



# ENGLISH LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTOR:

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## Lesson 1: The Kiwi

### Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True, False, or Don't Know*



	True	False	Don't Know
1. The Kiwi is a kind of bird.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. The Kiwi is very big.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The Kiwi lives in New Zealand.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.T 2.F 3.Don't Know

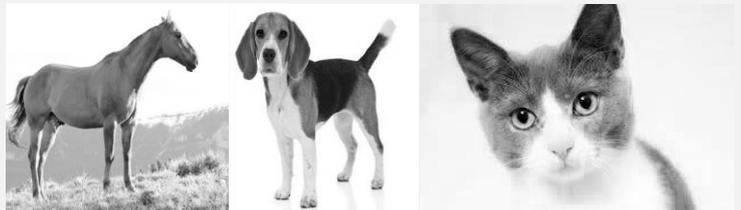


### Vocabulary

{ 1. Only :

no more (I have only one pen), (In the morning, I only drink coffee)

{ 2. Familiar animals:→



{ 3. Strange animals:→

unfamiliar/unusual

(I have never visited that place.

It is strange to me)



{ 4. Fly (v.) :  
move through the air (Airplanes fly / Birds fly)



{ 5. wings:



{ 6. Tail:



{ 7. Beak:



{ 8. Feather:



{ 9. During:  
at the time of (He is walking during sleep / You must be silent during exams)



{ 10. Hurt (v.):  
to feel pain in a part of your body (I have a toothache / my tooth hurts me)



{ 11. Smell (v.):  
to discover something using our nose (The woman is smelling the flower)



{ 12. Government (n.):  
a group of people who control a country  
(King Salman is the head of the government in Saudi Arabia)



{ 13. Kill (v.):  
to cause someone to die



### Vocabulary

Only – Strange – Fly - Wings – Tail – Beak – Feathers – During

Hurt – Smell – Government – Kill

# The Kiwi

The kiwi lives only in New Zealand. It is a very strange bird because it cannot fly. The kiwi is the same size as a chicken. It has no wings or tail. It does not have feathers like other birds. Its feathers look like hair. Each foot has four toes. Its beak is very long.



A kiwi likes to have a lot of trees around it. It sleeps during the day because the sunlight hurts its eyes. It can smell things very well. It smells things better than most birds do. The kiwi's eggs are very big.



There are only a few kiwis in New Zealand now. People do not often see them. The government says that people cannot kill kiwis. New Zealanders want their kiwis to live.



There is a picture of a kiwi on New Zealand money. People from New Zealand are sometimes called "kiwis."

## a. Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

Government	strange	fly	beak	only
kill	smell	hurts	feathers	tail
wings	size	during		

1. It sleeps \_\_\_\_\_ the day because the sunlight \_\_\_\_\_ its eyes.
2. It is a very \_\_\_\_\_ bird because it cannot \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ says that people cannot \_\_\_\_\_ kiwis.
4. It can \_\_\_\_\_ things very well.
5. It has no \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The kiwi lives \_\_\_\_\_ in New Zealand.
7. It does not have \_\_\_\_\_ like other birds.
8. Its \_\_\_\_\_ is very long.
9. The kiwi is the same \_\_\_\_\_ as a chicken.

1. During – hurts.    2. Strange – fly.    3. Government- kill.    4. Smell  
5. Wings- tail.    6. Only.    7. Feathers.    8. Beak.    9. Size.



**b. Vocabulary: New Context**

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

during	smells	kill	only	feathers
size	strange	wings	beak	government
hurts	fly	tail		

1. Cats and dogs \_\_\_\_\_ birds.
2. A bluebird has blue \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Some students have a scholarship from their \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. An airplane can \_\_\_\_\_ because it has \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. What are you cooking? It \_\_\_\_\_ good.
6. My leg \_\_\_\_\_ . I can't walk on it.
7. Most cats have a long \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. A person has a mouth. A bird has a \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. Some students are very \_\_\_\_\_ . They want to learn English, but they don't come to class.
10. I cannot buy this shirt. I have \_\_\_\_\_ three dollars.
11. What \_\_\_\_\_ shoes do you wear?

1.kill. 2. feathers. 3.Government. 4. Fly- wings . 5. smells.  
6. hurts. 7. tail. 8.Beak. 9. strange. 10. Only. 11. size



**c. Questions**

The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

1. Where does the kiwi live?
2. What is a kiwi?
3. How big is a kiwi?
4. Does a kiwi have feathers?
5. Does it have a tail and wings?
6. \*How many toes does it have?
7. When does a kiwi sleep?
8. Can most birds smell?
9. Why can't people kill kiwis?
10. \* Why does New Zealand have a picture of a kiwi on its money?

## The Answers

<b>1. Where does the kiwi live?</b> It lives in New Zealand	<b>2. What is a kiwi?</b> A kiwi is a bird
<b>3. How big is a kiwi?</b> It is the same size as a chicken	<b>4. Does a kiwi have feathers?</b> yes, it does.
<b>5. Does it have a tail and wings?</b> No, it does not.	<b>6. *How many toes does it have?</b> It has eight toes
<b>7. When does a kiwi sleep?</b> It sleeps during the day.	<b>8. Can most birds smell?</b> Yes, they can.
<b>9. Why can't people kill kiwis?</b> Because there are only few Kiwis now. Because the government says that.	<b>10. * Why does New Zealand have a picture of a kiwi on its money?</b> Because Kiwis live only in New Zealand, So people there think that Kiwis are special.

### d. Comprehension: True/False

Write (T) if the sentence is true. Write (F) if it is false (not true). The asterisk (\*) means you have to think of the answer. You cannot find it in the text.

- \_\_\_\_\_ Kiwis live in Australia and New Zealand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A kiwi has a tail but no wings.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A kiwi has a big beak.
- \_\_\_\_\_ It sleeps during the day because the sunlight hurts its eyes.
- \_\_\_\_\_ \* You can see a kiwi in some zoos in New Zealand.
- \_\_\_\_\_ The New Zealand government does not want all the kiwis to die.
- \_\_\_\_\_ A kiwi is like most other birds

1.F 2.F 3.F 4.T 5.F 6.T 7.F



## Finding Main Ideas



{ Main ideas are general ideas }

{ They are opposite to specific ideas and details }

e. Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. The kiwi is a strange New Zealand bird.
2. The kiwi sleeps during the day and has no tail or wings.
3. New Zealanders like kiwis.



## Lesson 2: The Camel

### Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.

Choose *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*



- |  | True                     | False                    | Don't Know               |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Camels live in hot places.                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. The camel has a tail.                     | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. All camels have two humps on their backs. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1.T 2.T 3.F



### New Vocabulary

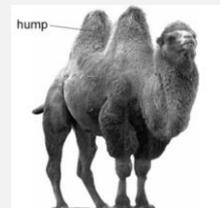
1. Store (v) :

To keep, to put away for future use (We store data on a CD), (We store food in the refrigerator)

2. Hump:

The round part of the camel's back

3. Fat:



Adjective	Noun
<p><b>Heavy</b> Opposite of Thin</p> 	<p>The substance under the skin of humans and animals that stores energy and keeps them warm</p> 

{ 4. All Over :

Everywhere/ every part of a place (This smart phone is sold all over the world)

{ 5. Desert:

A large area, covered with sand, where there is very little rain and not many plants

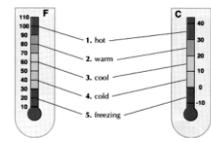


{ 6. Heat:

The quality of being hot/ Noun form of the adjective hot (She always wore a coat, even in the heat of the summer)

{ 7. Cool:

A little cold

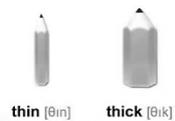


{ 8. Also:

Too, in addition (I am cold. I am also hungry and tired)

{ 9. Thick:

When something is thick, it has a large distance between its sides



{ 10. Eyelashes:



{ 11. About:

A little more or less than the number stated (I saw her about two months ago/ Today, I will leave work about five)

{ 12. Describe:

To say what something or someone is like (We can describe a person by talking about his height, weight, hair color, complexion color, etc.)

### Vocabulary

Store – Hump – All Over – Desert – Heat – Cool – Also – Thick

Eyelashes – About – Describe

## The Camel

The camel can go without water for a long time. Some people think it stores water in its hump. This is not true. It stores food in its hump. The camel's body changes the food into fat. Then the fat is stored in the hump. A camel cannot store the fat all over its body. Fat all over an animal's body keeps the animal warm. Camels live in the desert. They do not want to be warm during the day

The desert is very hot. The camel gets hotter and hotter during the day. It stores this heat in its body because the nights are cool.

The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel of Central Asia has two humps. It also has long, thick hair, because the winters are cold in Central Asia.

There is a lot of sand in the desert. The camel has long eyelashes. The eyelashes keep the sand out of the camel's eyes.

Arabic has about 150 words to describe a camel. Many people who speak Arabic need all these words because the camel is very important to them.

### a. Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

all over	camel	describe	thick	also
during	about	heat	stores	cool
eyelashes	desert			

1. Arabic has \_\_\_\_\_ 150 words to \_\_\_\_\_ a camel.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ can go without water for a long time.
3. The camel has long \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. Some people think it \_\_\_\_\_ water in its hump.
5. Camels live in the \_\_\_\_\_.
6. It \_\_\_\_\_ has long \_\_\_\_\_ hair because the winters are cold in Central Asia.
7. A camel cannot store the fat \_\_\_\_\_ its body.
8. It stores this \_\_\_\_\_ in its body because the nights are \_\_\_\_\_.

1. about / describe.    2. camel.    3. eyelashes.    4. stores  
5. desert.    6. also / thick.    7. all over.    8. heat / cool.



**b. Vocabulary: New Context**

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

also	eyelashes	heat	store	camels
all over	thick	desert	during	cool
about	describe			

1. We \_\_\_\_\_ milk, fruit, and vegetables in the refrigerator.
2. Fall is \_\_\_\_\_ in Canada. Winter is cold. Winter is \_\_\_\_\_ cold in Russia.
3. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ an elephant? What does it look like?
4. There are different animals \_\_\_\_\_ the world.
5. Some people have long \_\_\_\_\_ around their eyes.
6. It does not rain very much in the \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Mark's dictionary is very \_\_\_\_\_. It has more than 1,000 pages.
8. We cook food with \_\_\_\_\_ from a stove.
9. Not many people ride on \_\_\_\_\_ now. They use cars.
10. Tom is \_\_\_\_\_ 25 years old. Maybe he is 24 or 27.

1. store. 2. cool / also. 3. describe. 4. all over. 5. eyelashes.  
6. desert. 7. thick. 8. heat. 9. camels. 10. about.



**c. Questions**

1. Where do camels live?

Camels live in the desert.

2. What does a camel store in its hump?

It stores food.

3. The camel does not store fat all over its body, why?

Because fat keeps animals warm. Camels do not want to be warm in the desert during the day.

4. Why does it store heat during the day?

Because the nights in the desert are cool.

5. Which kind of camel has one hump? Which has two?

The Arabian camel has one hump. The Bactrian camel has two humps.

6. Why does a Bactrian camel have long, thick hair?

Because the winters are cold in Central Asia.

7. Why does a camel need long eyelashes?

Long eyelashes keep the sand out of the camel's eyes.

8. Why does Arabic have 150 words to describe a camel?

Because the camel is very important to the people who speak Arabic.

#### d. Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Put a circle around the letter of the best answer.

1. The camel can go without \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time.

- a. food                      b. water                      c. fat                      d. heat

2. It stores \_\_\_\_\_ in its hump.

- a. water                      b. heat                      c. food                      d. hair

3. The \_\_\_\_\_ camel has one hump.

- a. Arabian                      b. Bactrian                      c. desert                      d. fat

4. Long \_\_\_\_\_ keep sand out of the camel's eyes.

- a. thick hairs                      b. humps                      c. eyelashes                      d. ears

5. The Bactrian camel has long, thick hair because \_\_\_\_\_.

- a. it lives in a hot desert                      c. winters are cold in Central Asia  
b. it stores fat in its hump                      d. the sand gets in its eyes

1. b    2. c    3. a    4. c    5. c



e.

