

# Super Land

Module 1

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# The Secret Garden

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# Superland

# Module 1

## Life styles

Village/countryside	Busy town/City
Peaceful and quiet places	Crowded streets Heavy traffic
Feeling isolated	Tall modern buildings, shops, cinemas and theatre
Fresh air	Constant(continuous) noise and pollution
Friendly helpful people	Busy people
Beautiful countryside	

### To express your opinion:

I can't stand  /I don't mind  / I like 

(don't like or hate)      (not important)

I prefer the village. I like peaceful and quiet places.

I can't stand constant noise and pollution.

## 1a

### Vocabulary:

<b>Lifestyle</b>	<b>The living conditions and habits of a person. The way that a person lives.</b>
<b>guest</b>	Someone who you invite to stay in your home or is in an event (party) because you have invited him/her. <b>According to the text;</b> someone who appears on a TV show because they have been invited to do so.
<b>Swap(v)</b>	<b>To exchange something you have for something that someone else has.</b>
<b>Excited (adj.)</b>	<b>Very happy</b>
<b>tube</b>	<b>The railway system under the ground in London</b>
<b>Get homesick</b>	<b>Feeling sad because you far away from your home</b>
<b>isolated</b>	<b>Far away from people; don't have many friends</b>
<b>Miss (v)</b>	<b>To feel sad because of the absence of someone/ something</b>
<b>Huge</b>	<b>Very big</b>
<b>facilities</b>	<b>Any services that are provided to make something easy or easily done</b>
<b>traffic</b>	<b>The vehicles travelling on a road</b>
<b>Hustle and bustle</b>	<b>A large amount of activity and work, in a noisy</b>

	<b>surrounding</b>
<b>crowded</b>	<b>Too full of people or things</b>
<b>diary</b>	<b>A book in which you write down things that happened to you</b>
<b>Stressed</b>	<b>So worried and tired that you cannot feel relax</b>

**Important to be studied:** 😊

by tube – on a TV show – on a farm – get homesick – milk cows – feed the chickens – make (prepare) breakfast – go shopping – feel isolated – meet the bus every morning – close at hand = near or easily to be found

**City life ≠ Country life**

Life in the city verses life in the country.

In the country, people feel relaxed but in the city, people feel stressed.

## 1b: Risky Jobs

### Vocabulary:

<b>Risky(adj.)</b>	<b>The possibility of bad things that may happen as a result of dangerous jobs</b>
<b>education</b>	<b>Learning or the knowledge that you get at school or university</b>
<b>Media</b>	<b>Television, radio and newspaper</b>
<b>Law</b>  <b>Law and order *</b>	the system of rules that people in a country or place must obey  <b>* a situation in which the laws(rules) of a country/society are being obeyed and respected</b>
<b>Transport</b>	<b>A system of buses, trains and cars that you use for going from one place to another</b>
<b>Look for</b>	<b>To search for something</b>
<b>excitement</b>	<b>Happiness</b>
<b>Hurricane or Tornado</b>	<b>A violent storm with very strong fast wind</b>
<b>Bomb</b>  <b>Rocket* •</b>	<b>* A device/ weapon which explodes and damages or destroy a large area</b> <b>* A large cylinder large object that moves very fast by forcing out burning gases , used for space travel or as a weapon</b>
<b>Lightning strikes</b>	<b>A bright flash electrical light in the sky during a storm</b>
<b>Travel (n.)</b> <b>(v.)</b>	<b>A journey from one place to another</b> <b>* To travel from a place to another</b>
<b>Desk jobs</b>	<b>Jobs that people do while sitting on their desks</b>

<b>Zone</b>	<b>Place or area</b>
<b>Require (v)</b>	<b>To need something</b>
<b>Courage(n)</b>	<b>To do something that seems very difficult or frightening</b>
<b>horror</b>	<b>A strong feeling of shock and fear</b>
<b>government</b>	<b>A group of people who are responsible to rule a country</b>
<b>society</b>	<b>A large group of people who live in the same country or area and share the same laws and ways of doing things.</b>
<b>satisfaction</b>	<b>A feeling of happiness or pleasure because you have done something or got what you wanted</b>

**Some jobs:**

**Teacher – bank clerk – pilot – actor – police officer – farmer – cashier – nurse – bus driver – dancer – judge – waiter – firefighter – footballer – DJ - headmaster**

<b>Dentist</b>	<b>Someone whose job is to treat people's teeth</b>
<b>receptionist</b>	<b>Someone whose job is to welcome and help people usually at a hotel or office</b>
<b>Coach</b>	<b>Someone who trains a person or team in a sport</b>
<b>Reporter</b>	<b>Someone whose job is to find out about new stories and write or tell people about them in newspapers, or on television</b>
<b>Wildlife photographer</b>	<b>a person whose job is to take photos of animals and plants that live in natural conditions</b>
<b>War photographer</b>	<b>a person whose job is to take photos during a war</b>

<b>Storm chaser</b>	<b>Someone whose job is to run after or follow storms</b>

**Some Adjectives:**

**Dangerous: risky**

**Talented=clever to do something well**

**Proud= feeling pleased because you did something very good**

**Patient = to be able to wait calmly for a long time without becoming  
angry**

**Determined = wanting to do something very much so that you will not let anyone or  
anything to stop you.**

**Brave = not to be afraid in dangerous or difficult situations**

**1b: Adjectives describing people/Personal Adj.**

<b><u>Adjectives</u></b>	<b><u>Opposites/Antonym</u></b>
<b>Brave</b>	<b>Cowardly</b>
<b>Imaginative</b>	<b>unimaginative</b>
<b>Friendly</b>	<b>unfriendly</b>
<b>Sociable</b>	<b>shy</b>
<b>Hardworking</b>	<b>lazy</b>
<b>Patient</b>	<b>impatient</b>
<b>Polite</b>	<b>impolite</b>
<b>Smart</b>	<b>stupid</b>
<b>Honest</b>	<b>dishonest</b>
<b>Careful</b>	<b>careless</b>

**Skillful**

**unskilled**

**Vocabulary:**

<b>Imaginative</b>	<b>Having the ability to think about what something would be like if it happened.</b>
<b>Sociable</b>	<b>Someone who is friendly and enjoys being with people.</b>
<b>Shy</b>	<b>Someone who finds it difficult to talk to other people</b>
<b>Hard-working</b>	<b>Working with a lot of effort</b>
<b>Polite</b>	<b>Someone who speaks and behaves in a way that shows respect for other people</b>
<b>Honest</b>	<b>Someone who tells the truth</b>
<b>skillful</b>	<b>Someone who is able to do something very well</b>
<b>cowardly</b>	<b>Someone who is not brave and who doesn't like dangerous situations.</b>

## **1c: Modern Living**

### **Vocabulary:**

<b>Tourists</b>	<b>Someone who visits a place for pleasure</b>
<b>Close to</b>	<b>Near</b>
<b>seagull</b>	<b>A grey and white bird that lives near the sea</b>
<b>Local place</b>	<b>Is a place in the area where you live and so near</b>
<b>Band</b>	<b>A group of musicians who play music together</b>
<b>Locals</b>	<b>People who lives in the same place</b>
<b>Convenient</b>	<b>Simple or easy</b>

### **Important notes:**

**Enjoy + V. + ing**  
**Love**

I enjoy  talking  with friends.

I love  looking  at the sea.

**Get a bit noisy**

When my little brother wakes up, the house gets a bit noisy.

**Feel + adjective → expresses someone's feeling\*\***

He feels sad.

She feels excited.

**Feel + like + ing form = fancy (special or unusual )**

Do you feel like  going out ? To have a desire to do something or have something

**Feel + about = think** / to describe the emotions or opinion you have regarding something or someone

**How do you feel about your new house?**

### **Connectors**

**1-and** (to join similar ideas)

**We wake up early and go to school together.**

**2-but** (to join opposite ideas)

**We woke up early but we arrived to school late.**

**3-or** (to join two choices)

**We can read a story or watch cartoons.**

## **General Exercise**

### **Choose the correct word in brackets:**

1-In Egypt, there are a lot of people living different (designs – lifestyles – pilots – styles).

2-In the village, I sometimes (feel – get – am – do) isolated because there are not many people to talk to.

3-The street is so (crowd – cowardly – crowded – locals). There are a lot of (light – heavy – brave – empty) traffic and people.

4-It's nice to live in the city where everything is (near – close – heavy – far) (on – in – at – about) hand.

5-My dad never uses (locals – public – heavy – light) transport. He always goes to work by car.

