

Module 4

A

What happened

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
break (v.)	كسر	Ladder	سلم
have an argument	لديه خصام / جدال	Household chores	الاعمال المنزليه
ill	مريض	fire	حريق / نار
wake up	استيقظ	suddenly	فجأة
arm	ذراع	paint (n.)	دهان
head	راس	scream	صراخ
stairs	سلالم / درج	bucket	دلو
Fell down = fell off	سقط ارضا	fire alarm	انذار حريق
wall	حائط	Went off	اصدرت صوتا
slip	انزلق / تعثر	In a hurry	في عجله من أمره
hurt	جرح	scare (v.)	فزع / خوف
knee	ركبة	ironing	كى الملابس
sprain	التواء / لى المفصل	ring (v.)	رن / دق الجرس
wrist	رسغ اليد (اعلى راحه اليد)	answer (the phone)	يجيب على الجوال
finger	صابع	smoke (n.)	دخان
crash into	اصطدم فى	Iron	مكواه
ankle	الكاحل / رسغ القد	Jump out of	قفز خارجا
Back	ظهر	shampoo	شامبو
block of flats	مبانى سكنيه	hear	يسمع
afraid of	خائف من	mud	طين / وحل
firefighter	رجال الاطفاء		

Grammar

الماضي المستمر : Past Progressive

Subject + was/were + (Verb + ing) + Object - له الصيغة:

فاعل مفعول به

1-To describe background scenes to a story

لوصف مشهد لقصه حدثت

Ex. The firefighter was climbing the tree and it was raining.

2- for actions that were happening at the same time (in this case we usually use while)

عندما يكون هناك احداث تحدث فى نفس الوقت فى الماضى دون ان يقطع أحدهما الآخر

Ex. While I was writing an email. my brother was watching TV.

3- for actions that were happening at a specific point of time in the past

أحداث كانت تحدث فى وقت محدد فى الماضى.

Ex. I was talking on the phone at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Exercises

➤ **Complete with the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.**

1. Yesterday afternoon Ahmed and Karim(rollerblade) in the park.

2. A: What you(do) in the kitchen for so long? you (cook)?

B: No, I (not cook)(eat) a sandwich.

3. It..... (rain) and we (run) in the forest.

4. While Tina(do) her homework, her sister(read) a book.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
worried	قلق	immediately	فوراً / حالا
angry	غاضب	Look for	يبحث عن
shock	صدمة	arrive	يصل
surprise	دهش / ذهل	fortunately	لحسن الحظ
embarrassed	خجول	Ocean	محيط
confused	مشوش / متحير	shore	شاطيء / ساحل
Sea animal	حيوان بحري	around	حول
shark	قرش	volunteer	متطوع
rescue	ينقذ	Protect	يحمي
dolphin	دولفين	keep	يحفظ
strange	غريب	strong	قوى
noise	ضوضاء	save	يدخر
rock (n.)	صخرة	lake	بحيره
seagull	نورس (طائر مائي)	afraid	خائف
Beach	شاطيء	expect	يتوقع
weak	ضعيف	alone	بمفرده
move	يتحرك	notice	يلاحظ
swim	يعوم	appear	يظهر
Caught up	محاصرين	ugly	قبيح
fish (v.)	تصيد	accident	حادثه
Fishing nets	شباك الصيد		

Grammar

-نستخدم زمن الماضي البسيط والماضي المستمر في نفس الجملة عندما يكون هناك حدثين في الماضي ، وقطع أحدهما الآخر ، حيث ان الحدث الطويل يأخذ زمن ماضى مستمر والحدث القصير يأخذ زمن ماضى بسيط ، ونستخدم في هذه الحالة **when / while / as** للربط بين الجملتين.

(When) + past simple, past progressive

(While/as) + past progressive, past simple

لاحظ انه عندما يكون هناك احداث تحدث في نفس الوقت في الماضي دون ان يقطع أحدهما الآخر نستخدم (While / as) فقط

(While/as) + past progressive, past progressive

Examples:

EX. While/As I was waiting for the bus, an accident happened.

EX. Reema was walking in the park when she met Afaf.

Ex. While I was writing an email. my brother was watching TV.

Exercises

Complete the sentences with the Past Simple or the Past Progressive of the verbs in brackets.

1. While Jane..... (study). her brother.....(arrive) home.
2. I(fall) down and (break) my arm while I(run) to school.
3. Sahar..... (brush) her teeth when her best friend (call).
4. As Salim..... (talk) on the phone, a bird..... (fly) in through the open window.
5. James(fish) in the river when It (start) raining.



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
at that moment	في هذه اللحظة	sand	رمل
blow (v.)	هب / عصف	shout	يصيح / يصرخ
carry	يحمل	sink (v.)	غرق
deep	عميق	sky	سما
fall asleep	خر نائما	still	يبقى
forever	مدى الحياة / للابد		
hide	اخفى	wave	وجه
land (n.)	ارض	wild	برى
Perhaps	ربما	wind	رياح
adapt	لاءم / تكيف	Direction	اتجاه
ship	سفينه	sunny	مشمس
survive	ينجو	Lay calm	هدأ

اضافه حرف ال y الى بعض الاسماء لتحويلها الى صفات

Noun	Adjectives
cloud	cloudy
fog	foggy
Ice	icy
rain	rainy
snow	snowy
sun	sunny
wind	Windy

Grammar

الأسماء المعدودة وغير المعدودة

➤ Countable nouns: الاسماء المعدودة

- هي الأسماء التي يمكن عدها ، وتكون هذه الأسماء مفردة أو جمع ، حيث أن الأسماء المفردة ممكن أن يأتي قبلها a/an والأسماء الجمع ممكن أن يأتي قبلها أرقام.

EX. A banana , Ex. Three cars , EX. Three riyals.

➤ Uncountable nouns: الاسماء غير المعدودة

- هي الأسماء التي لا يمكن عدها ، وتكون هذه الأسماء مفردة فقط ، ولا يمكننا استخدام a/an قبلها ولا يمكن استخدام قبلها أرقام أيضا .

EX. sugar , Ex. Soup , EX. Money.

B Look at the table and the examples in each category. Complete with the uncountable nouns in the box. Can you think of any other uncountable nouns that belong in these categories?

<div>rain cheese</div> <div>glass coffee</div> <div>time money</div> <div>water information</div> <div>butter snow</div> <div>furniture paper</div>	food	meat, sugar,
	liquids	milk, tea,
	materials	wool, gold,
	abstract nouns	help, news,
	natural phenomena	weather, light,
	some concrete nouns	luggage, baggage,

الفرق بين some و any و No

➤ Some: بعض

تأتى some قبل الأسماء المعدودة الجمع فقط وقبل الأسماء غير المعدودة المفرد فقط ، فى الجملة المثبتة :

EX. There are **some** eggs.

EX. I need **some** cheese.

➤ Any: أى

تأتى any قبل الأسماء المعدودة الجمع فقط وقبل الأسماء غير المعدودة المفرد فقط ، فى الجملة المنفية :

EX. There aren't **any** eggs.

EX. There isn't **any** soup.

➤ No: لا

تأتى No قبل الأسماء المعدودة الجمع فقط وقبل الأسماء غير المعدودة المفرد فقط ، فى الجملة المثبتة (بغرض نفيها) :

EX. There are **no** eggs.

EX. There is **no** soup.

➤ (Question) الإستفهام

1- تُستخدم some فى السؤال بغرض العرض أو الطلب ، وعندما أكون متوقع ان الاجابه على السؤال بالموافقه مش الرفض.

2- تُستخدم any فى السؤال العادى ، وعندما أكون متوقع ان الاجابه على السؤال بالرفض.

➤ Would you like **some** orange juice? Yes, please.

➤ Do you have **any** soup? Oh, sorry **we don't have any** soup.

Exercises

Read the examples and complete with some, any or no.

- 1- We use.....with uncountable and plural countable nouns in questions and negative sentences.
- 2- We use..... with uncountable and plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences and for offers and polite requests.
- 3- We use..... instead of *not any* with uncountable and plural countable nouns in affirmative sentences.
- 4- Can you come here? I need help.
- 5- I got up late, so I had..... time for breakfast.
- 6- I didn't buyDVDs, but I found interesting books.
- 7- Are there..... elephants in this zoo?
- 8- I'm sorry. There arecakes.
Would you likebiscuits?