**Main Idea**

**Circle the number of the main idea of the text.**

1. There are two kinds of camels.
2. The camel has a good body for life in the desert.
3. The camel stores food in its hump.

2.



## Word Study

### A. Adjective Possessive Pronouns

his, her, its, my, your, our, their

Adjective possessive pronouns help us to express the idea that something belongs to someone

My book = the book that I own/ the book that belongs to me

Her book = the book that she owns/ the book that belongs to her

Possessive pronouns are related to the subject pronouns that we use at the beginning of the sentence (he, she, it, etc.). Subject pronouns help us to decide which possessive pronoun to use in the sentence.

I have a book. My book is green.

We study in this classroom. Our classroom is big.

She has a new bag. Her bag is expensive.

### Adjective Possessive Pronouns

Singular		Plural	
Subject Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun	Subject Pronoun	Possessive Pronoun
I	My	We	Our
You	Your	You	Your
She (The girl/ Fatimah)	Her	They (Ahmad and Mohammad/ Ahmad and his family/ the students)	Their
He (The man/Ahmad)	His		
It (The kiwi/ the cat)	Its		

## Examples

1. I have a shirt. \_\_\_\_\_ (My – Our – Your) shirt is green.
2. You have a book. \_\_\_\_\_ (His – Her – Your) book is new.
3. Amal has a cat. \_\_\_\_\_ (His – Her - Its) cat is small.
4. My brothers have a car. \_\_\_\_\_ (Their – His – My) car is slow.
5. We have a bird. \_\_\_\_\_ (My – Our – His) bird is noisy.
6. The dog uses \_\_\_\_\_ (his – her – its) teeth during fighting.
7. Ahmad and his brothers use \_\_\_\_\_ (their – her – its) computer every day

1. My 2. your 3. her 4. their 5. our 6. its 7. their



Put the right pronoun in each blank.

1. The camel stores food in \_\_\_\_\_ hump.
2. Maria likes \_\_\_\_\_ classes this year.
3. I use \_\_\_\_\_ dictionary every day.
4. Polar bears use \_\_\_\_\_ front legs like arms.
5. Do you have \_\_\_\_\_ cassette tapes with you?
6. Scientists listen to \_\_\_\_\_ tapes.
7. Carlos and his family swim in \_\_\_\_\_ pool every day.
8. David drives \_\_\_\_\_ car to class.
9. We go to the university on \_\_\_\_\_ bicycles.
10. A baby hippo rides on \_\_\_\_\_ mother's back.

1. its 2. her 3. my 4. their 5. your 6. their 7. their 8. his 9. our 10. its



## B. Verbs: Present Tense

**Meaning:** we use the simple present tense to talk about habits , routines, repeated actions, unchanging situations and general truths.

I go to the university <u>everyday</u>	A habit, repeated action
She <u>always</u> watches TV before she sleeps	A habit, repeated action
The sun rises in the east.	A general truth, unchanging situation

{ **The simple present** is used with the following time expressions (every day, every weekend, every month, always, usually)

### Rule (1)

Simple Present with Action Verbs (walk/eat/sleep/read/play)

Subject	Verb	Examples
He She It Singular noun (Fatima/The student)	V + <u>s</u>	He sleep <u>s</u> early every night. She drink <u>s</u> coffee every day. It sleep <u>s</u> during the day. Fatima like <u>s</u> to study English.
I We You They Plural nouns (Mohammad and Ali/The teachers)	V	I arrive at university at 7 o'clock every morning. We play football every weekend. You play video games every day. They visit their parents every weekend. Students study hard for the exam.

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences

- Maryam always \_\_\_\_\_ (gets – get) up early.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ (like – likes) to play football.
- Most flowers \_\_\_\_\_ (smell – smells) good.
- Ali usually \_\_\_\_\_ (eat – eats) eggs for breakfast.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (wash – washes) the dishes every night
- The students \_\_\_\_\_ (studies – study) English.

1. gets    2. like    3. smell    4. eats    5. wash    6. study



**Rule (2)****Simple Present with Irregular Verbs (Be – Have – Do)**

Subject			
He She It Singular(Fatima/The student)	<u>is</u>	<u>Has</u>	<u>Does</u>
They We You Plural (The students)	<u>Are</u>	<u>Have</u>	<u>Do</u>
I	<u>am</u>		

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences:

- I \_\_\_\_\_ (is – are – am) tired.
- They \_\_\_\_\_ (is – are – am) happy.
- Ahmad and Ali \_\_\_\_\_ (is – are – am) absent today.
- Hiba \_\_\_\_\_ (do – does) her homework every night.
- You \_\_\_\_\_ (is – are – am) late for class.
- We \_\_\_\_\_ (have – has) a class now.

1.am    2. are    3. are    4. dose    5. are    6. have



**What are the two rules of the simple present tense?**

**1. Present tense with action verbs:**

<b>V</b>	<b>-S</b>	He, She, It, Singular subjects
	<b>No -S</b>	They, We, You, I, Plural subjects

## 2. Present tense with irregular verbs:

<b>Be</b>	<b>Do</b>	<b>Have</b>
<b>Is</b>	<b>Does</b>	<b>Has</b>
<b>Are</b> <b>Am</b>	<b>Do</b>	<b>Have</b>

### Present Simple Spelling

1. For most verbs add only **-s** to the verb

**speak + -s = speaks / write + -s = writes**

2. When a verb ends in **(y)** with a vowel before it, add only **-s**

**the vowels are (i, e, a, o, u)**

**play + -s = plays / say + -s = says**

3. When a verb ends in **(y)** with a consonant before it, change the **(y)** to **(i)** and add **(-es)**.

**Examples of consonants are (t, d, b, n, m ...)**

**Fly → fli + -es = flies**

**Study → studi + -es = studies**

4. When a verb ends in **(s, z, ch, sh, x, o)** add **(-es)**

**Catch + -es = catches**

**Pass + -es = passes**

**Wash + -es = washes**

**Fix + -es = fixes**

**Buzz + -es = buzzes**

**Go + -es = goes**

**What is the correct spelling for these verbs?**

<b>Push</b>	<b>Pushes</b>	<b>Reply</b>	<b>Replies</b>
<b>Cry</b>	<b>Cries</b>	<b>Teach</b>	<b>Teaches</b>
<b>Stay</b>	<b>Stays</b>	<b>Hurry</b>	<b>Hurries</b>
<b>Work</b>	<b>Works</b>	<b>Sit</b>	<b>Sits</b>
<b>Fix</b>	<b>Fixes</b>	<b>Try</b>	<b>Tries</b>

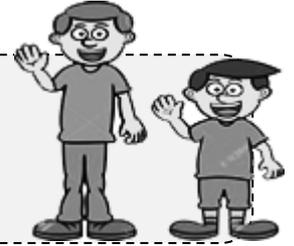
**Change each sentence to make a new one. Use the word or words in parentheses. Sometimes you must change other words, too.**

**Example: (I) They study every day. → I study every day.**

- (a polar bear) 1. We catch fish and eat them.  
(they) 2. Mike usually flies home.  
(I) 3. Betty has a beautiful plant in her living room.  
(people) 4. David likes dolphin shows.  
(we) 5. They travel only in the summer.  
(a dolphin) 6. You play in the water.  
(they) 7. We go swimming in a lake in summer.  
(Tom) 8. I usually finish my work early.  
(a mammal) 9. People are born alive.  
(Ann and Bill) 10. Ali does his homework in the afternoon.

- 
1. A polar bear catches fish and eats them.
  2. They usually fly home.
  3. I have a beautiful plant in my living room.
  4. People like dolphin shows
  5. We travel only in the summer.
  6. A dolphin plays in the water.
  7. They go swimming in a lake in summer
  8. Tom usually finishes his work early.
  9. A mammal is born alive.
  10. Ann and Bill do their homework in the afternoon.

## C. Comparisons



Compare X and Y to tell how they are different.

We use adjectives to compare.

### The Rule

X + adjective + -er than + X

David + short + -er than + John

David is shorter than John

### Spelling

### Rule

If an adjective includes one syllable (short adjective), ends in one vowel followed by one consonant, we double the consonant before we add -er

Big + -er = bigger

Fat + -er = fatter

Hot + -er = hotter

Put the right comparison form in each sentence.

(strange) 1. A kiwi is \_\_\_\_\_ a bluebird.

(thick) 2. Bactrian camel's hair is \_\_\_\_\_ an Arabic camel's hair.

(hot) 3. Oman is \_\_\_\_\_ than Switzerland.

(warm) 4. Italy is \_\_\_\_\_ France.

(large) 5. Saudi Arabia is \_\_\_\_\_ Kuwait.

(tall) 6. Marie is \_\_\_\_\_ Masako.

(fat) 7. John is \_\_\_\_\_ Robert.

(young) 8. My sister is \_\_\_\_\_ my brother.

(cold) 9. Ice is \_\_\_\_\_ water.

(small) 10. A dolphin is \_\_\_\_\_ a polar bear.

- 
1. stranger than
  2. thicker than
  3. hotter than
  4. warmer than
  5. larger than
  6. taller than
  7. fatter than
  8. younger than
  9. colder than
  10. smaller than

# Unit 2: HOW? Why?

4

## Lesson 1: Why do We Yawn?



Look at the pictures. Read the sentences. Check *True*, *False*, or *Don't Know*

	True	False	Don't Know
4. You open your mouth when you yawn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. It hurts when you yawn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Many kinds of animals yawn.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.T 2.F 3.Don't Know



### Lesson Vocabulary

#### { 1. Mammal :

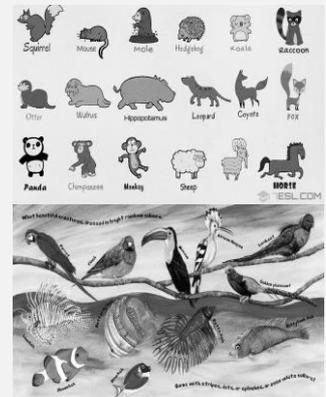
Any animal of which the mother feeds her babies with milk from her own body (Humans, dogs, and dolphins are all mammals, but birds and fish are not.)

#### { 2. Quickly :

At a fast speed / opposite of slowly  
(Move quickly, your father is waiting in the car.)

#### { 3. Contagious (adj.):

Something that spreads quickly among people (Flue is contagious.)



{ 4. Bored (adj.) :  
Feeling unhappy because something is not interesting or because you have nothing to do (The movie was not interesting. I was bored.)



{ 5. Excited (adj.) :  
Very interested and having strong happiness (She is very excited to go to Europe in summer).



{ 6. Nervous:  
Worried/ opposite of relaxed (She is always nervous during exams.)



{ 7. However:  
But (We have not won yet; however, we will continue to try.)

{ 8. Might :  
Maybe, it is possible that something will happen (It is cloudy. It might rain today.)

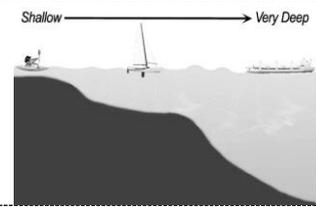
{ 9. Alert:  
Very quick to understand/ able to pay great attention (he is not very alert today, he didn't sleep well last night.)



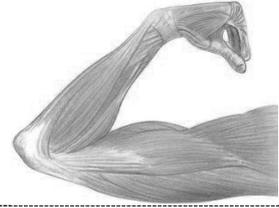
{ 10. Race:  
A competition in which players try to be the fastest and win (The marathon is a running race.)



{ 11. Deep:  
Going a long way down from the top or the surface



{ 12. Muscle:



{ 13. Stretch (v.):  
To make something as long as possible



**Vocabulary**

Mammal – Quickly– Contagious– Bored– Might – However– Excited –  
Nervous – Race – Alert – Deep – Muscle – Stretch

## Why Do We Yawn?

Bears yawn. Camels yawn. Most mammals yawn. Why do we yawn? No one really knows the answer.

We do know that everyone yawns in the same way. First you open your mouth slowly. Your mouth stays open for about five seconds. Then you quickly fast close your mouth.

