

*An advertisement persuades us to buy something, visit somewhere or do something.

*It is designed to be eye-catching.

*An advertisement often uses a few words but words and the picture are

Find from the text page 8-9 (S.b)
carefully chosen.

Nouns	verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Plural nouns	pronouns	articles
Auxiliary verbs	Verb to be	Verb to have	Verb to do	conjunctions	Possessive pronouns	Modal verbs

Exercises:

Q1: Complete the sentences by forming non-defining relative clauses.

- 1- I have one old book. This book,.....was written in 1875,
was given to me by grandfather.
- 2- The film showed animal experiments, some of them
were difficult to watch.
- 3- She has two daughters, both of are at university.
- 4- He collects pictures, many of..... are very valuable.

"what are you discussing?"

Rudi asked what they were discussing.

Present perfect → past perfect

"Have the musicians arrived?"

He asked if the musician had arrived.

Past simple → past perfect simple

"Did you buy anything?"

She asked me whether I had bought anything.

Present perfect continuous → past perfect continuous

"What has Tom been doing?"

He asked what Tom had been doing.

will / can → would / could

"When will the concert start?"

They asked when the concert would start.

"Can I buy a ticket?"

She wondered whether she could buy a ticket.

Notice: there are no question marks in reported questions.

Be very careful with word order!

Exercises:

Report the following questions.

1- "Do adults use text messaging?"

→ They asked

You can form non-defining relative clauses using who (for people), which (for things or animals), where (for places) and when (for times).

Examples:

- We met Lucy's father, who is an opera singer.
- Tigers, which were once a common sight, are now rare.
- Our next stop was Cairo, where we visited the pyramids.
- In 1967, when John was four, the family moved to Australia.

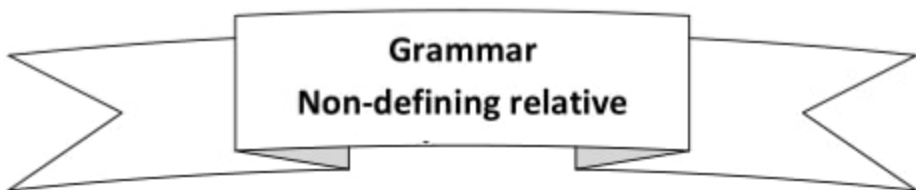
In some non-defining relative clauses, we use whom (for people) and which (for things or animals).

Examples:

- She has two sons, both of whom are doctors.
- He collects stamps, many of which are rare.

Other similar phrases: all, of, any of, (a) few of, each of, either of, many of, most of, much of, none of, one /two / three of.

prepositions	Relative pronoun	Compound nouns				



It gives us extra information about someone or something. If you remove the clause, the sentence will still make sense.

Exercises:

Complete the sentences by making participle clauses. Use the verbs from the box.

Look

convince

write

loose

live

frighten

Unit one

An International School

Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
greenhouse(n)	بيوت الدائن	Orang-utan(n)	نوع من الغريلات
Emission(n)	انبعاث	Extinction(n)	انقراض
Deforestation(n)	ازالة الغابات	Essential(adj)	اساسي
Affect(v)	يؤثر	Crucial(adj)	مهم
Absorb(v)	يستوعب / يمتص	Access(n)	التمكن من
Carbon(n)	كربون	Conservation(n)	محافظة
Global(adj)	الكرة الارضية	Flood(n)	فيضان
Hectare(n)	هكتار	Current(adj)	تيار
Thrive(v)	ينمو	Population(n)	تعداد سكاني
Terrestrial (adj)	الارضية	Depend(v)	استقلال
Biodiversity(n)	التنوع البيولوجي	Resource(n)	مورد / مصدر
Storehouse(n)	مخزن	Shelter(n)	ماوى
Diversity(n)	تنوع	Forum(n)	منتدى
Species(n)	محيط	Preserve(v)	حافظ
Donate(v)	تبرع	Philippine(n)	فلبيني
Rely(v)	اعتمد		

Answer these questions (reading comprehension):

4- Who did she live with before?

.....

5- How does she know someone is coming?

.....

6- Who does she think is coming?

.....