➤ Pronunciation: الصوتيات

/ɒ/: rocks, popopular, strong, foggy, hospital
هنا حرف ال o ينطق كآته حرف a

/əʊ/: boat, ocean, alone, moment, home
هنا حرف ال o ينطق كما هو



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
catch a bus	يلتحق بالاتوبيس	get a flat tyre	الكاوتش اتحرق
keys	مفاتيح	get locked out	اغلق الباب على اللى فى الخارج
leave	يترك	get stuck in a lift	علق فى المصعد
luckily	لحسن الحظ	lose one's wallet	فقد محفظته
miss	يفقد	miss the bus	يفقد الاتوبيس
move	يتحرك	Have an accident	لديه حادث
unfortunately,	لسوء الحظ	play a joke on him	يعمل فيه مقلب / مزحه
get lost	ضل الطريق		

Grammar

الفرق بين lose و miss

➤ Lose:

- 1- تاتى مع فقدان الأجسام والاشياء مثل (القلم – الكتاب – المفتاح – التذكرة - الخ)
- 2- تاتى بمعنى خساره مع الألعاب الرياضيه

➤ Miss:

- 1- تاتى مع وسائل المواصلات
- 2- مع تقويت الاحداث والفرص ، مثل عدم رؤيه او سماع شىء معين
- 3- مع الاحساس الحزين لعدم رؤيه شخص معين

Exercises

Read the sentences and choose the correct options.

- 1- Sorry I'm late! I wanted to catch the 915 train, but I **lost / missed** it.
- 2- Unfortunately, my team **lost / missed** the game.
- 3- My brother **lost / missed** his mobile phone while he was playing football in the park.
- 4- I live in London now, but I **lose / miss** my family and friends back home.
- 5- Sally moved to a new house, but she isn't very happy. She **loses / misses** her old neighborhood.
- 6- I always **lose / miss** when I play table tennis with my sister.
- 7- Run! I don't want to **lose / miss** the flight!
- 8- My uncle gave me two tickets for the football match, but I **lost / missed** them.

Compounds of: some / any / no / every

	People	Things	Places
some-	someone somebody	something	somewhere
any-	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere
no-	no one nobody	nothing	nowhere
every-	everyone everybody	everything	everywhere

Circle the correct options.

1. A: I'm going to the kitchen. Does **anybody / anything** want a snack?

B: I do. I'd like **something / everything** sweet.

A: OK, I can bring some biscuits.

2. A: I can't find my keys **anywhere / somewhere**!

B: They're probably **somewhere / everywhere** in your room. It's always so messy and that's why you can never find **nothing / anything**.

3. A: Is my red T-shirt on my bed?

B: There is **anything / nothing** on your bed. I put **everything / something** in the wardrobe.

4. Hansa is very friendly and no **one / everyone** likes her.



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
blackout	انقطع الكهرباء	lights go out	الاضواء انطفأ
Went out	اطفاً	loudly	بصوت عالي
lights	الاضواء / الانوار	No way!	مستحيل
How boring!	كم هو ممل	what happened to me.	ماذا حدث لي
torch	كشاف	sheep	خروف
sofa	اريكه / كنبه	cow	بقرة
burglar	لص	feed	يطعم
quiet	هادئ	field	حقل
upstairs	الطابق العلوي	laugh	يضحك
hid	اختبىء	sound (n.)	صوت
heavy	ثقيل	unluckily	لسوء الحظ
footstep	خطى اقدام	pick me up	يقلني
Shine	ضياء / بريق	whistle (v.)	صفر
greet	رحب / حيي	suddenly	فجأة
express	عبر	sympathy	تعاطف
Unpleasant	غير مسرور	excited	منبهز / متحمس
Grandparents		farm	مزرعه
chores	الاعمال المنزليه	Pepper	فلفل
rabbit	ارنب	barn	مخزن حبوب / إسطبل
carrots	جزر		

RESPONDING TO BAD NEWS: Expressing sympathy

الرد على الأخبار السيئه :
التعبير عن العاطفه

- Poor you! يالك من مسكين
- You poor thing!
- Oh dear! يا للهول
- That's terrible. هذا فظيع
- That's so sad. هذا مخزن جدا
- That's too bad. هذا سيء جدا
- That's a shame/pity. هذا عار / خزي
- What a shame/pity!
- How awful/terrible! كم هو مروع
- I'm sorry to hear that. انا اسف لسماع هذا

➤ Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

when while
suddenly luckily unfortunately

1. We got lost on the island.
someone helped us find our way to the hotel.
2. it started raining, the
children left the skatepark.
3. I wanted to be here earlier.
I missed the bus.
4. It was a sunny Saturday morning.
..., it got dark and it started
raining.
5. Ned was running,
he slipped and fell.

* Punctuation marks :- علامة الترقيم

- ① أي جملة لابد وأن تبدأ بحرف capital وتنتهي ب Full stop (.)
- ② خذ (و) commas لكي تفصل بين كل جملة - وأخرى ، ولكن آخر جملة خذ and بدلاً من ال comma .
- ③ دائماً خذ علامة استفهام (?) في نهاية الجملة الاستفهامية
- ④ واستخدم علامة التعجب (!) في نهاية الجملة لكي تبين الشعور القوي .

Examples : أمثلة للتوضيح

- ① My best Friend visted his grandParents last weekend .
- ② I was feeding the rabbits , my brother was feeding the cows
and my uncle was cleaning the barn .
- ③ What are you doing ?
- ④ What a shame !

4 Round-up Vocabulary

A Cross out the odd word. Then add one more.

1. knee - arm - ladder - back -
2. afraid - ill - confused - angry -
3. fog - rain - ice - sand -

Score: / 6

B Circle the correct options.

1. My brother and I had an **accident** / **argument**.
He took my tablet without asking me.
2. A: Is Sue good at rollerblading?
B: No. Yesterday she **fell** / **crashed** into a tree.
3. You can easily get **lost** / **locked** in a big city.
4. Mum, I don't feel very well. Can you come and **pick** / **wake** me up from school?
5. We heard the fire alarm and then we saw **scream** / **smoke** coming from the kitchen.
6. I was reading a book when, **suddenly** / **immediately**, the lights in my room went out.
7. Take an umbrella with you. There are grey clouds in the **sky** / **land**.
8. The firefighter went into the building and **noticed** / **rescued** the people from the fire.

Score: / 8

Grammar

C Complete with the **Past Progressive** of the verbs in the box.

go ring get not sleep wait

1. Why didn't you answer the phone?
It
2. Jill for me while
I ready.
3. A: Where Abdullah
..... when you saw him?
B: To the park.
4. Don't worry. We
when you called last night.

Score: / 5

D Complete with the **Past Simple** or the **Past Progressive** of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (sprain) my ankle while
I (train). That's why I
..... (not play) in the basketball
game yesterday.
2. While we (walk) down Maple
Street, a man (ask) us for
directions.
3. Jameel (talk) on the phone
when I (come) home.

Score: / 7

E Complete with **some**, **any**, **no**.

1. Good morning, Mrs Stevens. These bags look very heavy. Would you like help?
2. They didn't have crisps so I got us popcorn.
3. There are good films on TV today.
Let's go out and play.

Score: / 4

F Circle the correct options.

1. A: I think there's **everyone** / **someone** in the house.
B: What? I didn't hear **anything** / **something**.
2. He's very famous. **Nobody** / **Everybody** knows him.
3. This town is so boring. There's **nowhere** / **nothing** to do around here.
4. I know my keys are **somewhere** / **anywhere** in my bag, but I can't find them.
5. A: Did you know **no one** / **anyone** at Lucy's barbecue?
B: No, they were all from her new school.
6. I love this book. I take it with me **somewhere** / **everywhere** I go.

Score: / 7

Communication

G Complete the dialogue with the phrases a-d.