We also know that yawning is contagious, or catching. When you see someone yawn, you yawn, too. Many people say that they yawn because they are bored or tired. This might be true. However, we know that people also yawn when they are excited or nervous. Olympic runners, for example, often yawn before a race. Why is that?

Some scientists believe that yawning makes you more alert. When you yawn, you breathe more deeply. You also stretch the muscles in your face and neck. Maybe this makes you feel more alert.

Scientists don't spend much time studying yawning. That is probably because yawning doesn't hurt. It is just something we do.

### a. Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

alert	deeply	muscles	might	bored
excited	quickly	stretch	contagious	however
race	yawn			

1. \_\_\_\_\_ we know that people also yawn when they are \_\_\_\_\_ or nervous.
2. We also know that yawning is \_\_\_\_\_ , or catching.
3. Some scientists believe that yawning makes you more \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Many people say they yawn because they are \_\_\_\_\_ or tired.
5. Olympic runners, for example, often yawn before a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You also \_\_\_\_\_ the \_\_\_\_\_ in your face and neck.
7. Then you \_\_\_\_\_ close your mouth.

8. When you yawn, you breathe more \_\_\_\_\_.

9. This \_\_\_\_\_ be true.

10. Bears \_\_\_\_\_.

1. However/ excited. 2. contagious. 3. alert. 4. bored. 5. race.  
6. stretch/ muscles . 7. quickly. 8. deeply. 9. might. 10. Yawn.



**b. Vocabulary: New Context**

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

alert                      deep                      muscles                      might                      boring  
excited                      quickly                      stretch                      contagious                      however  
race                      yawn

1. Soccer players have strong leg \_\_\_\_\_ because they run a lot.
2. I \_\_\_\_\_ go to the party, but I'm not sure.
3. Headaches are not \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Airplane pilots need to be \_\_\_\_\_ on the job.
5. A kiwi is a bird. \_\_\_\_\_, it doesn't have wings.
6. Children can't sleep when they are \_\_\_\_\_.
7. He doesn't like to swim in \_\_\_\_\_ water.
8. Swimmers are tired after a long \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. Do you breathe \_\_\_\_\_ when you are afraid?
10. Do you cover your mouth when you \_\_\_\_\_ ?
11. You should \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning. It's good for your muscles.
12. He thinks traveling is \_\_\_\_\_ ,but I think it's exciting.

1. muscles. 2. might. 3. contagious. 4. alert. 5. However. 6. excited.  
7. deep. 8. race. 9. quickly. 10. yawn. 11. stretch. 12. boring.



**c. Vocabulary Review**

**Match each word in Column A with its antonym in Column B**

Column A	Column B
1. Slowly _____	a. Close
2. Large _____	b. Interested
3. Same _____	c. Everyone
4. Above _____	d. False
5. Open _____	e. After
6. Bored _____	f. Quickly
7. Before _____	g. Different
8. Cool _____	h. Below
9. No one _____	i. Small
10. True _____	j. Warm

1.f 2.i 3.g 4.h 5.a 6.b 7.e 8.j 9.c 10.d



**d. Questions**

**1. How do people yawn?**

**They open their mouths slowly. Their mouths stay open for about 5 seconds. Then they close their mouths quickly.**

**2. What happens to your muscles when you yawn?**

**They stretch.**

**3. What usually happens when you see someone yawn?**

**I also yawn.**

**4. How long does a yawn last?**

**It lasts for about 5 seconds.**

**5. Why do Olympic runners yawn before a race?**

**Because they are excited or nervous.**

**6. What other things are contagious?**

**Diseases are contagious.**

e. Write T if the sentence is true. Write F if it is false.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Many different kinds of mammals yawn.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ People only yawn when they are bored.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ When you yawn, your breathing changes.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ You can't yawn when you are excited.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Some people yawn quickly, and some people yawn very slowly.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Scientists don't know why people yawn.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Runners never yawn before a race.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ You stretch your neck muscles when you yawn.

1.T 2.F 3.T 4.F 5.F 6.T 7.F 8.T



f. Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

1. People yawn similarly in a number of states, but we don't know why.
2. Scientists want to know why yawning is contagious.
3. All animals yawn in the same way.

1.



DONE 

## Lesson 2: Why is the Sea Salty?

### Before You Read

Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True, False, or Don't Know*



1. A lake is different from a sea.

True

False

Don't Know

2. Most water is salty.

3. There is a lot of water in the world.

1.T 2.T 3.T



### Vocabulary

{ 1. Mix (v.):

To combine or put together to form one substance (e.g. Oil and water do not mix; sugar and water mix together)



2. Lake:

A large area of water surrounded by land



3. River:

A stream of fresh water that flows across the land and runs into the sea



{ 4. Ocean:

A very large area of sea (e.g. the Atlantic Ocean, the Pacific Ocean)

{ 5. Carry:

To hold something with your hand and take it from one place to another

(I need help. Can you carry my bag for me? )



{ 6. Move:

When you move, you change your position or place (e.g. I moved into a new house)

{ 7. Clouds:



{ 8. Evaporate :

Water evaporates when it changes into gas



{ 9. Percent:

A number shown by the symbol % (e.g. 10%, 20%, etc.)



{ 10. Famous:

Known by many people (e.g. e.g., The Mona Lisa is a famous painting / Paris is a famous city).



### Vocabulary

Mix – Lake – River – Ocean – Carry – Move – Clouds – Evaporate

Percent – Famous

## Why is the Sea Salty?

There is a lot of salt on the Earth, and it mixes very well with water.

There is some salt in all water. Water on the land runs into lakes and rivers. The water from most lakes goes into rivers. these rivers run into the seas and oceans. They carry a little salt with them. Some of the ocean water moves into the air and clouds. It evaporates. Salt cannot evaporate. It stays in the ocean.

The water in the oceans has more salt than the water in rivers. Ocean water is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  % (three and a half percent) salt. Some seas have more salt than others.

Some lakes do not have a river to carry the water and salt away. Some of the water evaporates, but the salt cannot. These lakes are very salty. There are two famous lakes like this. They are the Dead Sea in the Middle East and the Great Salt Lake in the state of Utah in the United States. They are much saltier than the Atlantic Ocean and the Pacific Ocean.

a.

### Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

evaporates

moves

clouds

percent

oceans

Earth

mixes

famous

salt

carry

1. Ocean water is about three and a half \_\_\_\_\_ salt.
2. There is a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_, and it \_\_\_\_\_ very well with water.
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ a little salt with them.
4. There are two \_\_\_\_\_ lakes like this.
5. These rivers run into the seas and \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Some of the ocean water \_\_\_\_\_ into the air and \_\_\_\_\_.
7. It \_\_\_\_\_.

percent. 2. salt/Earth/mixes. 3. carry. 4. famous.1  
5. oceans. 6. moves/clouds. 7. Evaporates.



### b. Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

evaporates	moves	carry	ocean	salt
percent	famous	mix	clouds	Earth

1. Two of the students always \_\_\_\_\_ the chairs into our room.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ is round. It \_\_\_\_\_ around the sun.
3. Many people put \_\_\_\_\_ on their food.
4. Muhammad Ali was a \_\_\_\_\_ boxer.
5. Some people put sugar in their coffee. Then they \_\_\_\_\_ it with a spoon.
6. Some of the water in a swimming pool \_\_\_\_\_.
7. The Pacific \_\_\_\_\_ is bigger than the Atlantic Ocean.
8. There are beautiful white \_\_\_\_\_ in the sky today.
9. Eighty \_\_\_\_\_ of the students are men.

1. carry. 2. Earth/moves. 3. salt. 4. famous .  
5. mix. 6. evaporates. 7. Ocean. 8. clouds. 9. percent.



### c. Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other two:

Example: red, book, blue

1. zoo, aquarium, university
2. lake, snow, ice
3. yawn, laugh, fly
4. together, modern, new
5. polar bear, dolphin, ocean
6. hour, travel, fly

7. cool, warm, thick
8. scientist, teacher, salty

#### **d. Questions**

1. What does salt mix well with?  
It mixes well with water.
2. Is there salt in lakes and rivers?  
Yes, there is. (There is some salt in all water).
3. Where does river water go?  
It goes into seas and oceans.
4. Where does some of the ocean water go?  
It goes into the air and clouds.
5. Where does the salt in the ocean go?  
It stays in the ocean.
6. Does river water or ocean water have more salt?  
Ocean water has more salt.
7. Why are some lakes very salty?  
Because they do not have a river to carry the water and salt away.
8. Name two famous salty lakes.  
The Dead Sea and the Great Salt Lake.
9. What is Utah? Where is it?  
It is a state in the United States of America.
10. Which is saltier, the Atlantic Ocean or the Dead Sea?  
The Dead Sea is saltier.
11. Are there fish in the Dead Sea?  
No, there aren't.

**e. True/False**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Salt mixes with water.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Clouds have salt in them.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Water on the land moves into lakes and rivers.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ There is salt in rivers.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Rivers have more salt than oceans.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Salt evaporates.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean water is about 2 ¼ % salt.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ The Great Salt Lake is in the United States.

1.T 2.F 3.T 4.T 5.F 6.F 7.F 8.T



**f. Circle the Main Idea**

1. The sea is salty because water evaporates and salt does not.
2. The sea is salty because rivers run into oceans.
3. Water moves from the land to rivers to oceans to clouds and to the land again.

1.



## Word Study

### A. Forming Questions: Present Tense

There are two types of sentences

Sentences with BE	Sentences with Action Verbs
He <u>is</u> a student.	He <u>plays</u> football.

#### Questions with Verb BE

Sentence	Question
He is a student.	Is he a student ? 
They are late today.	Are they late today?
She is excited.	Is she excited?
Your brothers are at home.	Are your brothers at home?

#### Questions with Action Verbs

Sentence	Question
He <u>plays</u> football.	Does he play football?
They work hard.	Do they work hard?



## Questions with action verbs: The Rule

<b>Does</b>	He she It Fatima your sister	<b>run fast?</b>
<b>Do</b>	they we you I Ali and Ahmad the students	

**Change the following statements into questions.**

Sentence	Question
1. A large house is expensive.	Is a large house expensive?
2. Bill does his homework in the afternoon.	Does Bill do his homework in the afternoon?
3. Rivers run toward the ocean.	Do rivers run toward the ocean?
4. Many people drink coffee.	Do many people drink coffee?
5. Mary is a good tennis player.	Is Mary a good tennis player?
6. Kiwis are strange birds.	Are Kiwis strange birds?
7. I am late.	Am I late?
8. The test is difficult.	Is the test difficult?
9. She dances well.	Does she dance well?
10. They exercise every day.	Do they exercise every day?

## B. There Is / There Are

There is .... singular. It .....	There are... plural. They.....
There is a <u>chair</u> . It is blue.	There are <u>windows</u> . They are large.

Complete the sentences using *there is, there are, it, they*.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ a kiwi in the zoo. \_\_\_\_\_ sleeps during the day.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ a chair beside the window. \_\_\_\_\_ is blue.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ wonderful mountains in India. \_\_\_\_\_ are in the north.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ many muscles in your face. \_\_\_\_\_ help you laugh.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ a large farm near here. \_\_\_\_\_ grows fruit trees.

1. There is/ it. 2. There is/ it. 3. There are/ they. 4. There are/ they. 5. There is/ it.



'er'  
tells us who does an action.  
Speak + -er = speaker  
Teach + -er = teacher  
Listen + -er = listener

### C. -er = A person

Example: Mr. Brown is a teacher. He teaches English.

Add -er to each word. Then put the new words in the blanks. Use the plural if necessary

play                  work                  farm                  box                  interpret  
speak                  listen                  sing

1. Keiko is an \_\_\_\_\_. She speaks both Japanese and English.
2. Mr. and Mrs. Clark are \_\_\_\_\_. They have a large cotton farm.
3. Sarah Green is a famous \_\_\_\_\_. She sings in Europe and North America.
4. In the morning class, five students speak Arabic. In the afternoon class, there are seven Arabic \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Bill is not a good \_\_\_\_\_. He talks all the time and doesn't listen.
6. Abdullah is a very good soccer \_\_\_\_\_.

