


Student name



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UNIT ONE: HEAT IN THE EARTH



Vocabularies

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Glaciers	A slowly moving mass or river of ice	انهار جليدي
Eruption	Explosion	انفجار
Thrilling	Exciting	مثير
Steaming	Extremely hot	شديد الحرارة
Deep		عميق
Comes out of		يخرج من
Liquid		سائل
Smooth	Straight	مستقيم
Rough	Harsh	قاسي
Diagram	A simplified drawing showing the appearance, structure, or working of something	رسم بياني
Geologist		عالم اثار
A geyser		
Fountain	A natural spring of water	نافورة
Incredible	Impossible to believe	لا يصدق
Mud	Clay	طين

Reading:

1-How many days has Andy written about? Mention them.

.....

2-What two things could Andy see from the plane?

.....

3- What is the hard rock called?

.....

4-What is the surprising about the rock deep under the ground?

.....

5-What is Ari going to be?

.....

6-Find out from the text:

-past perfect verb

-present continuous verb.....

-Noun

-Adjective.....

-Article.....

-Verb to be.....

-WH word.....



***ENGLISH IS VERY EASY, BUT YOU
HAVE TO WORK ON YOURSELF
VERY HARD.***

Grammar

Present continuous

1. We use the present continuous tense to talk about the present:

*for something that is happening **at the moment of speaking**

Example: Be quiet .the child is sleeping

*For something which is happening before and after a given time.

Example: When she arrives home her children are playing computer games.

*For something which happens **again and again:**

Example: It's always raining in Russia.

2. We use the present continuous tense to talk about the future:

*For something that has been **planned**.

Example: She is going to visit her grandmother next week.



Every beginning is very difficult, but
you have to trust in your self

Form: subject +helping verb (is\are\am) + verb (ing)

Singular pronoun (she, he, it) with is

Plural pronoun (they, we, you) with are

Plural pronoun (I) with am

Affirmative:

Subject+ helping verb (is /are) +verb (ing)

Example: Sara is studying for her exam next week.

Negative:

Subject +helping verb (is/are /am)+not+ verb (ing).

Example: The children are not playing football on Sunday.

Interrogative:

*Helping verb +subject (is /are/am) +verb (ing)?

Example: Are you going on holiday tomorrow?

Yes, I am

No , I am not

*Wh word+ helping verb +subject (is / are/ am) +verb (ing)?

Example: What are you doing tomorrow?

I am visiting my grandmother.



Question 1: Correct the verb between the brackets.

1-I.....my friend tomorrow.(visit)

2-Theyto our house on Saturday.(come)

3-What you..... tonight?(do)

4-My brotherEnglish with his friends tonight.(study)

5-I to the cinema at the weekend.(go)

6-..... youa party for your birthday?(have)

Question 2: Write 3 sentences using present continuous.

.....

.....

.....



UNIT TWO: ENERGY FROM NATURE

Vocabularies



Word	English word	Arabic word
Energy	Power / capacity	طاقة
Renewable		قابل للتجديد
Blow	Storm	عاصفة
A turbine		توربين
Windmills	A building with sails that turn in the wind	طاحونة هوائية
Waterwheel		عجلات المياه
Generator		مولد كهرباء
Electricity		كهرباء
Blades		شفرة
barrier	A fence or other obstacle that prevents movement or access	حاجز
Coats	layer	طبقة
Tides		المد والجزر
Cells		خلايا
Sunlight	Light from the sun	ضوء الشمس
Solar	Relating to the sun	شمسي
Nature	Not made or caused by humankind	طبيعي
Waves		امواج





Reading

1-What are the rocks under the ground like?

.....

2-What does the water on the earth do?

.....

3-How is a turbine turned?

.....

4-What does it make?

.....

5-What turns this energy into electricity?

.....

6-What does the hot liquid at the top of the power make?

.....

7- Find from the text

*present perfect verb.....

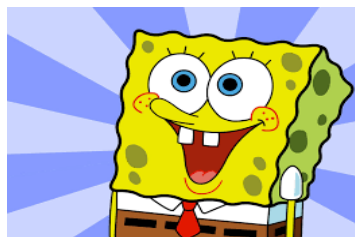
*preposition.....

*pronoun

*Irregular verb.....

*Modal verb.....

8- A word that mean modern



ENGLISH IS INTERESTING

Grammar:

Reported statements



Reported speech

Reported commands

When we report someone's words we can do it in two ways. We can use **direct speech** with quotation marks ("*I work in a bank*"), or we can use **reported speech** (*He said he worked in a bank.*)

In **reported speech** the tenses, word-order and pronouns may be different from those in the original sentence.

