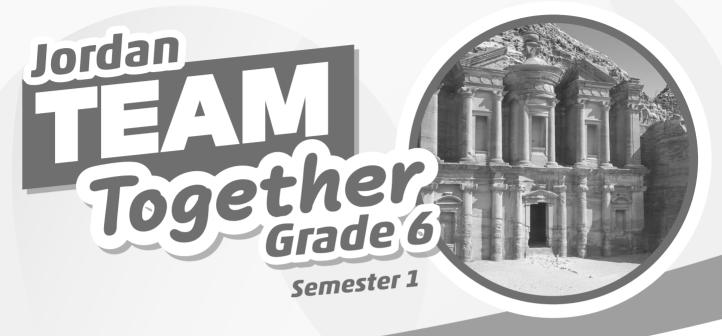
المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج National Center for Curriculum Development





Activity Book

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المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج National Center for Curriculum Development





Activity Book

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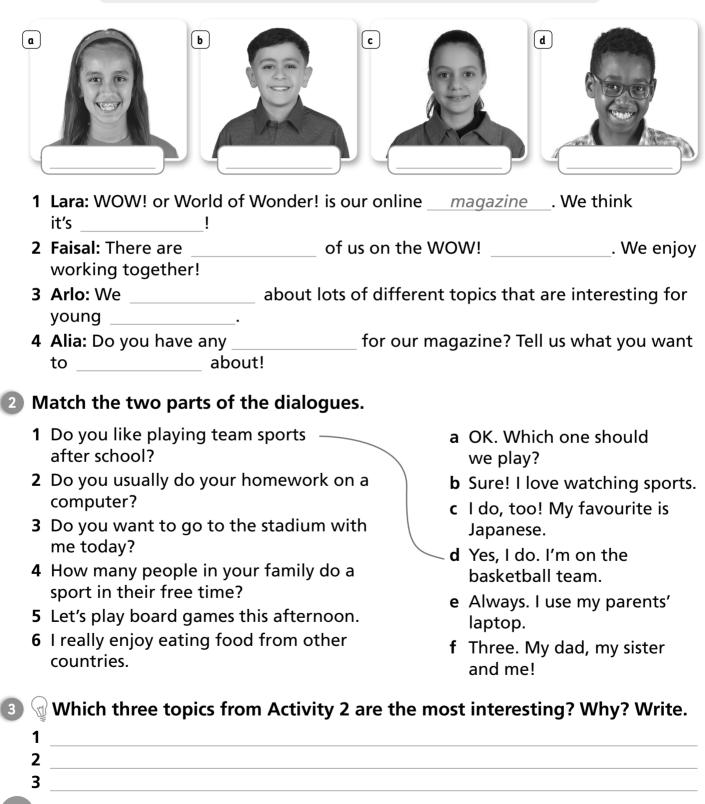




Welcome The WOW! Team

Write the names of the WOW! Team. Then read and complete.

four fun ideas magazine people read team write





- Read and circle the correct words.
 - 1 Arlo has got curly / straight hair. It's black.
 - 2 Lara's hair is short / long and dark.
 - 3 Faisal has got fair / dark hair. It's very short.
 - 4 Alia's hair is fair / black.
 - 5 Arlo says that he's good / bad at sports.
 - 6 Lara and Alia have got green / brown eyes.
 - 7 Faisal isn't tall. He's short / medium-height.
 - 8 Alia says that she's confident / shy.
- Read the descriptions and write the adjectives.



cheerful	friendly	hard-working	lazy	responsible	tidy

- 1 We love meeting new people. We're friendly .
- 2 I'm always happy. I'm .
- **3** He's always studying. He's ______.
- 4 She doesn't study much. She's _____
- 5 He cleans his room often. He's
- **6** She helps others and follows rules. She's



Read and complete the adjectives.

- 1 I always say 'thank you'. I'm polite
- 2 Talal doesn't speak much. He's q_____
- 3 I feel nervous around new people. I'm s____
- 4 You always help people. You're very k_____
- **5** He believes he can do things well. He's c_____
- **6** My room is a mess sometimes. I'm quite u_

Complete the sentences about you and your partner. Then compare your answers.

About me	About my partner
I've got I'm and	My friend's got My friend is
and I'm also I'm not	and He's / She's also My friend isn't .



Free-time fun

Vocabulary

- Read and circle the correct words.
 - 1 We sometimes play /(go)/ do skiing in the mountains.
 - 2 My brother and I often play / go / do table tennis at home.
 - 3 Farid and his dad often play / go / do archery together.
 - 4 My friends and I don't play / go / do badminton very often.
 - 5 I don't play / go / do athletics in the summer. It's too hot!
 - 6 Many people play / go / do ice skating at the ice rink.



2 Look at the pictures. Read and complete the messages.



Read the *I'm learning* box. Complete the table with sports from Pupil's Book page 9. Then add more sports you know.

I'm learning

Making lists

Making lists can help you learn and remember new words. For example, you can make lists of sports with *play*, *go* and *do*.

play	go	do
volleyball	cycling	archery

- Write five sentences about your favourite sports.
- 4 four





Read and complete Pupil's Book page 10		-	on E
1 What <u>are yo</u>	u doing,	Faisal?	
2	really do a	II those sports?	(A) = =0
3 Well, I go		every day.	C. C.
4			
5 l			
6 I'm learning to ski, b	out I	very oft	en.
Read the dialogue act	rain and answu	er the augstions Wr	ite complete sentences
1 What team sports do		-	-
2 How often does Arlo	go scooting? _		
3 When does Faisal pla	ay football?		
4 Who does Faisal do a	archery with? _		
Order the words to n1 you What doing2 sports do What	now are	What are you doir	
3 often you play			
4 you Do often s			
Read and complet	te the dialogue	es. Then listen and ch	neck.
1 Imad: I don't like basketh Jaber: <u>Really?</u> It's sport.		3 Lubna: I do athletic Manal:	cs every day after school. You hate
2 Laila: I'm going scooting Maha: great!	tomorrow That's	4 Laith: Look! I can w	ore. I want to stay healthy. valk like a penguin!

Laila: Yes. Why don't you come, too?

Malek:

Grammar

Present simple and Present continuous

Listen and complete the sentences. Use the Present simple or Present continuous.



1	Habib	is talking	to Ibrahim
	at the	moment.	

- 2 Habib _____ table tennis with Amer right now.
- 3 Habib _____ on Mondays.
- 4 Ibrahim _____ every day.
- **5** Jawad always ___ after school.



- 2 Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentences.
 - 1 I read a book at the moment.

 I'm reading a book at the moment.
 - 2 We're playing football twice a week.
 - **3** Are you going swimming often in the summer?
 - 4 Does Suha wear a blue shirt today?
 - **5** He isn't doing any sport on Mondays.
 - 6 They don't cycle because it's raining.

Read and complete the sentences.
Use the Present simple or Present
continuous.

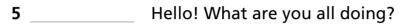
1	Samia <u>is t</u>	alking	(talk) with
	her friend Mu	na at the	moment.
2	My friends an	d I	
	(not/go) skiing	yery of	ten.
3		Μι	ıstafa
		(do) ł	nis
	homework rig	ht now?	
4	I sometimes _		
	(play) table te	nnis with	n my brother.
5		yo	our parents
		(g	o) to football
	matches?		
6	You		(not/wear)

Make Present simple or Present continuous questions. Then write true answers for you.

your sports clothes now.

- 1 what / sports / you / like What sports do you like? I like ...
- 2 what / you / wear / today
- 3 you / do / homework / now
- 4 your / teacher / speak / English
- 5 it / rain / at the moment
- Work in pairs. Ask and answer the questions from Activity 4.

1 _	Mum	Why don't we play board games?
2 _		But I draw pictures in Art class.
3 _		It's OK. I'll just watch cartoons.
4 _		Do you like board games now, girls?





Read and number the events in the story from 1 to 6.

a	Nawal draws pictures for the board game.	d <u>1</u>	Reem can't do athletics because it's raining.
b	Reem and her mum decide to make a board game.	e	They all play the game.
c	Randa makes the pieces for the board game.	f	Reem and her mum are making a board game when Nawal comes in

 \odot Read the sentences and circle T (true) or F (false). Explain your answers.

1 Reem loves playing board games.	T/F She says that she hates playing board games.
Reem doesn't want to do a puzzle.	T/F
3 Nawal doesn't want to help.	T/F
4 Randa prefers making models.	T/F
The girls don't enjoy playing the game.	T/F

Read the Work with words box. Write the questions. Then write true answers for you.

Work with words

do + noun

We use the verb *do* in some expressions with nouns.

I do homework in the evening. We do athletics in PE.