6-I can't (speak – stand – like – enjoy) feeling isolated in a village.

7-My dad has a lot of work this week. He looked really (relaxed – stressed – talented – brave).

8-After having a shower, I feel (stressed – relaxed – determined – helpful).

9-There were about a hundred (diaries – guests – tourists – firefighters) at my birthday party.

10-Can I (crowd – get – swap – stand) seats with you partway through the flight?\*

11-On her first day at camp, Sally felt really (isolated – homesick – cowardly- crowded).

12-My uncle lives in London, he always uses the railway system. He goes to work by (car – plane – tube – bus) daily.

13-I knew a lot of information about wild animals when I watched them (in – on – at – about) a TV (slow – show – radio – newspaper).

14-After leaving her country, Mary (goes – gets – comes – arrives) homesick.

15-There was heavy (swapping – tube – bus – traffic) on the roads this morning.

16-Meg used to write down everything that happened to her. She had her own (diary – dairy – society – government).

17-At that park, there are a lot of (rooms – facilities – guests – reporters) that help you do everything easily.

18-(At – In – On – Under) a farm, farmers always (eat – feed – meet – milk) the chickens and (eat – milk – wash – get) the cows.

19-On my summer holiday, I really (mess – miss – swap – guest) my school mates and teachers.

20-Life in the country is nice, but I miss the (noise – hustle and bustle – hustle and noise – transport) of a city.

21-My sister usually goes to school on (foot – bus – car – carriage).

22-Fire fighters are really (proud – brave – cowardly – stressed) and save many people's lives.

23-I often feel (close at hand – lonely – dishonest – brave) when I 'm away from my family.

24- In big cities, there's (crowded – constant – convenient – courage) noise because of the heavy traffic.

25-Living in the city is (convenient – sociable – facility – life style) because everything is close at hand.

26-He plays drums in a (group – band – tube – swap).

27-He's a very (talented – shy – cowardly – tube) actor. I really like his films.

28-John always tells the truth. He's a very (patient – honest – dishonest – excited).

29-Teaching young children needs (shy – patient – brave – cowardly) teachers.

30-Mark always talks to people and play with little children. He is (shy – sociable – honest – proud).

**31-There are some very (imaginative – skilful – shy – polite) players in our team.**

**32-Telling stories needs (imaginative - polite – cowardly – impolite) people.**

**33-That child is too (sociable – shy – honest – cowardly) to tell his name to others.**

**34-We are (required – travelled – swapped – proud) to show the tickets to enter the cinema.**

**35-She showed great (coward – courage – society – shy) throughout her long illness.**

**36-after painting the walls, he looked around the room with great (courage – satisfaction – honesty – shy).**

**37-Fredrick is a storm (photographer – chaser – travel teacher). His job is to photograph lightning (sticks – society – stripes – strikes) and (hurry – hurricanes – bombs – shelters).**

**38- War photography is a (danger – convenient – dangerous – cowardly) job. It needs a (sociable – brave – talent – cowardly) person.**

**39-Wildlife photography is one of the (risk – risky – danger – shy) jobs.**

**40-Sheila is really (fun – funny – risky – shy). We always laugh at her jokes.**

**41-I like to look (at – for – up – out) some seashells on the beach.**

**42-Mum was (proud – brave – shy – brilliant) of me after helping the boy who was in danger.**

**43-Being (shy – cowardly – friendly – funny) is important for a receptionist to welcome guests.**

**44-Mum became really angry because I was (honest – careful – careless – talented) and (polite – impolite – brave – courageous).**

**45-He really looked (cowardly – impatient – smart – proud) when he refused to go down the slide.**

**46- She was really (smart – unimaginative – sociable – helpful) to answer that Math problem.**

**47-Because my house is close to the beach, I always hear the sound of (seahorse – seagulls – fish – horses).**

**48-When the little girl lost her doll, she (felt – made – lived – created) really sad.**

**49-How do feel (on – at – about – in) Tom?**

**50-Do you feel (look – like – seem – at) (eat – eating – eats) ice cream?**

**51-I like to (write – make – think – draw) plans for my summer holiday.**

**52-My little sister broke my toy but I didn't (hate – mind – sound – feel).**

**53-Milly isn't sociable (but – and -or – at) I like her.**

**54-I can't stand feeling isolated (but – and – or – at) I like the fresh air of a village.**

**55-My mum works in a place close to our house. She works at the (local – locals – special – helpful) school.**

**56-My basketball (coach – player – footballer – teacher) is really skilful.**

**57-Which do you prefer eating fish (and – but – or – also) meat?**

**58-A nurse needs to be helpful (and – but – or – also) she needs to be friendly.**

**59-I enjoy (talk – talks – talking – talkative) with friends.**

**60-When my baby sister wakes up, the house gets a bit (noise – noisy – crowded – proud).**

**The End**

## Writing composition

**1-Write three short paragraphs of three sentences each about your house, your family and your friends. (Re-read p.14 in the Ss book)**

**Guiding words:**

**House – nice – quiet place – a sister – younger – dad – car – public transport – mum – house wife – take care – friends – sociable – helpful – a bit noisy**

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**2-Write a paragraph of Six sentences about the place that you prefer to live in; a village or a busy town and why?**

**Guiding words:**

**I like – stand – mind - village - fresh air – friendly and helpful people – peaceful and quiet places – beautiful countryside - isolated– busy town – heavy traffic – shops and cinemas – constant noise and pollution**

**Model Answer:**

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Ss'answer

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## Dialogues

**Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:**

**1-A passenger went to a train station to buy a ticket.**

**A ticket seller:** next, please.

**A passenger:** -----, please.

**A ticket seller:** -----?

**A passenger:** St. James' park.

**A ticket seller:** -----?

**A passenger:** single, please.

**A ticket seller:** Here you are.

**A passenger:** -----?

**A ticket seller:** That's 120 L.E

**A passenger:** Thank you.

**2-Complete the following dialogue:**

**Sam:** What do you want to be when you grow up?

**Andy:** -----

**Sam:** Why do you want to be a nursery teacher?

**Andy:** -----

**Sam:** -----?

**Andy:** Yes, I think young children need imaginative teachers, also.

**Sam:** Do you feel like being only imaginative?

**Andy:** No, I think -----.

## Module 2

### Narrow Escapes

#### Vocabulary:

<b>Narrow escape</b>	Refers to escaping from dangerous situations like natural phenomena or <b><u>experiences</u></b>
<b>Phenomena</b>	Unusual something that happens in nature
<b>Experience</b>	The things that you learn when you do a particular job or activity
<b>Wet weather</b>	When it is raining
<b>Decide</b> <b>Manage to</b>	To choose what you are going to do after thinking about it
<b>Sunbathe</b>	To sit or lie outside in the sun so that your skin will become brown
<b>Crystal water</b> <b>(adj.)</b>	Very clear
<b>Prepare for</b>	To be ready
<b>roar</b>	A very loud deep noise
<b>Scream</b>	To shout very loudly because you feel frightened, angry or excited
<b>Point at</b>	To move your finger in the direction of something in order to show it to someone

<b>Massive</b>	<b>Huge or very big</b>
<b>Swallow</b>	<b>To move food or drink down the throat from the mouth</b>
<b>Breathe</b>	<b>To take air into the lungs and send it out again</b>
<b>grab</b>	<b>Past is grabbed To suddenly take something or hold someone roughly and with force</b>
<b>Gasped for air</b>	<b>To make a short sudden noise when you breathe in</b>
<b>In panic</b>	<b>A sudden very strong feeling of fear or worry</b>
<b>Rescue</b>	<b>To save someone or animal from danger</b>
<b>disappear</b>	<b>When something or someone cannot be seen or found again</b>
<b>Feel sorry for</b>	<b>To be unhappy because of something bad that happened to someone</b>
<b>hill</b>	<b>An area of high land like a small mountain</b>
<b>Wonder</b>	<b>To think about something you don't know and want to know it</b>
<b>Surface</b>	<b>The top part of an area of land or water</b>
<b>tsunami</b>	<b>A very large destructive wave</b>
<b>Unable to</b>	<b>Can't</b>

**Important notes:**

<b>Feel</b>			
<b>1-surprised</b>	<b>2-terrified</b> <b>(afraid)</b>	<b>3-relieved</b> <b>(relaxed)</b>	<b>4-calm</b>
<b>5-excited</b>	<b>6-worried</b>	<b>7-bored</b>	<b>8-tired</b>