1. interpreter. 2. farmers. 3. singer. 4. speakers. 5. listener. 6. Player.



## Compound Words

A compound noun is two words that are put together to make one word. The meaning is like the meanings of the two words.

Bedroom	Football
Classroom	Blackboard
summertime	seafood
daytime	yellowtail
sunlight	underline
stoplight	

### D. Compound Words

A compound word is two words put together to make one word.

The meaning is like the meanings of the two words.

Example: sun + light = sunlight (light from the sun)

Put the right words in the blanks.

summertime      seafood      daytime      yellowtail      sunlight  
underline      underline      stoplight      bedroom

1. Gina likes fish and other \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Read each sentence. Put a circle around the subject \_\_\_\_\_. the verb.
3. Most people work during the \_\_\_\_\_. Some work at night.
4. Be careful when you drive. If the \_\_\_\_\_ is red, you must stop.
5. People eat in the dining room. They sleep in the \_\_\_\_\_.

1. seafood.    2. underline.    3. daytime.    4. stoplight.    5. Bedroom.



## Word Forms

Nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs

Nouns	Verbs
relaxation	relax
description	describe
belief	believe
weight	weigh
excitement	excite
evaporation	evaporate
interpretation	interpret

### When to use verbs and nouns ?

1. Subject + Verb  noun
2. The  noun
3. to  verb

Choose the correct word to complete each sentence:

1. What causes \_\_\_\_\_ ? (boredom/ bore)
2. What do farmers use to \_\_\_\_\_ the land ? (fertilize/ fertilizer)
3. What is the \_\_\_\_\_ between exercise and yawning? (connection/ connect)
4. What do plants need to \_\_\_\_\_ ?(grow/ growth)
5. Is \_\_\_\_\_ good for you? (laughter/ laugh)

1. boredom. 2. fertilize. 3. connection. 4. grow. 5. laughter.



DONE

# Unit 3: Plants

7

## Lesson 1: The Date Palm



Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True, False, or Don't Know*

	True	False	Don't Know
1. The date palm is tall.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Most date palms grow in cold places.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. The fruit of the date palm is poisonous.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.T 2.F 3.F



## New Vocabulary

{ 1. Wonderful:

Extremely good (e.g. She is a wonderful cook./ We had a wonderful time in Italy last summer.)

{ 2. Feed:

To give food to a person or an animal



{ 3. Leaves:



{ 4. Wood:



{ 5. Basket:

A container made of wood woven together and used to carry things



{ 6. Burn:

To destroy or damage something by putting it in fire

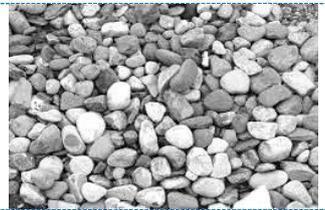


{ 7. Ago:

Before the present time (I graduated five years ago)

{ 8. Stone:

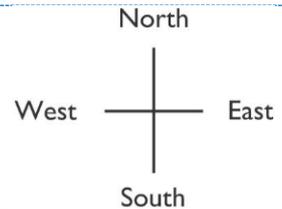
The hard, solid substance found in the ground



{ 9. Southern:

Adjective of south

Adjectives: Northern, Western, Eastern and Southern



{ 9. Art museum:

A building (or a gallery) in which paintings and other kinds of visual arts are displayed



### Vocabulary

Wonderful- feed - Leaves- Wood- Basket

Burn- Ago- Stone- Southern -Art museum

## The Date Palm

The date palm is a wonderful tree. People eat dates. They feed them to their animals. They use the leaves give food to and the wood to build houses. They use the wood to build boats. They make baskets from the leaves. They burn the other parts of the tree to cook their food.

The date palm came from the Middle East. Seven thousand (7,000) years ago, people in Syria and Egypt ate dates. They made pictures of date palms on their stone buildings. Today date palms grow in the Middle East, parts of Asia and Africa, southern Europe, and , other warm parts of the world.

There are more than 2,700 kinds of palm trees. Most of them cannot grow in the Middle East because it is too dry. The date palm grows there very well.

Hundreds of years ago, people in southern Europe and some Arab countries made pictures of palm trees and palm flowers on some of their buildings. Today we can see these pictures in art museums. People think that the palm tree is beautiful. People thought the same thing a long time ago.

The date palm is a wonderful tree. People eat dates. They feed them to their animals. They use the leaves give food to and the wood to build houses. They use the wood to build boats. They make baskets from the leaves. They burn the other parts of the tree to cook their food.

1. True/False: people use palm trees to eat the dates only.
2. True/False: people feed palm tree wood to their animals.
3. True/False: people use the wood to build houses and boats.
4. People use the (dates – wood – leaves) to make baskets.
5. How do people cook their food?

1. F.    2. F.    3. T.    4. leaves.  
5. They burn the other parts of the tree to cook their food.



The date palm came from the Middle East. Seven thousand (7,000) years ago, people in Syria and Egypt ate dates. They made pictures of date palms on their stone buildings. Today date palms grow in the Middle East, parts of Asia and Africa, southern Europe, and , other warm parts of the world.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. True/False:  | The date palm came from Europe.             |
| 2. True/False:  | People started to eat dates 4,000 years ago |
| 3. 7,000 years ago, people in (Middle East and Europe – Syria and Egypt – Asia and Africa) ate dates. |   |

1. F.    2. F.    3. Syria and Egypt.



There are more than 2,700 kinds of palm trees. Most of them cannot grow in the Middle East because it is too dry. The date palm grows there very well.

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 1. True/False: | There is only one kind of palm trees.                             |
| 2. True/False: | There are more than 2,700 kinds of palm trees in the Middle East. |
| 3. True/False: | Only the palm tree grows in the Middle East.                      |
| 4. True/False: | The palm tree grows in dry places.                                |
| 5. True/False: | Most kinds of palm trees cannot grow in the Middle East.          |

1. F.    2. F (date palm ✓).    3. F (date palm ✓).    4. F.    5. T.



Hundreds of years ago, people in southern Europe and some Arab countries made pictures of palm trees and palm flowers on some of their buildings. Today we can see these pictures in art museums. People think that the palm tree is beautiful. People thought the same thing a long time ago.

1. Hundreds of years ago, people in southern Europe and some Arab countries made pictures of palm trees on (boats – animals – buildings).

2. Today we can see pictures of palm trees in (science museums – art museums – food museums).

3. True/False: People make pictures of palm trees because they think it is beautiful.

1. buildings.      2. art museums.      3. T.



### a. Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

burn                      date palm                      southern                      wood                      leaves  
 grow                      feed                      art museums                      ago                      wonderful  
 baskets                      stone

1. Today we can see these pictures in \_\_\_\_\_.
2. They use the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ to build houses.
3. Today date palms grow in the Middle East, parts of Asia and Africa, \_\_\_\_\_ Europe, and other warm parts of the world.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a \_\_\_\_\_ tree.
5. They \_\_\_\_\_ the other parts of the tree to cook their food.
6. Seven thousand years \_\_\_\_\_, people in Syria and Egypt ate dates.
7. They make \_\_\_\_\_ from the leaves.
8. They made pictures of date palms on their \_\_\_\_\_ buildings.
9. They \_\_\_\_\_ them to their animals.

1. art museums. 2. leaves/ wood. 3. southern. 4. date palm/wonderful  
5. burn. 6. ago. 7. baskets. 8. stone. 9. feed.



**b. Vocabulary: New Context**

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

southern  
wood  
dates

palm  
basket  
stone

burn  
museum

leaves  
feed

wonderful  
ago

1. Some trees have very large green \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Argentina is in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of South America.
3. Marie started to study English five years \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Stone cannot \_\_\_\_\_. Wood can.
5. People burn \_\_\_\_\_ when they make a fire.
6. A science \_\_\_\_\_ is a very interesting place.
7. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of fruit on the table.
8. Pam has a small \_\_\_\_\_ in her shoe. It hurts her foot.
9. One kind of \_\_\_\_\_ tree gives oil. People make soap from it.
10. People dry \_\_\_\_\_ and keep them for a long time.
11. He has a \_\_\_\_\_ house. It's beautiful.
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ the camels several times a day.

1. leaves. 2. southern. 3. ago. 4. burn. 5. wood. 6. museum.  
7. basket. 8. stone. 9. palm. 10. dates. 11. wonderful. 12. feed.



### c. Vocabulary Review

Put the right word in each blank.

both                      stars                      difficult                      whole                      hearing-impaired  
each other              feeling                      heat                      sign                      interpreter  
dance                      weigh                      stomach                      believe



1. An \_\_\_\_\_ speaks two languages.
2. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ that there are farms in the sea?
3. There are a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ out tonight. The sky is beautiful.
4. Do you think it is \_\_\_\_\_ to grow date palms?
5. How tall are you, and how much do you \_\_\_\_\_?
6. Palm trees like the \_\_\_\_\_ but not the cold.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ says "Please use other door."
8. Love is not a thing. It is a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. The students usually talk to \_\_\_\_\_ between classes.
10. Bill cleaned his \_\_\_\_\_ apartment on Saturday.
11. The hippo has a very long \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Do you like to \_\_\_\_\_?

1. Interpreter. 2. Believe. 3. Stars. 4. Difficult. 5. Weigh. 6. Heat.  
7. Sign. 8. Feeling. 9. Each other. 10. Whole. 11. Stomach. 12. Dance.

### d. Questions

1. How do people use the palm tree?

People eat dates. They feed them to their animals. They use the leaves and the wood to build houses. They use the wood to build boats. They make baskets from the leaves. They burn the other parts of the tree to cook their food.

**2. What is the name of the fruit of the palm tree?**

The name of the fruit of the palm tree is 'date.'

**3. Where did the palm tree come from?**

It came from the Middle East.

**4. When did Syrians and Egyptians start to eat dates?**

They started to eat dates 7000 years ago.

**5. How many kinds of palm trees are there?**

There are more than 2700 kinds.

**6. Why can't most of them grow in the Middle East?**

Because it is too dry in the Middle East.

**7. Where can we see beautiful old pictures of palm trees?**

We can see them in art museums.

**8. Why did Syrians and Egyptians make pictures of palm trees?**

Because they thought palm trees were beautiful.

**9. Why do date palms grow in the Middle East?**

Because they need a warm climate to grow.

### **e. Comprehension: Multiple Choice**

**Choose the correct answer**

**1. People make boats from the \_\_\_\_\_ of palm trees.**

- a. leaves                      b. wood                      c. dates                      d. flowers

**2. They make baskets from the \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. leaves                      b. wood                      c. dates                      d. flowers

**3. They \_\_\_\_\_ part of the tree to make a fire.**

- a. enjoy                      b. dance                      c. burn                      d. grow

**4. The date palm came from \_\_\_\_\_.**

- a. California                      b. Africa                      c. Southern Europe                      d. The Middle East

**5. People started to eat dates \_\_\_\_\_ ago.**

- a. A few hundred                      b. 100                      c. 5.000                      d. 7.000

6. Date palms grow \_\_\_\_\_

- a. In the land of the polar bear
- b. In hot or warm places
- c. where kiwis live
- d. in cool places

7. There are more than \_\_\_\_\_ kinds of palm trees.

- a. few hundred
- b. 100
- c. 2,000
- d. 7,000

8. People use \_\_\_\_\_ palm tree.

- a. the whole
- b. the leaves and the wood
- c. almost all of the
- d. the fruit and leaves of the

1. b. 2. a. 3. c. 4. d. 5. d. 6. b. 7. c. 8. a. 

**f. Main Idea**

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

- 1. The date palm grows in the Middle East.
- 2. The date palm is beautiful, and people use all of it.
- 3. People made pictures of the date palm, and these pictures are in art museums now.

2. 