- A: 1
B: I didn't go. 2
A: Did you lose your ticket?
B: No, I've got it. I got stuck in the lift when I was leaving my flat.

- a. No one.
b. How awful!
c. How was the game?
d. You won't believe what happened to me.

- A: 3 Were you scared?
B: Of course I was, so I started shouting and shouting.
A: And who heard you?
B: 4 Luckily, my phone was working and I called my parents. But it took them half an hour to get back from work.
That's why I missed the game.

Score: / 8

Total score: / 45

Now I can...

- use the Past Progressive ☐
- narrate past events (accidents, adventures, rescues, mishaps, etc.) ☐
- distinguish between the Past Simple and the Past Progressive ☐
- describe my feelings ☐
- form adjectives from nouns ☐
- discuss bad news and respond to it expressing sympathy ☐
- write a story ☐

Module 5

A

A modern world

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
virtual reality	الواقع الافتراضي	taking out the rubbish	يخرج القمامه
domed city	مدينه القباب	check	يفحص
exist	يوجد	Plastic bottle	زجاجه بلسك
a hotel on the moon	فندق على سطح القمر	Metal cans	وعاء / صفيحه معدنيه
robots doing housework	إنسان الى لشغل المنزل	Come on	هيا / تقدم
Holographic touchscreen	شاشه لمس ثلاثيه الابعاد	recycling bins	سلات إعادته التصنيع
recycle	إعاده تصنيع الأشياء	paper	ورقه / ورق
comic	رسوم متحركه	Electronic devices	أجهزه الكترونيه
Tidy the house	رتب / نظف المنزل	glass	زجاج / كوب / كأس
Threw	يلقى	batteries	بطاريات
rubbish	قمامه	affirmative	إجابيات
horrible	مرعب / رهيب	negative	سلبيات
stadium seat	مقعد إستاذ	slip	يقع / يتعثر
lots of things	العديد من الأشياء	empty	فارغ

Grammar

➤ **be going to** زمن المستقبل

Subject + (am / is / are) + going to + Verb.1 + Object ← - التكوين :

- يستخدم هذا الزمن غالبا مع المستقبل القريب :

EX. Karim **is going to** buy a new laptop next week.

EX. Be careful! You're **going to** slip.

➤ الإستفهام (Question)

- (am / is/ are) + Subject + going to + Verb.1 + Object?

EX. **Are** you **going to** recycle those metal cans too, please?

➤ النفي (Negative)

- Subject + (am / is/ are) + Not + going to + Verb.1 + Object

EX. I'm **not going to** recycle the glass bottles today because they're heavy.

Exercises

- Complete the sentences. Use the **Future be going to** of the verbs in the box.

rain - visit - not come - throw - ask

1. A: I..... my dad to drive me to the park. Do you want to come?
B: I don't think that's a good idea. Look at those clouds. It
2. A: you..... that in the rubbish bin?
B: Yes. Why?
A: It's plastic. You can recycle it!
3. A: Ahmed..... to the basketball game with us this Saturday.
B: Why not?
A: He..... his cousins.

هل تعلم أنّ معدة الإنسان تحتوي على ما يقارب 35 مليون غدة هضمية .

B

Future technology

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
imagine	يتخيل	design	تصميم
seemed like	تبدو مثل	materials	مواد خام
science fiction	خيال علمي	go shopping	يذهب للتسوق
reality	حقيقه / واقع	Flying car	السياره الطائره
dimensions	أبعاد / اتجاهات	Stuck in traffic	عالق في الزحام المروري
toys	العبا اطفال	sky	السماء
Jewellery	مجوهرات	dream	حلم
furniture	أثاث	scientists	العلماء
plane	طائره	Take off	يقطع
space	الفضاء	safe	آمن
earth	الأرض	Means of transport	وسائل نقل
expensive	غالي	Environmentally friendly	صديق للبيئه
trainer	مدرب	cheap	رخيص
Well	حسناً	solve	يحل

Grammar

➤ Future Simple المستقبل البسيط

- Subject + will + Verb.1 + Object

- التكوين :

يستخدم هذا الزمن :

1- للتنبؤ عن عمل ما سيحدث مستقبلاً :

EX. I think that people will drive Flying cars in the future.

2- قرار أو نية ما في المستقبل :

EX. I promise I'll tidy my room at the weekend.

3- عادة أو سلوك أو طبع في الحاضر :

EX. She is a good girl. She will play quietly for hours.

4 - تأتي مع الجمل الشرطي :

EX. If she eats all that ice cream, she will feel terrible.

➤ الإستفهام (Question)

- will + Subject + Verb.1 + Object?

EX. Will you bring me some water, please?

➤ النفي (Negative)

- Subject + will + not + Verb.1 + Object.

EX. I'm tired. I won't come to the shopping Centre with you.

Exercises

➤ Complete the sentences with the **Future will** of the verbs in the box.

not use - make - help - drive - not watch - be

1. I'm hungry. I..... a sandwich.

2. A: I'm late!

B: Don't worry. I..... you to the airport.

3. I promise I..... your computer when you're not home.

4. Ali..... the horror Film with us. He hates scary Films.

5. A: Sahar takes amazing photos.

B: I know! I'm sure shea famous photographer one day.

6. These bags are heavy.you..... me carry them?

هل تعلم أن إسماعيل عليه السلام أول من ركب الخيل.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
riddle	لغز	incredible	لا يصدق
Escape room	غرفه الهروب	eyes	عيون
Don't give up!	لا تستسلم	fingers	أصابع
Paintings	الرسم	mouth	فم
bird	طائر	I don't get it!	لم احصل عليها / انا مش فاهم
cage	قفص	Check out!	راجع
I've got it!	لقد حصلت عليها	Hang on	أنتظر
dark	ظلام	unlock	فتح
Turn off	أغلق	keypad	لوحة مفاتيح
Turn on	أفتح	Hurry up!	أسرع
clues	أدله / لغز	Digital	رقمي

Grammar

➤ may/might/could

- possibility in the present or future نستخدمهم للتعبير عن احتماليه فى المضارع او المستقبل

EX. We may/might/could go to the beach on Saturday.

➤ may not/might not

-lack of possibility in the present or future نستخدمهم للتعبير عن عدم احتماليه فى المضارع او المستقبل

EX. Mark may not/might not come with us. He isn't feeling well.

Exercises

B) Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Maybe I'll make some lemonade. (may)

I.....

2. I'm thinking of buying a new backpack. (might)

I.....

3. It is possible that you will Find the book in the library. (could)

You.....

4. I think Karim will like this T-shirt. (might)

Karim.....

5. Perhaps they'll visit us tomorrow. (may)

They.....

6. I don't think Bill will help you. (may not)

Bill.....

➤ Pronunciation:

- Read the words and underline the silent letters.

Lights - island - wrist - half - listen - hour - climb - could - answer - sign

هل تعلم أنّ يوم الجمعة سَمِي بذلك لأنّه جُمع فيه خلق آدم، وقيل لاجتماعه فيه مع حواء في الأرض.



GOOD IDEAS TO HELP PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
animals	حيوانات	planting	زراع
lights	أضواء	beach	شاطى بحر
public	العامه	forest	غابه
supermarket	السوبر ماركت	clean-up	نظف
streets	شوارع	pollutes	يلوث
clean	ينظف	environment	بيئه
recycle	يعيد إستخدام	ideas	أفكار
save	يدخر / يوفر / يحفظ	Pick up rubbish	يجمع القمامه
showers	الإستحمام / الإغتسال	volunteer	متطوع
protect	يحمى	Take part in	شارك فى

Grammar

➤ Conditional clauses الجمل الشرطيه

• First condition: الحاله الأولى

IF + present simple....., Future simple.....

Or

, Modal verbs (can-may-might-must)

Or

, Imperative صيغه الأمر

تستخدم الحاله الأولى للتعبير عن إمكانية حدوث الفعل فى المستقبل

EX. If we **don't** plant trees, there **will** be no oxygen in fifty years.

EX. If **I'm free**, I **will** go to the Recycling Day event.

EX. If Saleh **wants** to help, he **can** take part in the beach clean-up.

EX. If you **don't need** this box, **recycle it**.