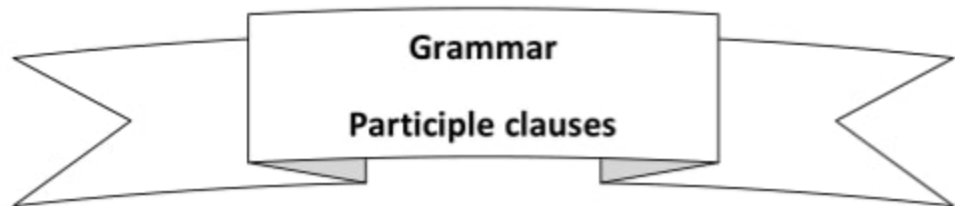
7- What sort of things has she previously written about in her journal?

8- Find from the text page 30-31 (S.b)

Nouns	verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Plural nouns	pronouns	articles
Auxiliary verbs	Verb to be	Verb to have	Verb to do	conjunctions	Possessive pronouns	Modal verbs

- 1- Having all her family in a terrible war, Hanna found herself living alone.
- 2- After alone for many years, He began to think that he was alone in this live.
- 3- down everything, they would remember everything.
- 4- Through his binoculars, he saw a train.
- 5- By what this might mean, she watched the smoke came closer.
- 6- Having been That he was alone in the world , he was shocked.

prepositions	Relative pronoun	Compound nouns				



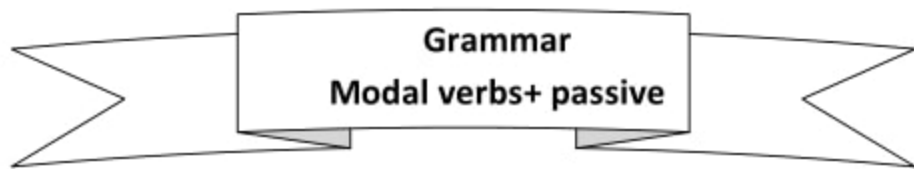
Participle clauses are a form of adverbial clause which enable us to say information in a more economical way. We can use participle clauses when the participle and the verb in the main clause have the same subject.

1- We use fewer words with participle clauses to express an idea.

➡ When he arrived at the airport, Ahmed bought a ticket to Paris.

➡ Arriving at the airport, Ahmed bought a ticket to Paris.

prepositions	Relative pronoun	Compound nouns				



Modal verbs (may, might, can, could, should, ought to, must)

Look to the box and learn the meanings of modal verbs:

May	Possibility	It may rain this evening.
	Permission	May I bring a friend to the party?
Might	Possibility	We might go to American next year.
Can	Ability	Alex can sing beautifully.
	Permission	You can stay up to watch the film.

2- We use the present participle when two actions are happening at the same time.

⇒ **Smiling** cheerfully, Simon greeted his guests.

3- When one action is completed before the next starts, we can use (having + past participle).

⇒ **Having** finished her homework, Sara went to bed.

4- Passive sentences can also be expressed in fewer words by using participle clauses:

⇒ The boat was damaged by storm and sank.

⇒ Damaged by the storm, the boat sank.

⇒ Or Having been damaged by the storm, the boat sank.

5- Notice : how prepositions (when, while, before, after, on, instead of, without, by) can be used in participle clauses.

⇒ Before going to bed, he turned off the light.

⇒ On arriving at the airport, we checked in.

⇒ Without thinking, he dived into the river.

Answer these questions (reading comprehension):

1- Who wrote the email?

.....

2- Who has he sent it to?

.....

3- What is Gustav particularly interested in?

.....

4- What does he particularly dislike?

.....

5- Who does Gustav know who is a classical musician?

.....

6- How does he think he can help the committee with the music programmed?

.....

7- Which person did Gustav ask about space for a large audience?

.....

8- Who did he ask about trouble at school pop concerts?

.....

9- What does he want the festival committee to do?

.....

Find from the text page 18-19 (S.b)

 They ask

2- "Where do you live , Joe?"

 Billy asked Joe

 Billy asks Joe

3- "Can I help you?"

 Mandy wanted to know

 Mandy wants to know

4- "What are the students discussing?"

 I wonder

5- "What were the students discussing?"