Feel like + ing form → want or to have a wish for

I don't feel like dancing now. = I don't want

## 2b

### Vocabulary:

<b>Nightmare</b>	<b>A bad dream</b>
<b>Drowning</b>	<b>Dying under water because you can't breathe</b>
<b>Swept</b>	<b>Past of sweep Washed away or moved</b>
<b>Lamppost</b>	<b>Street light</b>
<b>Disaster</b>	<b>An event such as an accident, flood or storm that causes a lot of harm</b>
<b>Catch up in</b>	<b>To be inside something or involved in it against your wish</b>
<b>Desperately</b>	<b>Without hope</b>
<b>Horrible</b>	<b>bad</b>
<b>Come true</b>	<b>Really happen</b>
<b>Post cards</b>	<b>A card on which a message may be sent by post sometimes having a picture on one side</b>
<b>Burst its banks</b>	<b>When water comes out of a river onto the two sides</b>
<b>Step out</b>	<b>To walk out</b>

### ***Natural Phenomena***

#### ***1-earthquake***

**A sudden shaking of the earth's surface**

#### ***2-lightning***

**A bright flash of light in the sky during a storm**

<b>3-flood</b> Overflow of water from a lake due to excessive rainfall	<b>4-tornado</b> A violent storm with strong winds that go round and round.
<b>5-hurricane</b> A violent storm with very strong fast winds	<b>6-Tsunami</b> A very large destructive wave
<b>7-Volcanic Eruption</b> When a mountain explodes sending out fire and hot rocks	

**Forming Adverbs**

1-adjective + ly → adverb ( describes the verb)

Slow + ly → slowly

Grandpa walks slowly.

2-Adjectives ending in le → cancel e and add y

Terrible → terribly

3-Adjectives ending in consonant + y → drop y and add ily

Happy → happily

4-Adjectives ending in l → add another l and y

Beautiful → beautifully

5-Irregular adverbs.

adjectives	adverbs
hard	hard
fast	fast
early	early
Late	late
good	well

**She is singing happily.**

**I always drive safely.**

**I can run fast.**

**She speaks English well.**

**Time words:** are used to refer to the time and tell which action happened before the other.

**As soon as – when – which – so – after – until – then**

**When mum shouted, I was playing computer games.**

**As soon as I finished my homework, I went to bed.**

## 2C

### Relieved

#### Vocabulary

Neighbours	People living next to your house
All of a sudden	suddenly
Basement	The rooms in a building that are below the level of the ground
Crashing noise	Loud hitting noise
Make the way	To go to a place
Damage (n.) (v.)	To harm something so that it breaks or no longer works
Worried (adj.)	Not relaxed and cannot stop thinking
Search (v)	To try to find something or someone
Bush	A small tree

## 2d

Spend + money = pay

We spend 1000 L.E every month.

Spend + time = to pass time doing something

He spent two hours fixing his car.

## 2e

Some important expressions:

You can never guess = you can never think or believe what happened

What was going on? = what was happening?

What on earth was it? = what happened? The full story

## **General Exercise**

### **Choose the correct answer:**

1-He reached home and felt (relieved – homesick – isolated – excited) after his long day of work.

2-I feel afraid (of – in – at – on) (breathing – drowning – eating – sweeping) in the sea.

3-The mouse ran fast in order not to be (entered – caught – stepped – swept) up (on – in – at – under) the mouse trap.

4-I (happily – desperately – fast – beautifully) tried to drive the car but I couldn't.

5-I felt (horrified – excited – relieved – helpful) when I saw the thief holding a knife.

6-I (wander – ask – wonder – abandon) how this machine works?

7-There was a lot of dust on the (surface – hill – weather – damage) of the table.

8-When my mum bought me Snow white's costume, I felt that my dream (nightmare – decided – came true – rescued).

9-(Helicopters – Hurricanes – Homesickness – Nightmares) are natural phenomena.

10-I don't feel like (eat – eats – eating – dance).

11-The man ( rescued – prepared – sunbathed – decided) the girl who was drowning.

12-We heard a lion (scream – roar – swallow – panic), it was angry.

13-Sally (screamed – sounded – rescued – decided) ahen she saw the mouse.

14-I felt tired so I ran straight (on – into – to – at) my bedroom to rest.

15-He searched his pockets for the keys in a ( relaxation – panic – scream – nightmare).

16-I (managed – rescued – prepared – screamed) to tidy my room and my mum was really (bored – surprise – calm – surprised).

17-I was in my room last night when I felt the ground shaking. It was a/an (tornado – Tsunami – Earthquake – hurricane).

18-The (volcanic eruption – lightning – earthquake – nightmare) burnt the whole island.

19-The (flood – hurricane – earthquake – heavy rain) blew down some trees. The wind was very strong.

20-First, there was thunder and (earthquake – lightning – flood – flood) and then it started to rain.

21-Lucy was (relaxed – worried – calm –homesick) about her younger brother who was alone during the storm.

22-Mandy felt (terrified – relieved – scared – tired) when she saw that her mother was safe.

23-She feels so (lonely – relieved – scared – tired) at her new school because she hasn't got any friends.

24-Mary was so (calm – bored – excited – terrified) when she heard that she had won a prize.

**25-Most of the natural phenomena are really (surprised – disasters – nightmares – basements).**

**26-During the Tsunami, we heard (calm – low – no – crashing) noise outside.**

**27-The little boy was unable to (do – make – go – prepare) his way back home.**

**28-Yesterday, I had a terrible sleep because of that (dream – nightmare – neighbor – disaster), it made me feel (happy – shy – terrified – excited).**

**29-We went on a holiday and (made – spent – lost – damaged) a lot of money.**

**30-Parents should (spend – pay – stay – do) enough time with their children.**

**31-My brother stepped on the toy and (damaged – caught – came – swept) it.**

**32-As soon as I (made – stepped – stepped – reached) out my house, it started to rain.**

**33-He (stepped – spent – grabbed – reached) my arm and refused to let me go.**

**34-Babies shouldn't (eat – swallow – make – play) small parts of toys.**

**35-When I stay alone for some time, I really feel (worried – bored – excited – tired).**

**36-I felt (abandoned – bright – unharmed – horrified) after my children went to school and left me at home.**

**37-Laura called her mother (as soon as – until – and – but) she arrived in London.**

**38-Peter had a shower (when – until – and – or) he got home.**

**39-(As soon as – Until – And – But) she arrived at the office, she heard her phone ring.**

40- She waited at the bus stop (and - as soon as – until – but) it got dark.

41-Mike read a book (after – until – while – but) he came back from the shops.

42-I went to the library (while – after – but – or) I had lunch.

43-It started raining (as soon as – while – but - or) he left the building.

44-I watched TV (until – while – and – but) late at night.

45-She went to the cinema (while – after – but – or) she finished her homework.

46-The people started screaming (when – while – but – until) they saw the Tornado.

47-There was a Tsunami when the river (banged – burst – damaged – searched) its banks.

48-The wave was very huge and it (swallowed – screamed – drowned – sunbathed) the boat.

49-Earthquakes are natural (bombs – disasters – life – swallow).

50-I like to swim in the crystal (clean – clear – scream – hot) sea.

51-There was a (horribly – terribly – terrible – calm) accident. A lot of people died (terrible – terribly – horrible – sad).

52-What does your mother use the (scream – damage – basement – brush) for?

53-My dad always drives (fastly – fast – quiet – bad).

54-She can't spell the word (correct – correctly – bad – right).

55-I'm really clever, I can do puzzles (easy – easyly – easily – hard).

**56-She arrived home (late – lately – slow – quiet).**

**57-Mothers look after their babies (careful – carefully – busy – carelessly). They are very (careful – carefully – careless – carelessly).**

**58-Meg is a painter. She draws and paints pictures (good – well – goodly – badly).**

**59-There was a terrible earthquake and a lot of people died. It was a real (basement –disaster- lightning - rescue).**

**60-Animals feel afraid (on – at – of – in) fire.**

**The End**

## Composition

### Writing composition

1-Write a paragraph of six sentences about “ a nightmare you had last night”.

