messages on.

Vocabulary & Expressions

travel (travelled)	يسافر	pass messages on	ينقل رسائل إلى
traveller	مُسافر - رحال	across China	عبر الصين
travels	سفريات - رحلات	in one day	في غضون يوم واحد

Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

places	أماكن	Venice	مدينة البندقية بإيطاليا
China	الصين	coal	فحم
emperor	إمبراطور	paper money	عملة ورقية
build (built)	يبني	Chinese people	الصينيين
the Great Canal	القناة الكبرى	hundreds of years ago	منذ مئات السنين
boat	قارب - مركب	still	لا يزال
between	بين	print (printed)	يطبع
hospital	مستشفى	classmate	زميل دراسة
sick people	مرضى	messenger	رسول (ساعي)
observatory	مرصد فلكي	How far ... ?	كم بعد المسافة ... ?
study (studied)	يدرس - يذاكر	printed book	كتاب مطبوع
sky	سما	in this way	بهذه الطريقة
star	نجم	specific	محدد - معين
excellent	ممتاز - رائع	information	معلومات
messenger service	خدمة الرسائل	leave (left)	يترك - يغادر
horsemen	خيالة (ممتطي الخيول)	bring (brought)	يحضّر - يجلب
ride (rode)	يركب خيل	go on a field trip	يقوم برحلة ميدانية
station	محطة	sunglasses	نظارة شمس
from one to another	من واحد لآخر	wear (wore)	يرتدي - يلبس
report	تقرير	winter clothing	ملابس شتوية
main idea	فكرة رئيسية	spider	عنكبوت
supporting details	معلومات داعمة	scorpion	عقرب
insects	حشرات	finger	إصبع
bush	شجيرة (شجرة صغيرة)	compare (compared)	يقارن
cactus	صبار	beetle	خنفساء
gecko	أبو بريص (وزغة)	ladybug (ladybird)	خنفساء صغيرة (دعسوفة)
rat	فأر	antennae	قرن الاستشعار عند الحشرة

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

- The emperor has an excellent messenger (face - servant - service).
- (Coal - Hole - Pole) is used for getting energy.
- A messenger rides a (house - horse - hose) from one station to another.
- He passes the message to (other - weather - another) horseman.
- Write (of - about - over) yourself.
- In this way, a message travels 500 kilometres (off - aboard - across) China in one day.
- I am travelling to (any - many - may) places in China.

8. A (**passenger - messenger - doctor**) is a person who carries a message from a person to another.
9. I (**pass - see - sue**) the emperor built many things.
10. He built the great (**cane - canal - con**) for boats to travel.
11. He also built (**observatories - schools - hospitals**) for sick people.
12. He built (**canals - observatories - hospitals**) to study the sky and the stars.
13. They also know how to (**print - paint - pick**) books.
14. A bird has two (**wings - heads - beaks**).
15. (**A king - A president - An emperor**) rules an empire.
16. Scorpions live in the (**water - desert - sky**).
17. (**How - What - Who**) far is the zoo?
18. We are going (**in - on - at**) a field trip.
19. It's sunny and hot. Please take your (**summer - sunglasses - sums**).
20. We don't have to (**bear - hear - wear**) winter clothing.

B. Read and rewrite the paragraph in the past.

The emperor has an excellent messenger service. A messenger rides a horse from one station to another. Then he passes the message to another horseman. In this way, a message travels 500 kilometres across China in one day.

.....

.....

.....

.....

C. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Mr. Maher has got a small shop near our house. It's next to the post office. He sells bread and fresh cakes. He gets up very early in the morning and works until 8 o'clock in the evening. His shop always smells nice. All children like Mr. Maher because he gives them cakes and biscuits. He always makes delicious cakes for their birthdays.

Answer the following questions:

1. Who is Mr. Maher?
.....
2. Why do children like Mr. Maher?
.....

Unit 7

A Trip to the Desert

Choose the correct answer.

- 3. Mr. Maher finishes work in the (morning - afternoon - evening).
- 4. Mr. Maher's shop is (between - under - next to) the post office.

D. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Alya : Can I ask you some questions?
Rana : Yes, of course.
Alya : Have you got any sisters?
Rana : Yes, I have.
Alya :?
Rana : Her name is Dalia.
Alya :?
Rana : She is four years old.

E. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



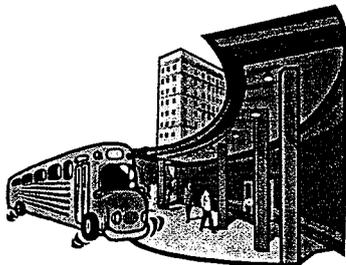
message - deliver

.....



go - hospital

.....



bus - station

.....



canal - water

.....

F. Supply the missing letters.

messeng_r

excell_nt

observ_tory

st_tion

co_l	hosp_tal	print_d	p_ss
serv_ce	acr_ss	Chin_se	hors_man
pr_nt	emp_ror	c_nal	m_ny
mess_ge	we_r	sungl_ss	tr_vel

G. Correct the mistakes.

- How **for** is the zoo?
.....
- What time are we going to **left**?
.....
- It is as **bigger** as my hand.
.....
- We **has** to take sunglasses.
.....
- I have to **goes** with my teacher.
.....

H. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- My spider isn't bigger than my hand. (as as)
.....
- The spider isn't as big as the scorpion. (**bigger**)
.....
- Your flat is large. Our flat is large, too. (as as)
.....
- The red bike and the green bike are the same size. (as big as)
.....
- Chinese isn't as easy as English. (**easier**)
.....
- The train isn't as fast as the plane. (**faster**)
.....
- Winter is colder than autumn. (**isn't as ...**)
.....
- Summer clothing isn't as heavy as winter clothing. (**heavier**)
.....
- Hana slower than Jana. (**not as slow as**)
.....
- Wool is lighter than wood. (**Wood is**)
.....

Exam 7

Test (7) based on unit 7

I. Vocabulary & Structure

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. (Were - Where - Here) are we going to go?
2. What time are we going to (ladybug - leave - loaf)?
3. We are going to bring a (here - hat - at).
4. I have to (goes - going - go) with my teacher.
5. We don't have to (wear - wearing - wears) winter clothing.
6. The scorpion is as long as my (antennae - finger - fang).
7. The scorpion is (big - as big - bigger) than the spider.
8. We don't (have - having - has) to shout.

2. Supply the missing letters.

ladyb_g

rattl_snake

3. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. The spider is as big as my hand. (isn't - bigger)
2. You have to take sunglasses. (she)
3. We are going to go on a field trip. (not)
4. Ahmed is 1.56 cm. Mona is 1.56 cm. (tall)

II. Language functions

4. Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Omar :

Ali : We went to China by plane.

Omar :

Ali : I went with my brother.

III. Reading comprehension

5. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

The Bactrian camel lives in the Gobi Desert. It is well adapted to its environment. There is not much food for it to eat so it has two humps to store fat. It can also store a lot of water: up to 150 litres. Bactrian camel are herbivores and they prefer plants that are dry, salty, or bitter. But when there is not much food, they can eat almost anything. They also have long eyelashes to stop sand getting in their eyes.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where does the Bactrian camel live?
2. Why do Bactrian camels have long eyelashes?

Choose the correct answer.

3. The Bactrian camel can also store water up to (15 - 105 - 150) litres.
4. Bactrian camels eat (plants - animals - meat).

IV- Pictorial composition

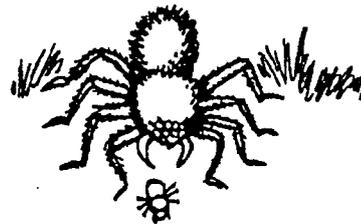
6. Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

"Different kinds of spiders"



jump - eight

.....



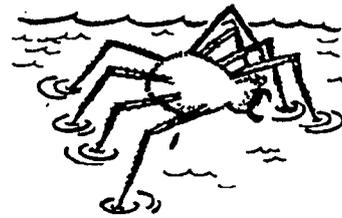
eight - eyes

.....



heavy - lifting

.....



stand - water

.....

V. The Link Reader

7. A. Answer the following questions:

1. What happened to the elm tree in the winter?
2. What happened to the elm tree in the spring?

B. Complete the following sentences:

3., the tree's branches were bare
4. Birds made their

VI. Handwriting

8. Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting:

You have to have darkness for the dawn to come.

.....
.....

Unit 8

Arts and Crafts

Structures

● Present passive: is made out of

Demonstrative pronouns (review)

Vocabulary

● Materials

Arts and crafts

Biographical details

Writing: End of year project

Functions

● Identify and discuss what objects are made out of

Write a biography

Lesson A

Vocabulary & Expressions

arts	فنون	play sports	يمارس رياضات
crafts	حرف (صناعات يدوية)	actors	ممثلين
made out of glass	مصنوع من الزجاج	show (showed)	يوضح - يبين
made out of wood	مصنوع من الخشب	character	شخصية
made out of clay	مصنوع من الصلصال	feel (felt)	يشعر - يحس
make a mask	يصنع قناع	usually	عادة
sun mask	قناع الشمس	special	خاص
I don't know.	لا اعرف.	ceremony	مناسبة
Let's (+V.-ing)	دعنا - هيا بنا	celebration	احتفال
find out = discover	يكشف	paper	ورق
material	مادة خام	torn into pieces	ممزقة اربابا
wool	صوف	past (paste)	يلزق - يلصق
wooden	صوفي	piece of elastic	قطعة من المطاط
metal	معدن	stapler	دباسة
silk	حرير	paints	ألوان
candle holder	حامل الشمعة (شمعدان)	brushes	فرشاة
rug	سجادة صغيرة	decoration	زخرفة - زينة
scarf	كوفية (إشارب)	blow up a balloon	ينفخ بلونه
people	ناس (اشخاص)	draw eyes	يرسم عينين
all over the world	في جميع أنحاء العالم	mouth	فم
wear = put on	يرتدي - يلبس	on the side of	على جانب
sometimes	أحيانا	cover (covered)	يغطي
protection	حماية - وقاية	build up (built up)	يبني
at work	في العمل	several	عديد من
schoolbag	حقيبة مدرسية	layers of paper	طبقات ورق
parents (father and mother)	والدين	dry x wet	جاف x مبلل
puppet	دمية متحركة	burst the balloon	يفجر بلونة
sweater	جاكت	both sides	كلا الجانبين
gloves	قفازين	kids	اطفال
leather	جلد	sheep	غنم
worm	دودة	break easily	يتحطم بسهولة
special leaves	أوراق شجر خاصة	animal skins	جلود حيوانات

Masks

People **all over the world** wear **masks**. Sometimes masks are worn for **protection** at work or when people play sports. Sometimes **actors** wear masks. The mask shows how a **character** feels. Usually people wear **special** masks for **ceremonies** and **celebrations**.



Unit 8

Arts and Crafts

Words with definitions

leather	material that is made from animal skins
wool	material that comes from sheep
silk	material made by worms that eat special leaves
wood	material that comes from trees
glass	material that is made from sand. It breaks easily

- **Bags** and **shoes** are made out of **leather**.
- **Blankets** are made out of **wool**.
- These dress is made out of **silk**.
- Tables and chairs are made out of **wood**.
- **Mirrors** are made out of **glass**.

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Mirrors are made (**in - out - at**) of glass.
2. Shoes (**am - is - are**) made out of leather.
3. These horses are made out (**of - off - on**) clay.
4. A: What is the sun mask made out of?
B: I don't know. Let's find (**in - on - out**).
5. People all over the world (**wear - hear - rear**) masks.
6. Sometimes masks are (**torn - worn - born**) for protection.
7. People sometimes wear masks when they (**go - walk - play**) sports.
8. What are the (**cakes - kids - caps**) doing?
9. (**Wool - Wood - Leather**) is made from animal skin.
10. They are making clay (**pats - tops - pots**).
11. (**Silk - Wood - Leather**) is made by worms that eat special leaves.
12. What about those kids (**very - oven - over**) there?
13. (**Wool - Wood - Leather**) comes from trees.
14. They are (**watching - playing - breaking**) football.
15. The girl is (**watching - playing - breaking**) them.
16. (**Wool - Wood - Leather**) comes from sheep.
17. (**Silk - Wood - Glass**) breaks easily.
18. Sometimes actors wear (**cakes - masks - maps**).
19. It's a (**wool - metal - mental**) candle holder.
20. Blow (**on - over - up**) the balloon.
21. (**Blow - Cover - Paste**) pieces of paper on one side of the balloon.

22. Don't (blow - cover - build) the eyes and mouth.
23. (Wool - Wood - Glass) is made from sand.
24. Build (on - of - up) several layers of paper.
25. Staple a piece of (easy - mastic - elastic) to both sides of the mask.
26. Paint and (deceive - decorate - create) your mask.
27. (Stone - Rock - Glass) is a material made of sand. It breaks easily.
28. It's a wooden bag. It's made out of (wood - wool - silk).

Grammar

Demonstrative pronouns ضمائر الإشارة

For near objects

للإشارة إلى الأشياء القريبة

This



SINGULAR



تُستخدم للإشارة إلى المفرد القريب.

These



PLURAL



تُستخدم للإشارة لجمع القريب.

This is my book. Take it.

These are my parents. They want to talk to the teacher.

For far objects

للإشارة إلى الأشياء البعيدة

That



SINGULAR



تُستخدم للإشارة إلى المفرد البعيد.

Those



PLURAL



تُستخدم للإشارة لجمع البعيد.

That is my book. It is over there.

These are my parents. They are coming to take me.

Practice

B. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. (These - Those - That) is a star. It's in the sky.
2. (These - Those - That) is a apple.
3. (That - These - This) are kites.
4. (These - Those - That) is a bus. It's broken near the station.
5. (These - Those - That) is a plane. It looks small.
6. (These - Those - That) is the moon. It's very far in the sky.
7. (That - These - This) are oranges.
8. (That - These - Those) are stars.

9. (These - Those - That) is a bag.
10. (That - Those - This) are kittens.
11. (That - Those - This) are tall trees.
12. (These - Those - That) is a red car. It's going very fast.
13. (That - These - This) are shoes.
14. (These - Those - That) is a candle holder.
15. (These - Those - That) is a mask.
16. (That - These - This) are strawberries.
17. (This - That - These) is a kite. It's very high.
18. (These - Those - This) is an egg.
19. (That - These - This) are bananas.
20. (These - Those - This) are birds. They are in the tree.
21. (That - Those - This) are cars. They seem very small.
22. (These - Those - This) is a pen.

Grammar

Present Passive (is made out of)

Use this structure to tell how something is created.

Affirmative

singular + is + made out of

It is made out of straw.

plural + are + made out of

They are made out of glass.

Negative

singular + isn't + made out of

It is not made out of silk.

plural + aren't + made out of

They aren't made out of metal.

Question (yes/ no)

Is + singular + made out of?

Is it made out of silk?

Are + plural + made out of?

Are they made out of mud?

Question (wh- question)

Question word + is + singular + made out of?

What is it made out of?

Question word + are + plural + made out of?

What are they made out of?