1	you / a lot of homework?
	Do you do a lot of homework?
	Yes, I do.

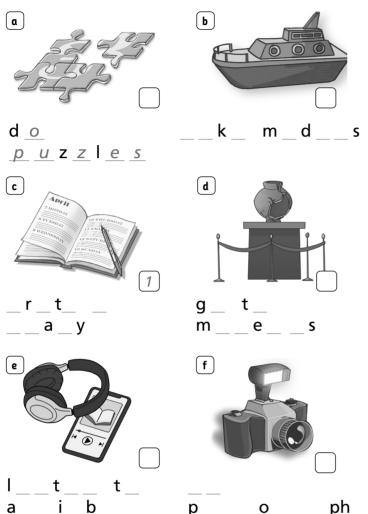
2	your mum / puzzles?

3	you / athletics / after school?
4	your friends / gymnastics?

Vocabulary and Grammar



(1) Complete the hobbies. Then listen and number them in order.



Read and complete the sentences.

- 1 I like writing a <u>blog</u> on my computer about once a week.
- 2 My sister is really into books, so she often goes to book
- 3 My friends and I watch
 ______. Our favourites are about superheroes.
- 4 My grandparents do the
 _____ in their free time.
 They've got lots of plants.
- 5 I love art, and I often draw of my friends!
- 6 I enjoy playing _____ with my family in the evening, but I never win!

State verbs

3 Look, read and complete the sentences with affirmative or negative state verbs.

like prefer love 1 He loves making models in his bedroom. 2 He _____ doing the gardening at the weekends. 3 She drawing at the weekend. 4 They taking photos in their free time. Write about yourself. Use hobbies from this lesson and your own ideas. Then compare with your partner. **1** I like _____ and . 2 I don't like _____ and l prefer ______. **3** I love ______. It's great!

World 8

0		fter you read Read the text on Puphen complete the sentences.	pil's Book page 14 a	again.
	1	When you go <u>snorkelling</u>	in Aqaba, you of	ften see lots of amazing
	2	There are	in Aqaba where yo	u can go
	3	The art of writing is called to do it.	an	nd people use special
	4	In Arab countries, it's a popular and		with both children
	5	Cross-countrylike Canada.	is popular in _	countries,
	6	Cross-country skiing is a good vector keeps you	=	in the snow, and it
2	Α	nswer the questions. Write c	omplete sentences	5.
	1	What must people who go sno		?
	2	When can you go fast while w	indsurfing?	
	3	In which Arab countries is calli	graphy popular?	
	4	Why do people enjoy calligrap	hy?	
	5	What weather is good for cross	s-country skiing?	
3	1.1	Listen and complete the sur	mmary.	
		Horse riding is an ¹ outdoor	activity that peop	ole can ²
		alone or with others. It is love	d all around the ³	, but it is very
		popular in Arab ⁴	. Arabian ⁵	are well-known
		for their ⁶ an	d speed. Many peop	ole ride horses for fun, and
		they also ride them in ⁷	One of t	he largest is the Dubai

which is held every ⁹_

English in action

Making and responding to suggestions



1 Read and complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.

No, I don't think so. I don't like team sports.

That's a great idea! But I already write a diary, Tareq.

That sounds good! When is it? What's that?

Tareq: Why don't you write a blog, Samer?

Samer: ¹ But I already write a diary, Tareq.

Tareq: You could play hockey.

Samer: ²

Tareq: OK. How about going to the Book Club at

school?

Samer: ³

Tareq: It's a club where you talk about books

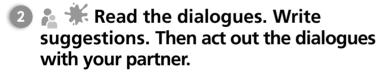
you've read.

Samer: ⁴

Tareq: It's on Wednesdays. You could go this week!

Samer: ⁵







- **1 A:** I really don't know what to do.
 - **B**: Why don't you ?
- **2** A: I want to learn a new sport.
 - **B**: How about _____?
- 3 A: I don't know what to do this weekend.
 - **B**: You could .
- **4** A: I need a new hobby.
 - **B:** Why don't you ?
- **5** A: I find it hard to make friends.
 - B: You could





- 3 Listen and underline the stress words. Then practise with your partner.
- 1 I play hockey on Tuesdays.
- **2** He loves doing the gardening at school.
- 3 I enjoy playing the piano.
- **4** We play outdoors on the beach in the summer.



Word	s in cont	text							Reading
1	Read the definitions and write the words.								
		freedom	heat	sun cream	ene	ergy	eco-lodge	route	
		mething you	-		ect it		sun cre	am	
	2 a p	place to sleep	in the	desert					
	3 ph	ysical power	that w	e use to do t	hing	S			
	4 the	e way from o	ne plac	e to anothe	-				
	5 the	e ability to do	o what	you want in	you	rlife			
	6 the	e quality of b	eing h	ot					
		ne text on Po (true), F (fa	-		_				
1	Harry	doesn't enjo	y short	cycling trips.	4	Alex	is writing a l	blog pos	t and some
	DS T	hey only men	tion lor	ng cycling		emai	Is right now.	•	
	trips	they enjoy.			_				
2	_	re planning a	trip to	the Sahara	5	They	did a very lo	ong cycli	ng trip ten
	Deser	t next week.				years	ago.		
					_				
3	-	and Alex are	n't usin	g their tent	6		year, they w	ant to cy	cle across
	tonig	nt.				Norti	h America.		
					-				
p	age 1	ne missing s 6. Which qu	estions	do they go	wit	th? W	/rite.		
		etimes we hav					-		
				_		_		r	
		wants to visit		•	_				
	-	ear, we cycle					-		
		lways have Ic				•			
		est friends a			_	_	trips.		
7	We a	lso have sleep	oing ba	gs to keep u	s wa	rm!			
		d presenting a		•	-	_	_		he questions s.

- - 1 Where will you start and finish?
 - 2 How long will you be away?
 - 3 Where will you sleep?

- 4 What will you do in the evenings?
- 5 What equipment will you need?
- 6 Will you write a blog about it?

Writing

- Rewrite the sentences using contractions.
 - 1 I am learning to ski. It is difficult, but that does not stop me!

 I'm learning to ski. It's difficult, but that doesn't stop me!
 - **2** Faten and Ghada do not like gymnastics. They say it is hard. They are keen on athletics.

Make sure you form contractions correctly: it is = it's I have = I've does not = doesn't she is = she's

Writing

- **3** We have got football practice today. There is a match next week. It is the final game.
- 4 Sami is good at basketball, but he is not the best player on the team. That is me!
- 5 My friends are not keen on sports, but that is OK. They have got other interests.
- 2 Write some questions for an interview about a sport.

Include lots of question words, e.g. What is your favourite sport? When do you usually play this sport?

Ask questions, e.g. What is the best thing about this sport? Where is the most interesting place you can play this sport?

Write questions that will find out interesting information, e.g. When did you start playing this sport? What do you have to wear to play this sport?

3 Now write your interview questions.

Check your work. Tick (✓) the steps you have done.

Have I included lots of question words?

Have I asked questions to find out interesting information?

Have I asked questions using the best, the most interesting, etc.?

Have I used contractions correctly?



Technology

Vocabulary





Read and complete the messages.

app devices digital camera password screen website

_	devices but my favourite is I want to be a photographer one day.
2 I bought a foot visit their a	ball magazine yesterday, and then I tried to It asked me for, but I didn't have one.
you cartoon animals on you touch them, they ma	

 \bigcirc Read the *I'm learning* box. Then write three devices for each group.

Grouping words Words are easier to learn and remember if you think about them as groups of similar things.

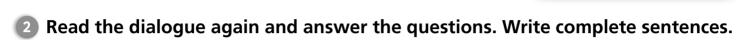
3 You go online.

Write three or more sentences about the devices that you have got and what you use them for. Use the adverbs in the box.

always usually often sometimes never

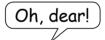
Read and complete the sentences	from the dialogue of	on Pupil's Book
page 20. Then listen and check.		

1	What's the	matter	, Alia?	
2	Did you		your password?	
3	Did you		to start again?	
4	You have to _		it to her today	'.
5	1	send i	t to Miss Allaham.	
6	1	write	my homework agair	n with this!



1	What does Alia always do?	She always does her homework.
2	What stopped working last night?	
3	Whose computer did Alia use?	
4	Why can't she print her work?	
5	What does Lara give to Alia?	
6	What does she finally have to do?	

3 (35) Read and complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.



Why not? x 2

You're joking!



Grandma: What are you doing, Samar?

Samar: I'm writing an email to my teacher.

Grandma: Oh! I didn't do that when I was a child.

Samar: Really? ¹______Why not?

Grandma: We didn't have computers when I was at

school.

Samar: ²______ You didn't use

computers at school?