### Guiding words:

nightmare – scared – monster – kill – me and my dog – all of a sudden – mum – enter – shout – screaming – wake up – feel – relieved - safe

### Model Answer

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Ss answer

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**2-Write a paragraph of six sentences about “your experience on your last holiday”.**

**Guiding words:**

**Holiday with friends – stay at – campsite – swim – decide – go sailing – suddenly – start – rain – scared – boat – sink – fisherman – rescue – feel lucky**

**Model Answer:**

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**Student’s Answer:**

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**Dialogues:**

**Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:**

**Mark:** Hi, Tom. You will never guess what happened to me. I heard people shouting and screaming.

**Tom:**-----?

**Mark:** I was in the supermarket when I heard people screaming.

**Tom:**-----?

**Mark:** Everyone looked scared.

**Tom:** Oh my goodness! -----?

**Mark:** A lion was outside the supermarket.

**Tom:** Oh dear! -----?

**Mark:** No, thank God. We were all fine.

**2-Complete the following dialogue:**

**Sam:**-----?

**Andy:** It was rainy and wet.

**Sam:** What happened before it rained?

**Andy:** ----- .

**Sam:** How did you feel?

**Andy:**----- .

**Sam:** How did you feel after the rain stopped?

**Andy:** ----- .

# Module 3

## Travel

### 3a

#### Vocabulary:

<b>Edinburgh</b>	<b>The capital and second largest city of Scotland</b>
<b>Lodge</b>	<b>A small house</b>
<b>Nightlife</b>	<b>All the entertainment that is available in a town</b>
<b>Entertainment</b>	<b>Things such as televisions, films and shows that people like to watch or listen to</b>
<b>destination</b>	<b>The place that you are travelling to</b>
<b>accommodation</b>	<b>A place that you can live or stay in</b>
<b>fabulous</b>	<b>Extremely good</b>
<b>Atmosphere</b>	<b>The kind of feeling that you get when you are in a place</b>
<b>Impressive</b>	<b>Something that is very good and you really like it</b>
<b>Sights</b>	<b>Places that are interesting to see and which many people visit</b>
<b>scorching</b>	<b>Very hot</b>
<b>crowded</b>	<b>Full of people or things</b>

**Important notes:**

**1.What's the weather like?**

**It's freezing cold / Scorching hot / cold and chilly / warm and sunny**

**Some important words:**

**Boring (adj.) – excellent views – relaxing atmosphere – impressive sights – fabulous shops – top class restaurants – delicious dishes - guide**

## **3a**

### **Places to visit**

<b>Undersea hotel</b>	<b>A hotel under water</b>
<b>Angelfish</b>	<b>Fresh water fish</b>
<b>Dive</b>	<b>To swim under water using special equipment to help you breathe</b>
<b>Ghost</b>	<b>The spirit of a dead person that some people believe they can see</b>
<b>Spooky</b>	<b>Strange and frightening</b>
<b>Ghost walk</b>	<b>A spooky evening walk around the old town in Edinburgh</b>
<b>Surface</b>	<b>The top layer</b>
<b>Named in honour of</b>	<b>Expression of respect for</b>
<b>Author</b>	<b>The writer of a book</b>
<b>Classic</b>	<b>An important book or film that has been popular for a long time</b>
<b>Leagues</b>	<b>A group of people or countries that work together because they have similar aims</b>
<b>Quite</b>	<b>completely</b>
<b>Opportunity</b>	<b>A chance to do something</b>
<b>Do scuba</b>	<b>To do the sport of swimming under water using a container of air to help you breathe</b>
<b>Numerous</b>	<b>Great in number – many</b>

<b>Gallery</b>	<b>A room or building where you can look at paintings</b>
<b>Meet the eye</b>	<b>To be visible – could be seen</b>
<b>Narrow</b>	<b>Opposite of wide</b>
<b>Major (adj.)</b>	<b>Large and important</b>
<b>alleys</b>	<b>Narrow paths between buildings</b>
<b>Deserted (adj.)</b>	<b>A far empty and quiet place</b>
<b>Church yards</b>	<b>A piece of land around a church where dead people are buried</b>
<b>Shadows</b>	<b>A dark area or shape produced by a body coming between rays of light and a surface</b>
<b>Night falls</b>	<b>When it becomes dark because it's night time</b>
<b>Attraction</b>	<b>Something that people like to see or do because it is interesting or enjoyable.</b>
<b>Safari</b>	<b>A trip to see, photograph or hunt wild animals in their own environment</b>
<b>Nature</b>	<b>Someone's character</b>
<b>Vault</b>	<b>An underground room in which the bodies of the dead are placed or in which valuable things are stored</b>
<b>Purpose</b>	<b>aim</b>

**3a page 31:**

<b>Theme park</b>	<b>An amusement park</b>
<b>Go on a safari</b>	<b>To go on a trip to hunt wild animals</b>
<b>Cruise</b>	<b>A sea or a lake voyage for pleasure</b>
<b>Go by coach</b>	<b>A wheeled vehicle generally pulled by horses</b>
<b>Go by ferry</b>	<b>A ship used to transport people, smaller vehicles and goods from one place to another</b>
<b>Hostel</b>	<b>A building in which certain types of person can live and eat as for students, young people working away from home</b>
<b>Package holiday</b>	<b>A holiday that consists of transport and accommodation sold together by a tour operator</b>
<b>Camping</b>	<b>To live in a tent for some time or similar accommodation in the</b>

<b>holiday</b>	<b>wilderness</b>
<b>Snorkeling</b>	<b>The act of swimming using an air tube that can rise above the surface of water to help the swimmer to breathe under water</b>
<b>Hiking</b>	<b>The activity of going for a long walk or walking tour</b>
<b>Raft</b>	<b>A flat structure that floats on water made from long pieces of wood tied together</b>
<b>Rafting</b>	<b>The sport of travelling down a river on a raft</b>
<b>Sailing</b>	<b>To sail a boat as a sport</b>
<b>Windsurfing</b>	<b>The sport of sailing across water by standing on a board and holding onto a sail</b>

### 3b

#### Out of the ordinary

<b>Out of the ordinary</b>	<b>Unusual or strange</b>
<b>Drive-in</b>	<b>Outdoor cinema where movies are projected onto a large screen and you watch from inside your car</b>
<b>Imagine</b>	<b>To think about what something would be like if it happened</b>
<b>Typical</b>	<b>Normal</b>
<b>Rise</b>	<b>Increase</b>
<b>Melt</b>	<b>When a solid changes into liquid</b>
<b>Queue (v)</b>	<b>To form a line while waiting</b>
<b>Create</b>	<b>To make something happen or exist</b>
<b>Entire</b>	<b>Whole or complete</b>
<b>Amphitheatre</b>	<b>An open building with rows of seats all around a central area used for competitions and plays especially in ancient Rome</b>
<b>Reindeer</b>	<b>A type of large deer with long branching horns</b>
<b>Treat (v.)</b>	<b>To buy or give someone something pleasant</b>
<b>Lovely</b>	<b>Enjoyable</b>
<b>Pack</b>	<b>To put things or belongings into a case or box for travelling or storing</b>
<b>warm</b>	<b>Having or giving a pleasant feeling of heat</b>
<b>Check out</b>	<b>To find out (know) whether some thing is true or correct</b>
<b>Trust someone</b>	<b>To believe that someone is good and will do what is right</b>
<b>Actual</b>	<b>real</b>
<b>Snowmobile</b>	<b>A vehicle with skis at the front and rubber tracks used for travelling over snow sometimes as a sport.</b>
<b>Get sun burnt</b>	<b>When the skin is red and painful because you have stayed too long in the sun</b>
<b>Gorgeous</b>	<b>Very beautiful or pleasant</b>
<b>Rude</b>	<b>Not polite</b>
<b>Disgusting</b>	<b>Something that is unpleasant and makes you feel ill</b>
<b>Arctic</b>	<b>The very cold northern part of the world (north pole)</b>

## **General Exercise**

### **Choose the correct answer:**

1-Video games are modern forms of (travel – accommodation - entertainment – sights).

2-I need to find some cheap (entertainment – travel – sights – accommodation) to stay in five days.

3-(How – What – Where – When) is the weather like?

4-It is (storching – scorching – schorched – freezing) hot, we have to wear cotton clothes.

5-I'm leaving in an hour and I still need help to (back – travel – queue – pack) my suitcase.

6-The new class rules (queue – treat – create – imagine) a lot of problems.

7-You have to tell your (entertainment – destination – imagination – sight) to the taxi driver before starting the ride.

8-While we were in London, we saw a lot of (compressive – scorching – impressive – relaxing) sights.

9-I can't reach my destination because of the (impressive – crowded – numerous – spooky) streets.

10-It was a great (deserted – secret – vault – opportunity) to get that package holiday.

11-My new school has a nice friendly (weather – atmosphere – destination – entertainment).