Practice

C. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. These chairs are made (~~over~~ - ~~out~~ - ~~on~~) of wood.
2. These sweaters are (~~make~~ - ~~making~~ - ~~made~~) out of wool.
3. A table is made out (~~off~~ - ~~for~~ - ~~of~~) wood.
4. What (~~are~~ - ~~has~~ - ~~is~~) it made out of?
5. This T-shirt (~~are made~~ - ~~is made out~~ - ~~is made~~) of cotton.
6. Is it made out (~~off~~ - ~~for~~ - ~~of~~) glass?
7. (~~They~~ - ~~Them~~ - ~~It~~) is made out of oil.
8. What are they made (~~on~~ - ~~our~~ - ~~out~~) of?
9. We make the (~~decoration~~ - ~~ceremony~~ - ~~celebration~~) of our house by putting drawing.
10. It is made (~~our~~ - ~~out~~ - ~~own~~) of paper.
11. Chairs are made out of (~~silk~~ - ~~wool~~ - ~~wood~~).
12. (~~Is~~ - ~~Are~~ - ~~An~~) they made out of cotton?
13. Those gloves (~~is~~ - ~~has~~ - ~~are~~) made out of leather.
14. Books (~~is~~ - ~~do~~ - ~~are~~) made out of paper.
15. (~~Am~~ - ~~Is~~ - ~~Are~~) glass made of sand?
16. (~~These~~ - ~~Those~~ - ~~That~~) is the sun.

D. Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

1. The bottle is made out of glass. (What)
.....
2. The candle holder is made out of metal. (are)
.....
3. The scarf is made out of silk. (What)
.....

Unit 8

Arts and Crafts

- 4. Rugs are made out of wool. (The rug)
.....
- 5. Computers are made out of metal. (A computer)
.....
- 6. This T-shirt is made out of cotton. (not)
.....
- 7. This horse is made out of clay. (not)
.....
- 8. Those shoes are made out of wood. (This)
.....
- 9. Belts are made out of leather. (Are)
.....
- 10. This is a kite. (are)
.....
- 11. My place of birth is Alexandria. (born)
.....
- 12. This is a star. (are)
.....

E. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Maha : Hello, Amira!

Amira : It's a remote control.

Maha :

Amira : It's for the TV.

Maha : Oh! It looks nice.

Amira : Thank you.

F. Supply the missing letters.

f_sh

dec_ration

wo_l

sk_n

le_ther

gl_ss

gl_ves

act_r

G. Correct the mistakes.

- 1. **Those** girl is playing football.
.....
- 2. The rug is made out **from** wool.
.....
- 3. Let's **finding** out!
.....

Lesson B

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

African story	قصة أفريقية	materials	مواد خام
the sun	الشمس	ice	ثلج
the moon	القمر	wood	خشب
in the sky	في السماء	mud bricks	طوب لين (مصنوع من الطين)
ocean	محيط	stone	حجر
enter (entered)	يدخل	straw	قش
house	منزل	classmate	زميل دراسة
bring (brought)	يُحضر - يجلب	make a list	يُعد قائمة
many (a lot of)	كثير من	flat	شقة
sea animals	حيوانات بحرية	star	نجم
visit (visited)	يزور	hot gases	غازات ساخنة
build (built)	يبنى	without	بدون
large	ضخم - واسع	heat	حرارة
fill all the rooms	يملأ جميع الغرف	light	ضوء
climb onto the roof	يتسلق على السقف	life	الحياة
soon	قريباً	rocks	صخور
the roof of the house	سقف المنزل	minerals	معادن
keep rising	يستمر في الارتفاع	planet	كوكب
on Earth	على كوكب الأرض	reflect (reflected)	يعكس
one day	يوم ما	experiment	تجربة
invite (invited)	يدعو	hold (held)	يحمل - يرفع
visit (visited)	يزور	in one hand	في يد واحدة
around the world	حول العالم	shine (shone)	يضيء - يلمع
turn away from	يبتعد عن	torch	بطارية كهربائية (كشاف)

Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

in order	بالترتيب	fall over (fell over)	يسقط إلى أسفل
strong x weak	قوى x ضعيف	handsome	وسيم (لوصف الذكر)
husband	زوج	rat	فأر
wife	زوجة	sweet shop	محل حلويات
cloud	سحابة	next to	بجانب
wind	رياح	loud noise	ضوضاء مرتفعة
statue	تمثال	store	محل تجارى أو مخزن
marry (married)	يتزوج	check (checked)	يفحص - يُراجع
daughter	ابنة	a mess	فوضى
cell phone	تليفون محمول	everywhere	في كل مكان
cover (covered)	يغطي	on the floor	على الأرضية

Unit 8

Arts and Crafts

The sun, moon, and planets

The sun is a star. It is made of hot gases. Without the heat and light of the sun, there would be no life on Earth. The moon is made of rocks and minerals. It reflects the light of the sun. The planets are made of rocks, minerals and gases. The planets also reflect the light of the sun.



Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Can you (married - marries - marry) my daughter?
2. The sun and the moon are in the (cloud - sky - ground).
3. A (could - cloud - clown) covered the sun.
4. Raw saw a rat digging under the (state - stone - statue).
5. (There - Then - Their) daughter married the strong and handsome rat.
6. The wind (flew - bow - blew) the cloud away.
7. Ahmed (lives - studies - works) in a sweet shop.
8. Animals sleep on the (stone - glass - straw).
9. She heard a (lot - load - loud) noise at the store.
10. The sun is a (star - cloud - planet).
11. The (planet - moon - sun) is made out of hot gases.
12. The sun gives us light and (bright - shine - heat).
13. Without the heat and light of the sun, there would be no (wife - life - hive) on Earth.
14. The (planet - moon - sun) is made of rocks and minerals.
15. The moon (redirects - reflects - affects) the light of the sun.
16. The (planets - moon - sun) are made of rocks, minerals and gases.
17. The planets (reflects - reflecting - reflect) the light of the sun.
18. We live on (Sun - Moon - Earth).
19. She went to the store to (check - cheat - shake).
20. Where were you (while - when - what) you heard something?
21. (That - These - Those) is the sun.
22. When (does - did - has) you hear something?
23. (Which - What - We) did you hear?
24. (Where - When - What) does he play? Football
25. Wood, wool and stone are all (minerals - materials - mates).

26. This house is (**make - made - making**) out of mud bricks.
27. The houses are made out of (**straw - cement - bricks**). They are easy to fall.
28. It's a wooden chair. It's made out of (**wool - plastic - wood**).
29. Adel is married. He's got a (**wife - husband - life**).
30. If I had a (**bell - cell - tell**) phone, I'd call the police.

B. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

- Ali** : Hello! How are you, Omar?
Omar : Hello! I'm fine, thanks, Ali.
Ali :?
Omar : My birthday is on January 1st.
Ali :?
Omar : Yes, my parents give me presents on this day.

C. Correct the mistakes.

1. The house is made out **off** ice.

2. The house **has** made out of stone.

3. **These** is our school.

D. Complete the paragraph using words from the list.

enter - see - be - live - call - find - have - hear - go - work

Mrs. Hubert in a sweet shop. She next to it. One night, she a loud noise in the store. She To the store to check. There no one there. But when she the store, she a mess. There sweets everywhere! She her clock on the floor. She her cell phone with her, so she the police.

E. Supply the missing letters.

st_ry	st_r	m_d	flo_r
cl_ud	ent_r	m_ss	str_w

Unit 8

Arts and Crafts

inv_te

hands_me

mo_n

st_tue

husb_nd

cl_mb

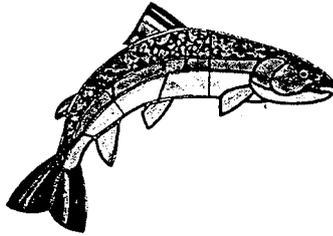
cov_r

r_se

F. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

"What are they made of?"



made - glass

.....



made - wood

.....



made - clay

.....



made - skin

.....

G. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

The sun is a star. It is made of hot gases. Without the heat and light of the sun, there would be no life on Earth. The moon is made of rocks and minerals. It reflects the light of the sun. The planets are made of rocks, minerals and gases. The planets also reflect the light of the sun.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the sun made out of?

.....

2. What is the moon made out of?

.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. The (sun - moons - planets) are made of rocks, minerals and gases.

4. The moon reflects the light of the (planets - sun - moons).

Lesson C

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

tie-dye workshop	ورشة صبغة	dye	يصنع
create (created)	يخلق - يُبدع	soak (soaked)	يغمس - يُبلل كلياً
creative	خلاق - مبدع	rinse (rinsed)	يشطف - يغسل
make a special T-shirt	يصنع تي شيرت خاص	tie x untie	يربط x يفك
make a design	يقوم بتصميم	wear (wore)	يرتدي
mix colours	يخلط ألوان	natural dyes	صبغات طبيعية
arts and crafts centre	مركز للفنون والحرف	for thousands of years	لآلاف السنوات
all week	طوال الأسبوع	collect (collected)	يجمع
flyer	نشرة إعلانية	flowers	زهور - ورود
sound like fun	يبدو ممتعاً	roots	جذور
What time?	ما الوقت?	nuts	جوز - بندق
really	بالفعل - حقاً	bark	لحاء الشجر
start x finish	يبدأ - ينتهي	berries	ثمار التوت
together	معاً (مع بعضهما البعض)	boil (boiled)	يغلي
wrap (wrapped)	يلف - يلف	colour clothing	يلون الملابس
rubber bands	أشرطة مطاطية	household goods	سلع منزلية
gloves	قفازين (جوانتي)	cloth	قميص
prepare (prepared)	يُعد - يُجهز	wool	صوف
acorns	جوز شجر البلوط	spinach	سبانخ
pomegranates	ثمار الرمان	marigolds	زهور مخملية (قطيفة)

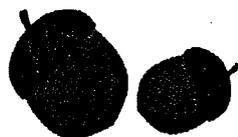
Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

advertisements	إعلانات	need (needed)	يحتاج
arts and crafts	فنون وحرف يدوية	cardboard boxes	صناديق من الورق المقوى
for special holidays	لفضاء عطلات خاصة	scissors	مقص
coloured pencils	أقلام رصاص ملونة	yarn	غزل - نسج
glue	صمغ - يلزق بالصمغ	pasta wheels	معجنات المكرونة
paint	يلون - يطلى	paints	ألوان
play volleyball	يلعب كرة طائرة	paint brushes	فرشاة تلوين
meet new friends	يقابل أصدقاء جدد	button	زر (مفتاح)
hiking trip	جولة سيراً على القدمين	make a toy train	يصنع لعبة على شكل قطار
get exercise	يُمارس تمارين رياضية	animals	حيوانات
plants	نباتات	lunch	وجبة الغذاء

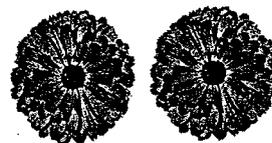
Natural Dyes

For thousands of years, people **collected** parts of **plants** to make **dyes**. Flowers, **roots**, **nuts**, **bark**, or **berries** were **boiled** in water. The dyes were used to colour **clothing** and other **household goods**. The longer the **cloth** or **wool** stayed in

the dye, the darker the colour was. These are some of the plants used to make dyes.



acorns



marigolds



blueberries



pomegranates



spinach

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. Where are you study arts and (~~drafts~~ - ~~crafts~~ - ~~cakes~~)?
2. I (~~cover~~ - ~~wrap~~ - ~~cut~~) my sister's present by pink paper.
3. Cut a long (~~path~~ - ~~pit~~ - ~~piece~~) of yarn.
4. What time does the hiking (~~trap~~ - ~~trip~~ - ~~track~~) begins?
5. Glue the yarn under (~~the~~ - ~~then~~ - ~~that~~) boxes.
6. What (~~date~~ - ~~day~~ - ~~clay~~) can you play volleyball?
7. (~~Why~~ - ~~Where~~ - ~~When~~) were you born? **Alexandria**
8. Glue the buttons on (~~for~~ - ~~to~~ - ~~down~~) the front.
9. What are you (~~goes~~ - ~~go~~ - ~~going~~) to see on the hiking trip?
10. Show it to your friends (~~but~~ - ~~or~~ - ~~and~~) family.
11. (~~While~~ - ~~When~~ - ~~Who~~) is the Arts and Crafts workshop?
12. We use (~~glue~~ - ~~scissors~~ - ~~spoon~~) to cut papers.
13. What months can you (~~stay~~ - ~~play~~ - ~~like~~) volleyball?
14. Put (~~at~~ - ~~in~~ - ~~on~~) gloves.
15. (~~Why~~ - ~~Who~~ - ~~What~~) is Mona's father? Ahmed is Mona's father.
16. What should you (~~bring~~ - ~~brings~~ - ~~bringing~~) to the Arts and Crafts workshop?
17. It (~~hears~~ - ~~sounds~~ - ~~stands~~) like fun.
18. I am (~~creature~~ - ~~creative~~ - ~~innovative~~) and want to make a special T-shirt with my design.
19. The carpenter taught his son a (~~creature~~ - ~~create~~ - ~~craft~~).
20. Please, warp this (~~clock~~ - ~~create~~ - ~~craft~~) for me, it's a present.
21. (~~That~~ - ~~These~~ - ~~Those~~) is the moon.

Lesson C

22. The (hand - band - tend) are playing music.
23. I went on a (trap - trip - trick) to Green Plaza.
24. I stuck the picture into the (shake - cheat - sheet) with glue.
25. I am going to go (hiking - sharing - skating) in the mountain.
26. What should we bring to the arts and (roots - craft - trips) workshop?
27. For thousands of years, people collected parts of plants to make (bites - lights - dyes).
28. The dyes were used to (colour - power - hire) clothing and other household goods.
29. The longer the cloth or wool stayed in the dye, the (brighter - higher - darker) the colour was.
30. Glue the pasta wheels onto the sides. Let them (try - dry - cry).

B. Supply the missing letters.

comm_nity	hik_ng	gl_e	p_sta
y_rn	worksh_p	l_dge	br_sh
pa_nt	spin_ch	tr_p	ar_
creature	mountain	household	stone

C. Read the advertisements and answer the questions.

<p>Arts and Crafts workshop! Saturday and Sunday November 6 & 7 9 a.m. to 12 noon Ashland Community Centre Learn to make arts and crafts for special holidays. Bring different coloured pencils, glue, and paint.</p>	<p>Summer Volleyball Saturday mornings and afternoons, June, July, and August Limpett park Learn to play volleyball better and meet new friends. Bring a hat.</p>	<p>Hiking Trip! October 17, 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. Hike begins at Bluebridge Mountain Lodge. Get exercises, meet new friends, and see many plants and animals! Bring your lunch.</p>
---	--	--

1. Where can you study arts and crafts?

2. What time does the hiking trip begins?

Unit 8

Arts and Crafts

- 3. What day can you play volleyball?
.....
- 4. What are you going to see on the hiking trip?
.....
- 5. When is the Arts and Crafts workshop?
.....
- 6. What months can you play volleyball?
.....
- 7. What should you bring to the Arts and Crafts workshop?
.....

D. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Ahmed : Where will you go on summer holiday?

Hosny :

Ahmed : Do you always go to Alexandria?

Hosny : Yes, I do.

Ahmed :?

Hosny : We will stay in a house near the beach.