EX. If you **Finish** your homework early, **will** you **come** to the park with me?

Exercises

C) Read the sentences and choose the correct options.

1. If we **don't** / **won't** save water, we **don't** / **won't** have water to drink in the future.
2. I **must** / **can** help with the posters if you **want** / **don't want** me to.

D Match the two halves of the sentences.

1. My friends will go hiking in the mountains
2. If you unplug devices when you are not using them,
3. Don't take the car
4. There will be rubbish everywhere
5. If you need anything,
6. If we get home early,

- a. you will save energy.
- b. call me, OK?
- c. if you don't need to go far.
- d. if we don't all start recycling.
- e. if the weather is nice tomorrow.
- f. we may watch a documentary about water pollution.

الدعوة / الاقتراحات / الاتفاقات
والإجابة عليها بالموافقة أو الرفض

Inviting	Responding to an invitation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you free next Saturday? I'd like to invite you to a barbecue. • I'm planning/organising a barbecue and I'd really like you to come. • Would you like to come to a barbecue? I hope you can make it. • Do you want to go bowling? Please, don't say no. • I'm going bowling. Do you fancy coming along? • Why don't we go bowling together? • How/What about going bowling? 	Accepting	Refusing
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sounds great/brilliant/perfect! Thanks for inviting me. • Sure, why not? Give me the details. • I'd love to come. • How could I say no? • Of course. I'm really looking forward to it. <p>Making suggestions and arrangements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We can/could meet at 6 p.m. • Let's meet at 6 p.m. • Why don't we meet at 6 p.m.? • How/What about meeting at 6 p.m.? • Is 6 p.m. OK for you? • Where/When shall we meet? • Where/What time would you like to meet? • Shall we meet outside your house? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'd love to come but I can't. • I'm sorry but I have to go to the dentist. • I'm afraid I can't make it because I have to go to the dentist. • It was nice of you to invite me but I can't come. • Sorry, I have other plans. • Maybe some other time. • Unfortunately, I'm not free.

5

Test

Vocabulary

A Complete with the words in the box.

save volunteer available devices
empty plant public pollution

1. Somebody ate all the chocolates. The box is
2. My brother uses transport to go to work.
3. If you turn off the lights when you leave a room, you energy.
4. I took my old mobile phone and some other electronic to the computer shop to recycle them.
5. The new computer game will be in shops next month.
6. The problem of is getting worse in my city.
7. We must trees, not cut them down.
8. I want to become a(n) to help protect the environment.

Score: / 8

Grammar

B Circle the correct options.

1. We **visit** / **'re going to visit** the planetarium next week.
2. Dad, **will** / **do** you drive me to Maggie's house?
3. I think that in the future everyone **going to** / **will** have a flying car.
4. Be careful! You **'re crashing** / **'re going to crash** into that tree.
5. This video is very funny. I **'ll watch** / **watch** it again.
6. Can I borrow your headphones? I promise I **'m giving** / **'ll give** them back tomorrow.
7. Omar **will** / **may** be at the park, but I'm not sure.

Score: / 7

C Rewrite the sentences using the words in brackets.

1. Abdullah is thinking of becoming a doctor, but he's not sure. (may)
.....
2. It is possible that scientists will discover new planets in the future. (could)
.....
3. I don't think Kate knows the answer. (might not)
.....
4. Maybe I'll cook this afternoon. (may)
.....

Score: / 4

D Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to form **Conditional Sentences Type 1**.

1. Salim will become a great football player if he (practise) hard.
2. If you get stuck in a lift, (call) for help.
3. If Reema (not be) busy tonight, she will help me with my homework.
4. If we go to the amusement park, we (have) fun.
5. If you (not know) how to download an app, ask Sophie to show you.
6. Lisa (not go) to the beach if it (rain) tomorrow.

Score: / 7

Communication

E Complete the dialogues with the sentences/phrases a-g.

1.
 - a. Where shall we meet?
 - b. Why don't we go bowling on Saturday?
 - c. How could I say no?
 - d. Do you fancy coming along?
 - A: Hey, Mike. Jeff and I are going to an escape room today. 1
 - B: Thanks for the invitation, but I have other plans. 2
 - A: Sure. 3
 - B: Great! 4
 - A: I'll meet you at the bus stop on River Street at 6 p.m.
 - B: Sounds good. See you there.

2.

- A: Hey, Tom. 5 We're late!
- B: 6 I want to take these shampoo bottles to the recycling bin down the street.
- A: You have to rinse them out first.
- B: Why? 7 They're empty.
- A: There's some shampoo left in them. You have to recycle them clean.
- B: OK, I'll do it later then.

Score: / 14

Total score: / 40

Now I can...

- talk about various aspects of modern life ☐
- talk about my future plans ☐
- express my opinion and make predictions about the future ☐
- make promises, on-the-spot decisions, offers and requests ☐
- express possibility ☐
- make suggestions ☐
- invite someone to do something ☐
- accept and refuse an invitation ☐
- write an email accepting or refusing an invitation ☐

Module 6



SUMMER

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Camping	التخييم	archaeologist	عالم اثار
Outdoor activities	أنشطه فى الهواء الطلق	Ancient	قديم
Associated with	مرتبط ب / له علاقه ب	civilization	حضاره
Going on a trip	ذاهب فى رحله قصيره	dig	حفر
Beach accessories	إكسسوارات الشاطئ	Go on	تابع / واصل
Suitcase	حقيقه سفر	Field trip	رحله ميدانيه
heat	الحراره / يسخن	classmates	زملاء الفصل
Free time	وقت فراغ	Interested in	مهتم ب
camp	معسكر / مخيم	Packed lunch	غداء معبأ / شنطه وجبه الغداء
Advertisements	اعلانات	Archaeology	علم الاثار
Produce	ينتج		

Grammar

➤ Present perfect tense: زمن المضارع التام

- يدل على حدث بدأ فى الماضى وما زال له أثره فى الوقت الحاضر.
أو حدث بدأ فى الماضى ولسه منتهى حالا.

التكوين :

Subject + **has** + **Verb.3** + **Object**
فاعل "التصريف الثالث" مفعول به

- إذا كان الفاعل **It ، She ، He** ، اسم مفرد:
يأتي بعد الفاعل مباشرة **has**.
- إذا كان الفاعل **I ، They ، We ، You** ، اسم جمع:
يأتي بعد الفاعل مباشرة **have**.

Ex. I **'ve met** my favorite writer.

Ex. My brother **has met** his favorite football player.

Ex. She **has travelled** to Spain to watch him play!

➤ الإستفهام (Question)

➤ (Have / Has) + subject + verb.3 + object?

Ex. Have you ever met a famous person?

➤ النفي (Negative)

➤ Subject + (Have / Has) + not + verb.3 + object.

Ex. I haven't met anyone famous so far.

Exercises

➤ Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. My family and I..... (visit) many capital cities, but we never
(travel) to Paris.

2. A: you ever..... (win) a competition?

B: No. I (take) part in three skateboarding competitions, but I have never won.

3. This film is great. I (see) it twice.

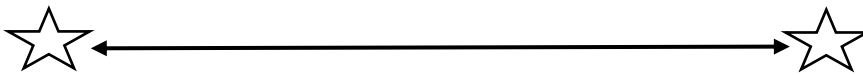
4. My brother..... (decide) to go to a summer camp in July,
but he..... (not choose) a camp so far. He likes all of them.