12-We had a (delicious – spooky – fabulous – freezing) holiday. We really enjoyed it.

13-There was a day held in (honour – attraction – vault – purpose) of the famous author.

14-Molly walks in small (alleys – deserts – shadows – vaults) to reach her house.

15-The company offers a (package holiday – cruise – hostel – camping holiday) that includes transportation and accommodation.

16- There were valuable statues in that (vault – hostel – ferry – alley).

17-We went on a (camp – safari – alley – park) to see the animals.

18-Someone is coming, I can see his (honour – spooky – shadow – destination).

19-We had the same day routine, it was a(an) (queue – scorching – impressive – typical) day.

20-She was really (disgusting – rude – crowded – treat) to her teacher when she disobeyed her.

21-After work, I (treated – created – deserted – numerous) myself and bought ice-cream and nuts.

22-My sister believes (on – in – at – about) ghosts. She thinks that dark places are really (snoopy – spooky – alleys – shadows).

23-You shouldn't stay in the direct sunlight or you will get (suntan – disgusting – sun burnt – rude).

24-There's an excellent (coach – churchyard – reindeer – view) of the Niagara falls from our hotel room.

25-At night in the winter, it is usually (scorching – freezing – delicious – deserted) cold.

26-(Deserted – Disgusting – Freezing – Scorching) places are sometimes spooky. They are empty and quiet.

27-It's a (rude – gorgeous – impressive – opportunity) day. Let's have a picnic.

28- I'd love to have the (sight – opportunity – rude – alley)of studying abroad.

29-There are a lot of (reindeers – shadows – alleys – attractions) because of the trees leaves.

30-There is a (delicious – freezing –disgusting – impressive) smell in the fridge. It needs to be cleaned.

31-In the North pole, they sometimes travel over snow using ( snow skis – snow phones – snowmobiles – ferries).

**32-Ice (rises – melts – creates – treats) in the sun.**

**33- You looked so beautiful in the party yesterday. Your dress was (spooky – deserted – fabulous – delicious).**

**34-We spent the (entire – amphitheatre – queue – actual) evening talking together.**

**35-I can look after the baby. You can (create – treat – trust – rise) me.**

**36-What's the (purpose – entire – impressive – creation) from writing such a topic?**

**37-The film was (quiet – quite – entire – sight) amazing.**

**38-That is a fabulous art (guide – shadow – gallery – alley).**

**39-A lot of dead people were buried in that (alley – church yard – gallery – undersea hotel).**

**40-The pyramids are the most popular tourist (attraction – creation – connection – shadows) in Egypt.**

**41-The trip is expensive because you will pay for your (creation – accommodation – vault – alley).**

**42-In summer, we usually (hike – dive – windsurf – sail) to see different types of colourful fish.**

**43-We need flippers and goggles to go (hiking – rafting – windsurfing – snorkeling).**

**44-It was a lake voyage and we went on a (cruise – coach – safari – theme park) to visit many countries.**

**45-He (created – treated – visited – deserted) himself to a holiday in Spain.**

**46-No one (created – treated – imagined – dived) that Tom would be a famous actor.**

**47-We watched a nice movie in a (dive-in – car-in – drive-in – typical) cinema.**

**It was a nice experience to watch it while we were in the car.**

**48-The students (queue – create – dive – hike) to their classes every morning.**

**49-A (reindeer – amphitheatre – dried meat – arctic) is a type of large deer with long branching horns.**

**50-The teacher checked (out – in – about – at) the boy's story to know what truly happened.**

**The End**

## Composition

### Writing composition

1-Imagine that you were on a holiday next to the beach .

Write a paragraph of six sentences about “the activities that you tried there, where you were and how do you like the place?”

### Guiding words:

Sharm el- sheikh – wonderful hotel – sights – nightlife – atmosphere – swimming – sailing – brother – snorkeling – a bit afraid – sister – windsurfing - enjoyable

### Model Answer:

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### Student's Answer:

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**2-Write a paragraph of six sentences about” a holiday that went wrong”.**

**Guiding words:**

**Beach – crowded – weather – wet and rainy – nightlife – boring – food – disgusting –  
staff – rude**

**Model Answer:**

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**Student’s Answer:**

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# **The secret Garden**

**Chapter One**

**Answer the following questions:**

1-Who was taking care of Mary? Why?

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.....  
.....

2-Why did everyone dislike Mary?

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.....

3-What happened to Mary and her house?

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.....

4-Who took care of Mary after the death of her parents? Did she like them? Why?

.....  
.....  
.....

5-What do you know about Mary's uncle? Where did he live?

.....  
.....

.....  
.....

**Complete the following sentences:**

1. Mary never thought of other people but herself. She was .....,  
..... and .....
2. Mary's favourite game was pretending to .....
3. The terrible ..... killed many people in the town. Nobody was left alive in  
Mary's house. She was all ..... Even her .....and  
.....had died.
4. Mary was going to live with her uncle Mr. .... in  
..... in the north of England. His house was on the edge of the  
.....
5. Mr. Craven has got a ..... back. He stays in his room and sees  
.....
6. Mrs. Medlock is the ..... in Mr. Craven's house.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Answer the following questions:**

1-Mary didn't like her room at her uncle's house. Illustrate?

.....  
.....  
.....

2-Why did Mary think that Martha was a strange servant?

.....  
.....  
.....

3-Why did Mary feel interested in Dickon?

.....  
.....  
.....

4-Why did Mr. Craven lock the secret garden?

.....  
.....

.....  
.....

5-Mary and Dickon's characters are different except for one thing. Explain?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

6-Why couldn't Mary understand Martha and the gardener?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Complete the following sentences:**

1. Mary couldn't understand Martha because she was speaking the Yorkshire  
.....

2. Mary thought that Martha was a strange servant because in India they didn't have ..... with the servants. They told the servants what to do.
  
3. Martha's mother says that people should take care of themselves even if they're ..... and .....
  
4. When Mrs. Craven died, Mr. Craven .....the garden and ..... the key. No one was allowed in for ten years.
  
5. Mary saw a ..... singing from a tree. It .....on the ground near the gardener. It was his only friend.
  
6. While Mary was talking to Martha about the secret garden, they heard a child .....

**Chapter Three**

**Answer the following questions:**

1-How did Mary find the buried key?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2-Describe how Martha and her mother were so kind to Mary?

.....  
.....  
.....

3-How did Mary find the door of the secret garden?

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.....  
.....

4-What did Mary do at her first visit to the garden?

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.....  
.....

5-How would Mary make her own garden?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Complete the following sentences:**

1. Martha's mother was a great and kind person. She was ..... and .....  
.....
2. While Mary was hopping and singing with the robin, she found .....dug by a dog. There she found an old buried .....
3. Martha spent half her ..... with her mother. She helped her mother with the ..... and .....
4. Martha's mother was a kind and sensible person. She bought a .....for Mary from a man who came to their door to ..... things. She said it would make Mary ..... and .....

5. When Mary opened the door of the secret garden, she found .....  
..... everywhere and the walls were covered with  
.....

6. Dickon will buy .....and .....for Mary to make her own  
garden.

**Chapter Four**

**Answer the following questions:**

1-Where did Mary find Dickon? What was he doing?

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.....  
.....

2-Why did Mary ask Dickon if he could keep a secret?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3-How did Dickon help Mary in her garden?

.....  
.....  
.....

4-How was Mary trying to be Dickon's friend?

.....  
.....  
.....

5-Describe Mr. Craven.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

6-What did Mary ask Mr. Craven to have?

.....  
.....

**Complete the following sentences:**

1. Ben told Mary how she could know that the dry and grey rose branches are still  
..... They would show ..... in the spring.

2. Dickon was sitting under a tree, playing on ..... He was  
.....years old. He had ..... face and  
..... eyes.

3. Mr. Craven had .....shoulders. He looked very .....while he was talking to Mary.
  
4. Martha's mother told Mr. Craven that Mary needed .....
  
5. Mary told Mr. Craven that she wanted a bit of ..... to plant .....  
It was too hot in .....and she was always ..... and tired.

**Chapter Five**

***Answer the following questions:***

1-Where did Mary find the crying coming from? Who was crying?

.....  
.....  
.....

2-Why didn't Colin want people to see him or talk to him?

.....  
.....  
.....

3-Did Mr. Craven like seeing his son? Why?

.....  
.....  
.....

4-How did Mary help Colin to feel better?

.....  
.....

.....  
.....

5-What was the secret that Mary told Colin?

.....  
.....  
.....