Grandma: No, we didn't. It's true.

Samar: That's terrible!

I can't do homework without a computer.

Grandma: ⁴______ You could use

a pen and paper.

Samar: I know, but I write more quickly on a computer!



could/couldn't, had to/didn't have to

- Listen to Lubna and her grandma. Then circle the correct options.
- - 1 Lubna couldn't/ didn't have to chat with her friends yesterday.
 - 2 When Grandma was young, she didn't have to / couldn't send messages on a smartphone.
 - 3 Grandma couldn't / had to use the phone at home to speak to her friends.
 - 4 Grandma and her friends couldn't / didn't have to meet every day to chat.
 - 5 Grandma had to / couldn't meet her friends at their houses to have conversations.
 - **6** Grandma and her friends had to / couldn't write letters and take them to the post office.
- 2 Look at the pictures from the past and complete the sentences. Use could/couldn't or had to/didn't have to.



He <u>had to</u>
walk to school
because there
wasn't a school
bus.



listen to the radio

She didn't have

a TV, but she

listen to the radio.



She played and ran outside so she _____ join a sports team.



He _____ talk on a smartphone with his friends so they talked at school.

- 3 Read and complete the sentences for you. Use could/couldn't or had to/didn't have to and the verbs in brackets.
 - 1 When I was three years old, I <u>didn't have to make</u> (make) my bed.
 - 2 I _____ (draw) very well when I was four years old.
 - When I was five, I
 _____ (make) my
 lunch.
 - 4 I _____ (do) a lot of homework when I was six.
 - **5** I _____ (study) English when I was seven.
- Write four sentences about your life in the past in your notebook. Use could/couldn't and had to/didn't have to and the ideas in the box.

help my parents play sports read well ride a bike study a lot tidy my room

5 Compare your sentences from Activity 4 with your partner.

3 more

4 down

	After you read Read the poem on Pupil's Book page 22 again. Find and write words that rhyme.					
words that myme.						
1 website <u>right</u>	5 app					
2 alone	6 internet					

7 brighter

2 Number the lines of the poem in order.

- a ____ It will take you safely back home.
- **b** ____ Try the blue and white one.
- **c** Why not read an e-book?
- **d** <u>1</u> It's better than my last phone.
- e ____ You need some information.
- f It doesn't take so much time.
- g The phone can take them better.



Read the Work with words box. Then write the adverbs.

Work with words

Adverbs ending in -ly

We can make adverbs by adding -ly to some adjectives: $quick \rightarrow quickly$

If the adjective ends in a consonant and -y, we change the -y to -i:

happy → happily

- 1 easy <u>easily</u>
- **2** bad
- 3 quiet
- 4 noisy
- **5** careful
- 6 slow

Complete the sentences with the adverbs from Activity 3.

1	I'm not very good at reading maps. I get lost ver	yeasily	!
2	Raed doesn't talk a lot. He often sits	and re	eads.
3	My friend isn't a good artist. She draws quite		. 3
4	Adnan walks very I alwa	ays have to wait	
	for him.		
_			

- **5** Please cross the street ______. Look both ways first!
- 6 The girls are playing ______. They're always so loud!

5 Write five sentences about you, your friends and your family. Use the adverb form of the words in the box.

bad careful clear easy nice noisy polite quiet safe slow

Vocabulary and Grammar

- Read and circle the correct words.
 - 1 Don't press / go / upload a button if you don't know what it does.
 - 2 Let's search / press / watch a video about science for homework.
 - 3 We have to download / type / click a password to use the app.
 - 4 Can you help me upload / watch / type a photo to my blog?
 - 5 How many times do you send / go / take online every day?
 - 6 I didn't watch / turn / press on the computer. Did you?
- 2 Read and complete the sentences with two or three words. Then listen and check your guesses.





1	Adel needs to	search	the	internet
	for facts for hi	s Scienc	e pi	roject.

2	Please	the TV
	now. It's time for bed.	

- **3** Dad says we can _____ from this website.
- **4** I want to _____ with my smartphone. Smile!
- **5** You _____ that icon to start the game.
- 6 I'm late. I have to

to my mum.

Comparative adverbs

Write sentences about Sana and Heba's schoolwork. Use comparative adverbs.

		Sana	Heba
1	listens carefully	√	Х
2	studies hard	Х	√
3	speaks clearly	√	Х
4	works fast	X	√
5	learns easily	\checkmark	Х
6	writes well	Х	/

1	Sana	listens more carefully than Heba.
2	Heba	
3	Sana	
4	Heba	
5	Sana	
6	Haha	

Write comparative sentences about you and your friends. Use the adverbs in the box and your own ideas. Then compare with your partner.

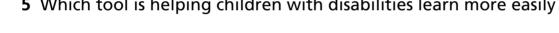
badly carefully clearly easily fast hard quietly slowly well

1	I speak more clearly in English
	than my friend.
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	



- After you read Read the text on Pupil's Book page 24 again. Match.
 - 1 People are using technology in Jordan
 - 2 Some children in Jordan can get
 - 3 Schools are using technology to
 - 4 More children all over Jordan
 - 5 Apps are helping many children

- a make lessons more interesting.
- **b** free courses online.
- c to learn other languages.
- **d** to help children study.
- e now have internet access.
- 2) Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.
 - 1 What do online learning platforms let students do? It lets them take free online courses.
 - 2 Which devices are some schools using to make lessons more fun?
 - 3 What do children learn in coding workshops?
 - 4 What does having internet access allow children to do?
 - 5 Which tool is helping children with disabilities learn more easily?







Charity: Camara ¹ Education, which helps schools mainly in ²

Objective: To fix old ³ and put 4

programs on them for children. They believe all children should be able to use ⁵

Use: Children can practise ⁶ skills,

and coding.

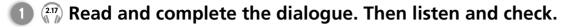
Result: Better learning opportunities in local 8

- Viewing and presenting Work in groups. Use the internet to find answers to the questions. Then share your information with the class.
 - 1 What do you use to type on a laptop?
 - 2 What part of the laptop shows images?
 - 3 Where does the electricity come from?
 - 4 Where does the laptop keep information?
 - 5 How do you connect a laptop to a printer?
 - **6** What other devices are used with a laptop?



English in action

Asking for help





at the screen my Science project search the internet that button this evening tidy the garage want to do your laptop



Heba:	Please can I use '	your laptop	, Mum?
Mum:	Of course. What do	you ²	
Heba:	I need to ³	1	want to look
	at a science website. turn it on?	Can you show	me how to
Mum:	That's easy. Press ⁴		there.
Heba:	OK. What next?		
Mum:	Look ⁵	Click	on that icon
	over there.		
Heba:	Thanks. Do you have	e time to help n ?	ne with
Mum:	Sorry, not now. I have	re to ⁷	
Heba:	OK. Could you help please?	me ⁸	,

Read the questions and number the pictures. Then match the questions and answers.

Mum: Of course.

- 1 Do you have time to tidy the kitchen?
- 2 Could you go to the supermarket, please?
- 3 Can I use your laptop to write an email?
- 4 Do you have time to help me study?
- **5** Can you show me how to start this app?
- **6** Please can I use your printer to print my homework?
- a That's easy. Touch that icon there.
- **b** Of course. What do I need to buy?
- c Not right now. I'm going cycling.
- d Of course. Do you have a test?
- e Of course. Do you want to print it now?
- **f** Sorry, not now. I'm using it at the moment.







3 (18) Listen and underline the unstressed words in the questions from Activity 2.



Reading

Words in context	Kedding
Read and complete the sentences.	
solve play give score	program challenge
 1 When you need tosolvea 2 That game is too easy 3 I want to learn how to 4 In that game, players onlin 5 If you want to tips to friend 6 You can tips to friend 	a problem, it often helps to ask a friend. yourself with something harder! a computer so I can design games. points by collecting secret messages. e, you need a fast internet connection. ads so you can all play the game better.
 Read the text on Pupil's Book page 26 <i>TopCity</i>? Write Mariam or Yousuf. 1 Two or more people can play together. 2 The problems get more difficult as you 3 You have to travel around a city. 4 The game can't be used with all phone. 5 Players write instructions to move. 6 The game gives you tips to play better. 	play. S.
3 Answer the questions. Write complete	e sentences.
1 What do <i>TopCity</i> players search for during the game? <i>They search for treasure.</i>	4 What does Yousuf enjoy the most about the game?
2 What does Yousuf think about the price of the game?	5 What does Mariam have to do before she can start playing?
What device does Mariam use to play the game?	6 How did Yousuf learn to play the game better?

4 Viewing and presenting Work in groups. Discuss the questions and make notes. Then share your ideas with the class.

- 1 What computer programs do you use the most?
- 2 What are your favourite computer games? Why?
- 3 What apps do you have on your smartphone?
- 4 How long are you usually online for each day?