E. Pictorial composition

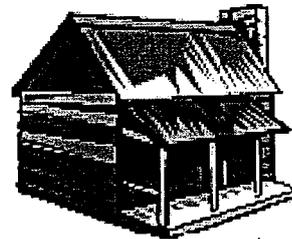
Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

"Different kinds of houses"



made - ice

.....



made - wood

.....



made - mud

.....



made - stone

.....

Lesson D

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

famous (well-known)	مشهور	die (died)	يموت
puppeteer	مُحرك العرائس	at the age of	في عُمر (سن)
create (created)	يخلق - يصنع	end-of-year	نهاية العام
kind of	نوع من	give directions	يُعطي تعليمات
Muppet	دمية متحركة ذات وجه مصنوع من القماش	do something	يقوم بأداء شيء ما
soft x hard	ناعم العلمس x صلب	include (included)	يشمل - يتضمن
made of cloth	مصنوع من القماش	address	عنوان
move with sticks	يتحرك بعضى	date	تاريخ (أحداث قديمة)
alive	مباشر (على الهواء)	greeting message	رسالة ترحيب
do voice	يقوم بأداء الصوت	farewell (goodbye)	وداع
was born	ولد	characters	شخصيات
job	وظيفة	solve a problem	يحل مشكلة
married x single	متزوج	alike = the same	متشابه
fellow puppeteer	مُساعد لمحرك العرائس	different	مُختلف
move (moved) to	ينتقل إلى	tell a story	يروى قصة
New York City	مدينة نيويورك	life	الحياة
invite (invited)	يدعو	give information	يُعطي معلومات
make puppets	يصنع دُمى متحركة	topic	موضوع
show (showed)	يوضح - يبين	support with details	يدعم بتفاصيل
on television	على شاشة التلفاز	task	مهمة
investigate (investigate)	يتحقق من	neighbour	جار
write about	يكتب عن	family picnic	رحلة عائلية
insect	حشرة	go wrong	يخطأ
bird	طائر	write instructions	يكتب تعليمات
area	منطقة - مساحة	art project	مشروع فني
family member	عضو من أعضاء العائلة	recipe	وصفة
compare (compared)	يُقارن	idea	فكرة
wolf (wolves)	ذئب (ذئاب)	draft	مسودة جانبية
organize (organized)	يرتب - ينظم	revise (revised)	يراجع

Study the following:

- puppet** a small toy doll or figure moved by wires from behind a screen
- puppeteer** a person who works puppets
- muppet** a puppet that has a soft face made of cloth
- animator** a person who puts pictures together and makes them move
- animation** putting pictures together and making them move

Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

animator	أخصائي رسوم متحركة	movie	فيلم سينمائي
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Unit 8

Arts and Crafts

animation	رسوم متحركة	high school	مدرسة ثانوية (عليا)
before x after	قبل x بعد	facts	حقائق
for the first time	لأول مرة	clothes	ملابس
company	شركة	birthday	عيد ميلاد
win (won)	بفوز	birth date	تاريخ الميلاد
special	خاص	birthplace	محل الميلاد
award	جائزة	experience	تجربة
biography	سير ذاتية	favourite	مفضل
Important	هام	hobby	هواية

Jim Henson

Jim Henson was a famous puppeteer. He created a kind of puppet called a Muppet. A Muppet has a soft face made of cloth. The puppeteer makes it move with his or her hand. He or she makes the arms and legs move with sticks.

When he was alive, Jim Henson always did the voice of Kermit the Frog.



Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. A (puppet - puppeteer - mummer) is a person who works puppets.
2. Jim Henson created a kind of (animation - movies - puppet) called a Muppet.
3. The puppeteer makes the Muppet move with his (eye - hand - hair).
4. The puppeteer makes the arms and legs move with (hand - socks - sticks).
5. Someone who makes animated film is called (puppeteer - singer - animator).
6. John Lasseter is a famous (puppeteer - animator - actor).
7. He works on computer-generated (animator - animation - anime) in movies.
8. He studied art and drawing when he was in (low - high - height) school.
9. Toy story is an amazing (animation - action - short) film.
10. After high school, he (studying - study - studied) animation.
11. (Illustration - Brainstorming - Animation) is putting pictures together and making them move.
12. (Storm - Brained - Brainstorm) and organise your ideas.
13. (What - When - Why) is your father's job? He is a puppeteer.
14. John Lasseter won a (social - spicy - special) Academy Award for his work on Toy Story.

15. (**Strait - Illustrate - State**) your work and present it to the class.
16. Someone who performs with puppets is called (**puppeteer - singer - puppet**).
17. My sister married a (**bad - handsome - soft**) man. He looks attractive.
18. The old man walks using a (**store - stick - stab**).
19. What day can we play (**craft - art - volleyball**)?
20. I (**cover - wrap - cut**) my sister's present with paper.
21. Adel is a very good (**volleyball - art - raft**) player.
22. (**This - These - That**) are rabbits.
23. (**Glass - silk - Rubber**) is made out of trees.
24. There are many (**cars - goods - bags**) to buy in the supermarket.
25. They made the computer- animated (**move- muff - movie**), Toy Story.
26. (**Brainstorm - Create - Write**) a draft and read it to a classmate.

B. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Asmaa : Which school are you in?

Diana : I'm in Sacred Heart Language School.

Asmaa :

Diana : English is my favourite school subject.

Asmaa :

Diana : I always study English.

C. Supply the missing letters.

gener_ted	w_rd	comp_ny	investig_te
famous	biogr_phy	acad_my	brainst_rm
incr_dible	pupp_teer	cre_te	h_bby
t_sk	an_mal	organ_ze	t_ll
sp_cial	ar_a	aw_rd	ins_ct
wr_ng	instr_ctions	s_lve	al_ke
p_cnic	st_ry	imp_rtant	pr_ject

D. Correct the mistakes.

1. Where can you **studied** arts and crafts?

2. It starts **on** 7 o'clock.

3. Why do you **wanted** to do it?

4. It **sound** like fun!

5. I am going **learn** how to design.

E. Re-arrange the following sentences:

1. always - **Jim Henson** - voice - did - the - of - the Frog - Kermit.

2. **He** - move - makes - legs - arms - and - the - with - sticks.

F. Reading comprehension**Read the passage then answer the questions below.**

John Lasseter is a famous animator. He works on computer-generated animation in movies. He was born in 1957 in Hollywood California. He studied art and drawing when he was in high school. After high school, he studied animation. Animation is putting pictures together and making them move. In 1979 he went to work for Disney Studios. In 1982 he worked with computer animation for the first time. In 1984 he went to work at the company Pixar.

He made the first long computer- animated movie, Toy Story, in 1995. Then he made A bug's life in 1998 and Toy Story 2 in 1999. He also worked in Finding Nemo (2003) and the Incredibles (2005). In 1996, John Lasseter won a Special Academy Award for his work on Toy Story.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is John Lasseter famous?

2. Why did John Lasseter win a Special Academy Award?

Choose the correct answer.

3. (**The Incredibles - Toy Story - Finding Nemo**) was the first long computer-generated animated movie

4. John Lasseter was born in (**2003 - 1957 - 1979**) in Hollywood, California.

Lesson E

The Travels of Marco Polo - Episode 8

August 1295

I am **back** in **Venice**. We lived in **China** for seventeen years. We were happy there, but it was time to **go home**.

The Khan gave us **ships** for our **journey**. **On the way**, we stayed on the **island** of Sumatra. We **tasted coconuts**. In Ceylon, we saw **wise men** putting **spells** on **sharks**! Then the sharks did not **attack** the people diving for **pearls**.

In **Persia**, we heard the **terrible news** that Kublai Khan was **dead**! We were very sad.

It took two years to **reach** Venice. When we got there, no one knew us.

"We are the Polos," we said.

"The Polos!" someone said. "They are dead in China!"

We have so many stories to tell. But some people do not **believe** us! I am going to write my stories. I want people to know about the great Kublai Khan and the **wonderful** things we saw in China.

**Questions with model answers**

1. **How long has Marco Polo lived in China?**

He's lived in China for seventeen years.

2. **What did Khan give them for their journey?**

He gave them ships.

3. **What did they see on the island of Sumarta?**

They saw wise men putting spells on sharks.

4. **What terrible news did they hear in Persia?**

In Persia, they heard the terrible news that Kubi Khan was dead.

5. **How long did it take to reach venice?**

It took two years to reach Venice.

Unit 8

Arts and Crafts

Vocabulary & Expressions (Student Book)

travel (travelled)	يسافر	pearls	أولوف
traveller	مُسافر - رحالة	Persia	بلاد فارس (الفرس)
travels	رحلات	hear (heard)	يسمع
Venice	مدينة البندقية	terrible news	أخبار مروعة
China	الصين	dead x alive	ميت x على قيد الحياة
go home	يذهب إلى المنزل	take (took)	ياخذ
give (gave)	يعطي	reach (reached) = arrive at/in	يصل إلى
ship	سفينة	know (knew)	يعرف - يدرك
journey	رحلة طويلة	tell a story	يروي قصة
on the way	في الطريق	believe (believed)	يُصدق - يؤمن
stay (stayed)	يقوم - يمكث	great	عظيم
island	جزيرة	wonderful things	أشياء رائعة
taste (tasted)	يتذوق	classmate	زميل دراسية (فصل)
coconuts	ثمار جوز الهند	map	خريطة
wise	حكيم (ذو حكمة)	return (returned)	يعود - يرجع
spell	سحر (تعويذة سحرية)	Palace	قصر
shark	سمكة قرش	catch (caught)	يقبض على - يمسك
attack (attacked)	يهاجم	put in prison	يضع في السجن
dive (dived)	يغوص - يغطس	at the age of	في عمر (سن)

Vocabulary & Expressions (Workbook)

was born	وُلد	travel quickly	يسافر بسرعة
young x old	صغير السن x كبير السن	easily	بسهولة
soldier	جندي - عسكري	system	نظام
become (became)	يصبح	paper money	عملة ورقية
emperor	إمبراطور	hospital	مستشفى
empire	إمبراطورية	observatory	مرصد فلكي
parts of Europe	أجزاء من أوروبا	meet (met)	يُقابل
Asia	قارة آسيا	different people	أشخاص مختلفين
city	مدينة كبيرة	listen (listened) to	يسمع إلى
Peking (Beijing)	بكين (عاصمة الصين)	work (worked) for	يعمل لأجل
capital	عاصمة	until (till)	حتى
build (built)	يبني	made out of wool	مصنوع من الصوف
beautiful	جميل الشكل	made out of clay	مصنوع من الصلصال
palace	قصر	find (found)	يجد
make life better	يجعل الحياة أفضل	specific information	معلومات محددة
have an idea	يمتلك فكرة	workshop	ورشة
road	طريق	get (got married)	يتزوج
message	رسالة	leather	جلد
prepare (prepared)	يعد - يجهز	compare (compared)	يُقارن
put on = wear	يرتدي - يلبس	explain (explained)	يشرح - يُفسر

soak (soaked)	يغمر - يبلغ	letter	خطاب
check (checked)	يراجع - يفحص	report	تقرير

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

- I'm back in Venice. We are happy to go (to home - to the home - home).
- The magician's work is to put (spell - craft - art) on something.
- Kublai Khan was born (at - in - on) Magnolia in 1216.
- He became emperor of the Mongolian (empress - emperor - empire) in 1260.
- The empire was China and parts of Europe and (Antarctica - Asia - Australia).
- Kublai Khan made the city of Peking the (cape - capital - mental) of the empire.
- The (shark - spider - fish) is the most dangerous sea animal.
- He built roads so people and messages could travel quickly and (ease - teasingly - easily).
- He started a system of using paper (mane - money - monkey).
- He built hospitals and (observation - observe - observatories).
- Marco worked for Kublai Khan in China (tale - tell - until) 1292.
- Kublai Khan (is going to die - died - die) in 1294.
- He wanted to make (live - life - loaf) better for his people.
- Kublai Khan liked to meet people and (meet - listen - look) to their ideas.
- Our English teacher always (explains - helps - buys) to us the hard lessons.
- When he was young, he was (an - the - a) soldier.
- I (put on - wears - explain) my sweater.
- The sun gives us (heat and light - heat and warm - heat and star).
- I like buying (pearls - shirts - scarves). It is the most beautiful jewel.
- The house is (make - made - have) out of wood.
- A (stone - rock - glass) is a material made out of sand which can break easily.

B. Rewrite the following sentences using words in brackets:

- This doll is made out of clay. (not)
.....
- I was born in Cairo. (Where)
.....
- The shoes are made out of leather. (What)
.....
- The film is going to start at 9 o'clock p.m. (What time)
.....

Unit 8

Arts and Crafts

5. Beijing is the capital of China. (What)
.....
6. Adel got married in 2010. (When)
.....
7. Those are my shoes. (This)
.....

C. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

- Enas : Do you like practising sports?
Esraa : Yes, I like practising sports.
Enas :?
Esraa : My favourite sport is handball.
Enas :?
Esraa : I practise it in the sports club.
Enas : Is it far from your house?
Esraa : No, it isn't.

D. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Kublai Khan was born in Magnolia in 1216. When he was young, he was a soldier. He became emperor of the Mongolian empire in 1260. The empire was China and parts of Europe and Asia. In 1264 he made the city of Peking the capital of the empire. He built a big, beautiful palace there.

He wanted to make life better for his people and had many good ideas about how to do it. He built roads so people and messages could travel quickly and easily. He started a system of using paper money. He built hospitals and observatories.

Kublai Khan liked to meet different people and listen to their ideas. He met Marco Polo in 1275. Marco worked for Kublai Khan in China until 1292. Kublai Khan died in 1294.

Answer the following questions:

1. When did Kublai Khan become emperor?
.....
2. What was the capital of his empire?
.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. Kublai Khan was born in (1216 - 1260 - 1275).
4. Marco worked for Kublai Khan in China until (1276 - 1260 - 1292)

E. Supply the missing letters.

observ_tion	isl_nd	wond_rful	de_d
b_rn	journ_y	Pers_a	id_a
t_ste	re_ch	beli_ve	sh_rk
le ther	cap tal	unt ll	kn w
att ck	t ll	d ve	isl nd

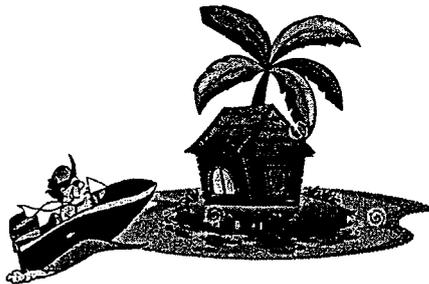
F. Correct the mistakes.

1. He was born **on** 1216.
.....
2. That is a **girls**.
.....
3. They are **make** out of clay.
.....

G. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

"A nice journey"



journey - island

.....



dive - water

.....



see - shark

.....



reach - sand

.....

Exam 8

Test (8) based on unit 8

I. Vocabulary & Structure

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

1. Windows are made out of (wood - glass - silk).
2. (Glass - silk - Wood) is made out of sand. It breaks easily.
3. We are (goes - go - going) to spend a nice weekend.
4. Door and tables are (making - make - made) out of wood.
5. (This - That - These) are planes.
6. This shirt is made of (wood - mud - silk).
7. He burst the (gloves - balloon - table) with a pin.
8. (He - Reham - We) wear gloves in winter.