**Pronoun Reference**

They	→	people
Them	→	dates
Their	→	people
They	→	people

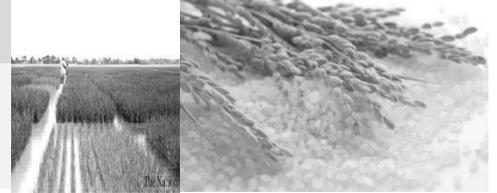
They in paragraph 1 refers to people.  
They and their in paragraph 2 refer to people in Syria and Egypt.  
Them in paragraph 3 refers to palm trees.  
It in paragraph 3 refers to the Middle East.  
Their in paragraph 4 refers to people in southern Europe and some Arab countries

## Lesson 2: Rice

### Before You Read

Read the sentences.

Check (✓) *True, False, or Don't Know*



	True	False	Don't Know
1. Rice grows in many countries.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Rice is an expensive food.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Rice needs water to grow.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.T 2.F 3.T



### Lesson Vocabulary

{ 1. Tree:



. Grass:



3. Soil:

The material on the surface of the ground on which plants grow



{ 4. Upland rice:



{ 5. Wet soil rice:



**{ 6. Insects:**  
**Small animals that have at least six legs**



**{ 7. Fertilizer:**  
**A substance added to the soil to help plants grow faster and get healthier**



**{ 8. Poison:**  
**A substance that can make people and animals ill and that can kill them if they drink or eat it**



**{ 9. Enemy:**  
**Opposite of friend,  
A person who hates another person and tries to harm him**

**{ 10. Even:**  
**An adverb used to show that something is surprising and unexpected  
(This room is cold even in summer).**

**{ 11. Probably :**  
**Perhaps, maybe, not sure but very likely  
(I'll probably be at home at 10 p.m.)**

**{ 12. Broom:**



**{ 13. Sandals:**



**{ 14. Rug:**



**{ 15. Roof:**



### **Vocabulary**

Tree– Grass– Soil– Upland rice– Wet soil rice – Insects– Fertilizer–  
Poison – Enemy– Even– Probably– Broom – Rug–Sandals – Roof

## Rice

People all over the world eat rice. Millions of people in Asia, Africa, and South America eat it every day of their lives. Some people eat almost nothing but rice.

Rice is a kind of grass. There are more than 7,000 kinds of rice. Farmers grow rice in many countries, even in the southern part of the United States and in eastern Australia.

No one really knows where rice came from. Some scientists think that it started to grow in two places. They think that one kind of rice grew in southern Asia thousands of years ago. Someone in China wrote about it almost 5,000 years ago. Another kind probably grew in West Africa. Other scientists think that rice came from India, and Indian travelers took it to other parts of the world.

There are two main ways to grow rice. Upland rice grows in dry soil. Most rice grows in wet soil. People in many countries do all of the work of growing rice by hand. This is the same way farmers worked hundreds of years ago. In some countries, people now use machines on their rice farms. The farmers all use fertilizer. Some insects are enemies of rice. Farmers poison them.

People use every part of the rice plant. They make animal feed and rice oil from it. They also make baskets, brooms, rugs, sandals, and roofs for their houses. They burn dry rice plants in fires for cooking.

a.

### Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

brooms  
rugs  
roofs

grass  
eastern  
insects

probably  
Soil

west  
sandals

rice  
even

1. They also make baskets \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ for their houses.

2. Rice is a kind of \_\_\_\_\_.
3. People all over the world eat \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Farmers grow rice in many countries, \_\_\_\_\_ in the southern part of the United States and in \_\_\_\_\_ Australia.
5. Some \_\_\_\_\_ are enemies of rice.
6. Another kind \_\_\_\_\_ grew in \_\_\_\_\_ Africa.
7. Upland rice grows in dry \_\_\_\_\_.

1. (brooms/rugs/sandals), roofs.    2. grass.    3. rice.    4. even/eastern.  
5. insects    6. probably/ West.    7. soil



### b. Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

even	probably	rice	eastern	rug
sandals	grass	insects	roof	soil
west	broom			

1. In the summer, people like to wear \_\_\_\_\_ instead of shoes.
2. Chicken, \_\_\_\_\_, and salad make a good dinner.
3. Frank is two years old. He wants play basketball, but he can't \_\_\_\_\_ pick up the ball.
4. We can have our picnic on the \_\_\_\_\_ under that tree.
5. Paul cleaned the garage floor with a \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The rain comes through the \_\_\_\_\_ of the old house.
7. Korea is in the \_\_\_\_\_ part of Asia.
8. Some \_\_\_\_\_ live together in a group.
9. Lebanon is in \_\_\_\_\_ Asia.
10. There a lot of black clouds in the sky. It will \_\_\_\_\_ rain.
11. Plants must have sun, water, and good \_\_\_\_\_.
12. Mr. and Mrs. Cook have a beautiful new \_\_\_\_\_ for the living room floor.

1. sandals.    2. rice.    3. even.    4. grass.    5. broom.    6. roof.  
7.eastern.    8. insects.    9. west.    10. probably.    11. soil.    12. rug.



**c. Vocabulary Review**

What is the antonyms ( the opposite ) of the words:

Column A	Column B
1. Bored _____	a. Easy
2. Large _____	b. Cold
3. Quickly _____	c. Slowly
4. Enemy _____	d. Northern
5. Difficult _____	e. Small
6. Hate _____	f. Friend
7. Cheap _____	g. Interested
8. Collect _____	h. Pass Out
9. Heat _____	i. Expensive
10. Southern _____	j. Love

1.g 2.e 3.c 4.f 5.a 6.j 7.i 8.h 9.b 10.d



**d. Questions**

1. Why do some people eat almost nothing but rice?

Because it is available and cheap, and because some people might not be rich enough to afford other kinds of food.

2. In what countries is rice an important food?

In Asia, Africa and South America.

3. What kind of plant is rice?

It is a kind of grass.

4. How many kinds of rice are there?

There are more than 7,000 kinds.

5. Scientists have two ideas about where rice came from. What are they?

They think that rice came from Southern Asia ,India and West Africa.

6. What does upland mean?

Upland rice means rice that is grown on dry soil.

7. Why do rice farmers use fertilizer?

Farmers use fertilizers to help plants grow well.

**8. Why do most farmers do the work of growing rice by hand?**

**Because they cannot afford the price of machines.**

**9. How do farmers kill insects?**

**They kill insects by using poison.**

**10. People eat rice. What are other ways people use the rice plant?**

**They make animal feed and rice oil from it. They also make baskets, brooms, rugs, sandals and roofs for their houses. They burn dry rice plants in fire for cooking.**

**e. Comprehension: True/False/No Information**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Rice is a kind of grass.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Rice grows on dry land and in wet soil.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Scientists know that rice came from India.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Rice grows in the United States.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ There are more than 7,000 kinds of rice.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Maybe Chinese travelers took rice to India.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ More people grow rice with machines than by hand.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Farmers use fertilizer to kill insects.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese farms need more fertilizer than Indian farms.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ People use every part of the rice plant.

1.T 2.T 3.F 4.T 5.T 6.NI 7.F 8.F 9.NI 10.T



**f. Main Idea**

1. Rice is a very important crop, but nobody knows where it came from.
2. People grow rice in many countries.
3. Today rice farmers use machines, fertilizer, and poisons.

1.



**DONE**

## Lesson 3: The Coffee Plant

Look at the picture.

Check (✓) *True, False, or Don't Know*



- |   | True                     | False                    | Don't Know               |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. A coffee plant has leaves.           | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. Coffee plants grow in hot places.    | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Coffee plants are difficult to grow. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1.T 2.T 3. Don't Know



### Lesson Vocabulary

{ 1. Chance:

A possibility that something will happen (We have a chance of winning the game/ I am happy I had the chance to see you)

{ 2. To produce (v.):

To make or create something (France produces perfumes)

{ 3. Half:

50 % , two equal parts that make up a whole



{ 4. Pick:

To take the beans off the tree

{ 5. By hand:

By a person and not by a machine



{ 6. Typically:

Usually (Typically, the hard-working student studies 6 hours a day).

{ 7. Unfortunately:

Unluckily, having bad effects (Unfortunately, my parents cannot attend my graduation ceremony)

{ 8. Modern:

New, opposite of old (modern technology/modern art/modern designs)

{ 9. Protect (v.):

To keep someone or something safe and away from danger (Heavy clothes protect you against the cold / Vitamin C may help protect against cancer).



**Vocabulary**

Chance– Produce– Half – Pick – By hand –Typically –

Unfortunately –Modern –Protect

## The Coffee Plant

How many cups of coffee did you drink yesterday? Where did the coffee come from? There is a good chance that your coffee came from one of these countries: Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, or Ethiopia. These five countries produce most of the coffee in the world today. Brazil produces about half of the world's crop of coffee beans.

The coffee plant is really a small tree with shiny leaves. A coffee plant grows for about three years before it produces any fruit. After that, it produces fruit for about 40 years. The coffee bean is the seed of the fruit.

It's difficult to pick coffee beans. Machines can't do it well, so people pick most of the coffee beans by hand. Workers typically pick between 20 and 40 pounds of coffee beans a day.

The old way to grow coffee plants is under large trees. The trees protect the coffee plant from the sun. The trees are also home to many kinds of birds. On many modern farms, however, farmers cut down the trees, and they grow the coffee plants under the sun. Large farms can produce more coffee this way. Unfortunately, the coffee plants on these farms need more water and more fertilizer. And without the trees, the birds don't have a place to live.

### a. Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

by hand	half	produce	typically	modern
chance	pick	protect	unfortunately	countries

1. On many \_\_\_\_\_ farms, however, farmers cut down the trees.
2. Brazil alone produces about \_\_\_\_\_ of the world's crop of coffee beans.
3. It's difficult to \_\_\_\_\_ coffee beans.
4. People pick most of the coffee beans \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The trees \_\_\_\_\_ the coffee plant from the sun.

6. There is a good \_\_\_\_\_ that your coffee comes from one of these five \_\_\_\_\_ Brazil, Colombia, Indonesia, Ivory Coast, or Ethiopia.
7. Workers \_\_\_\_\_ pick between 20 and 40 pounds of coffee beans a day.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ the coffee plants on these farms need more water and more fertilizer.
9. These five countries \_\_\_\_\_ most of the coffee in the world today.

1. modern.    2. half.    3. pick.    4. by hand    5. protect.  
6. Chance- countries.    7. typically.    8. unfortunately.    9. produce.



**b. Vocabulary: New Context**

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

by hand	half	protect	produce	modern
chance	pick	unfortunately	typically	country

1. What \_\_\_\_\_ is south of Canada?
2. Feathers \_\_\_\_\_ a bird from the cold.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ cars have air bags to protect people.
4. Many people make their clothes \_\_\_\_\_.
5. How do people \_\_\_\_\_ dates from a date palm?
6. When you cut something in \_\_\_\_\_, you have two equal pieces.
7. The date palm \_\_\_\_\_ dates.
8. Polar bears \_\_\_\_\_ live in cold places.
9. There is no \_\_\_\_\_ that she will come with us.
10. I want to go to the party, but \_\_\_\_\_ I need to work.

1. country.    2. protect.    3. modern.    4. by hand.    5. pick.    6. half.  
7. produces.    8. typically.    9. chance.    10. unfortunately.



### c. Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other two:

1. oranges, dates, rice, water hyacinth
2. south, east, west, northern
3. leaves, flowers, fruit, insects
4. broom, machine, roof, sandals
5. ocean, lake, desert, aquarium
6. raise, grow, produce, kill
7. expensive, excited, bored, tired
8. hate, save, kill, hurt

### d. Questions

1. Which country produces the most coffee?

Brazil produces the most coffee.

2. When does a coffee plant start producing coffee beans?

It starts producing coffee beans three years after it has been grown.

3. For how many years does the coffee plant produce fruit?

It produces fruit for about 40 years.

4. Why do people pick coffee beans by hand?

Because it is difficult for machines to pick the beans well.

5. Why cannot machines pick the beans well?

Because the coffee beans are small.

6. Why do some farms raise coffee plants under the sun?

To make their farms larger and to produce more coffee.

7. Is it cheaper to grow coffee plants under trees or in the sun?

It is cheaper to grow coffee plants under trees because they will not need a lot of water and fertilizers.