التصريف الثالث لبعض الأفعال

BASE FORM	PAST SIMPLE	PAST PARTICIPLE
do	did	done
think	thought	thought
make	made	made
win	won	won
choose	chose	chosen
take	took	taken
meet	met	met
eat	ate	eaten

➤ Pronunciation: الصوتيات

/ʌ/: lunch, summer, done, come → Short A هنا هذه الاحرف التي تحتها خط تنطق: (أه)
/æ/: actor, app, back, camp → Normal A هنا هذه الاحرف التي تحتها خط تنطق: (إ)
/eɪ/: ancient, painting, famous, cave → Long A هنا هذه الاحرف التي تحتها خط تنطق: (إي)



هل تعلم أن أول من صنع الصّاروخ هي ألمانيا، وذلك في عام 1942

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Zoo	حديقة حيوان	Go closer	يقترب
Giraffe	زرافة	Wild animals	حيوانات برية
Necklace	عقد	canoe	قارب
tent	خيمة	forever	للابد / مدى الحياة
beads	خرز	cry	يبكى / يصرخ
tradition	التقاليد	Camel	جمل
bones	عظام	deer	غزال
Grass	عشب	hippo	فرس النهر
stick	عصا	snake	ثعبان
blue	أزرق	tiger	نمر
represents	يمثل	zebra	حمار وحشى
friendship	صداقه	lion	اسد
National park	الحديقة الوطنية	Has been	ذهب وعاد
lake	بحيره	Has gone	ذهب ولم يعد

Grammar

➤ Past simple tense: زمن الماضي البسيط

- يدل على حدث حصل فى وقت محدد فى الماضى.

- له الصيغة:

Subject + **Verb.2** + **Object**
فاعل "التصريف الثانى" مفعول به

⑤ فعل شاذ (irregular verb)

"تحفظلى من الكتاب سما هيا"

ص 119 بالكتاب

⑥ فعل منتظم (regular verb)

يتم إضافة [ed] للفعل الذى ينتهى بحرف ساكن

يتم إضافة [d] للفعل الذى ينتهى بحرف [e]

يتم إضافة [ied] للفعل الذى ينتهى بحرف الـ [y]

وقبله حرف ساكن ، حيث يتم حذف الـ [y] وإضافة [ied] .

Ex. Want → Wanted

Ex. play → played

Ex. Stop → Stopped

Ex. Love → Loved

Ex. Cry → cried

Ex. Go → went

Exercises

➤ Circle the correct options.

1. A: Did you ever ride / Have you ever ridden a camel?

B: Yes. Last summer, my family and I **went** / **have gone** to Qatar and

I **have ridden** / **rode** a camel for the first time.

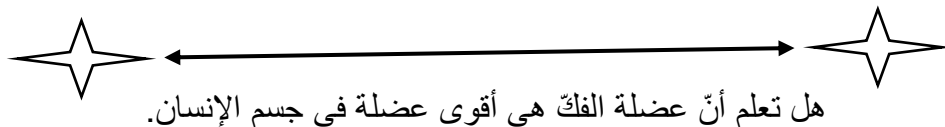
2. A: Have you taken / Did you take any pictures at the barbecue

B: No, I **didn't have** / **haven't had** my camera or phone with me.

3. A: Are your cousins going to come over tonight?

B: No. They aren't in town. They **have been** / **have gone** to a summer camp.

They **have been** / **have gone** to the same summer camp many times and they really like spending their summers there.



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
lifeguard	مُنقذ	First aid	اسعافات الاوليه
cashier	كاشير / امين الصندوق	contact	يتواصل
factory worker	عامل مصنع	Pay attention	انتبه
receptionist	موظف استقبال	How long	كم المده
teacher	مدرس	babysitter	مربيه اطفال
vet	دكتور بيطرى	Look after	يعتنى ب
office worker	عامل مكتب	realized	ادرك
mechanic	ميكانيكى	fix	يصلح
reporter	مراسل	Change his mind	يغير رايه

الفرق بين for و since

➤ **For + a period of time It refers to the duration of the action.**

(e.g. an hour, thirty minutes, two weeks, four months, a year)

- تشير الى طول فتره من الوقت

for - غالبا ياتى بعدها كلمها آخرها حرف S

➤ **Since + a point in time It refers to the time when the action started.**

(e.g. 5 p.m., yesterday, Saturday, last week 2012)

تشير الى الوقت نفسه بدون ذكر طول الوقت قد ايه

EX.

A: **How long** has James been a receptionist?

B: He has been a receptionist **since last summer.**

A: Oh. I see. So, he has been a receptionist **for ten months.**

B: Exactly!

➤ Complete the blanks with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets and write for or since in the boxes.

1. I (not see) my friend Fatima months.
2. Vicky and Tammy..... (not eat) ice cream last summer.
3.you..... (speak) to Khaled the football game?
4. Salim (be) here an hour. He wants to see you.
5. A: How long you(live) in this neighborhood?
B: I..... (live) here 2015.



هل تعلم أنّ شبكيّة العين تحتوي على نحو 90 مليون خلية حسيّة مسؤولة عن التقاط الصّور وتمييز الألوان.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
travel abroad	يسافر للخارج	Win a competition	يفوز بمسابقه
go sightseeing	الذهاب لمشاهده معالم المدينه	windsurfing	رياضه ركوب الواح التزلج
do water sports	يمارس رياضته الماء	surfing	ركوب الامواج
try local food	يجرب الطعام المحلي	Water skiing	التزلج على الماء
sunbathe	يتشمس / يأخذ حمام شمس	Scuba diving	الغوص
go on a cruise	يذهب في رحله بحريه	sailing	إبحار / رحله بحريه
book a flight	يحجز طيران	canoeing	التجديف بالقارب
stay at a holiday resort	البقاء في منتجع العطله	pack your suitcase/bags	يحزم الحقبيه
culture	ثقافه	connection	اتصال
fantastic	رائع	Off-road	خارج مسار الطريق
Tourist destination	مقصد السياح	sandboarding	التزلج على الرمال
architecture	هندسه معماريه	Setting up	إنشاء / إعداد
mix	خلط	overnight	بين عشيه وضحاها
Sand dunes	كثبان رمليه		

Exercises



Match the highlighted words in the text with their definitions. Then check your answers in a dictionary.

1. architecture

2. mix

3. off-road

4. sandboarding

5. set up

6. overnight

7. connection

a. being able to travel over areas without roads

b. a relationship between two things

c. to stay the night

d. something that has got two or more different things together

e. building design

f. 'surfing' on the sand

g. to put tents somewhere



هل تعلم أن الفلفل الحار يحتوي على أعلى نسبة ممكنة من فيتامين سي مقارنةً بجميع الخضراوات والفواكه الأخرى.

6

Test

Vocabulary

A Match.

1. factory ☐
2. pocket ☐
3. water ☐
4. first ☐
5. holiday ☐

- a. skiing
- b. worker
- c. resort
- d. aid
- e. money

Score: ☐ / 5

B Complete with the words in the box.

receptionist real abroad
souvenirs local flight

1. A: Have you booked your yet?
B: No. Actually, we decided to travel by train.
2. A: Did you have any tacos in Mexico?
B: Of course. I always like trying food when I travel
3. A: Are these flowers?
B: No, they're plastic.
4. A: Was the at the hotel friendly?
B: Yes, she even gave us some nice key rings and magnets as of the hotel.

Score: ☐ / 6

Grammar

C Complete the sentences with the Present Perfect Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. I (always / dream) of becoming a tour guide.
2. What activities the children (try) at the summer camp so far?
3. We (play) five games and we (not lose) any yet.
4. Jane (never / see) a science-fiction film.

Score: ☐ / 10

D Circle the correct options.

1. Ahmed has worked as a reporter **for / since** ten years.
2. My brother has travelled to Japan **twice / so far**.
3. I haven't been on a cruise **before / never**.
4. We've had this flat **since / for** 2015.
5. We haven't packed our bags **yet / already**.

Score: ☐ / 5

E Complete with the Present Perfect Simple or the Past Simple of the verbs in brackets.

1. A: (you / ever / visit) an island?
B: Yes, I (spend) my summer in Fiji last year.
2. A: How long (you / live) in this house?
B: We (move) here five months ago. We (be) here since June.
3. Ali (take) part in a photography competition yesterday. He (take) part in many competitions, but he (never / win). I hope he wins this time.

Score: ☐ / 8

Communication

F Match.

1. Have you ever done any water sports? ☐
2. What do you do? ☐
3. Can I take a message? ☐
4. You've seen the new summer camp advertisement, right? ☐
5. Is Sahar there, please? ☐
6. You haven't changed your mind about the safari, right? ☐

- a. I'm afraid she's out at the moment.
- b. No, I'll call back later.
- c. Of course not. I can't wait to see the wild animals.
- d. Yes, I went diving last summer.
- e. Yes, it sounds interesting.
- f. I'm a lifeguard.