**Complete the following sentences:**

1. .... felt sure that Colin was going to ..... Dr. Craven was very .....and he'd like Colin to die to get all the .....
2. All the ..... had to do what Colin wanted because if he was angry, he would become .....
3. Mary told Colin that they could find a ..... to push Colin in his .....if he couldn't walk, and they could go to the ..... he would feel ..... outside.
4. Mary and Colin .....their time together. She sang songs, they read some ..... together and told each other .....
5. .... and ..... were surprised when they saw Mary inside Colin's room. Colin told them that he would be ..... if Mary didn't visit him. She made him feel .....

**Chapter Six**

**Answer the following questions:**

1-What was the robin doing in the garden?

.....  
.....  
.....

2-Why was Colin so angry and very bad tempered on that day?

.....  
.....  
.....

3-Why did Colin think that he would die?

.....  
.....  
.....

4-How did Mary succeed in quieting Colin?

.....  
.....

.....  
.....

5-Did the doctor agree that Colin would go out? Why?

.....  
.....  
.....

**Complete the following sentences:**

1. Dickon was digging in the garden with the .....and ..... beside him.
2. Mary told Colin not to be ..... She was busy all day working in the ..... with .....
3. Colin told Mary that ..... was a poor .....boy with ..... in his shoes. He wasn't .....as Mary said.
4. Colin was sure that he was going to ..... because of his ..... back.
5. There's nothing wrong with your ..... It's as ..... as mine.
6. Colin was so afraid to ask about his ..... and his ..... made him ill.

**Chapter Seven**

***Answer the following questions:***

1-How did Colin leave his house and reach the garden?

.....  
.....  
.....

2-What made Colin felt different when he was carried outside?

.....  
.....  
.....

3-Why was Colin furious when he talked to Ben?

.....  
.....  
.....

4-Was Colin able to stand on his feet? Why?

.....  
.....  
.....

5-Why did the children have to send some of their food back to the kitchen uneaten?

.....  
.....  
.....

6-How was Colin getting better?

.....  
.....  
.....

**Complete the following sentences:**

1. Colin was so excited when he arrived at the garden. He saw the ..... climbing the old red walls, the pink and white flowers on the ....., the birds and the .....everywhere.
  
2. Colin tried to convince himself that he can walk. He said, "I am going to ....., I ..... in myself."
  
3. The children didn't want ..... or ..... to know that Colin could walk and was getting better.

4. Colin said that he would come to the ..... every day, and run and ..... till he had become as ..... as any other boy.
  
5. Susan will bring the children some ..... and some of the newly ..... to eat.

**Chapter Eight**

***Answer the following questions:***

1-When did Mr. Craven start to feel calm and better?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

2-What did Mr. Craven dream of?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

3-Who wrote a letter to Mr. Craven? Why?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

4-Why was Mrs. Medlock confused about Colin's health?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

5-Why were the servants shocked?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Complete the following sentences:**

1. Mr. Craven was ..... in Europe. His heart was full of ..... and his head was full of .....
2. Travellers thought that Mr. Craven was .....or a man who couldn't forget .....
3. Mr. Craven wanted to ..... his son because he made him think of .....
4. Mr. Craven arrived at the secret garden. He could hear the children ....., .....and ..... inside the garden.
5. Colin told his father that it was ....., Mary and .....that made him well.

The End

# Grammar

## RelativePronouns

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:**

1. Sarah teaches English. She is very clever. (join using a relative pronoun)

-----

2. Mark is a good person. He respects all people. (Join using who)

-----

3. Marina is a doctor. She is clever in her job. (join using who)

-----

4. I live in the house. It has green windows. (join using which)

-----

5. He slept on a bed. It was uncomfortable. (join using a relative pronoun)

-----

6. The men entered the bank. They were robbers. (join using who)

-----

7. The lorry crashed into a tree. It was carrying a heavy load. (join using which)

---

8. We watched the clowns. They made everyone laugh. (join using who)

-----

9. That's the boy. I was telling you about him. (join using a relative pronoun)

-----

10. He's the player. He won a gold medal. (join using who)

-----

11. The apples are large. You grow them in your garden. (join using which)

-----

12. My son starts school in September. He'll be four years old. (join using who)

-----

13. The postman was late this morning. He is always on time. (join using a relative pronoun)

-----

14. We stayed in a hotel. Tom recommended it. (join using a relative pronoun)

-----

15. I live in a house. Its colour is yellow. (join using whose)

---

16. This is the man. His car was stolen. (join using a relative pronoun)

-----

17. We stayed at the hotel. The hotel overlooks the sea. (join using which)

-----

18. I remember the place. I saw you there. (join using where)

-----

19. I remember the year. We got married at this year. (join using when)

-----

20. The man is standing down. His son is a doctor. (join using whose)

-----

21. This is the club. We met there five years ago. (join using a relative pronoun)

-----

22. I met a very interesting man. He speaks six languages. (join using who)

-----

23. He told me a tale. I hadn't heard it before. (join using a relative pronoun)

-----

24. I visited my friend. He was absent from school. (join using who)

-----

25. The boy walked slowly. His leg was injured. (join using whose)

-----

26. Meet me at the same place. We met in it yesterday. (join using a relative pronoun)

-----

27. Mary has invited us to tea. Her mother makes lovely cakes. (join using whose)

-----

28. I selected the horse. It won the race. (join using a relative pronoun)

-----

29. I live in a house. It is surrounded by a garden. (join using which)

-----

30. We climbed a mountain. Its top is high. (join using whose)

-----

# Present Simple

Structure: we add( s/es/ies)with he,she,it only

With the rest of the subject pronouns we live the verb as it is

## Affirmative

I play tennis.

She plays tennis.

They play tennis.

## Negative

I don't play tennis..

She doesn't play tennis.

They don't play tennis.

## Interrogative

Do I play tennis?

Does she play tennis?

Do they play tennis?

## Short Answers

Yes, I do – No, I don't

Yes, she does – No, she  
doesn't

Yes, they do – No, they don't

## Spelling:

- Most verbs take **-s** in the singular third person (He – She – It)  
i.e: I sing – She sings
- Verbs ending in **ss, sh, ch, s, o and x** take **-es** in the singular third person.  
I brush – **She** brushes
- Verbs ending in **consonant + y.....** drop **the(y)** and add **-ies** in the singular third person.
- I cry – **She** cries

## **Time Expressions**

- every, always, usually, sometimes, often, rarely, seldom, never
- On Monday/ Tuesday/ Christmas day
- In the morning, in the afternoon, in the evening
- Every day, every Sunday, every summer
- Once, twice, three times a week/ a day/ a year
- At Christmas, at night, at the weekend.

## **Uses:**

Repeated Actions	She goes to school by bus.
Habits and Routines	They go shopping on Sundays.
Permanent States	Carol lives in Egypt.
Law of Nature	The sun rises in the east.
Timetables	The plane leaves at 7:30 am.
Sports Commentaries	He passes the ball to Jack.
Narrations	Snow White sings in the forest.
Review	Julie Andrews acts splendidly in Sound of Music

# Adverbs of Frequency

- Adverbs of frequency show us **how often** something happens.
- They answer the question "**How often**"
- We often use adverbs of frequency with **present simple**.
- They are always, usually, often, sometimes, rarely, seldom and never.

## **We use adverbs of frequency:**

- Before the *main verb*.

Ex: She always wakes up early.

- After the *auxiliary verbs* (be – have – do) and the *modal verbs* (can – could – may – might – must ...)

Ex: She is always polite - You must always obey your teacher.

**Adverbs of frequency (rarely, seldom and never) have a *negative meaning*. They are never used with the word "not".**

Ex: Sally never studies on Thursdays.

# Exercise

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:**

1- Mary eats her sandwiches. (use always)

-----

2- Sandy likes swimming. (Negate).