2. Supply the missing letters.

emp_re observ_tory

3. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. This is a kite. (These)
2. The house is made out of mud. (The houses)
3. That is a star. (stars)
4. They are made out of sand. (What)

II. Language functions

4. Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

- Dina :?
- Lucy : I weight 55 kg.
- Dina : And how tall are you?
- Lucy : I am 1.56 cm.
- Dina :?
- Lucy : Yes, my brother is taller than me.

III. Reading comprehension

5. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

My name is Amr. I'm in grade three in El Zohoor Language School. My school is near my house so I walk. I go home at three o'clock. My English teacher is Mr Adel. He is kind and clever. I love my teachers and my school very much.

Answer the following questions:

1. What grade is Amr in?

.....

2. How does Amr go to school?

.....

Choose the correct answer.

3. Amr's English teacher is Mr (Ahmed - Adel - Hatem).

4. Amr goes home in the (morning - afternoon - evening).

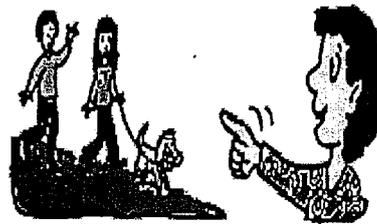
IV- Pictorial composition

6. Write a sentence under each picture describing it.



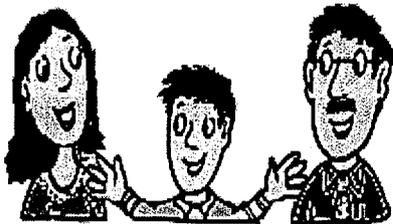
my - schoolbag

.....



my - friends

.....



These - parents

.....



That - puppet

.....

V. The Link Reader

7. A. Answer the following questions:

1. What did birds make in the elm tree?

.....

2. What happened to the elm tree in the summer?

.....

B. Complete the following sentences:

3. If you listened enough,

4. The shade from the elm tree kept

VI. Handwriting

8. Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting:

The longer the explanation, the bigger the lie.

.....
.....

Let's Review Units 7 and 8

Practice

A. Underline the correct word(s) in brackets.

1. It is going (was raining - to rain - is raining) next Friday.
2. He is going to (comb - combing - combs) his hair.
3. (Wool - Wood - Leather) comes from sheep.
4. She is going to (plays - play - playing) tennis tomorrow.
5. (silk - Wood - Glass) breaks easily.
6. Mounir (am - is - are) going to meet his friends.
7. It's a (wool - metal - mental) candle holder.
8. Blow (on - over - up) the balloon.
9. Mona lives with (here - hair - her) grandmother.
10. I have to (brushing - brushed - brush) my teeth.
11. He has to (drinks - drink - drinking) milk in the morning.
12. Scorpions have (fangs - claws - hairs).
13. She has to (does - doing - do) her homework.
14. (Where - What - How) colour is the octopus?
15. (Scorpions - Spiders - Snakes) have big fangs.
16. You have to (obeys - obeying - obey) your parents.
17. I don't have to (gets - getting - get) up early.
18. She has to (helps - helping - help) her mother.
19. Spiders inject (water - poison - pastes) into their victim.
20. Elephants are (small - enormous - tiny).
21. Sami and Mona (is - are - does) going to go to the park.
22. Mohamed and Ali are going to (goes - going - go) to the club.
23. (Woods - Windows - Widows) are made of glass.
24. There are many stars in the (river - ocean - sky).

B. Supply the missing letters.

min_rals

rattl_snake

hands_me

crick_t

blueb_rries

dang_rous

marig_lds

mus_um

C. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. They are going to the zoo. (themselves)
.....
2. Kholod has to arrange everything. (Kholod's friends)
.....
3. They are going to do their homework. (He)
.....
4. This horse is made out of clay. (not)
.....
5. The scarf is made out of silk. (What)
.....
6. She doesn't have to go to the cinema. (goes)
.....
7. He has to call his sister. (should)
.....
8. They are going to draw some pictures. (themselves)
.....
9. Tamer has to drive at night. (not)
.....
10. Rugs are made out of wool. (The rug)
.....
11. The candle holder is made out of metal. (are)
.....
12. She has to visit her uncle every weekend. (not)
.....
13. Schoolgirls have to wear uniforms. (The schoolgirl)
.....
14. I am going to meet Mr Ali tomorrow. (myself)
.....
15. He has to leave home at 8.00 every day. (They)
.....

D. Language functions

Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Sherief :

Shaker : I'm going to the sports shop.

Sherief :

Shaker : I'm going to buy trainers.

Sherief : What sport do you like playing?

Shaker : I like playing tennis.

E. Reading comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions below.

Mike and Lisa are going to visit their grandmother. It is her birthday today. They have cards and balloons. Mum is making a birthday cake. Dad is carrying a present. They are going to go to Grandma's house by car. Max their dog, can't go to Grandma's house with them. The car is very small.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are Mike and Lisa going to do?

.....

2. Whose birthday are they going to?

.....

Choose the correct answer.

1. (Dad - Mike - Grandma) is carrying a present.
2. (Mike - Lisa - Max) can't go to grandma's house.

F. Pictorial composition

Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

"What are they going to do?"



bricks - wall

.....



make - statue

.....



sweet - shop

.....



floor - clean

.....

Test based on units 7 & 8

I. Vocabulary & Structure

1. Underline the correct words in brackets.

- Insects can (watch - hear - taste) with the hair on their bodies.
- We (goes - going - go) to the cinema every day.
- We wear gloves in (summer - winter - spring).
- She has to (borrow - borrowing - borrows) a ruler.
- Chairs are made (over - out - on) of wood.
- (She - Mona - I) have to study hard.
- Doors and tables are made out of (wool - silk - wood).
- Some insects have ears on their (bags - legs - leaves).

2. Supply the missing letters.

sc_r_pion

stapl_r

3. Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

- Those shoes are made out of wood.
- Computers are made out of metal.
- The bottle is made out of glass.
- The ant is smaller than the scorpion.

(This)

(A computer)

(What)

(bigger)

II. Language functions

4. Supply the missing parts in the dialogue.

Asmaa : Where do you live?

Esraa : At 35 El-Nasr St. in Cairo.

Asmaa :

Esraa : I'm in El Nahda School.

Asmaa :

Esraa : I go to school by bus.

III. Reading comprehension

5. Read the passage and then answer the questions.

Ayah goes to Baby Home Language School. She likes the music lesson. She doesn't like maths because the teacher gives homework every day. There is no school on Friday, so in the afternoon she goes to the club with her friends. In the evening, she goes shopping with her mother or reads a story with her father. At eight o'clock, she has supper with her family and goes to bed early.

Review Exam

Answer the following questions:

1. Why doesn't Ayah like Maths?
2. Where does Ayah go in the afternoon?

Choose the correct answer.

3. Ayah likes the (Maths - Art - Music) lesson.
4. Ayah reads a story with her (mother - father - friends).

IV- Pictorial composition

6. Write a sentence under each picture describing it.

"A visit to the zoo"



visit - zoo

.....



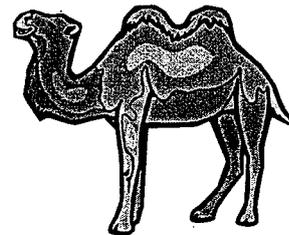
sloth - tree

.....



long - tail

.....



camel - humps

.....

V. The Link Reader

7. A. Answer the following questions:

1. Who liked to sit under the tree?
2. What did they do while sitting?

B. Complete the following sentences:

3. They watch while sitting.
4. Sarah and her brother liked

VI. Handwriting

8. Copy the following sentence in your best handwriting:

I like reading English stories.

.....

Cinderella

a play



Vocabulary

beautiful	جميل الشكل أو المظهر	princess	أميرة
driver	سائق	stepmother	زوجة الأب
horse	حصان	dance	يرقص
messenger	رسول (حامل الرسالة)	wand	عصا الساحر
prince	أمير	treat badly	يعامل بطريقة سيئة
slippers	خُف (شيشب)	guest	ضيف
cry	بصرخ	magic	سحري (سحر)
keep	يُحافظ	palace	قصر
coach	عربة - مركبة	pumpkin	فراخ نباتي (عشلي)
fairy godmother	الجنينة العرابة	stepsister	أخت غير شقيقة
lizard	سحلية	fall off	يسقط من
mouse	فأر	morning nap	قيلولة الصباح

Pages (2 - 7)

A. Questions with model answers

1. **Who was Cinderella?**
She was a lovely girl.
2. **Who did Cinderella live with?**
She lived with her stepmother and stepsisters.
3. **How were Cinderella's stepmother and stepsisters?**
They were lazy.
4. **How did they treat Cinderella?**
They treated her badly.
5. **What did stepsister 1 tell Cinderella?**
She told her that they needed to have their morning nap.
6. **What did stepsister 2 ask Cinderella to do?**
She asked her to make their lunch.
7. **Why did stepsister 2 tell Cinderella to make their lunch?**
Because they were going to want it when they waked up.
8. **Who came one day?**
A messenger
9. **What did the messenger tell the stepsisters?**
He told them that there was going to be a dance at the palace.
10. **Who is inviting people to the party?**
The prince

11. **What did the stepmother tell her daughters?**
She told them that they had to get new dresses.
12. **What did Cinderella ask them to do?**
She asked them whether she could go to the party.
13. **Did the stepmother agree to take Cinderella to the party? Why?**
No, she didn't because she had nothing to wear and her hair was bad.
14. **What did Cinderella do at the night of the dance?**
She helped her stepsisters and stepmother to get ready.
15. **What happened when they left?**
Cinderella sat and cried.
16. **Why was Cinderella crying?**
She was crying because she wanted to go to the dance.
17. **What did Cinderella know of the stepsisters?**
She knew that they didn't like her.
18. **Why did Cinderella think that they didn't like her?**
They didn't like her because she was prettier than them.
19. **Why did Cinderella think that her stepmother didn't like her?**
Because she never bought her nice clothes or did her hair.
20. **What did Cinderella ask herself?**
She asked herself how could she go to the dance looking the way she was.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. Cinderella was a lovely girl.
2. Cinderella lived with her stepmother and stepsisters.
3. Cinderella's stepmother and stepsisters were lazy.
4. Cinderella's stepmother and stepsisters treated her badly.
5. Stepsister 1 told Cinderella that they needed to have their morning nap.
6. Stepsister 2 asked Cinderella to make their lunch.
7. Stepsister 1 told Cinderella to make their lunch because they were going to want it when they waked up.
8. A messenger came one day.
9. The messenger told the stepsisters that there was going to be a dance at the palace.
10. The prince is inviting people to the party.

11. The stepmother told her daughters that they had to get new dresses.
12. Cinderella asked them whether she could go to the party.
13. The stepmother didn't agree to take Cinderella to the party because she had nothing to wear and her hair was bad.
14. Cinderella helped her stepsisters and stepmother to get ready at the night of the dance.
15. Cinderella sat and cried when they left to the night of the dance.
16. Cinderella was crying because she wanted to go to the dance.
17. Cinderella knew that the stepsisters didn't like her.
18. The stepsisters didn't like Cinderella because she was prettier than them.
19. Cinderella thought that her stepmother didn't like her because she never bought her nice clothes or did her hair.
20. Cinderella asked herself how she could go to the dance looking the way she was.

Pages (8 - 14)

A. Questions with model answers

1. **Who appeared suddenly?**
A woman with a magic-wand appeared.
2. **What did the woman tell Cinderella?**
She told her that she was a fairy and was going to help her get a wish.
3. **What did the woman tell Cinderella to find her?**
She told her to find her a big pumpkin, six mice, and a lizard.
4. **What was Cinderella worried about?**
She was worried about not finding the big pumpkin, six mice, and the lizard.
5. **What did the fairy tell Cinderella to do?**
She told her to look around her garden.
6. **How was Cinderella?**
She was very excited.
7. **Why did Cinderella run all over the house and garden?**
She ran all over the house and garden to find what the fairy asked for.
8. **What happened when Cinderella find the things?**
The fairy changed the pumpkin into a golden coach.
9. **What did the six mice turn into?**
They turned into six beautiful horses.

10. **What did the lizard become?**

The lizard became a handsome driver.

11. **What happened to Cinderella a moment later?**

She was wearing a beautiful dress and lovely glass slippers.

12. **How did Cinderella feel like?**

She felt like a princess.

13. **What did the fairy tell Cinderella before going?**

She told her that she had to be home by 12 o'clock.

14. **When would the magic end?**

It would end by 12 o'clock.

15. **Why did the fairy tell Cinderella to be back home before 12?**

Because the magic ends by 12 o'clock.

16. **What happened when Cinderella started to dance?**

Everybody started talking about her.

17. **What were the guests asking?**

They were asking who was that beautiful girl.

18. **What did the guests think Cinderella was?**

They thought that she was a princess.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. A woman with a magic-wand appeared.

2. The woman told Cinderella that she was a fairy and was going to help her get a wish.

3. The woman told Cinderella to find her a big pumpkin, six mice, and a lizard.

4. Cinderella was worried about not finding the big pumpkin, six mice, and the lizard.

5. The woman told Cinderella to look around her garden.

6. Cinderella was very excited.

7. Cinderella ran all over the house and garden to find what the fairy asked for.

8. The fairy changed the pumpkin into a golden coach.

9. The mice turned into six beautiful horses.

10. The lizard became a handsome driver.

11. Cinderella was wearing a beautiful dress and lovely glass slippers.

12. Cinderella felt like a princess.

13. She told her that she had to be home by 12 o'clock.
14. The magic would end by 12 o'clock.
15. The fairy told Cinderella to be back home before 12 because the magic would end by 12 o'clock.
16. Everybody started talking about Cinderella when she started to dance.
17. The guests were asking who was that beautiful girl.
18. The guests thought that Cinderella was a princess.

Pages (15 – 20)

A. Questions with model answers

1. **What did the prince ask Cinderella to do?**
He asked her to dance with him.
2. **Who danced with Cinderella?**
The prince
3. **How long did they dance?**
They danced all evening.
4. **Why were the stepsisters sad?**
Because they knew that the prince wasn't going to ask them to dance.
5. **Why didn't the prince ask them to dance?**
Because the mysterious princess was so beautiful and danced very gracefully.
6. **What happened when the clock struck twelve?**
Cinderella remembered what the fairy told her.
7. **Why did Cinderella run from the dance?**
Because the magic would end by 12 o'clock.
8. **What did Cinderella find outside the palace?**
She found her coach to take her home.
9. **What did the prince ask Cinderella?**
He asked her why she was running away.
10. **What fell off from Cinderella?**
One of the slippers fell off.
11. **What happened when Cinderella reached home?**
The magic ended.
12. **What was Cinderella wearing when the magic ended?**
She was wearing the same dress as before.

13. What happened to her beautiful coach, horses, and driver?

They turned back into the pumpkin, mice, and lizard they were before.