Score: ☐ / 6

Total score: ☐ / 40

Now I can...

- talk about various topics (holiday activities, animals, jobs, etc.) ☐
- locate information in advertisements ☐
- talk about experiences I have had ☐
- understand and use language commonly used in telephone conversations ☐
- write an email giving news ☐

POEM

(Modules 5 & 6)



Safari animals



🔊 Complete the poem with the words in the box. Listen and check your answers. Then say.

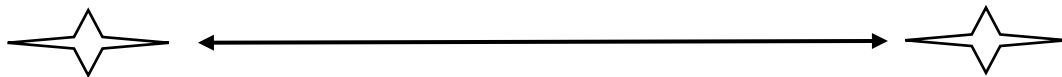
crazy tiger grey grass millions light strong disappeared

A safari? How could we say no?
Pack your bags! Let's go!
I'm so excited, I can't wait
Hurry up, everyone! Don't be late!

What's my favourite animal? Let's play a game.
Can you guess it? Tell me its name.
It likes 1 _____, and Africa's its home
They called it 'horse-2 _____' in ancient Rome
Like a pedestrian crossing, it's got stripes
It can see even when there is no 3 _____
I'm 4 _____ about it, it's no secret
Her favourite animal is the zebra!

What's my favourite animal? Let's play a game.
Can you guess it? Tell me its name.
It's green and 5 _____, its tail is long
Its teeth are scary, its legs are 6 _____
It's been around for 7 _____ of years
It is endangered but hasn't 8 _____
You'll see it swimming with style
His favourite animal is the crocodile!

A safari? How could we say no?
Pack your bags! Let's go!
I'm so excited, I can't wait
Hurry up, everyone! Don't be late!



هل تعلم أنّ صحراء أنتاريكتيكا هي أكبر صحراء في العالم.

Module 7

A

It's your choice

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Worse	أسوأ	cough	سعال / كحه
Stomach ache	آلم المعدة	mystery	لغز
toothache	آلم الأسنان	rehearsal	بروفة
charity	مؤسسه خيريه	pale	شاحب / باهت
Fast food	الوجبات السريعه	What's the matter?	ما الأمر
Home-cooked meals	الوجبات المحضره بالمنزل	Hurts a bit	تؤلمنى قليلا
earache	آلم الأذن	light	خفيف
headache	صداع / آلم الرأس	A slice of toast	شريحة من الخبز المحمص
Sore throat	إلتهاب الحلق	Cup of tea	كوب شاي
fever	حمة	Play	مسرحيه / يلعب
Ailments	الأمراض	The leading actor	الممثل الرئيسى
sounds	يبدو عليه	warm	دافىء
strange	غريب	honey	عسل
nurse	ممرضة	indeed	فى الواقع / بالفعل
examine	يفحص		

Grammar

➤ **The verb should:** الفعل (يجب) يُستخدم للنصيحه

- Subject + should + verb.1 +.....

التكوين:

Ex. You should stay in bed today.

➤ النفى (Negative)

- Subject + should + not + verb.1

Ex. You shouldn't eat sweets.

➤ الإستفهام (Question)

- should + Subject + verb.1 +?

Ex. Should I go to the doctor?

Exercises

- Look at the prompts and write sentences. Use should or shouldn't.

1. I've got toothache. —————→ (go / dentist)

.....

2. Ahmed's got a cough. —————→ (drink / cold water)

.....

3. Reema's got a high fever. —————→ (call / doctor)

.....

4. I can't get up in the mornings. —————→ (watch TV /till late)

.....

5. I feel so tired. —————→ (sleep / more)

.....



Give a helping hand إمداد يد المساعدة

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Cycling	ركوب الدراجات	blind	أعمى
Race	سباق	helpless	عاجز
fun	متعه	adopt	يتبنى
Seem like	يبدو مثل	collect	يجمع
Helpful = useful	مفيد	homeless	مشرّد / بلا مأوى
unfortunately,	لسوء الحظ	shelter	مأوى
wardrobe	خزانة ملابس	volunteer	متطوع
wear	يرتدى	feed	يطعم
Local organization	منظمه محليه	kitten	قطه

Grammar

➤ الفرق بين enough و Too

- **Too**: It is used before adjectives. It has a negative meaning and it means "more than necessary" .

تُستخدم قبل الصفات ، ولديها معنى سلبي ويُقصد منه " أكثر من الضروره "

Ex. This T-shirt is too small for me. I won't buy it.

- **enough**: It is used after adjectives. It has a positive meaning and it means 'as much as is necessary'.

تُستخدم بعد الصفات ، ولديها معنى إيجابي ويُقصد منه " بقدر ما هو ضروري "

Ex. My brother is eighteen. He's old enough to drive a car.

➤ Complete the sentences with too or enough and the adjectives in brackets.

1. I don't want to go to the beach. It's..... (cloudy).
2. These trainers aren't (big) for me. I won't buy them.
3. Thomas can't go on that ride because he's only 1.50 m tall. He isn't..... (tall).
4. I'm not going bowling with my friends tonight. I'm (tired).
5. We can't get on that bus. It's..... (crowded).
6. Khalid was..... (fast) to win the race.

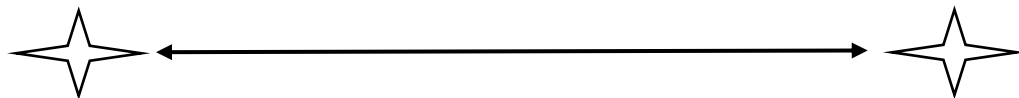
➤ Pronunciation: الصوتيات

put, football, look, good

هذه الحروف اللى تحتها خط تنطق مثل حرف (O) ولكن ليس فيها مد (فهى قصيره)

lose, choose, pollution, move, ruler, soon

هذه الحروف اللى تحتها خط تنطق مثل حرف (O) ولكن فيها مد (فهى طويله)



هل تعلم أنّ الجزء الأيمن من الدماغ يتحكم بالشقّ الأيسر من الجسم، والعكس صحيح.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
potatoes	بطاطس	lettuce	الخس
chips	رقائق بطاطس	beef soup	شربه لحم بقرى
strawberries	فراوله	beans	فاصوليا / لوبيا
carrots	جزر	peas	بازيلاء
tomatoes	طماطم	broccoli	بروكلى
yoghurt	زبادى	salmon	سمك السالمون
Chocolate bar	قطعه شيكولاته	Ketchup	كاتشب
chicken	فراخ	Healthy	صحى
Cheese	جبنة	Unhealthy	غير صحى
Contains	يحتوى	experts	الخبراء
nutrients	العناصر الغذائية	Sugar	سكر
diseases	الامراض	fat	دهون
minerals	المعادن	overdo	يفرط
Bones	عظام	energy	طاقه
brain	عقل	heart	قلب
nuts	المكسرات / الجوز	harmful	ضار
Vegetable	خضراوات	Junk food	الوجبات السريعة
Fried food	الطعام المقلّى	crackers	المقرمشات
Packaged food	الطعام المُعلَب		

Grammar

➤ How much / How many / Much / Many / A lot of / Lots of / A few / A little

- How much: —————→ كم الكمية / كم ثمن (لغير المعدود)
- How many: —————→ كم العدد (للمعدود)
- Much: —————→ الكمية الكثيره من
- Many: —————→ العدد الكثير من (للمعدود)
- A few: —————→ الكمية القليله من (لغير المعدود)
- A little : —————→ العدد القليل من
- A lot of = Lots of : —————→ الكثير من (للمعدود وغير المعدود) وتحل مكان many و much

Ex. **How much** money have you got?

Ex. I don't have **much** money with me, but I can lend you some if you want.

Ex. **How many** apples do we need for the cake? B: We don't need many apples. Just two.

Ex. I'd like **a little** sugar in my tea, please. B: Here you are. You can have a few biscuits with it too.

Ex. Thank you! I love biscuits. I eat **a lot of / lots of** biscuits. B: I think you shouldn't. A lot of / Lots of sugar is bad for you.