Writing

Read the notes. Then complete the review.

When you plan, make notes.
You don't need to write

•
☆☆☆☆ – Easy and fun!
keen on photography; lots
of my friends use same app
_ Positive: can join lots of
groups; quite a good app,
very simple, easy to use;
_basic tools for editing; app
is cheap – only 2 Jordanian
Dinars
_Negative: only see 4
_photos at a time; can't
_send any photos in private

sentences!
☆☆☆☆ – Easy and fun!
by CameraKid
I use The Photo Forum because I'm ¹ <u>keen</u> on
photography.
A lot of my friends use this ² , too.
Positive points:
1 There are lots of ³ to join.
2 It's quite a good app because it's ⁴
and it isn't hard to use.
3 The app has ⁵ tools to edit photos
quickly and easily. Some are fun, too!
4 The Photo Forum is cheap, too. It only costs
6, which isn't expensive.
Negative points:
1 You can only see ⁷ photos at once.
Other apps do this better, with more photos on the
screen.
2 You can't send photos in 8 to friends.
That's a problem for me!

2 Make some notes to plan a review about an app or a game you use.

	00000000000
Give the app or game a rating, e.g. <i>3 stars</i> . Give your review a title.	
Write an introduction. Explain why you use the app or game.	
List three positive points about it.	
List three negative points about it.	

Now write your review.

Check your work. Tick (✓) the steps when you have done them.

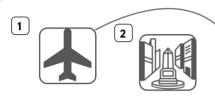
Have I included an introduction? [Have I included positive and negative points?

Have I used adjectives correctly?
Have I used adverbs correctly?



Language booster 1

Look and match.



college
fire station
gate
airport
office
stadium
square
bridge







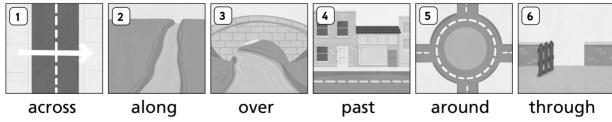




2 Read and complete the sentences.

	gate	college	bridge	fire station	square	airport	office	stadium
1	You ca	n't go acr	oss the riv	ver here. Ther	e isn't a	br	idge	<u></u> !
2	My sist	ter is stud	ying Scier	ce at		•		
3	A lot c	of planes f	ly over m	y house becau	use we live	e near the		
1	My da	d works ir	n a big		He's ar	n architect	<u>.</u>	
5	I went	with my	family to	watch a footb	all match	at the		!
5	There's	s a statue	in the mi	ddle of the _		in c	ur town	
7	Our ho	ouse numl	oer is 57. `	You can see th	ne numbe	r on the $_$		
3	My da	d is a firef	fighter. He	works at the				

3 Read and draw the directions.



Read and circle the directions.

How do I get to your house from the swimming pool?

Go along / through the river and straight on / over the bridge. Go past / straight on. Then go across / around the road and along / past the hospital. My house is next to the park. You go over / through a big gate. See you soon!





1 2 3 4 PARK PARK

(A)

2 Look at the map in Activity	1 and complete the directions. Start at A.
Can you tell me the way to the office, please?	Of course! Turn <u>right</u> and go
Can you tell me the way to the square, please?	Turn, and then turn again. The square is on your left.
Can you tell me the way to the airport, please?	Yes, I can. Turn and then take the first Go the
	river, and take the second

Write directions to the fire station. Start at A.



Places		8
Vocabulary	1 h o s p i	t a
	7	
Read the clues and complete the crossword.	6	
1 a place you go to when you are sick		
2 a beautiful home for a king or queen	5 2	
3 a tall building or part of a building		
4 a modern building that is extremely tall		
5 a building where people make things		

2	Comp	lete '	the	nlaces	in	а	city

6 a place where large boats can stop 7 a place where you can watch sport 8 a very safe place to live in the past

building building centre shop office pool station centre

	_	•	_		•	•			
1 of	ffice	building		_					
2 to	у			.7			*** -		
3 sp	orts					The case of the ca			000
4 sv	vimming								
5 sh	opping			# <u>#</u>	HH H WAH	HARA A		AR THE	
6 tr	ain			À		SIL		JO POST	
7 ap	partment	·							
8 no	ost								

Read the *I'm learning* box. Then write the definitions.

I'm learning	1 hospital A hospital is a place where you can see a doctor.
Describing places	2 sports centre
You can describe places by saying what	3 office building
you do there.	4 shopping centre
A stadium is a place	5 bookshop
where you can watch	6 swimming pool
football.	

Write about three or more places near your home. What can you do there? Use words from this lesson and your own ideas.







1) (34) Read and complete the sentences from the dialogue on Pupil's Book page 34. Who said them? Write. Then listen and check.

	Ŋ.	W	
	7	IJ,	
Ų	r.	Ť	ħΓ
Ď.	W	Ĭ,	Ţ.

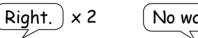
	behind	hospital	place	reme	mber	stadi	um
1 _	Faisal (کh, dear! ۱	Where's	the _	sta	dium	_?
2 _		didn't like	e it in _				
3 _	7	The stadiu	m is righ	nt			us!
4	\	What's this	big			_?	
5 _	(Oh, yes. I			•		



2 Read the dialogue again and circle T (true) or F (false). Explain your answers.

1	Faisal learned to swim at the sports centre. Arlo learned to swim at the sports centre.	T/F
2	The stadium is near the hospital where Arlo went in April.	T/F
3	The boys went to a factory where people make chocolate.	T/F
4	The doctors and nurses that Arlo met at the hospital were friendly.	T/F
5	The boys didn't see the stadium on the street map.	T/F

3 Read and complete the dialogues. Then listen and check.



No way! × 2





1 A: I've never seen a football match.

B: <u>No way!</u> That can't be true. It's a great game!

4 A: Where's the bus? It's always late. **B:** _____ There it is now.

2 A: ______ Is that Amal?

B: Yes, it is. Let's go and talk to her.

5 A: Our project is due next week.B: We need

to decide what to do it on.

3 A: Issa's meeting us at four o'clock.

B: _____ Let's go!

6 A: I don't have a mobile phone.

B: _____ Why not?

Work in pairs. Write another dialogue for each expression. Then act out the dialogues.

Right. No way! Hey, look!

Relative pronouns



1 It's the country that Nadia is going to go to.





2 It's the person who is travelling with Nadia.





3 It's the month when Nadia wants to travel.





4 It's the place where they're going to stay.





5 It's a famous place which Nadia wants to visit.





Circle the correct relative pronouns.

- 1 A baker is a person who which / where bakes bread and pastries.
- 2 The football match when / that / where we saw last week was great!
- 3 Home is the place that/who/where I feel the most comfortable.
- 4 Summer is the time which/when/who most people have holidays.
- 5 This is the e-reader who/which/ when I bought last week.

3 Complete the sentences. Use relative pronouns.

are always there for you sells fruit and vegetables it sometimes snows you should use carefully you can learn about history

1	A museum is a place <u>where you</u> can learn about history .
2	Friends are people
3	A smartphone is a device
4	Winter is the season
5	A greengrocer is someone

Write sentences with relative pronouns. Use the words below and your own ideas.

- 1 a person / makes me laugh
- 2 a place / I like to spend time
- 3 the time of year / I feel best
- 4 a sport / I often play or watch
- 5 a person / I'd love to meet
- 6 a device / I want to buy

1	My friend Nour is a person who
	makes me laugh.
2	
3	
4	
-	
5	
c	

5 A Compare your sentences from Activity 4 with your partner.

1 After you read Read the mystery story or Number the events in order.	n Pupil's Book page 36 again.
a Rakan and Omar followed the gu b A man in traditional clothes gave c Omar and Rakan ran to the palace d The guide told the visitors about to e Omar woke up and found someth f Omar noticed something strange g Rakan called to Omar and told hir h Omar fell into a secret room behir	Omar a paintbrush. e steps. the pictures. ning in his pocket. about the painting. m to hurry.
2 Answer the questions. Write completed 1 Where was Omar when Rakan told him to hurry? He was under a tree in front of	te sentences.4 What did Omar notice about the windows in the picture?
the palace.What was the first room that the visitors saw in the palace?	5 Why did everything go black after the bookcase moved?
Where was the picture of the man who used to live in the palace?	6 Where do you think the paintbrush came from?
Work with words Compound nouns Some nouns are compound nouns which are made up of two words. sketch + book = sketchbook book + case = bookcase	n look and write the compound nouns. 1 arm bath book chair dish room shop washer 2 brush head fighter fire home paint phones work 3 ball board fall market skate super volley water
1 <u>armchair,</u> 2	skate super volley water
	om Activity 3. Use relative pronouns.