Reported statements:

Direct speech	Indirect speech
Simple present	Simple past
"I always drink coffee"	Sara said she always <u>drunk</u> coffee.
"Lucy is tired"	He said that Lucy <u>was</u> tired.
"Please sit down!"	The teacher asked the student <u>to sit</u> down.

Reported commands:

Affirmative: we use tell + indirect object + infinitive.

Example: "Sit down!" said the teacher. (Direct speech)

The teacher told the students to sit down (Indirect speech).

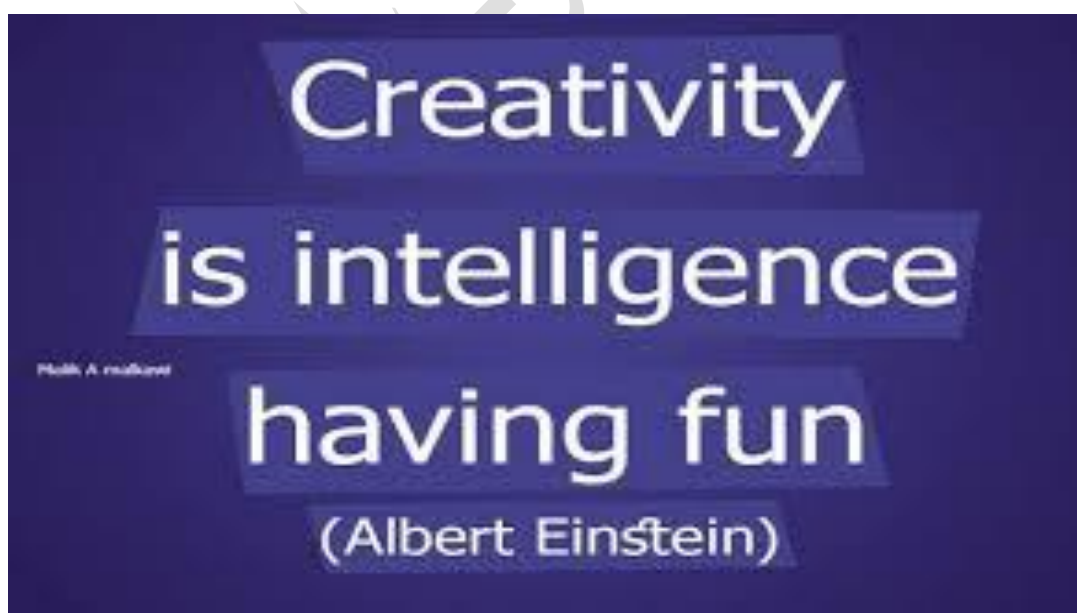
Negative: we use tell + indirect object + not + infinitive.

Example: "Don't make a noise" said the teacher.

The teacher told the student not to make a noise

Pronouns in Reported speech

Direct speech	Indirect speech
I	She /he/it
We	They
They	They
Us	Them



WORKSHEET

Question 1: Make these sentences using indirect speech.

1- “I see a famous TV presenter.”

She asked.....

2-“Sara works daily”, Laila said.

Laila said

.....

3-“Don’t play computer game a lot “

He asked.....

4-“We are actors”.

She said.....

Question 2: Report these commands.

1-“Drink plenty of water”.

The mother told her son

2-“Don’t wear shorts and sleeveless tops”.

The guide.....

3-“Give it back to me immediately”.

Sara told Ahmad.....



UNIT THREE: WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN NEXT?

Vocabularies:

Word	English meaning	Arabic meaning
Rod	A thin straight bar, especially of wood or metal.	صنارة
Caught		يقبض
Weather	The state of the atmosphere at a place	طقس
Cloudy		غائم
Dull		باهت
Gloomy	Dark	مظلم
Stream	River	نهر
Upstream		ضد التيار
A ruin		خراب
Tempers	Mood	مزاج
Binoculars		مناظير
Promise	Deal	وعد
Bank	Edge/ side /line	حافة
Gaps	Hole	حفرة
Barbed		شائك
Fence		سياج
Nailed		ثبت
Edge	The outside limit of an object.	حافة
Grid	Net	شبكة
Rusty		صدئ
A gasp		شعلة
Horror		رعب
Trapped		نصب شرك
Shuddered		ارتعش
Whispered		يهمس
Pulled		سحب
Imagined		يتصور
Banged	Slap	ضرب بقوة

Reading:

1- Are Sid and Harry Scrub nice people?

.....

2-What did Jack and Mary want to do?