Exercises

➤ Circle the correct options:

1. **How much / How many** sugar do you want in your tea?
2. We haven't got **many / much** time. We have to finish now.
3. I can't go out because I've got **a lot of / lots** homework.
4. If you look on the Internet, you will find **many / lots of** information about vitamins.
5. **Many / Much** people think coffee is bad for you.
6. I'm painting my bedroom and I need a **few / a Little** help. What do you say?



هل تعلم أن سور الصين العظيم هو التحفة البشرية الوحيدة التي يمكن رؤيتها من سطح القمر.



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
shorts	شورت / سروال قصير	top	ما يلبس أعلى (قميص – خمار)
earrings	الأقراط / الحلقان	gloves	قفازات
boots	حذاء طويل	shirt	قميص
leggings	سروال ضيق	skirt	تنورة / جيبه
sandals	صنادل	tracksuit	بدله رياضييه
Trouser	بنطلون	jumper	ستره
neighbours	الجيران	teammates	أعضاء الفريق

Grammar

ONE: We use it when we don't want to repeat a plural countable noun.

تستخدم مع الأسم المعهود الجمع لعدم تكراره.

Ex. I've got lots of boots, but these black **ones** are my favorite.

ONES: We use it when we don't want to repeat a singular countable noun

تستخدم مع الأسم المعهود المفرد لعدم تكراره.

Ex. I like these dresses. Can I try on the blue **one**?

Complete the sentences with (one) or (ones).

1. A: Which earrings should I buy?

B: What about these.....?

2. Can you see the two boys over there?

Theon the right is my brother.

3. A: Which is your umbrella?

B: The..... with the flowers.

4. I don't like those brown sandals. I preferthe next to them.

- **Possessive adjectives:** always go before nouns. صفات الملكية : دائما تأتي قبل الأسماء
- **Possessive pronouns :** always go after nouns. ضمائر الملكية : دائما تأتي بعد الأسماء

Possessive adjectives	Possessive pronouns
my	mine
your	yours
his	his
her	hers
its	its
our	ours
their	theirs

Examples:

<i>Possessive adjectives</i> صفات الملكية	<i>Possessive Pronouns</i> ضمائر الملكية
This is my house. هذا منزلي.	This house is mine . هذا المنزل لي.
This is your house. هذا منزلك.	This house is yours . هذا المنزل لك.
This is his house. هذا منزله.	This house is his . هذا المنزل له.
This is her house. هذا منزلها.	This house is hers . هذا المنزل لها.
This is its house. هذا منزله "غير العاقل".	This house is its . هذا المنزل له "غير العاقل".
This is our house. هذا منزلنا.	This house is ours . هذا المنزل لنا.
This is their house. هذا منزلهم.	This house is theirs . هذا المنزل لهم.

Exercises

Circle the correct options.

1. These headphones aren't **your / yours**. Why are they in **your / yours** room?
2. A: Whose DVDs are these? Kelly's? B: No, they aren't **her / hers**. They're **her / hers** brother's.
3. **Our / Ours** new neighbours are very friendly and **their / theirs** house is fantastic.



هل تعلم أنّ الأرض هي الكوكب الوحيد حالياً الذي يمكن أن توجد المياه في شكل سائل على سطحه.

Test

Vocabulary

A Match.

1. leading
2. shop
3. stomach
4. credit
5. junk
6. sore

- a. ache
- b. throat
- c. assistant
- d. card
- e. food
- f. actor

Score: / 6

B Complete with the words in the box.

useful feel down harmful charities
customers fight trouble pair

1. Our class is raising money for local
2. Thank you for your advice. It was very
3. Throwing rubbish in the streets is to the environment.
4. My brother and I hang out together a lot, but we sometimes, too.
5. I didn't do my homework, and now I'm in
6. Most of the of this shop are teenagers.
7. I because my friend isn't talking to me.
8. I need a of gloves for my trip to Canada.

Score: / 8

Grammar

C Use **should** or **shouldn't** and the prompts in brackets to complete the sentences.

1. Karim's got earache. He (stay / bed).
2. Afaf has a test tomorrow. She (go / bed / late).
3. This shirt doesn't fit you. You (try on / medium).
4. Sahar has got a bad cough. She (drink / cold water).
5. Fred wants to buy a tablet. He (save up / money).

Score: / 5

D Circle the correct options.

1. Can you put **a few / a little** lettuce in my sandwich?
2. These earrings aren't **my / mine**. They may be Jenny's.
3. There isn't **much / many** honey left.

4. All of these paintings are nice, but the **ones / one** on the right is my favourite.
5. This organisation helps **lots of / a lot** people in need.
6. I don't like these sandals. I'd like to try on the black **ones / one** over there.
7. I often hang out with **a few / a little** of my teammates after football practice.
8. These are my gloves, not Nancy's. **Her / Hers** are over there, on the table.
9. There aren't **many / much** recycling bins in our neighbourhood.
10. **How many / How much** orange juice do you drink every day?

Score: / 10

E Complete the sentences with **too** or **enough** and the adjectives in brackets.

1. I can't buy this tracksuit. It's (expensive).
2. We won't take the tram because it isn't (fast).
3. She doesn't go to the shopping centre at the weekend, because it's (crowded).
4. These trousers don't fit me. They're (small).
5. I don't want to go swimming. It isn't (warm).

Score: / 5

Communication

F Match.

1. I'd like to try this on.
 2. I think I'll have some fast food.
 3. I think I've got a fever.
 4. Here's €50.
 5. How much does it cost?
 6. What's the matter?
- a. I think you should avoid it.
 - b. It's £11.
 - c. And here's your change and receipt.
 - d. I've got the flu.
 - e. Make sure you drink lots of water.
 - f. The fitting room is over there.

Score: / 6

Total score: / 40

Now I can...

- talk about health problems ☐
- form adjectives from nouns ☐
- talk about my eating habits ☐
- ask and answer about quantity ☐
- understand and use a range of expressions/phrases related to shopping ☐
- express possession ☐
- ask for and give advice ☐
- write an email talking about rules and obligations and giving advice ☐

Module 8

A Action

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Roller coaster	السفينة الدوارة	annoyed	منزعج
Bungee jumping	القفز بالمطاط	exhausted	مُنْهَك
Horse riding	ركوب الخيل	heroes	ابطال
Skydiving	القفز بالمظلات	ladder	سلم
Go-kart racing	سياره سباق صغيره	shed	الكوخ / البيت
hiking	التنزه / مشى برجليه	proud	فخور
disappointed	خائب الامل	competition	منافسه
nervous	عصبى / متوتر	Confident	واثق
Terrified	مرعوب / مذعور من	Upset	منزعج
Hanging from the roof	يتدلى من السطح		

Grammar

ضمائر الوصل :Relative Pronouns

who ضمير رفع بمعنى "الذي ، التي" يدل على الفاعل في جملة الوصل، ويستخدم للعاقل فقط المفرد والجمع.

Ex. That is the man **who** told me. ذلك الرجل الذي أخبرني.

which ضمير نصب أو جر بمعنى "الذي ، التي" يستخدم لغير العاقل فقط المفرد والجمع.

EX. This is the car **which** I bought. هذه السيارة التي اشتريتها.

that يستخدم للعاقل ولغير العاقل معاً، ويمكن أن يحل محل **who** , **which**

ماعدا أسماء العلم فلا يمكن استخدام **who**.

EX. This is the man **that** I can trust. هذا الرجل الذي أستطيع الوثوق به.

Where? ضمير استفهام للسؤال عن مكان معين بمعنى "أين؟".

EX. This is a beautiful park where people can relax and have a picnic.

هذه حديقة جميلة حيث الناس يستطيعون الراحة

Exercises

➤ Complete the sentences using who, which or where.

1. Jim Simpson is the man won the competition.
2. Monkeys are animals..... climb trees.
3. That's the student..... I invited to my house.
4. The city I live is very big.
5. Those are the trainersI want to buy, not these ones!
6. That's the manused to be a bungee jumping instructor.
7. That's the museum..... you can see many famous paintings.



هل تعلم أنّ الفلفل الحار يحتوي على أعلى نسبة ممكنة من فيتامين سي مقارنةً بجميع الخضراوات والفواكه الأخرى.