1 (3.12) Listen and complete the sentences with one, two or three words.



- 1 We live on the <u>second floor</u> of the apartment building, so I usually take the lift.
- **2** The sports hall is at the end of that over there.
- **3** My grandma's favourite chair is the blue one _____ of the sitting room.
- **4** We walked up the of the building and through the main door.
- **5** There's a café ______ of that building. It has a nice view.
- 2 Look at the pictures. Complete the sentences.



- **1** There's a picture on the <u>wall</u>
- **2** The armchair is in the ___
- **3** There's a light on the _____
- **4** The ball is on the



5	This is the	to the subway.
6	Two people are on the	
7	There's a man on the	
8	A woman is next to the	ne .

Past continuous

3 Complete the sentences with the Past continuous form of the verbs in the box.

sit not/work talk not/watch wait visit

- 1 Zaid <u>was sitting</u> outside on the steps when it started to rain.
- **2** When I got home from school, my dad TV.
- 3 You _____ to Dana when we saw you today.
- **4** When the swimming pool opened, we _____ in the queue.
- **5** The lift when I tried to use it, so I walked up the stairs.
- 6 I _____ a castle when I saw a strange painting on the wall.
- Complete the sentences for you in the Past continuous.
 - **1** When I woke up yesterday, my brother was having a shower
 - 2 When I arrived at school, my friends
 - 3 When I got to class, our teacher
 - 4 When I got home after school, my
 - 5 When my parents called me for dinner, I
 - 6 When my friend texted me, I



1	fter you read R	ead the text on I	Pupil's Book page 38 again. Write <i>T</i>	(true)	
			Explain your answers.	(true),	
			world about Petra.		
	F A man	from Switzerland	told the world about Petra.		
2 There wasn't any water in Petra 2,000 years ago.					
3	3 Most of Petra is still buried underground.				
4	4 Pompeii was a small town when the volcano erupted.				
5	5 Some archaeologists started digging under people's houses.				
2 A	nswer the	questions. Write	e complete sentences.		
1	Who built I	Petra? <i>The Nabata</i>	aeans built Petra.		
2	2 How do we know that they grew food at Petra?				
3	According to archaeologists, why was Al-Khazneh built?				
4	4 How long ago did the volcano cover Pompeii with ash?				
_					
5	what did t	the ancient Romar	ns do to some walls in Pompeii?		
3 (3.	Listen an	nd complete the	notes.	回機系統回	
		_	1 0 .		
		• Town :	Umm Qais		
		Ancient town:Location:	It's ³ north of Irbid.		
		• History:	Gadara is more than ⁴	years old.	
		J	It was an important town for the	_ ,	
			5 and then for the		
			⁶ and the Romans.		
	3	• Famous places:	There is a Roman aqueduct, a tunnel aqueduct and a Roman ⁷	under the	
		• For visitors:	At the site, there is a museum and a	·	
			8·		
	7:		Work in groups Chaosa another an	alamt altu in	

- Viewing and presenting Work in groups. Choose another ancient city in the Arab world and find answers to the questions. Then make a fact file and share it with the class.
 - 1 Where is it located?
 - 2 How old is the city?
 - 3 Why was it important?

- 4 Why did people leave the city?
- 5 What are the most famous places there?

English in action

Giving directions in a building

Read and complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.



On the second floor? Is there an escalator?

Yes, I am. I love learning about ancient cultures.

Thank you. Good morning to you, too.

And what about the toilets? Where are they, please?

Yes, it is. I'm learning about history at school.

Can you tell me where the jewellery exhibition is?

Man: Good morning. Welcome to the archaeology museum.

Girl: ¹ Thank you. Good morning to you, too.

Man: Is this your first visit to the museum?

Girl: 2

Man: Really? Are you enjoying it?

Girl: 3

Man: Oh, they are very interesting.

Girl: 4

Man: Yes, of course. It's upstairs on the second floor.

Girl: 5

Man: No, there isn't, but there is a lift. Go down that corridor.

Girl: 6

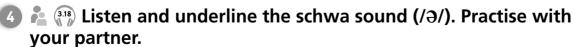
Man: They're on the ground floor, next to the café.

Circle the correct words.

- 1 You can go up in the lift / doors. Then go around / along the corner.
- 2 You go through / up those two doors and then around / along the corridor.
- 3 The toilets are down / straight on and around / left the corner.
- 4 There wasn't an escalator / a corridor so I took the stairs / downstairs.
- Work in pairs. Choose a place and write another dialogue. Use Activity 1 to help you.

a castle a library a palace

Pronunciation





1 skyscraper4 escalator7 adventure

2 the 5 firefighter 8 visitor

3 interesting 6 water 9 supermarket



Reading Words in context Read and complete the sentences. sketched zoomed velled remembered whispered smiled **1** Salah sketched a castle in his notebook. 2 Nadia and felt happy about her dream. 3 We because we were in the library. 4 I where I left my backpack! **5** The motorbike quickly down the street. when he hurt his foot. 6 Dad Read the story on Pupil's Book page 40 again. Match. 1 Yousuf wanted to write a story e a he was lying in his bed. 2 He felt pleased when **b** and it flew out of the window. 3 Yousuf heard a noise while c he finished his drawing of the bird. 4 He was amazed when **d** over the people in the harbour. e but he didn't have any ideas. 5 Yousuf jumped onto the bird 6 He yelled when they flew **f** the bird started talking to him. 3 Answer the questions. Write complete sentences. 1 Why was Yousuf amazed when he 4 Why did Yousuf feel sad when he saw the bird? woke up? Because it was the bird from his drawing. 2 What did Yousuf feel scared about 5 Why did Yousuf smile before he at first? started to write? **3** What buildings did Yousuf see while **6** What do you think he saw at the end he was flying? of the story?

- Viewing and presenting W Work in groups to make the story longer. Imagine what happens to Yousuf after he sees the harbour and before he goes home. Use the ideas below. Then share your ideas with the class.
 - After Yousuf sees the harbour, ...
 - Then the bird ...
 - Yousuf sees ...

- Then they fly to ...
- Yousuf feels ...

Literacy: short stories

Writing

Read what the people said. Then complete the sentences.

Do you want to fly? <u>I don't like football</u> That room is closed Don't tell anyone You're too slow!

Ľ	Writing	
'n		
	Show the	word
ш		111

ds that people say like this: 'I'm so excited about the match tonight,' Sultan said. 'Ouch!' he shouted. 'My foot hurts!'

1 ′	I don't like football	,' Kamal said. 'I prefer basketball.'
2 '		,' I whispered quietly. 'It's a secret!'
3 The bird	asked, '	' and I said, 'Yes, please!'
4 '		' the boys yelled, so I walked faster.
5 The guid	e said, '	"' so we couldn't go in.

Plan a short story.

Setting: Where and when does the story take place?	
Characters: Who are the characters? They can be people, animals or something else.	
Beginning: How does your story begin?	
Middle: What happens in the middle?	<u></u>
End: How does your story end?	

Now write your short story.

Check your work. Tick (✓) the steps when you have done them. Have I written what the Have I included all the parts of the story? characters said correctly? Have I included some relative Have I used the past tenses correctly? pronouns?



Happy homes

Vocabulary

- Read and circle the correct words.
 - 1 I always water / load / put away my clothes in the wardrobe.
 - 2 I have to help my dad dust / cook / empty the furniture.
 - 3 Do you put away / tidy up / load your room every day?
 - 4 I can't study. Dad wants to vacuum / clear / dust the carpet.
 - 5 You need to empty / water / sweep the plants. They look bad!
 - 6 Could you wash / cook / take out the rubbish, please?



 Look at the pictures. Compl 1 If I make lunch, will you <u>do</u> 2 We need to			2
3 Don't forget toyou go.4 I never	before because Mum	3	4
always does.5 It's your turn to6 Please	! before you do	5	6

Read the *I'm learning* box. Then read and complete the sentences for you. Use phrases from this lesson and your own ideas.

Describing your life
New language is
easier to remember
when you use it to
describe your life and
habits.

I always tidy up.
I sometimes clear the
table.

homework.

1	I usually _	tidy up once a week . I also	<u>water the plants</u> .
2	I sometim	es	
	but I neve	r	·
3	I often and I alwa		•
4			
	I also		
5	I never		_
	and I don	′t	

Write three or more sentences about you and your family. What jobs at home does each person do? Use the adverbs from Activity 3.

Read and complete the sentences from	the dialogue on Pupil's Book	<
page 44. Then write who says the sentence	es and listen and check.	