.....

3-What was on the top of the fence around the house?

.....

4-What did the sign on the wall say?

.....

5-What did Mary see in the pool behind the grid?

.....

7-Place where people work?

.....

6-Find out:

-Regular verb

-Plural noun

-Singular pronoun.....

-Adjective.....



Grammar:

Past Perfect

The past perfect refers to a time **earlier than before now**. It is used to make it clear that **one event happened before another** in the past. It does not matter which event is mentioned first - the tense makes it clear which one happened first.

(after/when)+Subject+ helping verb (had) +verb past participle
(v.3)...., subject +simple past

Had with singular pronouns and plural
pronouns

(She/he/it/they /we/you/ I

*Affirmative

Subject + had +v.3, +subject2+ simple past.

Examples:

_When Mary had gone out, I arrived in the office.

_After I had saved my document, the computer crashed.

_The children felt better when the man had gone.

.....

*Negative

Subject +had +not+ v.3.

Example: I hadn't finished my homework yet.

.....

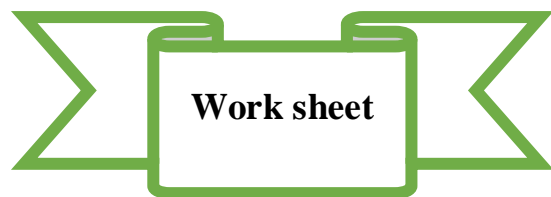
*Interrogative

_Had +Subject + v.3....?

Example: Had she arrived to the house yet?

_WH + had +subject+ v.3.....?

Example: Where she had washed her car?



Question 1: Correct the verb between brackets.

-After I my breakfast, I washed my hand. (eat)

-I helped my father after I in the house. (arrive)

-I the food after I had bought (eat).

-..... Ahmad The exam? (pass)

-Shevery well for English quiz.(not/study)

.....

Question 2: Write 3 sentences using (when/after) in the past perfect.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Question 3: Finish the sentences with the question tags.

-He is English ,.....

-You can understand me,.....?

-Ali comes from Jordan?

-She wasn't ask,.....?

-They knew us,.....?

-She will read the book,.....?

GOOD LUCK



UNIT FOUR: FORESTS ANIMAL IN DANGER

Vocabularies

<i>Word</i>	<i>English meaning</i>	<i>Arabic meaning</i>
<i>Timid</i>	<i>Cowered</i>	خجول
<i>Fearful</i>	<i>Fried</i>	خائف
<i>Companion</i>	<i>Partner</i>	رفيق
<i>Fearless</i>	<i>Brave</i>	شجاع
<i>Suddenly</i>	<i>Quickly and unexpectedly</i>	فجأة
<i>Path</i>	<i>Road</i>	طريق
<i>Hid</i>		اختفى
<i>Branches</i>		اغصان
<i>Escape</i>	<i>Get a way</i>	هرب
<i>Flat</i>		انبطح
<i>Snout</i>	<i>Noes</i>	انف
<i>Sniffed</i>		شم
<i>Fortunately</i>		لحسن الحظ
<i>Endangered</i>		مهدد بالخطر
<i>Protected</i>		يحمي
<i>Habitat</i>	<i>Home land</i>	موطن
<i>Hunted</i>		يصاد



Reading

Read the text a gain then answer these question with group ?

1-What did they do when they saw the bear?

.....

2-What did the bear do?

.....

3-What the the timid man say the bears advice was?

.....

4-When did the bear attacked people?

.....

5-What does the banda live on ?

.....

6-How many countries have lost all their big forests?

.....

7-What could you understand from this paragraph?

.....

8- What the tense that the writer used in the story?.....

7-Find from the text synonoum (destroy).....

8-Write this numbers using word

-200,000.....

-1,600.....

-10,000.....

8-Find from the text:

*Simple past.....

*name of a place

*preposition.....

*Verb to be.....

Present perfect

We use present perfect

*1-For actions that happened during a period of time leading up to the present
.Exactly when the action happened is unknown or unimportant.*

Example: Mary has tried many sports.

Subject + helping verb (has/have) + past participle (v.3)

Have with plural pronouns (they /we you /I)

Has with singular pronouns (she /he /it)

Affirmative:

Subject + has/have +v.3

Examples:

_I have studied in America.

_She has just started a new job.

Negative:

Subject + has /have (not)/ v.3

Example:

-She hasn't visited her grandmother yet.

Interrogative:

Has/have +subject + v.3?

Example:

-Have you ever travelled to England?Yes, I have No. I haven't

مكتبات
طريق الجيوب
التعليمية