14. What was the only thing left of the fairy's magic?

The glass slipper

15. What was the only part of the fairy's magic that didn't change back?

The glass slipper

16. What did Cinderella tell herself?

She told herself that she would keep it forever.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. The prince asked Cinderella to dance with him.
2. The prince danced with Cinderella.
3. The prince and Cinderella danced all evening.
4. The stepsisters were sad because they knew that the prince wasn't going to ask them to dance.
5. The prince wouldn't ask the stepsisters to dance because the mysterious princess was so beautiful and danced very gracefully.
6. When the clock struck twelve Cinderella remembered what the fairy told her.
7. Cinderella ran from the dance because the magic would end by 12 o'clock.
8. Cinderella found her coach to take her home outside the palace.
9. The prince asked Cinderella why she was running away.
10. One of the slippers fell off from Cinderella.
11. When Cinderella reached home the magic had ended.
12. Cinderella was wearing the same dress as before when the magic ended.
13. The beautiful coach, horses, and driver turned back into the pumpkin, mice, and lizard they were before.
14. The glass slipper was the only thing left of the fairy's magic.

Pages (21 – 25)**A. Questions with model answers**

1. **Who kept the other slipper?**
The prince
2. **What did the prince give the messenger?**
He gave messenger the slipper.

3. **Why did the prince give the slipper to the messenger?**
He sent him to search everywhere for that beautiful girl.
4. **What did the messenger ask the stepsisters?**
He asked them whether anyone from their house went to the dance at the palace.
5. **Why did the prince send the messenger?**
The prince sent the messenger to find someone very special.
6. **What was special of that someone?**
She wore a slipper to the dance.
7. **What did Cinderella watch from the window?**
She watched the messenger arrive at the house.
8. **What was it time for?**
It was time for Cinderella's stepsisters to find out who the real princess was.
9. **What did the stepsisters do with the slipper?**
They pushed and pulled the slipper, but they did not make it fit.
10. **How did Cinderella walk into the room?**
She walked into the room shyly.
11. **What did the stepsisters do when they saw her?**
They looked at her and laughed.
12. **What did Cinderella ask to do?**
She asked whether she could try.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. The prince kept the other slipper.
2. The prince gave the slipper to the messenger.
3. The prince sent the messenger to search everywhere for that beautiful girl.
4. The messenger asked the stepsister whether anyone from their house went to the dance at the palace.
5. The prince sent the messenger to find someone very special.
6. Cinderella watched the messenger arrive at the house.
7. It was time for Cinderella's stepsisters to find out who the real princess was.
8. The stepsisters pushed and pulled the slipper, but they did not make it fit.
9. Cinderella walked into the room shyly.
10. The stepsisters looked at Cinderella and laughed.
11. Cinderella asked whether she could try.

Pages (26 - 30)

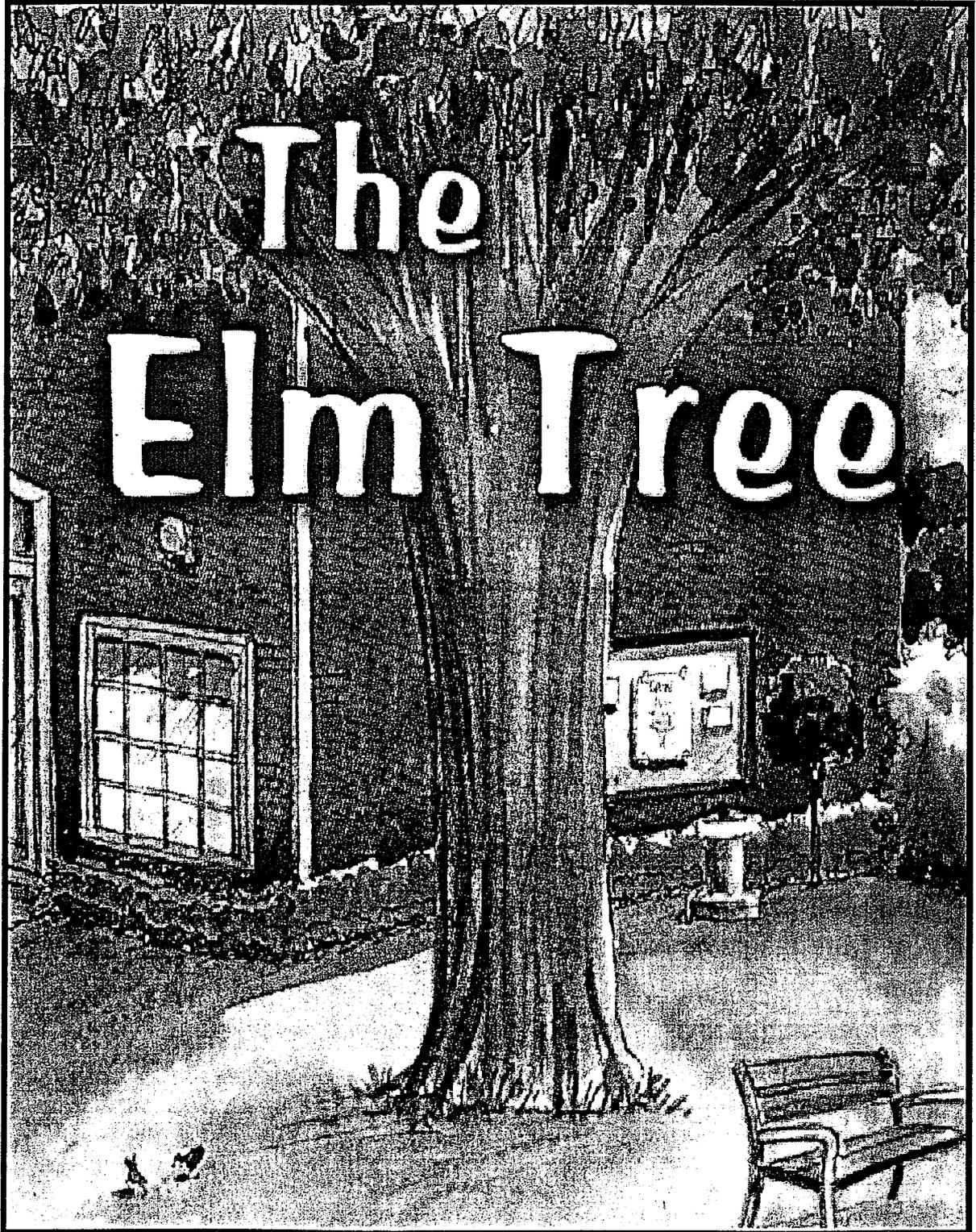
A. Questions with model answers

1. **What did the stepmother tell Cinderella?**
She told her not to be stupid.
2. **What did the messenger ask the stepmother to do?**
He asked her to let Cinderella try.
3. **How did the slipper fit?**
It fitted perfectly.
4. **What did Cinderella tell them after the slipper fitted her?**
She told them that she had the other slipper.
5. **What happened when Cinderella put on the second slipper?**
The magic returned.
6. **What happened after the magic had returned?**
Suddenly she was wearing the beautiful dress again.
7. **What did the messenger tell Cinderella?**
He told her that the prince would be very happy because he found her.
8. **What happened after the prince and Cinderella had met?**
They got married.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. The stepmother told Cinderella not to be stupid.
2. The messenger asked the stepmother to let Cinderella try.
3. The slipper fitted perfectly with Cinderella.
4. Cinderella told the messenger that she had the other slipper.
5. When Cinderella put on the second slipper, the magic returned.
6. When the magic had returned, Cinderella was wearing the beautiful dress again.
7. The messenger told Cinderella that the prince would be very happy because he found her.
8. The prince and Cinderella got married when they had met.

The Elm Tree



Vocabulary

autumn	فصل الخريف	cut down	يقطع
healthy	صحي	sign	علامة إشارة
library	مكتبة لقراءة الكتب	elm tree	شجرة الدردار
spring	فصل الربيع	bare	عاري - مكشوف
save	ينفذ	branches	فروع الأشجار
turn golden	يتحول إلى اللون الذهبي	shade	ظل
leaves	أوراق شجر	chirping	يصدر صوت كنفق العصافير
newspaper	جريدة - صحيفة	the city council	مجلس المدينة

Pages (2 - 4)

Sarah and her family lived in Marlow Street. Near their home was the library, next to the library there was an **elm tree**. It was there for years and years.

In **autumn**, the tree's **leaves turned golden** yellow and fell to the ground.

A. Questions with model answers

- Where did Sarah and her family live?**
They lived in Marlow Street.
- What was there near their home?**
There was a library near their home.
- What was next to the library?**
There was an elm tree.
- What happened to the tree in autumn?**
Its leaves turned golden yellow and fell to the ground.

B. Complete the following sentences:

- Sarah and her family lived in **Marlow Street**.
- There was a **library** near their home.
- There was an **elm tree** next to the library.
- In autumn, the tree's leaves turned **golden yellow** and fell to the ground.

Pages (5 - 7)

In the winter, the tree's **branches** were **bare**. In the spring, tiny green leaves began to grow. Birds made their nests in the elm tree and if you listened enough, you would hear them **chirping**.

In the summer, the elm tree was **covered with leaves**. The **shade** from the elm tree kept everyone who sat under it cool.

A. Questions with model answers

1. **What happened to the elm tree in the winter?**
The tree's branches were bare.
2. **What happened to the elm tree in the spring?**
The tiny green leaves began to grow.
3. **What did birds make in the elm tree?**
Birds made their nests in the elm tree.
4. **What would you hear if you listened enough?**
If you listened enough, you would hear them chirping.
5. **What happened to the elm tree in the summer?**
In the summer, the elm tree was covered with leaves.
6. **How did the shade from the elm tree help people?**
The shade from the elm tree kept everyone who sat under it cool.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. In the winter, the tree's branches were bare.
2. In the spring, the tiny green leaves began to grow.
3. Birds made their nests in the elm tree.
4. If you listened enough in the spring, you would hear the birds chirping.
5. In the summer, the elm tree was covered with leaves.
6. The shade from the elm tree kept everyone who sat under it cool.

Pages (8 - 10)

Sarah and her brother, Sam, liked to sit under the tree in the cool **shade** and watch the birds. One day, there was a **sign** near the elm tree. Sarah and Sam read it. The sign that the tree was **sick**, so it was going to be **cut down**!

A. Questions with model answers

1. **Who liked to sit under the tree?**
Sarah and her brother
2. **Who is Sam?**
Sarah's brother
3. **Where did they like to sit?**
They liked to sit under the tree in the cool shade.
4. **What did they do while sitting?**
They watched the birds.

5. **What happened one day?**

There was a sign near the elm street.

6. **What did the sign say?**

The signs said that the tree was sick, so it was going to be cut down.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. Sarah and her brother liked to sit under the tree in the cool shade.
2. They liked to sit under the tree.
3. Sam is Sarah's brother.
4. Sam and Sarah watched the birds while sitting.
5. There was a sign near the elm street.
6. The signs said that the tree was sick, so it was going to be cut down.

Pages (12 - 14)

Sarah and Sam ran home and told their mother about the sign. Sarah told her that they couldn't let them cut down the elm tree. Sam asked whether someone could make it better. Her mother told them that they had to write a letter to **the city council**. Sarah wrote a **letter**.

Dear City Council,

My name is Sarah Stone. I live in Marlow Street. Please do not cut down the **elm tree**. Everyone in our street loves it, and lots of birds live in it. Maybe there is a tree doctor who can make it better. Please try to **save** our tree.

Thank you.

A. Questions with model answers1. **What did Sarah and Sam do after they read the sign?**

They ran home and told their mother about the sign.

2. **What did Sarah tell her mother?**

She told her that they couldn't let them cut down the elm tree.

3. **What did Sam ask about?**

He asked whether someone could make it better.

4. **What did their mother tell them?**

She told them that they had to write a letter to the city council.

5. **Who wrote the letter?**

Sarah

6. What's Sarah's last name?

Stone

7. What did Sarah ask the City Council not to do?

She asked them not to cut down the tree.

8. What lived in the tree?

A lot of birds

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. Sarah and Sam ran home and told their mother about the sign.
2. Sarah told her mother that they couldn't let them cut down the elm tree.
3. Sam asked whether someone could make it better.
4. Their mother told them that they had to write a letter to the city council.
5. Sarah asked the city council not to cut down the tree.
6. A lot of birds lived in the tree.

Pages (16 - 17)

Sarah, Sam and their mother **signed** the **letter**. Everyone who lived in the street signed it, too. They all loved the elm tree and wanted to save it just like Sarah. Mrs. Munro said that she used to sit under that tree when she was a girl and she would take the letter to **the council** herself.

A. Questions with model answers

1. Who signed the letter?

Sarah, Sam and their mother.

2. Who signed it with them?

Everyone who lived in the street.

3. Why did everyone sign the letter?

Because they all loved the elm tree and wanted to save it.

4. What did Mrs. Munro say?

She said that she used to sit under the tree when she was a girl.

5. Who will take the letter to the council?

Mrs. Munro

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. Sarah, Sam and their mother signed the letter.
2. Everyone signed the letter because they all loved the elm tree and wanted to save it.

3. Mrs. Munro said that she used to sit under the tree when she was a girl.
4. Mrs. Munro would take the letter to the council.

Page (18 - 20)

On the way, she told everyone on the bus about the **elm tree**. They all signed the letter. Mrs. Munroe so **excited** to have so many names on the letter. She called Sarah to tell her the good **news**. Sarah was very happy. At school, Sarah told her class about the elm tree. All the children wanted to help **save** it.

A. Questions with model answers

1. **What did Mrs. Munroe tell everyone in the bus about?**
She told every on the bus about the elm tree.
2. **What did they do after they heard the story?**
They all signed the letter.
3. **Why was Mrs. Munroe excited?**
She was excited because she had so many names on the letter.
4. **Why did Mrs. Munroe call Sarah?**
She called Sarah to tell her the good news.
5. **What did Sarah tell her classmates about?**
She told them about the elm tree.
6. **What did all the children want to do?**
They all wanted to help save the tree.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. Mrs. Munroe told everyone on the bus about the elm tree.
2. Mrs. Munroe was excited because she had so many names on the letter.
3. Mrs. Munroe called Sarah to tell her the good news.
4. Sarah told her classmates about the elm tree.
5. The children wanted to help save the tree.

Pages (21 - 22)

They made **posters** and put them up around **town**. Soon many more people knew about the tree. Sarah even called the **newspaper**. A **reporter** came and talked to her family and other people in Marlow Street. The next day, there was a story about the elm tree in the paper.

A. Questions with model answers

1. **What did they make?**
They made posters.
2. **Where did they put the posters?**
They put the posters up around town.
3. **What happened because of the posters?**
Many more people knew about the tree.
4. **What did Sarah call?**
She called the newspaper.
5. **Why did the reporter come to Sarah?**
A reporter came and talked to her family and other people in Marlow Street.
6. **What happened the next day?**
The next day, there was a story about the elm tree in the newspaper.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. The children made posters.
2. The children put the posters up around town.
3. Many more people knew about the tree because of the posters.
4. Sarah called the newspaper.
5. A reporter came and talked to her family and other people in Marlow Street.
6. The next day, there was a story about the elm tree in the newspaper.