2 Read the dialogue again and circle T (true) or F (false). Explain your answers.

1 L	l Lara's dad's cake isn't ready when he arrives.	
	They've already made the cake.	
2 l	Lara has already done the washing-up.	T / F
3 7	The floor isn't dirty because Lara cleaned it.	T / F
4 /	Alia tells Lara that the bins are empty.	T / F

3 (5) Read and complete the dialogues. Then listen and check.



- 1 A: Where did these flowers come from?

 B: Surprise! They're for you!

 4 A: Look at this room!

 B: I know. I have to tidy it up.
- 3 A: This is going in the bin.

 B: _____ That's my homework!

 6 A: I don't like my phone. It's so old.

 B: ____ Here's a new one!
- Work in pairs. Write another dialogue for each expression. Then act out the dialogues.

Present perfect with already, just and yet

1) 😘 Listen and look at the picture. Circle four mistakes.



2 Underline the mistakes and write the correct sentences.



- 1 Amal hasn't cleared <u>yet</u> the table.

 Amal hasn't cleared the table yet.
- 2 Have already you swept the floor?
- 3 We've just load the dishwasher.
- 4 Ali has dusted the furniture just.
- 5 Faten just has emptied the bins.
- 6 We've already water the plants.

3 Read the text. Then write sentences with the Present perfect and already, just or yet.

It's 6.00 pm on Saturday. Khalil arrived home five minutes ago. He has to tidy his room now. Dad's in the living room. He vacuumed the carpet earlier. Now he wants to water the plants. Mum's in the kitchen. She finished the washing-up two minutes ago.

- 1 Khalil / arrive / home Khalil has just arrived home.
- 2 He / tidy / his room
- 3 Dad / vacuum / the carpet
- 4 He / water / the plants
- 5 Mum / do / the washing-up
- Write questions about today. Use the Present perfect and yet. Then ask and answer with a partner.
 - 1 have / breakfast

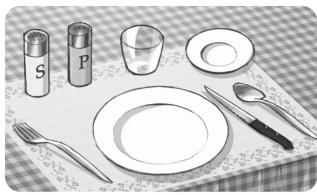
 Have you had breakfast yet?
 - 2 tidy / your room
 - **3** a teacher / speak to you
 - 4 do / your homework
 - 5 send / an email

		the playscript on Pu sentences in the play	pil's Book page 46 aga yscript? Write.	in.
1	<u>Lulu</u>	We need knives, forks	and spoons.	
2	<u> </u>	Come for lunch! I've a	lready baked a cake.	
3	3	Anansi jumped in the his friends.	river to escape from	
4	l	Hi, Anansi. Have you h	nad lunch yet?	LE WE WAR
5	5	It smells like chocolate	e cake!	O PER ENCE
6	5	I've already chopped t	the vegetables.	
) or F (false). Explain y nansi. T/(F) Ronny says	
2	-	wept the floor yet.	T / F	77 (Trainsi Carrincip.
3		ady boiled the vegetab		
	-	n the food before cook		
	•	in the park before lune		
6	Anansi's legs b	ecame much shorter.	T / F	
3 F	Read the Work	with words box. The	n look and make collo	
	Work with words			2 3
	Collocations are	b + noun ohrases with two or more		000
		a verb and a noun.		000
	sweep + the floo	r	3	4
	empty + the bin do + the washing	N 110		
(do + tile wasiling	<i>-</i> -αρ		
1	I've already ma	ade the cakes		5
2	You have to pr	ess	to turn it on.	
3	Can you lay		for dinner, please?	
4	Let's make		for lunch.	E
		to m	y sister every night.	6
6	Have you poste	ed	I gave you yet?	Con Sut

Write five sentences about you, your friends and your family. Use the collocations in the box or any other collocations you know.

visit a palace go scooting load the dishwasher play volleyball go online do puzzles write a diary

Look and complete the sentences.



_				
1	_	e a little _	salt	on my
		r, please.		
2	-	u want so		
	-	ur food, to	oo?	
3	This		doesn	't cut
	very v	vell.		
4	You n	eed a		to eat
	the so	oup.		
5	l can'	t eat my ve	egetables.	I don't
	have	a	•	
9 (4.1)	²) l icte	n and nu	mher in	
- 4	4P	hen comp		
		-		1988年1983 11月22日
\bigcup ac	dd	boil	cu	it — — —
ba	ake	1 chop	m	ix
Mum:	: Can v	ou help m	ne cook dii	nner, Imad?
	-	What can		
		you can ¹		1
		ables. Ther	_	
2	veget		n for five	
Imad:	Δnd	what are y		
		reparing s	_	
1 VIU III. 3	. i iii p		nto pieces	
4			ith the ve	
Imad:		And then v	-	getables.
			viiat:	
		ave to ⁵	NA 6	some
	na per he ove	pper. Then	we	
			ا ا	
ımad:	inat	sounds go	oa!	

Sense verbs: look, smell, taste, sound, feel

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs. Match.

C	orrec	t forn	n of the	e verbs.	Match.
	feel	look	smell	sound	taste
1		? It _		-	dd to the really
2			at soun I	d? ike thur	ıder.
3		r shoe ty. I lo	s ve the	colour.	so
4		breadious!		want so	me!
5	Wov It	v! This		air is rea ike a roo	illy hard. ck!
a		d	b 1	C e	
tl e	he bo ach c	x. Wr of the	rite sen sense	topics f itences verbs. T r partne	using Then
	nev	v cloth	es fis	chocola h the b old trair	each
_					



1) After you read Read the text on Pupil's Book page 48 again. Tick (✓) the foods that the sentences describe.

	rashoof	shuwa	dumplings
1 People often eat them at Eid al-Fitr.		√	
2 People make them with very thin dough.			
3 You must boil them in hot water.			
4 People often eat them in winter.			
5 You wrap them in leaves before cooking			
6 They have meat or vegetables inside them.			

- 2 Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.
 - **1** What is rashoof? It's a traditional dish from Jordan.
 - **2** What makes rashoof thick and creamy?
 - **3** What meat is used in shuwa?
 - 4 What is shuwa usually eaten with?
 - **5** When do Chinese families make dumplings?
 - **6** When do the Chinese celebrate New Year?
- 3 (14) Listen to a report about a traditional food. Complete the notes.

Country: ¹ Vietnam		
Food: Banh chung is a sticky ri	ice ²	that people eat at New Year.
	meat and ⁴	
Make into ⁵	_ square cakes.	
 Wrap the cakes in ⁶in hot water for six hours. 	leaves. ⁷	the banh chung
Other facts:Some people make banh chPeople usually eat banh chu		

- Wiewing and presenting Work in groups. Choose a traditional festival and find answers to the questions. Then make a poster and share it with the class.
 - 1 Why do people celebrate this festival?
 - 2 When do people celebrate it?
 - 3 What traditional food do people eat?
 - 4 Who makes the food?
 - 5 How do people make the food?

English in action

Offering to help



1 Read and complete the dialogue. Then listen and check.

Chicken with rice and vegetables. Yes, please, Sana. You can clear the table.

How about loading the dishwasher? Yes, of course.

I've already washed them. Thank you.

	Can I help you with anything, Mum? 1 Yes, please, Sana. You can clear the table.
Sana:	Do you want me to help cook, too?
Mum:	2
Sana:	What's for lunch?
Mum:	3
Sana:	That sounds delicious. I'll boil the rice.
Mum:	4
Sana:	Shall I chop the vegetables, too?
Mum:	Yes, please. ⁵
Sana:	What do you want me to do now?
Mum:	6



2 & S Read the sentences. Write offers. Then act out the dialogues with your partner.



1	'I have a test tomorrow.'	
	I'll help you study for it.	
2	'The kitchen is a mess!'	
	Do you	?
3	'I didn't have lunch today.'	
	Can I	?
4	'We don't have any milk.'	
	Shall I	?
5	'I'm tidying the garage.'	
	What do	?
6	'The floor isn't very clean.'	
	1/11	

Pronunciation 3 (18)					
1	water		国際政務国 依交替第10		
2	herb				
3	dessert		回發光光光光		
4	dinner				
5	verb				
6	butter				
7	pepper				
8	dishwasher				



Reading

Words in context

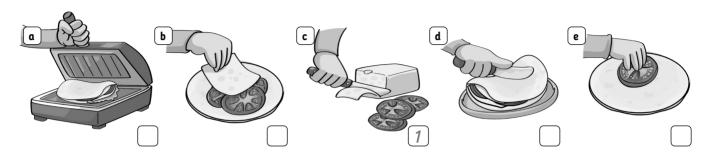
•	I don't have a metalt	ray (yart) so I can't bake bread.		
2	Fadi always puts chocolate	(eacus) on ice cream.		
3 Would you like some (retubt) i4 You'll only need one (snopated		(retubt) in your sandwich?		
		(snopateo) of salt for this recipe.		
5 We need a (logriln nip) to make the dough the		(logriln nip) to make the dough thin.		
6	Granny always has	(carme) and sugar in coffee.		
b	Then, take the fruit and chop	it into small pieces.		
Па	After that, melt the chocolate	e in the microwave.		
	•			
C	Next, heat the chocolate and			
	First, make sure you have all t	he ingredients		
1 d	Thist, make sale you have an e	ine ingredients.		
	Then, add the cream to the ch	L'or Allan		

- 1 How much grated cheese do we need to make this recipe? We need 75 grammes of grated cheese to make this recipe.
- 2 What must we beat before we add it to the other ingredients?
- 3 Why do we need to rub the butter with our fingers?
- 4 How hot must the oven be to cook the dough?
- 4 Viewing and presenting Work in groups. Choose a recipe. Discuss the questions and make notes. Share your ideas with the class.
 - 1 Why do you like the recipe?
 - 2 What ingredients do you need?
 - 3 How is the dish prepared?
 - 4 How does it smell and taste?