 I wondered

Nouns	verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Plural nouns	pronouns	articles
Auxiliary verbs	Verb to be	Verb to have	Verb to do	conjunctions	Possessive pronouns	Modal verbs
prepositions	Relative pronoun	Compound nouns				

.....

2- Who is the presenter?

.....

3- What is the first program about?

.....

4- Which two groups of people does he interview in the first program?

5- Does the review think the professor was a good presenter?

.....

6- What did the reviewer think of the program in general?

.....

Find from the text page 40-41(S.b)

Nouns	verbs	Adjectives	Adverbs	Plural nouns	pronouns	articles
Auxiliary verbs	Verb to be	Verb to have	Verb to do	conjunctions	Possessive pronouns	Modal verbs

Unit three

It's a mystery...

Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Binoculars(n)	المنظير	Rise(v)	يرفع
Column(n)	عمود	Highway(n)	الطريق السريع
Pray(v)	صلاة	Faint(adj)	اغشى عليه
Woods(n)	غابة	Broadcast(v)	بث
Pole(n)	عموداً قطب	Plant(v)	نبات
Truck(US)(n)	شاحنة	Pretty(adv)	جميل
Mile(n)	ميل	Bodies(n)	اجسام
Glad(adj)	سعيد	Lamp(n)	مصباح
Beacon(n)	منارة	Horn(car)(n)	بوق السيارة
Blink(v)	غمز / ومض	Couple(n)	زوجان
Bump(n)	منفاخ	Ridge(n)	قمة جبل
Distressed(adj)	محزن / محبط	Flame(n)	لهب

Answer these questions (reading comprehension):

1- How is the narrator feeling at the beginning of the story? Why?

.....

2- Is the narrator alone or living with a family?

.....

3- How do you know?

.....

Could	Ability(in the past)	He could speak French fluently when he was a kid.
	Permission (polite)	Could I borrow your dictionary, please?
Should	Obligation	You should clean those dirty shoes.
Ought to	Obligation	John ought to work harder.
Must	Obligation	We must always be polite
	Necessity	You must get to the airport by 10 O'clock

Sentence form :

Affirmative	Subject + modal verb + infinitive It may rain. He can sing. You ought to leave.
Negative	Subject + modal verb + not + infinitive She could not speak. We ought not to shout.
Interrogative	Modal verb + subject + infinitive ? Must we take a test? Ought you to do that?
Short answers	Yes, + subject + modal verb. No, + subject + modal verb + not Yes, we must. No, I ought not to.
Passive	Subject + modal verb + be + past participle(passive infinitive) Abridged should be built. The question must be answered. The box cannot be found. The tree ought to be shopped.

Make these sentences passive. Use a (by) phrase in two of them.

1- You can do it alone.

.....

2- They will pay me at the end of the month.

.....

3- They might give him an award.

He can't swim, can he?

Notice: the question tags with pronouns everyone, no one, someone, anyone (everybody, nobody, somebody, anybody).

Everyone knows Ben, don't they?

Nobody saw him, did they?

Exercises:

*Complete the question tags below:

- 1- She doesn't enjoy sports,?
- 2- Your grandparents live at the seaside,?
- 3- You visited them last summer,?
- 4- The weather will be hot tomorrow,?
- 5- John has lost his phone,?
- 6- Maria wasn't playing with them,?
- 7- She prefers books and music,?
- 8- They don't come to the city very often,?
- 9- You didn't stay very long,?
- 10- It won't rain ,?

Unit four
It's a fact!

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Share(v)	يشارك	Mascara n	المسكرة
Relate(v)	يرتبط	Balanced adj	متوازن
Leading adj	يؤدي / يقود	Aware adj	مدرك
Ivory n	عاج	Regulate v	ضبط
Out back n	الى الوراء	Code n	الرمز
Wallaby n	الولب (نوع حيوان)	Replacement n	استبدال / ابدال
Episode n	حلقة	Procedure n	اجراء
Concentrate v	يركز	Reduction n	تخفيض
Experiment n	تجربة	Refinement n	تحسين
Convince v	يقتنع به	High-tech adj	تقنية عالية
Oppose v	عارض	Crucial adj	حاسم / مهم
Law n	القانون	Cancer n	سرطان
Prevent v	منع	Apparently adv	كما يبدو
Issue n	القضية	Misleading adj	مضلل
Disturbing adj	مقلق / مزعج	Response n	استجابة
Faint-hearted adj	خوار / متردد	Drug n	دواء
Relationship n	صلة / علاقة	Stress n	اجهاد / ضغط عصبي
Eminent adj	بارز	Endure v	يتحمل
Involve v	يشمل	Relieve v	يخفف
Bully v	بلطجي	Pose v	يربك

Answer these questions (reading comprehension)

1- What is the five-part documentary series called?