Pages (24 - 25)

<u>Town News</u>
Young Girl Fights to Save Tree
<p>Sarah Stone doesn't want to see the famous elm tree on Marlow Street gone forever. She collected signatures to present to the city council, and worked with her class to tell people about the tree. Sarah hopes that if enough people know about it, they can save it. Sarah received a lot of phone calls from people around the neighbourhood. They, too, wanted to save the elm tree.</p>

A. Questions with model answers

1. **What does the heading say?**
It says "Young girl Fights to Save Tree"
2. **What did not Sarah want to see?**
She didn't want to see the famous elm tree on Marlow Street gone.
3. **What did Sarah do with her class?**
She worked with her class to tell people about the tree.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. Sarah Stone didn't want to see the famous elm tree on Marlow Street gone forever.
2. Sarah collected signatures to present to the city council, and worked with her class to tell people about the tree.
3. Sarah hopes that if enough people know about the elm tree, they can save it.
4. Sarah fights to save the elm tree.
5. Sarah worked with her class to tell people about the tree.
6. Sarah received a lot of phone calls from people around the neighbourhood.
7. Sarah's neighbourhood wanted to save the elm tree.

Pages (26 - 28)

One day, Sarah and Sam saw a man working near the elm tree. He **dug holes** around its **roots**. He cut off some **branches**. Sarah told him that he probably was the tree doctor. Sam said that he hoped so. A few days later, there was a phone call for Sarah. It was someone from the **city council**.

She told Sarah, "Thanks to you, we found out that a lot of people cared about the tree!" We called in a **special** tree doctor. He said we needed to cut off some more branches, but we didn't have to cut down the **whole** tree!"

A. Questions with model answers

1. **What did Sarah and Sam see?**
They saw a man working near the elm tree.
2. **What was he doing?**
He was digging holes around its roots.
3. **What did he cut off?**
He cut off some branches.
4. **What did Sarah tell Sam?**
Sarah told Sam that he was probably the tree doctor.
5. **What happened a few days later?**
There was a phone call for Sarah.
6. **Who called Sarah?**
It was someone from the city council.
7. **What did the man from the council tell her?**
He told her that they called a special tree doctor.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. Sarah and Sam saw a man working near the elm tree.
2. The man was digging holes around the elm tree roots.
3. The man cut off some branches.
4. Sarah told Sam that he was probably the tree doctor.
5. A few days later, there was a phone call for Sarah.
6. Someone from the city council called Sarah.
7. The man from the council told Sarah that they called a special tree doctor.

Pages (30 - 31)

Soon, the tree was **healthy** again. The people in Marlow Street had a party to **celebrate**. "Well done, Sarah," said Mrs Munroe. "You helped save the tree for everyone!"

A. Questions with model answers

1. **What was the tree condition after a while?**
It was healthy again.
2. **How did the people in Marlow Street celebrate?**
They had a party.
3. **What did Mrs. Munroe tell Sarah?**
She told her that she helped save the tree for everyone.

B. Complete the following sentences:

1. The tree was healthy again.
2. The people in Marlow Street had a party to celebrate.
3. Sarah helped save the tree for everyone.

Unit (5)

Lesson (A)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1.time | 2.hair |
| 3.helpful | 4.powerful |
| 5.weave | 6.tribe |
| 7.haunted | 8.woven |
| 9.strong | 10.handsome |
| 11.legend | 12.Princess |
| 13.problem | 14.marry |
| 15.pirate | 16.longships |
| 17.mystery | 18.time |
| 19.tall | 20.straight |
| 21.chef | 22.thin |
| 23.near | 24.top |
| 25.weave | 26.tribe |
| 27.called | 28.ago |
| 29.deserts | 30.farm |
| 31.grew | 32.woven |
| 33.lived | 34.farmers |

B. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1.legend | 2.adventure |
| 3.scary | 4.mystery |
| 5.handsome | 6.bison |
| 7.curly | 8.pirate |
| 9.character | 10.famous |
| 11.spider | 12.advice |
| 13.smart | 14.blanket |
| 15.haunt | 16.wise |
| 17.marry | 18.magician |
| 19.problem | 20.star |

C. Supply the missing parts.

1. Was he real?
2. How is the book?

D. Read and answer.

1. The Vikings come from Norway, Denmark, and Sweden.
2. They were tall and strong people
3. 783
4. longships

Lesson (B)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1.ancient | 2.huge |
| 3.tons | 4.married |
| 5.fresh | 6.in |
| 7.hungry | 8.tired |
| 9.National | 10.old |
| 11.rock | 12.farmed |
| 13.protection | 14.ideas |
| 15.of | 16.about |
| 17.land | 18.enemies |
| 19.decided | 20.desert |
| 21.fresh | 22.sat |
| 23.by | 24.born |

25.sick

B. Rewrite the following.

1. My parents are very kind.
2. Stonehenge is made of huge stones.

C. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1.was | 2.blowing |
| 3.came | 4.flying |
| 5.he | 6.were |
| 7.was | 8.decided |
| 9.was | 10.was |
| 11.It | 12.was |
| 13.going | 14.spoke |
| 15.was | 16.came |
| 17.asked | 18.Were |
| 19.We | 20.watching |
| 21.writing to | 22.was not |
| 23.were | 24.having |
| 25.watching | 26.doing |
| 27.You | 28.waiting |
| 29.were | 30.looking |

D. Rewrite the following.

1. Nadia and Seif were waiting for me when I arrived.
2. When was your grandfather tired?
3. Anoki and his grandfather were sleeping under a tree.
4. The eagles were drinking water.
5. It wasn't a hot day.
6. The teachers were explaining the lessons.
7. Were you playing tennis?
8. My brother was talking with Mona.
9. They weren't playing football.
10. What was Adel playing?
11. Animals weren't drinking fresh water.
12. Ali wasn't playing football while Ayah was playing tennis.
13. They were washing the dishes.
14. Who was cooking lunch?
15. Where were you sitting?
16. Was the dog chasing a cat?
17. The boy was eating dinner.
18. They were religious places.
19. My sisters were doing their homework.
20. She wasn't walking in the barn.
21. What were you doing when the doorbell rang?
22. Eman and her friends were sleeping quietly.

E. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| 1.flood | 2.decide |
| 3.wedding | 4.eagle |
| 5.beautiful | 6.enemy |
| 7.canyon | 8.hungry |

Answers

- 9.ancient 10.religious
11.shine 12.national
13.farm 14.south
15.forest 16.decide

F. Read and answer.

- 1.The king gave Arthur to Merlin.
2.The king told Merlin he wanted Arthur to be the king when he died.

- 3.2 4.forest

G. Write a sentence under each picture.

- 1.The Vikings were strong men.
2.They lived in tribes.
3.They hunt animals.
4.They sailed in longships.

H. Complete the sentences.

- 1.skipping 2.sleeping
3.drinking 4.giving
5.finding 6.going
7.studying

I. Change into affirmative.

- 1.He was making dinner.
2.They were sitting in the library.
3.She was chasing a thief.
4.Eman was reading a book.
5.I was writing the letter.
6.The wolf was coming near you.
7.They were eating dinner.
8.Ayah was watching television.
9.I was having a good time.
10.The boy was coming into the barn.
11.I was listening to the teacher.
12.Tamer was working.
13.I was going to the farm.
14.Fadi was paying attention.
15.They were discussing their plans.
16.She was painting a picture.
17.Mr Amir was teaching English.
18.He was riding slowly.
19.She was standing there.
20.I was writing e-mails.
21.She was taking care of any sheep.

J. Change into negative.

- 1.I wasn't eating dinner.
2.I wasn't sitting at my desk at work.
3.We weren't still driving through the desert.
4.My mother wasn't choosing the hotel.
5.He wasn't looking at the picture.
6.The police wasn't catching the thief.
7.I wasn't sending it to the laundry.
8.They weren't spending all the money.
9.He wasn't riding slowly.
10.His son wasn't writing a story.

- 11.Mohamed wasn't drawing you a map.
12.They weren't flying to New York.
13.He wasn't hiding the letter.
14.She wasn't thinking about the problem.
15.The boys weren't running back home.
16.Jasmine wasn't ringing the bell.
17.Mr Said wasn't falling downstairs.
18.She wasn't walking through the farm.
19.The sun wasn't shining.
20.He wasn't drawing a picture.
21.Adel wasn't eating dinner.

K. Make questions.

- 1.Was he reading?
2.Were we having the picnic?
3.Was Khaled sleeping last night?
4.Were you listening to your iPod?
5.Were you listening to me?
6.Were you watching TV?
7.Was the phone ringing?
8.Were you studying English?
9.Was your father digging in the garden?
10.Were you writing the email?
11.Was she writing a letter?
12.Were you having lunch?
13.Was the teacher explaining the lesson?
14.Was Samy waiting for you?
15.Was the phone ringing?

L. Supply the missing parts.

- 1.What's wrong with you?
2.When did it begin?

M. Fill in the blanks.

- 2.wasn't blowing 3.was looking
4.weren't working 5.were enjoying
6.was watching 7.wasn't recovering
8.were travelling 9.was driving

Lesson (C)

A. Underline the correct words.

- 1.happened 2.Who
3.snake 4.at
5.ropе 6.holding
7.castle 8.stone
9.real 10.meet
11.castle 12.sleeping
13.king 14.up
15.sun 16.Sand
17.flight 18.tired

B. Supply the missing parts.

- 1.What are you reading?
2.Is the book exciting?

C. Change to sentences.

- 1.They were fighting to be kings.
They weren't fighting to be kings.

2. The men were trying to pull the sword from the stone.

The men weren't trying to pull the sword from the stone.

3. Arthur pulled the sword from the stone.

Arthur didn't pull the sword from the stone.

4. Arthur was the king of England.

Arthur wasn't the king of England.

5. Arthur did many great things.

Arthur didn't do any great things.

D. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. rope | 2. tribe |
| 3. idea | 4. hold |
| 5. fight | 6. snake |
| 7. look | 8. pirate |
| 9. weave | 10. fought |
| 11. pull | 12. meet |
| 13. Viking | 14. sword |
| 15. castle | 16. shout |
| 17. blow | 18. adventure |
| 19. climb | 20. snake |

E. Read and answer.

- Anoki was nine years old.
- Anoki's grandfather lived near Spider Rock.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 3. black | 4. weave |
|----------|----------|

F. Write a sentence under each picture.

- I was walking in the street.
- Seif was sitting on a chair.
- Ahmed was sleeping.
- Amir was drinking juice.

I. Fill in the blanks.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. was talking | 2. were studying |
| 3. was sleeping | 4. was walking |
| 5. watched | 6. cut |
| 7. was dancing | 8. was raining |
| 9. rained | |

J. Correct the mistakes.

- They were hungry.
- It was a beautiful morning.
- What is she like?

Lesson (D)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. real | 2. China |
| 3. comic | 4. capital |
| 5. book | 6. over |
| 7. visited | 8. read |
| 9. cats | 10. magician |
| 11. car | 12. forest |
| 13. grow | 14. pirates |
| 15. to | 16. events |
| 17. history | 18. place |
| 19. described | 20. fiction |

- | | |
|---------|----------|
| 21. met | 22. wise |
|---------|----------|

B. Rewrite the following.

- The story is boring.
- When did the story take place?
- What is the capital of Italy?

C. Read and answer.

1. Spider Rock is in Canyon de Chelly National Park in Arizona in the southwest of the United States.

2. The Navajo people farmed the land around Spider Rock.

- | | |
|--------|--------|
| 3. 230 | 4. 300 |
|--------|--------|

D. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. describe | 2. storybook |
| 3. corn | 4. capital |

E. Write a sentence under each picture.

- He is a prince.
- He danced with the girl.
- He read a magazine.
- He hunted a lion.

Lesson (E)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. fabulous | 2. sitting |
| 3. got | 4. on |
| 5. climbed | 6. find |
| 7. stones | 8. hear |
| 9. to travel | 10. very |
| 11. reached | 12. horns |
| 13. Traders | 14. in |
| 15. pure | 16. climbed |
| 17. long | 18. saw |
| 19. sheep | 20. went |
| 21. find | 22. hear |
| 23. lost | 24. for |
| 25. of | 26. musk |
| 27. place | 28. bone |
| 29. yak | 30. small |
| 31. voices | 32. animals |

B. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. caravan | 2. town |
| 3. horn | 4. strange |
| 5. west | 6. stick |
| 7. reach | 8. travel |
| 9. east | 10. voice |
| 11. yak | 12. bone |
| 13. breathe | 14. famous |
| 15. pure | 16. curled |

C. Read and answer.

- The Navajo's homes were called hogans.
- The Navajo hunted bison.
- American
- woven blankets and baskets

Answers

D. Correct the mistakes.

1. He was talking on the phone.
2. The men were pulling their swords from the stone.
3. They were sitting.
4. Ahmed was riding a bike.
5. She was sleeping beside her sister.
6. I studied English last night.

E. Write a sentence under each picture.

1. The frog is green.
2. The cheetah is a big cat.
3. The yak is a heavy animal.
4. The lion is scary.

F. Supply the missing parts.

1. What is this story about?
2. When did the story take place?

Test (5)

1. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. was | 2. and |
| 3. like | 4. What |
| 5. was | 6. overhead |
| 7. was walking | 8. They |

2. Supply the missing letters.

1. legend
2. appearance

3. Rewrite the following.

1. They were trying to pull the sword from the stone.
2. Who pulled the sword from the stone?
3. Was he the king of England?
4. Arthur didn't do any great things.

4. Supply the missing parts.

1. What's your father's job?
2. Do you want to be a doctor?

4. Read and answer.

1. Each stone is more than 200 tons.
2. The stones are arranged in circles.
3. souti
4. thousands

5. Write a sentence under each picture.

1. I fought with Adel.
2. I played basketball.
3. I played football.
4. I visited the castle.

Unit (6)

Lesson (A)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. days | 2. over |
| 3. visit | 4. play |
| 5. cinema | 6. visit |
| 7. zoo | 8. go |
| 9. do | 10. date |
| 11. do | 12. do |
| 13. play | 14. visit |
| 15. do | 16. stay |

17. at
18. play

B. Rewrite the following.

1. I had a great weekend on the farm.
2. My parents are going to do chores.

C. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 1. visit | 2. going |
| 3. play | 4. skiing |
| 5. going | 6. do |
| 7. on | 8. study |
| 9. go to | 10. visit |
| 11. do | 12. go |
| 13. do | 14. to go |
| 15. is | 16. visit |

17. is going

D. Rewrite the following.

1. My parents are going to visit their sisters.
2. Reham is going to spend a great weekend.
3. I am not going to go to the cinema.
4. Is he going to phone his aunt?
5. Yes, they are going to play basketball.
6. We aren't going to play basketball.
7. She is going to stay at home.
8. Are they going to buy presents?
9. What are they going to do?
10. I am going to study hard.
11. They are going to play with their friends.
12. What is she going to play?
13. Is she going to go shopping at the weekend?
14. No, he isn't going to play handball.
15. Mum isn't going to go shopping.
16. Are you going to wash the dishes?
17. I am going to play football.
18. Who is going to visit his uncle?
19. She is going to go to the funpark.
20. Is it going to rain tomorrow?
21. I am not going to play tennis.
22. My parents are going to do chores.
23. They aren't going to do his homework.