Writing

Number the pictures in order. Then complete the recipe.

after that finally first next then



Hot tomato and cheese sandwiches

- First _____, cut pieces of tomato and cheese.
- , put the tomato on a piece of bread.
- _____, add the cheese and another piece of bread.
- _____, put butter on the outside.
- ______, cook the sandwich very slowly.

Writing

When you write instructions, make sure the order is clear. You can use bullet points (•), numbers (1, 2, 3, etc.), and words like first, next, then.

2	4	Plan	a	recipe	for	a	dish	that	you	like.
---	---	------	---	--------	-----	---	------	------	-----	-------

Write a title for your recipe.

List the ingredients you need for your recipe. Use abbreviations: *g* (*grammes*), °C (*degrees Celsius*), etc.

List the recipe instructions. Use cooking verbs: add, cut, chop, boil, etc.



3 Now write your recipe.

_
_

4 Check your work. Tick (✓) the steps when you have done them.

Have I listed all the ingredients?	
Have I used abbreviations correctly?	

Have I used cooking verbs?

Have I written a clear sequence
of instructions?



Language booster 2

Read and co					
Redd dild Co	mplete the	sentences.			
interesting	recycled	interested	comforta	ble better	casual
3 She likes pla4 She thinks u5 She tries to6 Then she ch	clothe ain, unusual cloth buy cheap c anges them	es make Hala clo hes make peo or so they look	a happy. othes. ople clo ⁻	thes. ·	
Use three or	∍ you are a more word	blogger. Ar s.	nswer the	questions ir	n your notebook.
clothes. 2 What are your favour Write four se	your favour rite clothes a	are	yo I'm 	ur family par n going to we	oing to wear to ty next week? ear
write rour se		e a word ii	Om each		
My brother/si Books My friends Homework New clothes		my r	mum/dad ool	difficult. happy. better. interesting. fun.	

Read and listen to the dialogue on Pupil's Book page 53 again and circle *T* (true) or *F* (false). Explain your answers.



1	Rola isn't ready yet.	T/F
2	Maha hasn't made a cake yet.	T/F
3	Rola's new dress is casual.	T/F
4	Rola's jeans aren't big enough.	T/F
5	Her jeans make her uncomfortable.	T/F
6	Maha is wearing an old bracelet.	T/F



2 Circle the clothes in red and the adjectives in blue.

 δ^{ress} comfortable jeans sweats hirts kirts triped plains smarttie casual to p

- Write a new dialogue. Use clothes words and adjectives.
 - **A:** I don't know what to wear.

B: You could wear your new _____ (adjective)

_____(clothes).

A: That/Those _____ (clothes) is/are too ____ (adjective). It/They make/makes me ____ (adjective).

B: How about your _____ (clothes)?

A: Yes, OK. I'll wear my ______ (adjective) _____ (clothes). It's/They're _____ (adjective). What are you wearing?

B: My ______ (adjective) _____ (clothes) and my _____ (adjective) _____ (clothes).

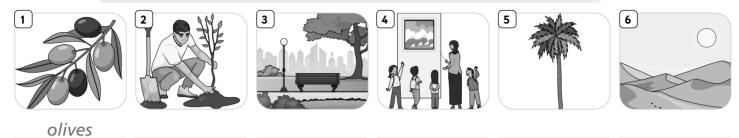
Oh, and this _____ (adjective) _____

(clothes) to make it look better!

Tree Day

1 Look and write.

desert green space olives palm tree plant school trip



- After you read Read the text on Pupil's Book page 56 again. Circle *T* (true), *F* (false) or *DS* (doesn't say). Explain your answers.
 - 1 Tree Day in Jordan lasts for a week. T /F/ DS It lasts for one day.
 - 2 It began in 1939. T / F / DS
 - 3 It takes place on the same day all over the world. T / F / DS
 - 4 Only people in cities in Jordan plant trees. T / F / DS
 - 5 Planting a tree is the first thing people do on Tree Day. T / F / DS
- 3 Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.
 - 1 Which are the most popular trees to plant?

 Palm trees are the most popular trees to plant.
 - 2 What kind of tree did Hanan's class plant?
 - 3 Where did Hanan's class go on Tree Day?
 - 4 What aren't there many of in Jordan?
 - 5 What can Tree Day help us understand?
- Wiewing and presenting Wake a list. Share it with the class.

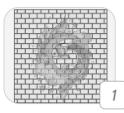
Belonging to My School Day

1 Read the definitions and write the words. Then match the definitions to the pictures.

assembly community headteacher mural proud











1	a picture that is painted on a wall	mural
2	all the people who live in a particular area	
3	a regular meeting of all the teachers and pupils	
4	feeling pleased about something	
5	the person in charge of a school	

- 2 After you read Read the text on Pupil's Book page 57 again. Then complete the sentences.
 - **1** Laith goes to school in Zarqa, which is the second largest <u>city</u> in Jordan.
 - 2 Laith's school celebrated Belonging to My School Day in _______.
 - **3** Laith had never _____ of the day before.
 - 4 Pupils, teachers and _____ all took part.
 - 5 It's a day when students and teachers can feel ______ of their school.
 - **6** A school is a very important part of a ______.
- 3 Answer the questions. Write complete sentences.
 - 1 How did the celebrations for Belonging to My School Day begin? They began with a big assembly.
 - 2 Who talked about the importance of education?
 - 3 Where did the pupils go after the assembly?
 - 4 What did Laith's teacher want them to create?
 - 5 What did Laith's class and his teacher decide to do?
- Wiewing and presenting A D K Work in pairs. Make a poster for Belonging to My School Day. Share it with the class.

Welcome

cheerful (adjective) - happy
confident (adjective) - certain about
your ability to do things well
friendly (adjective) - behaving in a kind
way because you like somebody or want
to help

hard-working (adjective) – doing a job well

kind (adjective) – nice and generous to others

lazy (adjective) – not wanting to work **polite** (adjective) – showing respect for other people

quiet (adjective) - not making noise
responsible (adjective) - taking care of
things and people

shy (adjective) – not confidenttidy (adjective) – keeping things in orderand in the correct place

untidy (adjective) – not tidy

Unit 1

archery (noun) – a sport in which you shoot arrows

athletics (noun) – sports that include running and jumping

audiobook (noun) – a book that you listen to

badminton (noun) – similar to tennis; players hit a light ball called a shuttlecock over a high net

blog (noun) – a website where you write your thoughts

board game (noun) – a game played on a board, e.g. chess

book fair (noun) – an event where books are sold or shown

cartoon (noun) – a film or TV programme made with drawings

cycling (noun) – the sport or activity of riding a bike

diary (noun) – a book you write your personal thoughts in or about what has happened each day

do (verb) – to perform an action or jobdraw (verb) – to make pictures with apen or pencil

eco-lodge (noun) – a special place to stay in the desert

energy (noun) - to do work and not
get tired

freedom (noun) – when you can make your own choices and do what you want **gardening** (noun) – growing and taking care of plants

go (verb) – to travel or move somewhere gymnastics (noun) – a sport where people do jumps and other moves to show strength and balance

heat (noun) – the quality of being hot hobby (noun) – something you do in your free time for fun

hockey (noun) – a team sport where players use sticks to hit a ball and score goals

ice skating (noun) – an activity or sport done on ice with special shoes listen (verb) – to pay attention to