**e. Comprehension: True/False/No Information**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ The coffee plant is a small tree.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ There is only one way to grow coffee plants.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Most coffee farms are in southern countries.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ A coffee plant typically produces fruit for more than 40 years.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ It's difficult to pick coffee by hand.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ You need less fertilizer and water to grow coffee under trees.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Farms can grow more coffee when they cut down the trees.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ It's better to grow coffee plants on large farms.

1.T 2.F 3.NI 4.F 5.T 6.T 7.T 8.NI



**f. Main Idea**

- a. Plants grow under trees
- b. Plants grow in the sun
- c. Uses more fertilizer
- d. Uses less fertilizer
- e. Produces less coffee
- f. Produces more coffee
- g. Cuts down the large trees
- h. Uses large trees
- i. Uses less water
- j. Uses more water
- k. Doesn't provide a home for birds
- l. Provides a home for birds

1. Old way of growing coffee	2. Modern way of growing coffee
A	B
D	C
E	F
H	G
I	J
L	K

## Word Study

### A. Past Tense

#### When to use it?

The past tense is used to talk about actions that happened in the past, before the present time

#### Time Expressions:

Yesterday, last week, last night, last month, this morning, last Saturday, ago, in 2017

### The Rule

1. In most cases, we simply add **-ed** to the main verb in the sentence to make it in the past tense:

**Walk + -ed = walked**

**Clean + -ed = cleaned**

**Open + -ed = opened**

**Talk + -ed = talked**

**She cleaned her room last night.**

**Ahmad closed the door this morning.**

**Choose the correct option:**

1. Seham (plays – played) video games yesterday.
2. Maha (talks – talked) to her friends every day when she is at school.
3. Abeer (cooks – cooked) dinner last night.
4. Jasem (walks – walked) to university every morning because he wants to lose weight.
5. Last year, Ahlam (graduates – graduated) from high school.
6. Every Friday, Hasan (visits – visited) his grandmother, who lives in another town.

1. played. 2. talks. 3. cooked. 4. walks. 5. graduated. 6. visits



**2. Be careful about your spelling when you add –ed to the verb:**

- a. Add –ed to most verb (walk + ed = walked)
- b. If the verb ends in e, just add –d (hate + -d = hated)
- c. If the verb ends in a vowel + y, just add –ed:

Play + -ed = played

Stay + -ed = stayed

- d. If a verb ends in a consonant + y, change the y into i and add –ed:

Study + -ed = studied

Marry + -ed = married

- e. 1-1-1 rule: If the verb ends in a consonant preceded by one vowel, double the last letter and add -ed.

Plan + -ed = planned

Shop + -ed = shopped

3. Not all verbs take –ed. There are some irregular verbs that need to be changed to a different form in the past tense.

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
come	came	eat	ate
make	made	become	Became
teach	taught	take	took
grow	grew	think	thought
be	Was/were		

Put the past tense of the verb in each sentence :

- (eat) 1. We \_\_\_\_\_ lunch at 1:00 yesterday.
- (plan) 2. This morning Jeff \_\_\_\_\_ his whole day.
- (take) 3. Ms. Sanchez \_\_\_\_\_ her daughter to the doctor yesterday .
- (be) 4. Paul \_\_\_\_\_ nearly late for class this morning.
- (carry) 5. Robert \_\_\_\_\_ his baggage into the airport.
- (think) 6. We \_\_\_\_\_ about the problem for a long time last week.
- (come) 7. Alice \_\_\_\_\_ to our party last Saturday.
- (teach) 8. Mr. Hall \_\_\_\_\_ in Japan for six years. Now he teaches in New York.
- (become) 9. Paula studied at the university for eight years. Last year she \_\_\_\_\_ a doctor .
- (shop) 10. Jim \_\_\_\_\_ for three hours last night.
- (make) 11. Donna \_\_\_\_\_ a chocolate cake yesterday.
- (dance) 12. The students \_\_\_\_\_ for a long time at the party last Friday night.

1. ate. 2. planned. 3. took. 4. was. 5. carried. 6. thought.  
7. came. 8. taught. 9. became. 10. shopped. 11. made. 12. Danced.



## B. Comparison

1. With short adjectives (tall), we use **-er + than**

Ahmad is taller than Maher.

2. With longer adjectives (expensive), we use **more + than**

The car is more expensive than the bicycle.

3. There are adjectives with irregular forms:

(Good → better) (bad → worse) (far → farther)

Her grade is better than mine.

My grade is worse than hers.

Write the correct form of the adjective with the word than:

Example: (interesting) New York is more interesting than Chicago .

(expensive) 13. A car is \_\_\_\_\_ a motorcycle.

(sweet) 14. Sugar is \_\_\_\_\_ oranges.

(good) 15. Oranges are \_\_\_\_\_ grapefruit.

(thin) 16. Bill is \_\_\_\_\_ Paul.

(difficult) 17. French is \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.

(small) 18. A date is \_\_\_\_\_ an orange.

(intelligent) 19. Ruth is \_\_\_\_\_ Lee.

(wonderful) 20. A trip to the moon is \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to the supermarket.

(far) 21. If you are in New York, Dallas is \_\_\_\_\_ Chicago.

- 
1. more expensive than
  2. sweeter than
  3. better than
  4. thinner than
  5. more difficult than
  6. smaller than
  7. more intelligent than
  8. more wonderful than
  9. farther than

## C. Plural Nouns: Noun + -s

1. For most nouns, simply add –s (books, doors, bags)

2. For nouns that end in a vowel + y, simply add –s:

Toy + -s = toys

Boy + -s = boys

3. For nouns that end in a consonant + y, change y to i and add –es:

Family + -s = families

Library + -s = libraries

4. For nouns that end in sh, ch, s, x and z, add –es:

Watch + -es = watches

Class+ -es = classes

5. For nouns that end in f / fe, change the f / fe to v and add –es

Knife + -es = knives

Leaf + -es = leaves

Write the plural of each noun:

1. Lunch \_\_\_\_\_

2. Roof \_\_\_\_\_

3. Knife \_\_\_\_\_

4. Key \_\_\_\_\_

5. Leaf \_\_\_\_\_

6. Sandal \_\_\_\_\_

7. Day \_\_\_\_\_

8. Star \_\_\_\_\_

9. Crop \_\_\_\_\_

22. Seed \_\_\_\_\_

23. Family \_\_\_\_\_

24. Aquarium \_\_\_\_\_

25. Enemy \_\_\_\_\_

26. Club \_\_\_\_\_

27. Eyelash \_\_\_\_\_

28. Library \_\_\_\_\_

1. Lunches    2. Roofs    3. Knives    4. Keys

5. Leaves    6. Sandals    7. Days    8. Stars

9. Crops    10. Seeds .    11. Families    12. aquariums

13. Enemies.    14. Clubs    15. Eyelashes    16. libraries



## -y Adjectives

We add -y to nouns and verbs to make adjectives

Cloud (n) + -y = Cloudy (adj.)

Shine (v.) + -y = Shiny (adj.)

### Spelling:

1. 1-1-1 rule: If the verb/noun ends in a consonant preceded by one vowel, double the last letter and add y.

Sun + -y = Sunny

2. If the verb/noun ends in -e, drop -e and add -y

Ice + -y = icy

Add -y to each word. Be careful of the spelling. Then choose the right word for each sentence.

salt  
cloud

snow  
wind

juice  
shine

sun  
roof

ice  
soil

1. Yesterday was a beautiful day. It was \_\_\_\_\_. The sky is \_\_\_\_\_ today. The weather is bad.
2. Oranges are \_\_\_\_\_. Bananas are not.
3. Gold is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In winter, there are often \_\_\_\_\_ days. Sometimes the streets become \_\_\_\_\_.
5. In spring, there are \_\_\_\_\_ days. The wind blows a lot.
6. This food is too \_\_\_\_\_. I can't eat it.

1. sunny/ cloudy . 2. juicy. 3. shiny. 4. snowy/ icy. 5. windy. 6. salty



## Word Study

### Forming Questions in the Past Tense

#### In Unit Two: forming questions in the simple present tense

1. Action Verbs:		2. Verb BE (am/is/are):	
They exercise every day.	Do they exercise every day?	The test is difficult.	Is the test difficult?
		I am late.	Am I late?
She studies hard.	Does she study hard?	The mountains are wonderful.	Are the mountains wonderful?

#### Forming Questions: Past Tense

1. Verb BE (was/ were):	
Tom <u>was</u> home last night.	<u>Was</u> Tom home last night?
Three students <u>were</u> late this morning.	<u>Were</u> the students late this morning?
RULE	
Sentence:	Subject + BE
Question:	BE + Subject ....?

**Change the following sentences into questions.**

- The book was heavy. → Was the book heavy?
- Ahmad and Abdullah were the best in class. → Were Ahmad and Abdullah the best in class?
- Maram was on holiday. → Was Maram on holiday?

2. Action Verbs	
Mohammad watched a movie last night.	<u>Did</u> Mohammad watch a movie last night?
Hala played video games.	<u>Did</u> Hala play video games?
Alaa taught her son English.	<u>Did</u> Alaa teach her son English?
RULE	
Sentence:	S + V – ed (or irregular form)
Question:	Did + S + V (base form)

**Change the sentences to past tense questions:**

1. The dancers listened to the music. → Did the dancers listen to the music?
2. The orchestra ate dinner after the performance. → Did the orchestra eat dinner after the performance?
3. The meat was in the oven for two hours. → Was the meat in the oven for two hours?
4. The cowboys raised the cattle in the country. → Did the cowboys raise the cattle in the country?
5. The cook fried some thin pieces of meat. → Did the cook fry some thin pieces of meat?
6. The band sold compact discs to fans at the nightclub. → Did the band sell compact discs to fans at the nightclub?
7. The blues singers were asleep on the bus. → Were the blues singers asleep on the bus?
8. Our neighbor went to San Francisco to hear Wynton Marsalis. → Did our neighbor go to San Francisco to hear Wynton Marsalis?

## Irregular Verbs

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
do	did	go	went
get	got	give	gave
see	saw	sell	sold

### Exercise page 134:

1. Carlos \_\_\_\_\_ his homework early yesterday. (do)
2. Did you \_\_\_\_\_ a good grade on your test? (get)
3. Helen \_\_\_\_\_ her friends at the Student Union this morning at breakfast time. (see)
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ to the football game last Saturday. (go)
5. We \_\_\_\_\_ our mother a birthday present every year. (give)
6. Did the Browns \_\_\_\_\_ their house? (sell)
7. Paul and Robert \_\_\_\_\_ at home last night. (BE)
8. Coffee \_\_\_\_\_ in Brazil. (grow)
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ of the answer after the teacher asked someone else. (think)
10. We \_\_\_\_\_ pizza for lunch yesterday. (eat)
11. All the students \_\_\_\_\_ to the class party last night. (come)

1. did . 2. get. 3. saw. 4. went. 5. give. 6. sell  
7. were . 8. grows. 9. thought. 10. ate. 11. came



## Adverbs

Adverbs are words that describe verbs

He ran quickly.

She spoke softly.

He coughed loudly.

1. Many adverbs end in -ly
2. We can make adverbs by adding -ly to adjectives

### Spelling:

1. if the adjective ends in y, change the -y to i  
easy + -ly = easily  
happy + -ly = happily

**Spelling:**

2. If the adjective ends in -ble, change e into y

Possible = possibly

Probable = probably

Add -ly to each adjective. Then use the correct adverb in each blank.

**Underline the verb.**

Easy = easily    Different=differently    Cheap = cheaply    Busy = busily

Happy = happily    Loud = loudly    Possible=possibly    Warm = warmly

1. You must dress \_\_\_\_\_ in winter, or you will catch a cold.
2. You can \_\_\_\_\_ do the homework in a half hour. There are only three short exercises.
3. People from Spain and Mexico speak Spanish, but they speak a little \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Could I \_\_\_\_\_ borrow your car? I need one this afternoon.
5. My son plays his CDs very \_\_\_\_\_.
6. You can live \_\_\_\_\_ if you live in a dormitory, cook your own food, and ride a bicycle.

1. warmly. 2. easily. 3. differently. 4. possibly. 5. loudly. 6. cheaply



**Word Forms: Noun and Verb the Same**

"Some nouns and verbs have the same form"

work (n.) vs. work (v.)