-----

3- He takes sugar in his coffee. (use never)

-----

4- Mark drinks milk every day. (use How often)

-----

5- Walid doesn't help his father. (use seldom)

-----

6- Tom is very friendly. (use often)

-----

7- They watch TV in the evening. (use She)

-----

8- She is doing her homework now. (use sometimes)

-----

9- James is eating ice cream at the moment. (use always)

-----

10- He doesn't eat meat. (use rarely)

-----

11- Maria (be always) happy. (correct the verb)

-----

12- The girls never are late. (correct the mistake)

-----

13- He is playing football on Fridays. (correct the mistake)

-----

14- She travels to Spain twice a year. (use How often)

-----

15- Samy is eating rice today. (use every day)

-----

16- Listen! The birds are singing on the branch. (use always)

-----

17- Sally doesn't sleep early. (use never)

-----

18- She is going to the cinema at the moment. (use on Sundays)

-----

19- Look! Monica is dancing Salsa. (use on Saturdays)

-----

20- Salma brushes her hair. (use seldom)

-----

21- She is listening to music every day. (correct the mistake)

-----

22- He rarely watches movies. (use not)

-----

23- Peter doesn't likes bananas. (correct the mistake)

-----

24- Water is boiling at 100 degrees. (correct the mistake)

-----

25- I go to the gym twice a week. (Form a question)

-----

26- They aren't on time. (use seldom)

-----

27- Yesterday he got up late. (use always)

-----

28- They go fishing every day. (use How often)

-----

29- I met Carol in the mall yesterday. (use often)

-----

30- He never eats vegetables. (use not)

-----

# Present Continuous

## Structure

**Affirmative** I am playing tennis .  
She is playing tennis.  
They are playing tennis.

**Interrogative** Am I playing tennis?  
Is she playing tennis?  
Are they playing  
tennis?

**Negative** I am not playing tennis.  
She is not playing tennis.  
  
They are not playing  
tennis.

**Short Answers** Yes, I am – No, I'm not  
Yes, she is – No, she  
isn't  
Yes, they are – No,  
they aren't

## Form of the verb;

- We normally add –ing to the verbs  
Eat – eating
- **Verbs ending in 'e' drop the 'e' and add 'ing'**  
Drive - driving
- **Verbs ending in a stressed vowel and a consonant double the last consonant and add ing**  
Sit – sitting
- **Verbs ending in 'ie' change 'ie' into 'y' and add ing**

Die – dying

### **Time Expressions**

Now – at the moment – at present – these days – today – tomorrow – next week – look – listen – smell – this Sunday

### **Uses**

**Temporary Actions**                      Sandy is travelling to France this week.

**Action happening at the  
time of speaking**                      Karen is reading the story now.

**Fixed arrangements**                      Mariam is taking the plane in an hour.

**A changing situation**                      Earth is getting hotter and hotter .

# Exercise

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:**

1- She writes a story every year. (use now)

-----

2- He always drives his car very fast. (use Look)

-----

3- Listen! Someone knocks at the door. (correct the mistake)

-----

4- The sky gets dark. (use now)

-----

5- The birds sing on the tree. (use Listen)

-----

6- She plays tennis on Sundays. (use this Sunday)

-----

7- Rita eats corn every day. (use today)

-----

8- I stay in Spain this summer. (correct the mistake)

-----

9- They are travelling to London now. (Negate)

---

10- What do you eat in the morning? (use now)

-----

11- Look! Everybody ..... (wait) for you. (correct the verb)

-----

12- Dufy painted the wall yesterday. (use at the moment)

-----

13- Mark has his breakfast at 8 am. (use now)

-----

14- She doesn't do her homework at night. (use at the moment)

-----

15- The boys swim on Fridays. (use this Friday)

-----

16- They are drinking milk now. (use She)

-----

17- They often play tennis. (use today)

-----

18- They don't eat vegetables. (use now)

-----

19- They never go to the cinema on Mondays. (use at the moment)

-----

20- I can't answer the phone right now. I have a shower. (correct the mistake)

-----

21- I am eating my sandwich. (use He)

-----

22- A girl (type) a letter at the moment. (correct the verb)

-----

23- She is reading a story now. (Negate)

-----

24- Look! It rains heavily. (Correct the mistake)

-----

25- Dad (work) in his office at present. (correct the verb)

-----

26- She works hard every day. (use at the moment)

-----

27- The boy is (tieing – tiying – tying) his shoe lace at the moment (choose)

-----

28- The man swims in the river every day. (use today)

-----

29- The boy runs very fast. (use Look)

-----

30- My mum (shop) at present. (correct the verb)

.....

---

## Question Words

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:**

1-He is my uncle. (ask)

-----

2-My father visits the dentist's every month. (Ask)

-----

3-The children are playing in the garden. (What)

-----

4-Maria is my best friend. (who)

-----

5-I always go with my mother to the market. (Who)

-----

6-I went home at 8. (when)

-----

7-She was at home yesterday. (Ask)

-----

8-Meg and sally bought fabulous dresses yesterday. (Ask)

-----

9-Susan cleans the house on Fridays. (Ask)

-----

10- Mum went to the supermarket because she needed some eggs and  
cheese. (Ask)

-----

11-Emma works in one of London's most famous hotels.(Ask)

-----

12-I'm having lunch with my dad and mum.(Ask)

-----

13-Jack is from Paris. (Ask)

-----

14-He is twelve years old. (How)

-----

15-He likes swimming. (what)

-----

16-She goes to school on foot.(Ask)

-----

17-I like to buy books because I love reading. (Ask)

-----

18-Harry has 10 books. (How many)

-----

19-Yes, they are watching a film.

-----

20-Tom is coming to our house tomorrow. (Ask)

-----

21-I have got a nice pet. (What)

-----

22-Mum is washing the dishes now. (What)

-----

23-She studies science at university. (Ask)

-----

24-Magy went to the club yesterday. (where)

-----

25-I have a cup of coffee in the afternoon. (Ask)

-----

26-Nada is a nice girl because she is really helpful. (Why)

-----

27-Sally would like to be an artist. (Ask)

-----

28-It is hot and sunny in summer. (What)

-----

29-This car is Peter's. (Ask)

-----

30-David visits his grandparents twice a week. (How)

-----

# Past Simple

## Structure

**Affirmative** I / He /She/We/ They/ You/It played

**Negative** I / He / They didn't play

**Interrogative** Did I / he / they play?

**Short Answers** Yes, I / he / they did  
No, I / he / they didn't

- **Verbs ending in "e" add only "d"**  
Close – closed
- **Verbs ending in consonant + "y" drop the "y" and add "ied"**  
Try – tried
- **Verbs ending in vowel + "y" add "ed"**  
Play – played
- **Verbs ending in a stressed vowel between 2 consonants, double the last consonant**  
Drop – dropped stop – stopped
- **Verbs ending in "L" double the "L" and add "ed"**  
Travel – travelled

## **Time Expressions**

**Yesterday**– last week /summer/year ... – 2 days **ago** – **when** – then – in the past (in 2001)

### **Uses:**

**Actions took place in the past**

I went to the cinema yesterday.

**Actions we used to do in the past  
but do not do anymore**

He always went shopping with his  
parents, When he was young.

**Actions took place immediately  
one after the other**

First I took a shower, then I left for school.

**People who are no longer alive**

Naguib Mahfouz wrote many novels.

**Irregular verbs: don't form the past by adding ed to the irregular verbs**

# Exercise

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:**

1- Yes, Nancy came first to the party. (Form a question)

-----

2- First People lived in palaces. (Negation)

-----

3- Marina sleeps early every night. (Use last night)

-----

4- Mark is calling Andrew at the moment. (Use two hours ago)

-----

5- Are you in the States now, Chris? (Use last year)

-----

6- Yes, I found some money? (Form a question)

-----

7- Sally is visiting her grandma these days. (Use two days ago)

-----

8- Mrs. Engy teaches English. (use last year)

-----

9- Martina went to the zoo. (Negative)

-----

10- He is doing his homework this morning. (use yesterday)

-----

11- I haven't given Mariam anything yesterday. (correct the mistake)

-----

12- She is buying a new car now. (use three days ago)

-----

13- Mrs. Brown had a cold shower two hours ago. (Negate)

-----

14- Karen is listening to the new CD now. (use yesterday)

-----

15- I go to France every year. (use last month)

-----

16- Maria skips the rope two days ago.(correct the mistake)

-----

17- She did her best to succeed.(Negative)

-----

18- Rita goes to the Chinese Restaurant on Saturdays.(use last week)

-----

19- What do you eat in the morning? (use yesterday)

-----

20- She doesn't often play basketball. (use last week)

-----

21- We (learn) many new words yesterday. (correct the verb)

-----

22- Yes, I found some money. (Form a question)

-----

23- My mum helped me with the homework last night. (use Who)

-----

24- They (fly) to New York last summer. (correct the verb)

-----

25- She is riding her horse yesterday. (correct the mistake)

-----

26- Kiko teaches Japanese. (use last year)

-----

27- Who (help) you with your homework? Mum did. (correct the verb)

-----

28- My mother went shopping and (buy) a new dress. (correct the verb)