someone or something in order to hear them

make (verb) – to create or produce something

model (noun) – a smaller copy of something, e.g. a building or a car museum (noun) – a building where you can see important things from the past photography (noun) – the activity of taking photographs picture (noun) – an image created to show what something looks like, e.g. a painting or drawing play (verb) – to take part in a sport or a game **puzzle** (noun) – a game where you fit pieces together route (noun) – a path or road to get to one place from another scooting (noun) - the activity of riding a scooter **skiing** (noun) – to move on snow using skis **snowboarding** (noun) – to move on snow using a snowboard sun cream (noun) - a cream used on the skin to protect it from the sun table tennis (noun) – a sport where players hit a small ball over a net volleyball (noun) – a game in which two teams use their hands to hit a ball over a net watch (verb) – to look at something for a period of time write (verb) – to make words using a

pen or pencil

Unit 2

app (noun) – a small computer program on a mobile phone or other device **button** (noun) – the thing you press to make something work camera (noun) – a piece of equipment used to take photographs or to make films **challenge** (verb) – to try something difficult to test your skills click (verb) – to press part of a device, e.g. a computer, to make it do something **computer** (noun) – an electronic machine that can store and arrange lots of information device (noun) - an electronic gadget, e.g. a phone or a tablet digital (adjective) – involving computers or electronic technology **download** (verb) – to copy computer programs, or other information from the internet to your device e-reader (noun) - a device for reading digital books and magazines **headphones** (noun) – a device worn on the head to listen to sound from a phone or other device icon (noun) – a small picture on a computer screen that you choose to make the computer do something **internet** (noun) – the system that connects computers all over the world and lets people look at websites laptop (noun) – a small computer that you can carry around

Wordlist

message (noun) – to send someone an email or text

online (adjective) – connected to the internet

password (noun) – a secret word that lets you do something, e.g. use your computer

photo (noun) – a picture a camera
makes

press (verb) – to push something
printer (noun) – a machine that makes
copies of documents, pictures or photos
on paper

problem (noun) – a difficult situation program (verb) – to write or create instructions for a computer score (verb) – to get points in a game screen (noun) – the part of a TV or computer that shows images search (verb) – to look for something selfie (noun) – a photo that you take of yourself, usually with a mobile phone send (verb) – to give something to someone, by mail or electronically smartphone (noun) – a mobile phone that is like a small computer and that connects to the internet

solve (verb) – to find an answer **speaker** (noun) – the part of a computer or smartphone which the sound comes out of

technology (noun) – knowledge and equipment that are used in science and industry

tip (noun) – a piece of helpful advice

turn off (verb) – to move the switch on a machine so that it stops working turn on (verb) – to move the switch on a machine so that it starts working TV (noun) – a piece of equipment, with a screen, used for watching programmes type (verb) – to press keys on a computer or phone to make words upload (verb) – to send files from your device to the internet.

video (noun) – an electronic recording of images, e.g. a TV programme, that can be watched website (noun) – pages on the internet where someone puts information

Learning Club 1

across (preposition) – from one side to the other side of something along (preposition) – from part of a road or street to another **around** (preposition) – in a circle or close to something field game (noun) – a game with one team hitting a hard ball with a bat while the other tries to catch it goal-scoring game (noun) - a game in which one team goes over the halfway line to score a point or a goal halfway line (noun) – a line that divides a sports field into two parts over (preposition) – from one side to the other side of something past (preposition) - moving by something racket (noun) – a piece of equipment that you use to hit a ball in sports

shuttlecock (noun) – a small object with feathers that is used like a ball in badminton

straight on (adverb) – going in a straight line without changing direction through (preposition) – from one end or side of something to the other

Unit 3

apartment (noun) – rooms for someone to live in a building, usually on one floor apartment building (noun) – a large structure with separate apartments building (noun) – a structure with walls and a roof, e.g. a school or shopping centre

castle (noun) – a large, strong building built in the past for protection, or as a home for kings and queens ceiling (noun) – the part of a room above your head corner (noun) – the place where two walls meet

corridor (noun) – a long narrow passage in a building, with doors that go into rooms on either side

entrance (noun) – a door that you use to enter a building

escalator (noun) – moving stairs that take people from one level of a building to another

exit (noun) – the door you use to leave a building

factory (noun) – a large building where many products are made or produced **floor** (noun) – the part that you walk on inside a building harbour (noun) – an area of water with strong walls near the coast; boats and ships are kept here and are safe from the sea

hospital (noun) – a place where ill or injured people go to get better lift (noun) – a machine that carries people up and down in tall buildings office building (noun) – a room or building where people work palace (noun) – a large house where a king or queen lives remember (verb) – to think about something again roof (noun) – the top part of a building

roof (noun) - the top part of a building
that protects it

sketch (verb) – to draw something quickly skyscraper (noun) – a very tall building smile (verb) – to make a happy or friendly expression with your mouth sports centre (noun) – a building with places where you do different sports stadium (noun) – a large outdoor area with seats for people to watch sports events

stairs (noun) – steps from one level in a building to another

steps (noun) – a surface that you put your foot on in order to go to a higher or lower level

swimming pool (noun) - an area of
water that people swim in
tower (noun) - a very tall, narrow
building, or part of a building
wall (noun) - the side of a room or
building

Wordlist

whisper (verb) - to speak very quietly so
that other people can't hear
yell (verb) - to shout something loudly
zoom (verb) - to travel very fast

Unit 4

add (verb) - to put something with
something else

bake (verb) – to cook something in an oven

bin (noun) – a container to put rubbish in

boil (verb) – to cook something in very hot water, e.g. pasta

butter (noun) – a soft, yellow food made from cream and used to spread on bread or cook with

carpet (noun) – a thick material for covering floors

chop (verb) – to cut something into
small pieces

clear (verb) – to remove all the objects from a place

clothes (noun) — items that you wear on your body

cook (verb) – to prepare food

cream (noun) – a thick, white liquid that comes from milk

cut (verb) – to use a knife to divide something or remove part of something dinner (noun) – the main meal of the day that people usually eat in the evening

dishwasher (noun) – a machine that washes plates and glasses

dust (verb) – to remove a powder called dust from something

empty (verb) – to remove the things
from something

fork (noun) – a small object that you use to pick up food and eat with

fry (verb) – to cook something in hot oil furniture (noun) – objects such as chairs and tables that you put into a room knife (noun) – an object you use to cut things with

load (verb) – to put a lot of things into a machine

mix (verb) – to put two or more things together

pepper (noun) – a black powder you add to food for flavour

plant (noun) – a living thing that grows in soil and has got leaves, e.g. a tree put away (verb) – to put something in the place where you keep it rolling pin (noun) – a kitchen tool that you roll over dough to make it thinner rubbish (noun) – things that you throw

away because you do not want them salt (noun) – a white powder you add to food for flavour

sauce (noun) – a hot or cold liquid that
you put on food

spoon (noun) – a small round object you use to eat food

sweep (verb) – to clean the floor with a brush

table (noun) – a piece of furniture used for eating

take out (verb) – to remove something from a place
teaspoon (noun) – a small spoon
tidy up (verb) – to make a place clean
tray (noun) – a flat object used for carrying food and drinks
vacuum (verb) – to clean with a vacuum cleaner
washing-up (noun) – the activity of washing the things you have used for cooking and eating
water (verb) – to put water on plants

Learning Club 2

casual (adjective) - relaxed and informal **cheap** (adjective) – not expensive comfortable (adjective) – making you relaxed and not in pain expensive (adjective) - costing a lot of money formal (adjective) – serious and not relaxed informal (adjective) – not serious and relaxed laces (noun) - string to tie shoes **plain** (adjective) – simple and not complicated **smart** (adjective) – clean and tidy strap (noun) – a piece of material used to carry something uncomfortable (adjective) – not comfortable unusual (adjective) – different and not ordinary **zip** (noun) – a thing for fastening clothes

Cover the Past simple and Past participle columns and check what you remember!

Infinitive	Past simple	Past participle
be	was/were	been
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feel	felt	felt
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone/been
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hold	held	held
keep	kept	kept
know	knew	known
learn	learned	learned

Infinitive	Past simple		Past participle	
let	let		let	
lose	lost		lost	
make	made		made	
meet	met		met	
pay	paid		paid	
put	put		put	
read	read		read	
ride	rode		ridden	
run	ran		run	
say	said		said	
see	saw		seen	
sell	sold		sold	
send	sent		sent	
sing	sang		sung	
sleep	slept		slept	
stand	stood		stood	
take	took		taken	
teach	taught		taught	
tell	told		told	
think	thought		thought	
throw	threw		thrown	
wear	wore		worn	
win	won		won	
write	wrote		written	

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نرحب بكم في

موقع ومنتديات صقر الجنوب التعليمية

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في حال واجهتك اي مشكلة في تحميل اي ملف من <u>منتديات صفر الجنوب</u> المنهاج ال<mark>ارد</mark>ني صفحة اتصل بنا