Grammar

Reported questions

We reported questions using one of these two ways:

1- We can use ***if*** or ***whether*** for example:

➡ "Is the phone working?"

➡ He wants to know ***if / whether*** the phone is working.

2- We can use a question word (what, who, why, how, ect).

➡ "when are the exams?"

➡ Susie asked when the exams were.

- When the reporting verb is in the **present** tense, the tense of the verb in the question does not change.

➡ " when is the orchestra arriving?"

➡ Jen **wants** to know when the orchestra is arriving.

- When the reporting verb is in the **past** tense, the tense of the verb in the question usually changes:

Present simple —→ past simple

"where is the orchestra?"

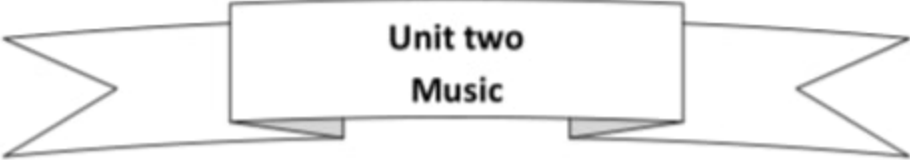
Jen wanted to know where the orchestra was.

Present continuous —→ past continuous

11-The students haven't finished their exam yet,?

12-Sally ought to work harder,?

13-Anyone can do that,?



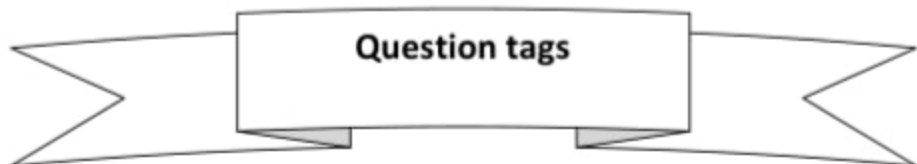
Unit two Music

Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
Absolutely(adj)	بالتأكيد	Exceptionally(adv)	استثنائي
Appeal(v)	الاستئناف	Live(adj)	حي
Favour(n)	تأييد	Desirable(adj)	مرغوب فيه
Appropriate(adj)	مناسب	Catch on(v)	يمسك
Reputation(n)	سمعة	Justifiably(adv)	مبرر
Risk(n)	خطر	Merit(n)	ميزة
Superior(adj)	متفوق	Basically(adv)	في الأساس
Appreciate(v)	يقدر	Standard(n)	أساسي
Genre(n)	نوع أدبي	Notoriously(adv)	بشكل ملاحظ
Repertoire(n)	مخزون	Unreliable(adj)	غير جدير بالثقة
Range(n)	نطاق	Drop out(v)	يتسرب
Quartet(n)	الرابعة	Suffer(v)	يعاني
Piece(n)	قطعة	Emphasis(n)	تشديد
Frankly(adv)	بصراحة	Superiority(n)	التفوق
Outstandingly(adv)	رائع	Dependability(n)	الجدارة
Talented(adj)	موهوب	Potentially(adv)	يحتمل
Conduct(v)	سلوك	Embrace(v)	تعانق
Based(v)	على أساس	Chamber(n)	غرفة

.....
4- They should have arrested the driver.
.....

5- We ought not to cut down so many trees.
.....



- * We often use question tags in conversation. We use them:
- * When we are unsure if the listener will agree with a statement

When the sentence is negative, the question tag is affirmative.

The shops aren't open, are they?

When the sentence is affirmative, the question tag is negative.

The lady is selling honey, isn't she?

We use auxiliary verbs+ pronoun in question tags:

The boys were playing basketball, weren't they?

We use modal verbs in question tags:

We must hurry, mustn't we?