Work (n.): I have so much work to do.

Work (v.): He works at hospital

**Contexts for nouns and verbs**

Subject (n.) Verb

of Noun

adjective Noun

a/an/the Noun

## Word Forms: Noun and Verb the Same

Many words have the same form for both the noun and the verb. Read these words. Then choose the right word for each sentence. Use the correct verb form or the singular or plural noun.

Verb	Noun	Verb	Noun
feed	feed	taste	taste
Use	use	cook	cook
poison	Poison	work	work
plant	plant	drink	drink

1. Ruth has lovely \_\_\_\_\_ growing in front of her house. She \_\_\_\_\_ them last spring.
2. Robert is a good \_\_\_\_\_. He likes to bake cakes, and he also \_\_\_\_\_ international dishes.
3. What are you eating? Can I have a \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I never \_\_\_\_\_ that kind of food before.
4. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ coffee? Would you like a cold \_\_\_\_\_ ?
5. I have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to do. I \_\_\_\_\_ all day yesterday, but the \_\_\_\_\_ isn't finished.
6. Farmers buy one kind of \_\_\_\_\_ for chickens. They \_\_\_\_\_ their horses something different.

1. plants/ planted . 2. cook/ cooks. 3. a taste/ tasted .  
4. drink/ drink . 5. work/ worked/ work. 6. feed/ feed.



## Collocations

"Collocations are words that can come together."

do homework  
make coffee  
go swimming

**Which verbs and nouns do we often use together? Write the correct nouns from the list on the lines beside each verb.**

Verbs		Nouns
spend	time	cards
	money	a job
play	_____	money
	_____	music
lose	_____	time
	_____	
save	_____	
	_____	

## Answers

1. play cards/ music
2. lose a job/ money/ time
3. save money/ time

Which word makes a collocation with the word "lose"?

- a. Cards
- b. Music
- c. A job ✓

## Lesson 1: Work Hours

Country	Normal Work Hours Each Week	Vacation Days Each Year
Argentina	48 hours	14 to 35 days
France	35 hours	25 days
Germany	40 hours	30 days
Thailand	48 hours	At least 6 days per year
United States	40 hours	10 to 20 days

Check (✓) *True, False, or Don't Know*

- |   | True                     | False                    | Don't Know               |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. People in France work more hours than people in Germany. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. People in Germany have the longest vacation.             | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. Most people work about eight hours a day.                | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |

1.F 2.T 3.T 

### Lesson Vocabulary

{ 1. Enough :

As much as is necessary, in the amount that is needed

(I have enough money./ Do you have enough food for everyone?)

{ 2. Vary (v.):

If things vary, they are different from each other

(The price of this phone varies from shop to shop./ The taste of the dish varies in different restaurants)

{ 3. Extra (adj.):

More than what is normal/ additional

(Recently, he has been working extra hours./ I need an extra copy of the file.)

{ 4. Employee:

Worker, someone who is paid to work for someone else.

{ 5. Employer:

A person who hires people.

{ 6. Earn:

To receive money as payment for work you do.

(I earn \$80,000 a year./ How much do you earn?)

{ 7. Overtime:

Working more hours than is usual or expected.

(They are working overtime to get the job done on time.)

{ 8. Pay (v.):

To give money to someone (We paid a lot of money for the tickets.)

{ 9. Pay (n.):

The money you receive for doing something.

(It's a nice job, but the pay is not enough.)

{ 10. Duty:

Something you have to do because it is part of your job

(All mothers have the duty to take care of their children.)

{ 11. Lose (v.):

No longer have something

(I've lost my keys./ If the factory closes, the workers will lose their jobs).

{ 12. Vacation:

The days when people do not have to go to work or school but are free to relax and travel (They went to Europe on vacation./ I am taking a vacation in June.)

{ 13. Average:

Usual or normal; not high or low; in the middle  
(Many doctors work an average of 70 hours a week)



{ 14. Dull:

No interesting or exciting

(She writes dull articles for the local newspaper.)

### Vocabulary

Average– Dull– Duties– Earn–Employee– Employer– Enough– Extra–  
Lose– Overtime– Pay– Vary– vacation

## Work hours

Many people say that they are working too many hours. They don't have enough time with their families. They can't take care of things at home. They don't have time to relax.

Work hours vary from one country to another. In France, people spend about 1,646 hours a year at work. In Japan, however, people work about 2,159 hours a year. That means a Japanese employee works 513 more hours a year than a French employee. That is more than 12 weeks, or three months, of extra work!

Why do people work so many hours? Some people work extra hours because they want to earn more money. However, many companies don't pay overtime. Their employees don't get extra pay for extra work. These people work extra hours because they think it's their duty. Some people are afraid they will lose their job if they don't work extra hours.

Many people say that their vacations are too short. In France, people get five weeks of paid vacation. In Germany, they get from four to six weeks. In the United States, two weeks of vacation is the average. Many people don't even use all of their vacation days. In one study in Great Britain, fewer than half of workers used all their vacation days. In English, people say, "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy". If that is true, there are a lot of dull people in the world.

a.

### Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

average	earn	extra	pay	dull
employee	lose	vary	duty	enough
overtime	vacations			

1. Some people work extra hours because they want to \_\_\_\_\_ more money.
2. All work and no play makes Jack a \_\_\_\_\_ boy.

3. However, many companies don't pay \_\_\_\_\_.
4. In the United States, two weeks of vacation is the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Work hours \_\_\_\_\_ from one country to another.
6. These people work extra hours because they think it's their \_\_\_\_\_.
7. A Japanese employee works 513 more hours a year than a French \_\_\_\_\_.
8. They don't have \_\_\_\_\_ time with their families.
9. That is more than 12 weeks, or three months, of \_\_\_\_\_ work!
10. Some people are afraid they will \_\_\_\_\_ their job if they don't work extra hours.
11. Many people say that their \_\_\_\_\_ are too short.

1. earn. 2. dull. 3. overtime. 4. average. 5. vary. 6. duty.  
7. employee. 8. enough. 9. extra. 10. lose. 11. vacations.



### b. Vocabulary: New Context

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

average	earn	extra	pay	dull
employees	lose	varies	duties	enough
overtime	vacation			

1. They left early because the movie was very \_\_\_\_\_.
2. She didn't buy the book because she didn't have \_\_\_\_\_ money.
3. At the movies, you \_\_\_\_\_ before you enter the theater.
4. He worked four hours of \_\_\_\_\_ last week.
5. In some places, the weather \_\_\_\_\_ from day to day.
6. He wants to get a job so he can \_\_\_\_\_ some money.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ person sleeps about eight hours a day.
8. Florida is a popular place for a \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Take care of your passport. You don't want to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
10. One of my \_\_\_\_\_ at home is to cook dinner.
11. How many \_\_\_\_\_ does his company have?
12. Do you want an \_\_\_\_\_ piece of cake?

1. dull. 2. enough. 3. pay. 4. overtime. 5. varies. 6. earn.  
7. average. 8. vacation. 9. lose. 10. duties. 11. Employees. 12. extra.



### c. Vocabulary Review

Underline the word that does not belong with the other three:

1. calm, peaceful, relaxed, dangerous
2. guitar, harmonica, broom, violin
3. roast, pretend, bake, fry
4. chew, yawn, laugh, affect
5. basket, office, farm, museum
6. bored, soft, alert, lonely
7. scientist, medicine, composer, farmer
8. cattle, dolphin, date palm, bear

### d. Questions

1. What do people need more time to do?

They need to have enough time to spend with their families, to take care of things at home and to relax.

2. How many hours a year do people in France work?

People in France work 1,646 hours a year.

3. How many hours a year do people in Japan work?

People in Japan work 2,159 hours a year.

4. Why do some people work extra hours?

Some people work extra hours to earn more money. Other people do it because they are afraid of losing their jobs. Some other people believe it is their duty to work extra hours.

5. Why don't some companies pay overtime?

Perhaps because their workers do not ask for it.

6. In which country do people get the longest vacation?

People in Germany get the longest vacation.

7. Why don't people use all of their vacation days?

Because some people prefer to work rather than to take a vacation.

**e. Comprehension: True/False/No Information**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ People in France work more hours than people in Japan.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ You don't always earn extra money when you work extra hours.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ If your company pays overtime, you get more money when you work extra hours.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ In most countries, people get five weeks of vacation every year.
5. \_\_\_\_\_ People in the United States have fewer vacation days than people in France and Germany.
6. \_\_\_\_\_ In Great Britain, most employees use all their vacation days.

1.F 2.T 3.T 4.NI 5.T 6.F



**f. Main Idea**

1. Many employees work extra work hours, but they don't get paid for it.
2. Some people get longer vacations than others.
3. A lot of people think they are working too hard

3.



## Lesson 2: Salaries

Before You Read*True, False, or Don't Know*

True	False	Don't Know
------	-------	------------

1. Doctors often work overtime.
2. It's harder to become a pilot than a waiter.
3. A dentist's pay is higher than a waiter's pay.

<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

1.T 2.T 3.T



## Lesson Vocabulary

{ 1. Salary:

The money paid for doing a job

2. Dentist:

A person who treats people's teeth



{ 3. Pilot:

A person who flies aircraft



{ 4. Waiter:

A person who brings food to customers' tables in a restaurant



Public School vs Private School



**{ 5. Private:**

**Only for one person or a group of people and not for others (I want to talk to you privately./ These are my private papers. Don't look at them.)**

**{ 6. Profession:**

**A job that needs special training and a high level of education**

**{ 7. Health Insurance :**

**An arrangement in which the company covers the cost of medical care**

**{ 8. Benefits:**

**Money or services (e.g. health insurance) that employees receive in addition to their salaries**

**{ 9. Plus:**

**And, in addition to  
(The cost of the book is \$20 plus \$3 for shipping)**

**{ 10. Employer:**

**A person who gives others jobs**

**Vocabulary**

**Salary – Dentist– Pilot - Profession– Employer– Benefits–**

**Health insurance– Plus –Private– Waiter**

## Salaries

In the United States, you probably shouldn't ask the question "How much money do you earn?" Many people think that their salary is private information. However, you can find out the typical salary for different jobs on the internet.

What are the best-paying jobs? In the United States, doctors, dentists, and pilots get the highest salaries. Why is that? Maybe it's because it takes many years of study to enter these professions. Which jobs pay the lowest salaries? All of the lowest-paying jobs are connected to food. Cooks in fast-food restaurants and waiters get the lowest salaries in the United States.

Of course, your salary is not just the money you earn every week or month. In many jobs, you get a salary and benefits. Benefits are the extra things your employer gives you. Common benefits are health insurance and paid vacations. Benefits equal about 25% of an employee's salary. For example, a person with a salary of \$ 40,000 plus benefits is really earning about \$50,000. That's a lot of extra money!

### a. Vocabulary

Put the right word in each blank. The sentences are from the text.

benefits	employer	pilots	doctors	dentists
health insurance	plus	salary	professions	Internet
private	waiters			

1. In many jobs, you get a salary and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. In the United States, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ get the highest salaries.
3. You can find out the typical salary of different jobs on the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. A person with a salary of \$40,000 \_\_\_\_\_ benefits is really earning about \$50,000.
5. Common benefits are \_\_\_\_\_ and paid vacations.

6. Cooks in fast-food restaurants and \_\_\_\_\_ get the lowest salaries in the United States.
7. It takes many years of study to enter these \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Many people think that their \_\_\_\_\_ is \_\_\_\_\_ information.
9. Benefits are the extra things your \_\_\_\_\_ gives you.

1. benefits. 2. doctors/ dentists/ pilots. 3. internet. 4. plus.  
5. health insurance. 6. waiters. 7. professions. 8. salary/ private.  
9. employer.



**b. Vocabulary: New Context**

Put the right word in each blank. These are new sentences for words in the text.