E. Change the sentences.

1. We are going to visit our grandparents.
2. They are going to eat a bone.
3. They are going to go shopping.
4. You are going to play with your friends.
5. They are going to go skiing.
6. They are going to study hard.
7. They are going to study hard.
8. We are going to read a book.
9. They are going to talk on the phone.
10. We are going to sit down.

F. Write a sentence under each picture.

1. He visits his uncle on Mondays.
2. He goes to the cinema on Tuesdays.

3. He plays basketball on Wednesdays.

4. He goes shopping on Thursdays.

G. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. plan | 2. sport |
| 3. escape | 4. cinema |
| 5. visit | 6. skiing |
| 7. parent | 8. date |
| 9. chores | 10. ideal |
| 11. stairs | 12. park |
| 13. come | 14. calendar |
| 15. weekend | 16. activity |

Lesson (B)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| 1. cook | 2. to |
| 3. to see | 4. two |
| 5. wins | 6. court |
| 7. skiing | 8. requires |
| 9. players | 10. crowd |
| 11. party | 12. swim |
| 13. bouncing | 14. film |
| 15. farm | 16. play |
| 17. weekend | 18. cooks |
| 19. five | 20. dribbling |
| 21. between | 22. outdoor |
| 23. go | 24. is |

B. Rewrite the following.

- The basketball game is boring.
- Let's go shopping.

C. Supply the missing parts.

- What are you going to do tomorrow?
- What are you going to do on Sunday?
- What are you going to do on Monday?

D. Change to the opposite.

- I am not going to cook.
- She isn't going to play football.
- He is going to swim
- Mona isn't going to do her homework.
- We are going to visit Ahmed.
- They aren't going to visit the farm.
- I am not going to have a party.
- She isn't going to her uncle's farm.
- Jana is going to go shopping.
- We are going to swim at our cousin's pool.
- Seif is going to see the animals.
- Mona isn't going to cook for dinner.
- Ahmed is going to swim.
- They aren't going to visit the farm.
- My parents aren't going to buy me a present.
- We aren't going to go shopping.

E. Read and answer.

- Basketball is played on a basketball court.
- The ball is moved from one end of the court to another by bouncing, or dribbling.
- teams
- outdoor

F. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. speed | 2. popular |
| 3. endurance | 4. bounce |
| 5. score | 6. cracker |
| 7. outdoor | 8. shoot |

G. Correct the mistakes.

- Are they going to play tennis?
- Mum is going to cook dinner.
- Are they going to have a party?
- She is going to swim.
- We are going to go to the zoo.

H. Write a sentence under each picture.

- We visit our grandmother.
- We swim in the pool.
- My mother cook in the kitchen.
- I do my homework with my sister.

I. Re-arrange the following.

- Susie is going to go shopping.
- She's going to go to the cinema.
- She has English classes.
- Mona's grandmother cooks great meals.

Lesson (C)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. make | 2. iron |
| 3. cake | 4. buy |
| 5. ride | 6. buy |
| 7. party | 8. study |
| 9. buy | 10. make |
| 11. make | 12. irons |
| 13. rides | 14. irons |

B. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| 1. yourself | 2. herself |
| 3. myself | 4. have |
| 5. himself | 6. herself |
| 8. himself | 9. myself |
| 10. themselves | |
| 11. herself | 12. themselves |
| 13. himself | 14. yourself |
| 15. myself | |

C. Rewrite the following.

- Ahmed is going to buy socks, shoes, and two T-shirts himself.
- She is going to study herself.
- They are doing their homework themselves.
- They are going to buy themselves some toys.

Answers

- Ahmed is going to make a cake himself.
- I am going to buy two T-shirts myself.
- Sally is going to ride a bike herself.
- Adel washed the dishes himself.
- I am going to iron the clothes myself.
- Mona and her brother are going to visit you themselves.

D. Circle the correct sentences.

- 1.b 2.a 3.a 4.b 5.a

E. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1.sweater | 2.cup |
| 3.shame | 4.shirt |
| 5.party | 6.teach |
| 7.shoes | 8.iron |
| 9.trousers | 10.surprise |
| 11.hit | 12.ride |

F. Read and answer.

- Susie is going to go shopping on Saturday.
- Susie is going to go to the cinema on Sunday.
- Susie's grandmother
- Thursday

G. Re-arrange the following.

- Your sweater is beautiful.
- I want to learn to make sweaters.

H. Match the sentences.

- 1.d 2.c 3.e 4.b 5.a

I. Write a sentence under each picture.

- He is going to wear shoes.
- He is going to ride a bicycle.
- They are going to buy flowers.
- She is going to visit grandmother.

Lesson (D)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| 1.make | 2.fun |
| 3.animals | 4.served |
| 5.farm | 6.leave |
| 7.at | 8.see |
| 9.pool | 10.like |
| 11.buy | 12.on |
| 13.ugly | 14.ice |
| 15.themselves | 16.pool |
| 17.eat | 18.court |
| 19.? | |

B. Punctuate.

- Are you going to see the doctor tomorrow?
- My mother is going to buy three dolls, two toy cars and a ball.
- Go to bed!
- There're three bags here.
- Who is going to visit the zoo?
- Don't turn left!

7.Sleep early!

8.Where can you see a dinosaur exhibition?

C. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| 1.visit | 2.go |
| 3.play | 4.take |
| 5.last | 6.have |
| 7.on | 8.run |
| 9.can't | 10.in |
| 11.go | 12.go |
| 13.go | 14.feed |
| 15.learn | 16.leave |
| 17.hear | 18.drink |
| 19.lead | 20.can |
| 21.run | 22.fly |

D. Rewrite the following.

- I can't decide what to do myself.
- No, he can't drive fast.
- Can you come with us?
- Can he leave in two hours?
- I can have lunch at the restaurant.
- He can't write faster.
- She can go to school now.
- She can't swim in the swimming pool.
- No, I can't ask Ahmed to help.
- You can't sing lower than me.
- I can't print the papers now.
- They can draw nice pictures.
- She can't go to the zoo.
- Can she play video games?
- Yes, she can play sports.
- Can he drink hot tea?
- We do our homework.

E. Change into the opposite.

- I can't study English.
- She can type fast.
- She isn't going to play tennis.
- We can go to the park.
- They can't drink juice.
- He can't visit the zoo.
- I can find my keys.
- Mona can read the book.
- Faten can't run fast.
- We are going to play volleyball.
- She can study hard.

F. Match the sentences.

- 1.b 2.c 3.a 4.e 5.f 6.d

G. Supply the missing parts.

- How old are you?
- Yes, I have one.

H. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1.exhibition | 2.float |
| 3.special | 4.admission |

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 5.relax | 6.skating |
| 7.kiddies | 8.cliff |
| 9.boulevard | 10.museum |
| 11.nature | 12.dinosaur |

I. Correct the mistakes.

- 1.Where can you see a dinosaur exhibition?
- 2.Which day can't you ride horses?
- 3.Where can you have lunch?
- 4.Saturday comes after Friday.

J. Write the questions.

- 1.Where are you going to go on Friday?
- 2.What are you going to feed?
- 3.When are you going to leave?
- 4.When are you going to return?

K. Write a sentence under each picture.

- 1.I can play volleyball.
- 2.They can play tennis.
- 3.They can play ice hockey.
- 4.He can swim in the river.

Lesson (E)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1.great | 2.When |
| 3.beautiful | 4.walls |
| 5.trees | 6.weight |
| 7.for | 8.around |
| 9.travel | 10.fly |
| 11.paintings | 12.take |
| 13.about | 14.roof |
| 15.arrived | 16.many |
| 17.for | 18.We |
| 19.Tell | 20.winning |
| 21.eat | 22.court |
| 23.She | 24.herself |
| 25.do | 26.pool |
| 27.weekdays | 28.for |
| 29.Pet | 30.served |
| 31.to | |

B. Rewrite the following.

- 1.The place is beautiful.
- 2.There are golden rings.
- 3.He isn't going to cook.
- 4.Are they going to swim in the river?

C. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|----------|------------|
| 1.hockey | 2.painting |
| 3.golden | 4.roof |
| 5.arrive | 6.empire |
| 7.palace | 8.hobby |
| 9.China | 10.strong |
| 11.world | 12.wall |

D. Read and answer.

- 1.Native American people lived in many different parts of North America.

- 2.Native American stories are often legends.

- 3.tribes
- 4.legends

E. Supply the missing parts.

- 1.I am fine.
- 2.Who will you go with?

F. Write a sentence under each picture.

- 1.I can go to a picnic.
- 2.We learn science.
- 3.We swim in the pool.
- 4.We visit the museum.

G. Correct the mistakes.

- 1.He is going to see the doctor.
- 2.I am going to write faster.
- 3.We are going to do our homework.

H. Change into the opposite.

- 1.She isn't going to learn.
- 2.We aren't going to visit the farm.
- 3.She can't go to school now.
- 4.They can swim in the river.
- 5.He is going to play some video games.
- 6.I am not going to ask him for help.

Test (6)

1. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|---------|-----------|
| 1.take | 2.going |
| 3.go | 4.do |
| 5.you | 6.return |
| 7.horse | 8.weekday |

2. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1.volleyball | 2.admission |
|--------------|-------------|

3. Rewrite the following.

- 1.She is going to go to the valley.
- 2.Can you play tennis?
- 3.We are going to leave in two hours.
- 4.I am going to do the homework myself.

4. Supply the missing parts.

- 1.I like tennis?
- 2.How often do you play tennis?

5. Read and answer.

- 1.I go to the zoo every week.
- 2.I go with my family.
- 3.ten
- 4.lions

6. Write a sentence under each picture.

- 1.We are going to plan a surprise.
- 2.They are going to play football.
- 3.She is going to teach at the school.
- 4.He is going to cook some food.

Let's Review Units 5 and 6

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| 1.personality | 2.zoo |
| 3.weave | 4.went |

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 13.sleep | 14.fly |
| 15.go to | 16.be |
| 17.shouldn't | 18.shouldn't |
| 19.study | 20.shouldn't |
| 21.go | 22.go |
| 23.go | 24.rest |
| 25.eat | |

C. Rewrite the following.

- You should take trousers with you.
- You shouldn't be impolite.
- He shouldn't go to the desert.
- You shouldn't spend too much money.
- Ahmed should visit his sick uncle.
- You shouldn't waste your time.
- I should study hard for the exam.
- We should take a hat.
- You shouldn't turn left.
- You should study hard.
- You should be kind to your friends.
- He should eat some vegetables.
- What should I wear?
- You shouldn't take water with you.
- Meg shouldn't throw papers in the class.
- She shouldn't watch TV all day.

D. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1.to | 2.be |
| 3.have | 4.take |
| 5.drink | 6.has |
| 7.cut | 8.do |
| 9.have | 10.obey |
| 11.have | 12.play |
| 13.write | 14.has |
| 15.to be | 16.have |
| 17.in | 18.play |
| 19.have | 20.wear |
| 21.drink | 22.colourful |
| 23.drink | 24.museum |
| 25.to improve | 26.have to |

E. Rewrite the following.

- No, I don't have to iron my own clothes.
- She has to take trousers with her.
- Do you have to drive to the desert?
- We have to take a hat.
- She doesn't have to do anything.
- She doesn't have to help her mother.
- My mother and my sister have to cook dinner.
- Adel and Hani have to water the flowers every day.
- Does she have to go to hospital.
- They have to run, it's late.

- The child has to read books every day.
- Does Adel have to eat any fruits?
- She has to eat too many sweets.
- We don't have to borrow a ruler.
- She has to get up early.
- He doesn't have to wear socks.
- Does he have to wake up early?
- She has to travel early.

F. Change into affirmative.

- Ayah and Gehad have to set the table for meals.
- Emad has to wash the dishes every day.
- She has to buy a new computer.
- My friend Fadi has to look after all of his pets.
- All the students have to arrive at eight o'clock.
- I have to read this book.
- She has to read all the books.
- I have to use the laptop carefully.
- My dad has to get up very early.
- We have to get early tomorrow morning.
- Sarah has to invite all her friends to the party.

G. Change into negative.

- Kholod doesn't have to look after the pet.
- We don't have to do our housework.
- Amira doesn't have to feed the pet.
- I don't have to do my homework.
- We don't have to keep the bird in the cage.
- Ahmed doesn't have to sweep the kitchen.
- I don't have to take the dog for a walk.
- My father doesn't have to set the table.
- The children don't have to bathe the dog.
- Grandpa doesn't have to water the plants.
- Jana and Jasmine don't have to do all the washing-up.

H. Write questions.

- Does Amira have to take her dog for walks?
- Does she have to read it all?
- Do they have to make their beds?
- Does Hani have to play with the dog?
- Does Emad have to wash the dishes?
- Do Khaled and Mona have to keep their bedroom clean?
- Does he have to bring it here?
- Do you have to take water with you?

Answers

9. Does Gehad have to tidy her bed?
10. Do they have to hang up the balloons?

I. Supply the missing letters.

1. measure 2. region
3. scorpion 4. mountains

J. Supply the missing parts.

1. What's wrong with you?
2. Will you go to the doctor?

K. Read and answer.

1. It's generally hot and dry in deserts.
2. Animals that live in the desert must be able to live with very little water.
3. Sahara 4. dunes

Lesson (B)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. at | 2. victims |
| 3. hair | 4. Spiders |
| 5. are not | 6. arachnid |
| 7. stomach | 8. claws |
| 9. eight | 10. What |
| 11. it | 12. tail |
| 13. dot | 14. Spiders |
| 15. claws | 16. eat |
| 17. frogs | 18. food |
| 19. webs | 20. victims |
| 21. Spiders | 22. claws |
| 23. stinger | 24. curl |
| 25. enormous | 26. many |
| 27. dangerous | 28. live |
| 29. poison | 30. warm |
| 31. What | 32. enormous |
| 33. wet | 34. Toucans |
| 35. Sloths | |

B. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. long as | 2. bigger |
| 3. big as | 4. than |
| 5. smaller than | 6. as big as |
| 7. slow | 8. as fast as |
| 9. faster | 10. longer |
| 11. shorter | 12. good |
| 13. short as | 14. more exciting |
| 15. shorter | 16. larger than |
| 17. than | 18. taller than |
| 19. smaller | 20. thinner than |
| 21. faster | 22. as high |
| 23. is older than | 24. lighter |
| 25. than | 26. heavier |
| 27. slower | 28. smaller |
| 29. aren't | 30. shorter than |
| 31. thinner | 32. pretty |
| 33. more expensive than | |
| 34. strong | |

C. Rewrite the following.

1. Her car is worse than my car.
2. My bike is as fast as Adel's bike.
3. Rana is shorter than Ayah.
4. Adel is older than Seif.
5. Ahmed's hair is as short as Mona's.
6. His sister is younger than him.
7. Wolves are weaker than lions.
8. My father is older than my mother.
9. Samira's hair is shorter than Maha's hair.
10. Your head is smaller than my head.
11. English is less difficult than Chinese.
12. No, there isn't a bottle of water in my room.
13. Egypt is smaller than the USA.
14. My brother is younger than Amir.
15. Cats are weaker than crocodiles.
16. Omneya is weaker than Amir.
17. Emad is older than Sarah.
18. Ghada is worse than Samira.
19. I bought more butter than Raghda.
20. Kholod is fatter than Amira.
21. My brother is older than my sister.
22. Ahmed is younger than me.
23. A goat is weaker than a camel.
24. Mariem is worse than Raghda.
25. French is easier than Japanese.
26. My friend is heavier than me.
27. Adel is cleverer than me.
28. Eman's mark in the exam is better than mine.
29. Your bag is lighter than my bag.
30. My brother is lighter than my sister.
31. Soha is taller than Amir.