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Afraid of	خائف من	spins	يغزل
spider	عنكبوت	rope	حبل
webs	شبيكات	climb	يتسلق
creatures	كائنات	hunter	صياد
silk	حرير	tent	خيمة
Catch prey	يصادد فريسته	insects	حشرات
prey	فريسه		

➤ **Some words can be both verbs and nouns.**

Their meanings could be very similar (e.g. help) or different (e.g. watch)

Exercises

Complete with indication the verb (v) and the noun (n) and if they similar or different:

أكمل النقاط بفعل او اسم ، وحدد هل الفعل والاسم لهم نفس المعنى ام لا.

1. paint

- There'son the floor. What happened here?
- Charlie..... his bedroom last weekend, but I don't like the colour he chose.

2. shop

- My mother usually at the farmer's market. The vegetables there are fresh.
- Let's go to the I want to buy a present for my sister.

3. train

- a. Abdullahwith a local football team twice a week.
- b. Excuse me. What time does the..... from Liverpool arrive?

4. answer

- a. How many did you get right?
- b. I asked you a question. Are you going to it or not?

➤ المصدر + To

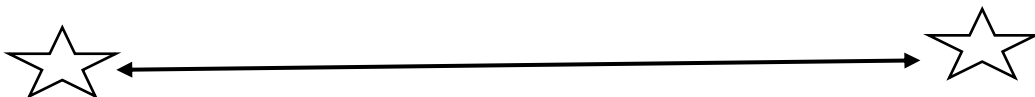
- تُستخدم للتعبير عن غرض أو فريضه

- EX. The spiders use their silk **to make** their 'homes'.
- EX. Some spiders jump on other insects **to catch** them.
- EX. Jumping spiders go out during the day **to find** food.

➤ Pronunciation: الصوتيات

/ɪ/: active, insect, silk, little , **ship**
/i:/: sleep, creature, piece, bee, **sheep**

هنا الحروف التي تحتها خط ، تنطق short (e)
هنا الحروف التي تحتها خط ، تنطق Long (e)



هل تعلم أنّ أوّل من كتب بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم هو سليمان عليه السّلام.



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Champion	بطل	The national team	المنتخب الوطنى
Spectator	مشاهد / متفرج	tournament	الدورى
trophy	كأس / مداليه		

tournament: is a sports competition in which players or teams compete against each other until one wins.

The national team :is the team of a particular country.

Spectator : watches a sports event.

Trophy: is a prize, like a cup, for the winner.

Champion: is the best player or team in a sport or competition.

Grammar

➤ Conditional clauses الجمل الشرطيه

- **zero condition: الحاله الصفريه**

IF + present simple..., present simple.....

تستخدم هذه الحاله للتعبير عن الحقائق العلميه ، وللايدلاء ببيانات حقيقه بشأن شىء.

EX. If you heat water, it starts to boil at 100 °C. (حقيقه علميه)

EX. If you win three games in this sport, you are the winner. (إدلاء ببيانات حقيقه)



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
football	كره قدم	hockey	الهوكي
volleyball	الكره الطائر	tennis	تنس
Water polo	كره الماء	pitch	ملعب كوره قدم
court	ملعب	Pool	حوض السباحه
net	شبكة	Shin pads	حمايه لقصبه الرجل
Knee pads	حمايه للركبه	stick	عصا
racket	مضرب تنس	Swimwear	ملابس السباحه
goggles	نظارات واقيه	I'm going on a diet.	انا متبع نظام غذائي
Lose some weight	يفقد بعض الوزن	Keep fit	يحافظ على لياقته البدنيه
Put on weight	يزداد وزنه	In good shape	في حاله جيده / شكله مناسب
He's taken up	تم إختياره		

Grammar

Neither

تُستخدم للرد بالموافقه على الجملة المنفيه ، ولعدم تكرار الكلام مره أخرى.

Neither + verb + subject

صيغته :

Ex. A: I won't buy a new racket.

B: **Neither will I.**

Ex. A: I can't play tennis.

B: **Neither can I.**

So

تُستخدم للرد بالموافقه على الجملة المثبتة ، ولعدم تكرار الكلام مره أخرى.

So + verb + subject

صيغته :

Ex. A: I love hockey.

B: **So do I.**

Ex. A: I woke up at 8 o'clock.

B: **So did I.**

➤ Complete using *so or neither* and an auxiliary verb.

1. A: My brother joined a volleyball team.

B: mine.

2. A: We will play in the tournament.

B: we.

3. A: I don't want dessert.

B:

4. A: Kelly must study harder.

B: Jane.

5. A: Abdullah isn't going to the gym today.

B:Karim.

6. A: Oliver often goes to football matches.

B:my brother.

7. A: My team hasn't trained enough.

B:my team.



Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
scene	مشهد	adventure	مغامره
acting	التمثيل	thrilling	مثير
soundtrack	تأثيرات الصوت / موسيقى الفيلم	special effects	التأثيرات
plot	سير الأحداث فى الروايه أو الفيلم	costumes	زى / أزياء
leading actor	بطل الفيلم	director	مدير

- **Scene**: a part of a film
- **Acting**: the performance(s) in a film
- **Soundtrack**: the music that people hear in a film
- **Plot**: the story of a film
- **leading actor**: the person who stars in a film
- **special effects**: unusual and exciting images or sounds in a film
- **costumes**: the clothes that actors wear in a film
- **director**: the person who directs a film



هل تعلم أنّ القدس تمّ احتلالها على مدى التاريخ 24 مرّة.

8

Test

Vocabulary

A Circle the correct options.

- I've trained really hard, so I am **disappointed** / **confident** that I will win the race.
- The **director** / **instructor** of the film plays a role in it, too.
- Hamad went to bed early because he was **proud** / **exhausted**.
- The writer Arthur Conan Doyle **hunted** / **created** the character Sherlock Holmes.
- Some players were **nervous** / **thrilling** the day before the final match.

Score: / 5

B Complete the sentences with the words in the box.

trophy weight shape effects
pads special

- You should wear knee when you play volleyball if you don't want to hurt yourself.
- Liam goes running every day because he's trying to lose
- Hassan won this in a tennis tournament.
- The special in this film are amazing.
- You need to be in good to do water sports.
- A: How was the match?
B: It was nothing

Score: / 6

Grammar

C Complete the sentences with **who**, **which** or **where**.

- The man is talking to the reporter is the captain of the team.
- I gave the racket I found on the court to the coach.
- That's the new restaurant we had dinner last weekend.
- The new park has a large area you can play sports.
- The photographer won the competition is called James Fry.
- My favourite actor stars in a film is coming out today.
- The costumes the actors were wearing were impressive.
- The volunteers helped clean up the beach were students.

9. That's the hotel my father works.

10. Tom Collins is the athlete won the race last year. Score: / 10

D Complete with the correct form of the verbs in the box.

buy win study watch

- Jameel went to the library
- Ned will go to the cinema a film.
- Sahar went to the farmer's market some fresh vegetables.
- I'll practise hard the sports competition. Score: / 4

E Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets to form the **Zero Conditional**.

- If you (not eat) food, you get hungry.
- If you win a competition, you (get) a prize.
- If you leave the tap on when you are brushing your teeth, you (waste) water.
- If you (score) the final point, you win the game.
- If you (mix) red and yellow, you get orange.
- If ice melts, it (become) water. Score: / 6

Communication

F Choose **a** or **b**.

- A: I can ride a camel.
B:
a. So can I. b. Neither can I.
- A: Ken has never been abroad.
B:
a. So have I. b. Neither have I.
- A: We won't visit the theme park today.
B:
a. Neither will we. b. Neither do we.
- A: Peter is terrified of spiders.
B:
a. So is Tom. b. Neither is Tom.

Score: / 4

Now I can...

Total score: / 35

- talk about sports, fitness and sporting events ☐
- describe my feelings ☐
- define people, places and things by using relative pronouns and adverbs ☐
- talk about animals and their habits ☐
- express agreement/disagreement ☐
- give my opinion when discussing films ☐
- write a description of a film ☐