-----

29- Ann is drawing a map. (use yesterday)

-----

30- She sold her car last night. (Negate)

-----

# Past Continuous

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:**

1- He ran to the cinema yesterday at 6 o'clock when a car hit him. (Correct the mistake)

-----

2- They waited for the bus. The man stole their wallet. (use While)

-----

3- The wind blew. I closed my eyes. (use As or when)

-----

4- You were playing the piano. I was writing a letter. (use While)

-----

5- She drew the picture. She broke her pen. (use As)

-----

6- I watch a football match on Saturdays. (use yesterday at 8 o'clock)

-----

7- She climbed the ladder. She fell off it. (use While)

-----

8- Alice hurt herself. She skated. (use while)

-----

9- Peter fell asleep. He studied. (use while)

-----

10- Tommy had a nightmare while he slept. (correct the mistake)

-----  
11- Sally saw a friend. She rode her bike along the park. (use while)

-----  
12- Mrs. Brown (burn) herself while she (bake). (correct the verb)

-----  
13- Helen cut herself. She sliced onion. (use as)

-----  
14- Alice played soccer. She hurt herself. (use when)

-----  
15- He (talk) with Mary when Mrs. Smith came in. (correct the verb)

-----  
16- The fireman fought the fire on a balcony when he heard shouts. (correct the mistake)

-----  
17- While the teacher (talk), the students (look) at their books. (correct the verb)

-----  
18- Rita travelled to the USA yesterday at 9 o'clock. (correct the mistake)

-----  
19- I first met him. He studied painting. (use when)

-----  
20- He learned to drive. He had twenty five accidents. (use As)

-----  
21- He had a bad fall. He repaired his roof. (use while)

-----  
22- As I wonder what to do, the door bell rang. (correct the mistake)

-----  
23- While we (fish), someone came and left this note. (correct the verb)

-----  
24- My friend sang when I came in. (correct the mistake)

-----  
25- She was reading a book. We were playing in the garden. (use While)

-----  
26- While we (have) dinner, all lights went out. (correct the verb)

-----  
27- At this time last year, I was lived in England. (correct the mistake)

-----  
28- As I (water) the flowers, it (begin) to rain. (correct the verbs)

-----  
29- Yesterday at 2 o'clock we went to the beach. (correct the mistake)

-----  
30- This time last year, we (live) in Australia. (correct the verb)

-----

# Present Perfect

**Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:**

1- Have you never driven a car? (correct the mistake)

-----

2- We haven't finished our work since. (correct the mistake)

-----

3- I ride a horse every day. (use recently)

-----

4- I wash the car on Saturdays. (use already)

-----

5- Peter (phone) yet. (correct the verb)

-----

6- I have had this computer (since – for – ago) 2005. (choose)

-----

7- Beth has done her homework yet. (correct the mistake)

-----

8- Rina has been a teacher for eight years. (use How long)

-----

9- You have told him about the party yet. (correct the mistake)

-----

10- The player (not get) any medal so far. (correct the verb)

-----

11- I clean the windows every day. (use just)

-----

12- They repaired part of the road yesterday. (use so far)

-----

13- Did you see him last week? (use lately)

-----

14- Did you see the Big Ben Clock last year? (use ever)

-----

15- Here are your shoes. I (clean just) them. (correct the verb)

-----

16- I have already did my homework. (correct the mistake)

-----

17- They are visiting their grandparents today. (use rarely)

-----

18- Have you finished your homework? (use Yes)

-----

19- Mother fed the chickens an hour ago. (use already)

-----

20- They have played football since 5 o'clock. (use for)

-----

21- He didn't have any fish last year. (use since 2009)

-----

22- I last bought a new T-shirt last May. (use since)

-----

23- I phoned my friend a minute ago. (use just)

-----

24- Madonna wrote three letters last week. (use so far)

-----

25- I have been ill for three days. (use How long)

-----

26- I have studied English for five years. (use since)

-----

27- I haven't been to Miami since 2009. (use for)

-----

28- Jane saw Titanic 2 times yesterday. (use so far)

-----

29- Carol has been abroad since five years. (correct the mistake)

-----

30- They planted the carrots yet. (correct the mistake)

-----

# Reading Comprehension

## Passage One

### Eating in China

Hi. I'm Lin, I'm eleven and I'm from China. Chinese food is really delicious. We eat a lot of rice, noodles, vegetables and meat. We fry or steam a lot of our food. It is very healthy.

In China, people don't usually eat with knives and forks. Instead we use chopsticks and we sometimes use spoons.

We usually eat from big serving dishes. We put them in the middle of the table, but we sometimes serve portions of rice in small bowls. In China, we don't think it's rude to reach across the table to take food from serving dishes.

We do think it is rude to take the last piece of food from a serving dish for yourself. We offer it to another person instead. That is very polite.

When your bowl is empty, someone gives you more food. When you are full, you put your hand over your bowl or leave some food in your bowl. We don't put our chopsticks on top of our bowls. We put them on the table next to us when we finish eating. We don't use napkins, but we usually clean our hands with hot towels at the end of the meal.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What do Chinese people usually do when they finish eating?

.....  
.....

2. What do Chinese people like to eat?

.....  
.....  
.....

**Choose the correct answer:**

3. Chinese people clean their hands using (soap – napkins – towels)

4. When they finish eating, they (put their hands over the bowls – put some food in the bowl – put the chopsticks on the bowl)

## Passage Two

### Story Time

Anna and Jack were staying at their grandpa's house for the weekend. They were looking at some old photos when they found a photo of a teenage boy with a fantastic new bike. "Who's that boy, Grandpa?" asked Anna. Grandpa looked at the photo and laughed.

"That's me over fifty years ago," he said. "I really loved that bike. It's in my shed, but it's old and broken now." Grandpa went shopping. While he was out Jack had an idea. "Grandpa hasn't got a bike. Let's mend his old bike for him!" he said.

Jack and Anna ran to Grandpa's shed and looked around. "Look!" said Anna and pointed to an old bike. "It's a great bike," Jack said. "But look – one of the wheels has fallen off." Anna found some tools in a drawer and they mended the wheel. They cleaned and polished the bike so it looked new again. They worked very quickly because they did not have much time.

Then they heard a voice outside. Grandpa was back from the shops.

"Anna! Jack! Where are you?" "It's Grandpa!" said Anna.

Anna and Jack went outside and showed Grandpa the bike. He was amazed and very happy. "That's my old bike," he said. "But it looks new and shiny." "Yes. We mended it," said Jack. "We put the wheel back on, and polished it for you."

Grandpa was very pleased and excited.

"Let's ride our bikes together this afternoon," he said. Anna and Jack were very happy. They all rode their bikes to the park and had a wonderful picnic in the sunshine.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What did Anna and Jack find among the photos?

.....  
.....  
.....

2. How did the old bike look like a new one?

.....  
.....  
.....

**Choose the correct answer:**

3. Anna and Jack (repaired – broke – filled) Grandpa's wheel.

4. When Grandpa saw his bike, he was very (pleased – sad – shocked)

### Passage Three

#### Working with Animals

Sarah Turner has an unusual job. She trains sharks at the Sea Life Centre.

I've always loved sharks. They're amazing creatures and they're very clever. Lots of people are scared of them, of course. I want to learn more about them so that I can teach people not to be scared.

I usually feed, study and train the sharks here at the Sea Life Centre. The sharks live in huge tanks. I also study sharks in their natural habitat. You need to be brave to dive with a video camera to film the sharks in the sea.

We teach them to touch a special button to get food. There is a different button for every species of shark here. Every button is a different colour and has a different pattern on it. The sharks learn to recognize their button and press it with their noses when they are hungry. We move the buttons around the tank so that the sharks learn to follow them.

Sharks usually stay in groups. We want to teach the sharks to come to special places so that we can study them and check their health. We start by teaching them to come to different places to get food. We have to teach them to come to different places to get food. We have to teach them one thing at a time. Sharks get scared when you try to do lots of things at once.

I've learnt a lot about their eating habits and routines. I've also learnt that all sharks have different personalities. One of the young sharks here likes to chase the bigger

sharks. She also likes to play with her food. I hope my work will teach people that sharks are not monsters. They are often clever, funny creatures.

**Answer the following questions:**

1. What does Sarah Turner do at work?

.....  
.....  
.....

2. How does Sarah train the sharks at the Sea Life Centre?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Choose the correct answer:**

3. In line 10, the pronoun it refers to (food – button – shark).

4. Sarah believes that sharks are not (funny – clever – monsters).