E. Use "as ... as" in the blanks.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|
| 1. as good as | 2. as sweet as |
| 3. as tall as | 4. as difficult as |
| 5. as exciting as | 6. as easy as |
| 7. as good as | 8. as hot as |

F. Supply the missing parts.

1. Where can I find it?
2. Is it near the toy shop?

G. Write a sentence under each picture.

1. The snake is as long as the fish.
2. The lizard is as big as the snake.
3. The scorpion is bigger than the spider.
4. The beetle is smaller than the spider.

H. Read and answer.

1. A rainforest has two seasons.
2. Toucans and sloths are the animals in rainforests.

3.dry 4.20°C to 34°C

Lesson (C)

A. Answer the following questions.

- Hunting spiders have eight eyes.
- Jumping spiders can jump up to eight times their bodies size.
- The tarantula can lift and pull heavy objects.
- Fishing spiders can stand on water.
- The jumping spider jumps to catch its food.
- The hunting spider can see like a human.

B. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1.same | 2.size |
| 3.a human | 4.hunt |
| 5.six | 6.heavy |
| 7.hunting | 8.antennae |
| 9.high | 10.lift |
| 11.black | 12.fishing |
| 13.an arachnid | 14.jumps |
| 15.beetles | 16.hunter |
| 17.like | 18.insects |
| 19.Most | 20.long |
| 21.hairs | 22.three |
| 23.smell | 24.pretty |
| 25.six | 26.antennae |
| 27.same | 28.eight |
| 29.eight | 30.Insects |
| 31.grow | 32.marching |
| 33.stick | 34.down |
| 35.Hunting | 36.smaller |
| 37.Jumping | |

C. Supply the missing parts.

- I am fine thank you.
- I am going to go to the zoo.

D. Read and answer.

- Ladybugs use their antennae to touch.
- The ladybug are red.
- mm 4.insects and beetles

E. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1.small | 2.march |
| 3.thumb | 4.hairy |
| 5.ground | 6.enormous |
| 7.weird | 8.inject |
| 9.climb | 10.hunter |
| 11.butterfly | 12.shut |
| 13.cricket | 14.lift |
| 15.amazing | 16.heavy |
| 17.nurse | 18.hear |
| 19.marching | 20.soldier |

F. Correct the mistakes.

- The spider is bigger than the spider.

2.We are going to go on a field trip.

G. Write a sentence under each picture.

- They hunt animals to eat it.
- He is a hunter.
- The snake is marching.
- The ladybird is red.

Lesson (D)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| 1.kinds | 2.Asia |
| 3.cold | 4.famous |
| 5.waterless | 6.snow |
| 7.Summertime | 8.reach |
| 9.Gobi | 10.camel |
| 11.adopted | 12.coldest |
| 13.live | 14.survive |
| 15.environment | 16.store |
| 17.also | 18.herbivores |
| 19.eyelashes | 20.mammals |
| 21.at | 22.mammals |
| 23.reptiles | 24.adopted |
| 25.sleep | 26.hump |
| 27.herbivores | 28.tolerate |
| 29.usestore | 30.tolerate |
| 31.water | 32.store |
| 33.Eyelashes | 34.hump |
| 35.eyelashes | 36.Herbivores |
| 37.Carnivores | |

B. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1.stare | 2.adapted |
| 3.bitter | 4.extreme |
| 5.mammal | 6.survive |
| 7.condition | 8.famous |
| 9.different | 10.waterless |
| 11.people | 12.desert |
| 13.eyelash | 14.camel |
| 15.temperature | 16.lump |

C. Read and answer.

1.Bactrian camels, Gobi bears and Siberian ibexes are some animals that only live in the Gobi Desert.

2.The Gobi Desert is located in Asia.

3.Mangolian 4.Asia

D. Write a sentence under each picture.

- Cold deserts are most found in Asia.
- The most famous is the Gobi Desert.
- The forest is covered with rocks.
- The Bactrian Camel is the most famous animal that lives in the Gobi Desert.

E. Complete the sentences.

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1.difficult | 2.mammals |
| 3.daytime - night | |

Answers

F. Supply the missing parts.

1. Yes, they are.
2. Where are cold deserts found?

Lesson (E)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| 1. service | 2. Coal |
| 3. horses | 4. another |
| 5. about | 6. across |
| 7. many | 8. messenger |
| 9. see | 10. canal |
| 11. hospitals | 12. observatories |
| 13. print | 14. wings |
| 15. An emperor | 16. desert |
| 17. How | 18. on |
| 19. sunglasses | 20. wear |

B. Read and rewrite in the past.

The emperor had an excellent messenger service. A messenger rode a horse from one station to another. Then he passed the message to another horseman. In this way, a message travelled 500 kilometres across China in one day.

C. Read and answer.

1. Mr. Maher is someone who has got a small shop near our house.
2. Children like Mr. Maher because he gives them cakes and biscuits.
3. evening
4. next to

D. Supply the missing parts.

1. What's her name?
2. How old is she?

E. Write a sentence under each picture.

1. He delivers the message.
2. I go to the hospital,
3. The bus is at the station.
4. The canal is full of water.

F. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| 1. messenger | 2. excellent |
| 3. observatory | 4. station |
| 5. coal | 6. hospital |
| 7. printed | 8. pass |
| 9. service | 10. across |
| 11. Chinese | 12. horseman |
| 13. print | 14. emperor |
| 15. canal | 16. many |
| 17. message | 18. wear |
| 19. sunglass | 20. travel |

G. Correct the mistakes.

1. How far is the zoo?
2. What time are we going to leave?
3. It is as big as my hand.
4. We have to take sunglasses.

5. I have to go with my teacher.

H. Rewrite the following.

1. My spider isn't as big as my hand.
2. The scorpion is bigger than the spider.
3. Your flat is as large as my flat.
4. The red bike is as big as the green bike.
5. English is easier than Chinese.
6. The plant is faster than the train.
7. Autumn isn't as cold as winter.
8. Winter clothing is heavier than summer clothing.
9. Jana is not as slow as Hana.
10. Wood is heavier than wool.

Test (7)

1. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Where | 2. leave |
| 3. hat | 4. go |
| 5. wear | 6. finger |
| 7. bigger | 8. have |

2. Supply the missing letters.

1. ladybug
2. rattlesnake

3. Rewrite the following.

1. The spider isn't bigger than my hand.
2. She has to take sunglasses.
3. We aren't going to go on a field trip.
4. Ahmed is as tall as Mona.

4. Supply the missing parts.

1. How did you go to China?
2. Who went with you?

5. Read and answer.

1. The Bactrian camel lives in the Gobi Desert.
2. The Bactrian camels have long eyelashes to stop sand getting in their eyes.
3. 150
4. plants

6. Write a sentence under each picture.

1. This spider can jump up to eight times its body size.
2. This spider has eight eyes.
3. This spider is good at lifting and pulling heavy things.
4. This spider can stand on water.

Unit (8)

Lesson (A)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|------------|----------|
| 1. out | 2. are |
| 3. of | 4. out |
| 5. wear | 6. worn |
| 7. play | 8. kids |
| 9. Leather | 10. pots |

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 11. Silk | 12. over |
| 13. Wood | 14. playing |
| 15. watching | 16. Wool |
| 17. Glass | 18. masks |
| 19. metal | 20. up |
| 21. paste | 22. cover |
| 23. Glass | 24. up |
| 25. elastic | 26. decorate |
| 27. Glass | 28. wood |

B. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. That | 2. That |
| 3. These | 4. That |
| 5. That | 6. That |
| 7. These | 8. Those |
| 9. That | 10. Those |
| 11. THose | 12. That |
| 13. These | 14. That |
| 15. That | 16. These |
| 17. That | 18. This |
| 19. These | 20. Those |
| 21. Those | 22. This |

C. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|----------------|----------|
| 1. out | 2. made |
| 3. of | 4. is |
| 5. is made out | 6. of |
| 7. It | 8. out |
| 9. decoration | 10. out |
| 11. wood | 12. Are |
| 13. are | 14. are |
| 15. Is | 16. That |

D. Rewrite the following.

1. What is the bottle made out of?
2. The candle holders are made out of metal.
3. What is the scarf made out of?
4. The rug is made out of wool.
5. A computer is made out of metal.
6. This T-shirt isn't made out of cotton.
7. This horse is not made out of clay.
8. This shoe is made out of wood.
9. Are belts made out of leather?
10. These are kites.
11. I was born in Alexandria.
12. These are stars.

E. Supply the missing parts.

1. What is this?
2. What's it used for?

F. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|------------|---------------|
| 1. fish | 2. decoration |
| 3. wool | 4. skin |
| 5. leather | 6. glass |
| 7. gloves | 8. actor |

G. Correct the mistakes.

1. This girl is playing football.
2. The rug is made out of wool.
3. Let's find out!

Lesson (B)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. marry | 2. sky |
| 3. cloud | 4. statue |
| 5. Their | 6. blew |
| 7. works | 8. straw |
| 9. loud | 10. star |
| 11. planet | 12. heat |
| 13. life | 14. moon |
| 15. reflects | 16. planets |
| 17. reflect | 18. Earth |
| 19. check | 20. when |
| 21. That | 22. did |
| 23. What | 24. What |
| 25. materials | 26. made |
| 27. straw | 28. wood |
| 29. wife | 30. cell |

B. Supply the missing parts.

1. When is your birthday?
2. Do your parents give you presents on this day?

C. Correct the mistakes.

1. The house is made out of ice.
2. The house is made out of stone.
3. This is our school.

E. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. story | 2. star |
| 3. mud | 4. floor |
| 5. cloud | 6. enter |
| 7. miss | 8. straw |
| 9. invite | 10. handsome |
| 11. moon | 12. statue |
| 13. husband | 14. climb |
| 15. cover | 16. rise |

F. Write a sentence under each picture.

1. It is made of glass.
2. It is made of wood.
3. It is made of clay.
4. They are made of skin.

G. Read and answer.

1. The sun is made out of hot gases.
2. The moon is made out of rocks and minerals.
3. planets
4. sun

Lesson (C)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|-----------|---------|
| 1. crafts | 2. wrap |
| 3. piece | 4. trip |

Answers

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 5.the | 6.day | 9.incredible | 10.puppeteer |
| 7.Where | 8.to | 11.create | 12.hobby |
| 9.going | 10.and | 13.task | 14.animal |
| 11.When | 12.scissors | 15.organize | 16.tell |
| 13.play | 14.on | 17.special | 18.area |
| 15.Who | 16.bring | 19.aword | 20.insect |
| 17.sounds | 18.creative | 21.wrong | 22.instructions |
| 19.craft | 20.clock | 23.solve | 24.alike |
| 21.That | 22.band | 25.picnic | 26.story |
| 23.trip | 24.sheet | 27.important | 28.project |
| 25.hiking | 26.craft | | |
| 27.dyes | 28.colour | | |
| 29.brighter | 30.try | | |

B. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1.community | 2.hiking |
| 3.glue | 4.pasta |
| 5.yarn | 6.workshop |
| 7.ledge | 8.brush |
| 9.paint | 10.spinach |
| 11.trip | 12.are |
| 13.creature | 14.mountain |
| 15.household | 16.stone |

D. Supply the missing parts.

- I will go to Alexandria?
- Where will you stay there?

E. Write a sentence under each picture.

- This house is made out of ice.
- This house is made out of wood.
- This house is made out of mud.
- This house is made out of stone.

Lesson (D)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1.puppeteer | 2.puppet |
| 3.hand | 4.sticks |
| 5 animator | 6 animator |
| 7 animation | 8 high |
| 9 animation | 10 studied |
| 11 Animation | 12.Brainstorm |
| 13.What | 14.special |
| 15.Illustrate | 16.puppeteer |
| 17.handsome | 18.stick |
| 19.volleyball | 20.wrap |
| 21.volleyball | 22.These |
| 23.Rubber | 24.goods |
| 25.movie | 26.Write |

B. Supply the missing parts.

- What is your favourite school subject?
- When do you study English?

C. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| 1.generated | 2.word |
| 3.company | 4.investigate |
| 5.famous | 6.biography |
| 7.academy | 8.brainstorm |

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 9.incredible | 10.puppeteer |
| 11.create | 12.hobby |
| 13.task | 14.animal |
| 15.organize | 16.tell |
| 17.special | 18.area |
| 19.aword | 20.insect |
| 21.wrong | 22.instructions |
| 23.solve | 24.alike |
| 25.picnic | 26.story |
| 27.important | 28.project |

D. Correct the mistakes.

- Where can you study arts and crafts?
- It starts at 7 o'clock.
- Why do you want to do it?
- It sounds like fun!
- I am going to learn how to design.

E. Re-arrange the following.

- Jim Henson always did the voice of Kermit the Frog.
- He makes the arms and legs move with sticks.

F. Read and answer.

- John Lasseter is famous because he made the first long computer-animated movie.
- John Lasseter won a Special Academy Award for his work on Toy Story.
- Toy Story 4.1957

Lesson (E)

A. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| 1.home | 2.spell |
| 3.in | 4.emperor |
| 5.Asia | 6.capital |
| 7.shark | 8.easily |
| 9.money | 10.observatories |
| 11.until | 12.is died |
| 13.life | 14.listen |
| 15.explains | 16.a |
| 17.put on | 18.heat and light |
| 19.pearls | 20.made |
| 21.glass | |

B. Rewrite the following.

- This doll isn't made out of clay.
- Where were you born?
- What are the shoes made out of?
- What time is the film going to start?
- What is the capital of China?
- When did Adel get married?
- This is my shoe.

C. Supply the missing parts.

- What is your favourite sport?
- Where do you practise it?

Answers

2. He is going to make a statue.
3. She is going to go to the sweet shop.
4. She is going to clean the floor.

Test (7) & (8)

1. Underline the correct words.

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| 1. hear | 2. go |
| 3. winter | 4. borrow |
| 5. out | 6. I |
| 7. wood | 8. legs |

2. Supply the missing letters.

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. scorpion | 2. stapler |
|-------------|------------|

3. Rewrite the following.

1. This shoe is made out of wood.
2. A computer is made out of metal.
3. What is the bottle made out of?

4. The scorpion is bigger than the ant.
- #### 4. Supply the missing parts.

1. Which school do you go to?
2. How do you go to school?

4. Read and answer.

1. She doesn't like maths because the teacher gives homework every day.
2. In the afternoon she goes to the club with her friends.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| 3. music | 4. father |
|----------|-----------|

5. Write a sentence under each picture.

1. I visit the zoo every Sunday.
2. The sloth lives in the tree.
3. The monkey has a long tail.
4. The camel has big humps.

MY FRIEND