- |                  |          |        |             |          |
|------------------|----------|--------|-------------|----------|
| benefits         | employer | pilots | doctors     | dentists |
| health insurance | plus     | salary | professions | Internet |
| private          | waiters  |        |             |          |

1. Your \_\_\_\_\_ pays your salary.
2. When you have a toothache, you should go to a \_\_\_\_\_.
3. If the sign on a door says \_\_\_\_\_, you shouldn't enter.
4. Ten \_\_\_\_\_ ten equals twenty.
5. Her father changed \_\_\_\_\_ several times during his life. First he was a doctor, and then he became a business man and then a teacher.
6. People in the United States pay for their own \_\_\_\_\_, the government does not provide it.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ work in restaurants.
8. One of the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Internet is that you get lots of free information.
9. Is your \_\_\_\_\_ higher this year than last year?
10. A pediatrician is a \_\_\_\_\_ for children.
11. There are usually two \_\_\_\_\_ on an airplane.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ is a worldwide computer system of facts and news.

1. employer. 2. dentists. 3. private. 4. plus. 5. professions.  
6. health insurance. 7. Waiters. 8. benefits. 9. salary. 10. doctor.  
11. pilots. 12. internet .



**c. Vocabulary Review: Synonyms**

Column A	Column B
1. Hard _____	a. Usual
2. Relaxed _____	b. Difficult
3. Common _____	c. One of two things
4. Boring _____	d. Not slow
5. Either _____	e. Not safe
6. Bake _____	f. Not cheap
7. Dangerous _____	g. Calm
8. Quick _____	h. Cook in the oven
9. Expensive _____	i. Not interesting

1.b 2.g 3.a 4.i 5.c 6.h 7.e 8.d 9.f



**d. Questions**

**1. Which jobs in the United States have the highest salaries?**

Doctors, dentists and pilots get the highest salaries.

**2. Which jobs have the lowest salaries?**

Cooks in fast-food restaurants and waiters get the lowest salaries.

**3. What are some common benefits that employers give employees?**

Health insurance and paid vacations.

**4. Where can you find the salaries of different jobs?**

I can find them on the Internet.

**5. Why do you think cooks and waiters get low salaries?**

Because these jobs do not need special training and a high level of education.

**6. How much is a person with a salary of \$20,000 plus benefits really earning?**

He earns \$25,000.

7. What is the difference between a job and a profession?

A job does not need an academic degree or a high level of education, while a profession needs academic education and special training

8. Why do some people think that their salary is private information?

Because that they are not comfortable to discuss it with others. Or because they are afraid of evil eye.

**e. Comprehension: Multiple Choice**

1. Paid vacation is \_\_\_\_\_

- a. A profession
- b. A kind of overtime
- c. A kind of benefit
- d. For employers only

2. The money you earn at a job is your \_\_\_\_\_

- a. Internet
- b. salary
- c. insurance
- d. employer

3. You get \_\_\_\_\_ from your employer.

- a. A profession
- b. A waiter
- c. employees
- d. benefits

4. Benefits equal about \_\_\_\_\_ of an employee's salary.

- a. half
- b. 10 %
- c. 25 %
- d. 30 %

5. It takes a long time to become \_\_\_\_\_

- a. an employee
- b. a pilot
- c. a waiter
- d. a cook in a fast-food restaurant

1.c 2. b 3. d 4. c 5. b



**f. Main Idea**

1. Salary and benefits vary from one job to another.

2. Health insurance is one type of benefit.

3. It takes a long time to become a doctor, dentist or pilot.

1.



**DONE**

## Word Study

**01** Present Continuous Tense

**02** Irregular Verbs

**03** Using Un-to Negate Adjectives

**04** Compound Words

**05** Collocations

**06** Reflexive Pronouns

**07** Superlative Adjectives

**08** Word Forms

**09** Irregular Verbs

**10** Dictionary Page

## Revision of Simple Present and Simple Past

### ❖ Simple Present

#### ❖ When is it used?

To talk about routines and repeated/habitual events and general truths and facts.

#### ❖ How is it formed?

We add –s to the verb if it follows He/She/It and singular subjects. We do not add –s with other kinds of subjects.

#### ❖ What times expressions are used with it?

Every + time noun (day/week/Sunday/month, etc.), always, sometimes

### ❖ Simple Past

#### ❖ When is it used?

To talk about past events that happened and finished in the past.

#### ❖ How is it formed?

We add –ed to regular verbs and we change the form of irregular verbs.

#### ❖ What times expressions are used with it?

Last + time noun (week, month, Saturday), ago, this morning

## 01 | Present Continuous

#### • When is it used?

To talk about actions that are happening at the moment of speaking, **NOW**.

- How is it formed?

### Subject + BE + V-ing

Subject	BE	V-ing
He / She / It Ahmad	is	<b>playing <u>now</u></b>
They / We / You Ahmad and Hasan	are	
I	am	

- What times expressions are used with it?

Now, at the moment, this week/month/year ( repeated action over a present period) Look! Listen!

### Choose the correct answer

1. Ahmad \_\_\_\_\_ (buys – bought – is buying) a new phone last week.
2. Sami \_\_\_\_\_ (studies – studied – is studying) English now.
3. Ahlam and Marwa \_\_\_\_\_ (are cooking – is cooking – am cooking) now.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (goes – went – is going) to the library every weekend.
5. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (travels – traveled – are traveling) to Europe last summer.
6. The students \_\_\_\_\_ always (comes – come – are coming) to class on time.
7. Look! She \_\_\_\_\_ (swims – swim – is swimming) very well.
8. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (shops – shopped – is shopping) now.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (is cleaning – are cleaning – am cleaning) my room.

1. bought.   2. is studying.   3. are cooking.   4. goes.   5. traveled  
6. come.   7. is swimming.   8. is shopping.   9. am cleaning.



## Four Spelling Rules

1. Use the 1-1-1 Rule: If the verb ends in a consonant preceded by one vowel, double the last letter and add 'ing'.

Shop + -ing = shopping

Put + -ing = putting

2. If a verb ends in -e, we drop the -e and add -ing

Live + -ing = living

Close + -ing = closing

3. If a verb ends in -ie, we change the -ie to -y and add -ing

Lie + -ing = lying

Die + -ing = Dying

4. If a verb ends in -y, just add -ing

Study + -ing = studying

Fry + -ing = frying

Write sentences in the present continuous tense using the following verbs.

Visit	Work	relax	Carry	Share
Commute	Fry	sit	study	use

1. I am visiting my parents now.
2. I am working in ARAMCO.
3. I am relaxing.
4. Laila is carrying the books.
5. He is sharing the informations.
6. The baby is sitting beside its mother.
7. He is commuting me to my job.
8. We are frying chicken.
9. Salma is sitting .
10. Hamzah is studying English now.
11. We are using our cell phones now.

## 02 Irregular Verbs

Use the past tense of each verb in a sentence

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
Become	Became	Feel	Felt
Buy	bought	Find	Found
Choose	Chose	Put	Put
Bring	brought	Lose	Lost

Write the past tense of each verb

Simple Verb	Past Tense	Simple Verb	Past Tense
See	<i>saw</i>	Sell	<i>sold</i>
Go	<i>went</i>	Get	<i>got</i>
Be	<i>Was/were</i>	Come	<i>came</i>
Give	<i>gave</i>	Grow	<i>grew</i>
Make	<i>made</i>	Teach	<i>taught</i>
Eat	<i>ate</i>	Take	<i>took</i>

## 03 The Prefix Un-

We add the prefix un- at the beginning of adjectives to make them negative

Able: un- + able = Unable

Fair: un- + fair = Unfair

Happy	Popular	Like	Paid
Hurt	Afraid	kind	Common

1. A kiwi is \_\_\_\_\_. It lives only in New Zealand.
2. Sam is \_\_\_\_\_ with his classmates because he is often \_\_\_\_\_ to them.
3. Carol is only twelve years old. She was alone in the house during a storm, but she was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The baby fell off a chair, but luckily she was \_\_\_\_\_.
5. I get a two-week vacation, but unfortunately it's \_\_\_\_\_.
6. He's \_\_\_\_\_ because he lost his job.

1. uncommon.  
4. unhurt.

2. Unpopular /unkind.  
5. Unpaid.

3. unafraid.  
6. unhappy.



## 04 Compound Words

Two words that are put together to form another word

Column A	Column B	Column C
1. Under	a. Light	<u>underline</u>
2. Near	b. Mate	<u>nearby</u>
3. Sun	c. Work	<u>sunlight</u>
4. Sun	d. Water	<u>sunrise</u>
5. Spring	e. Food	<u>springtime</u>
6. Under	f. Not	<u>underwater</u>
7. Room	g. By	<u>roommate</u>
8. Sea	h. Time	<u>seafood</u>
9. Home	i. Line	<u>homework</u>
10. can	j. Rise	<u>cannot</u>

## 05 Collocations

warm coat but not cold coat

Adjectives		Nouns
Flexible	<u>Low/high salary</u>	Salary
Low	<u>High/low sound</u>	Sound
Strong	<u>Strong coffee</u>	Coffee
Popular	<u>Flexible hours</u>	Hours
High	<u>Flexible time</u>	Time
	<u>Strong beat</u>	Beat
Flexible	<u>Popular activity</u>	Activity
	<u>Popular music</u>	Music

Which verb do we often use with each noun below? Draw a line to connect the verb to the noun

Verbs	Nouns
1. Cause	a. The Internet
2. Earn	b. A job
3. Enter	c. A meal
4. Increase	d. Money
5. Prepare	e. A problem
6. Get	f. A profession
7. surf	g. Productivity

1.e 2.d 3.f 4.g 5.c 6.b 7.a.



What verbs do we often use with the noun money?

Verbs	Nouns
1. Save	money
2. S_____	
3. E_____	
4. M_____	
5. L_____	

1. Spend.  
2. Earn.  
3. Make.  
4. Lose.



# 06 Reflexive Pronouns



The girls is looking at herself .

**Reflexive pronouns are used when the subject and the object of the sentence refer to the same person:**

Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns	
I	Myself	} Singular -self
You	Yourself	
He/ Ahmad	Himself	
She/ Fatima	Herself	
It/ The cat	Itself	
We	Ourselves	} Plural -selves
You	Your elves	
They/ The boys	Themselves	

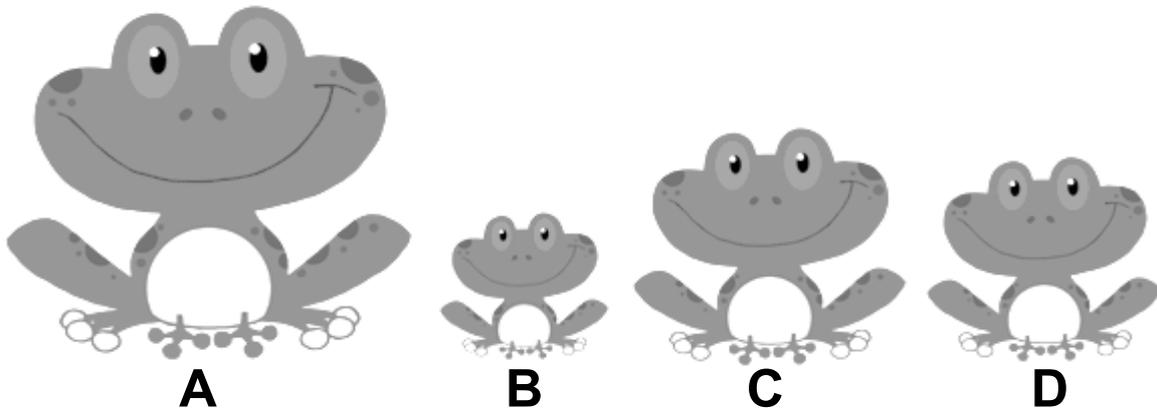
**Put the right –self pronoun in each blank**

- We usually speak English among \_\_\_\_\_ at the Student Union.
- No one can practice English for you. You have to do it \_\_\_\_\_.
- You should practice among \_\_\_\_\_.
- The officials talked among \_\_\_\_\_.
- A machine can't move by \_\_\_\_\_.
- The woman sang the song by \_\_\_\_\_.
- No one told me about it. I saw it \_\_\_\_\_.
- Carlos taught \_\_\_\_\_ how to speak English.

1. ourselves. 2. yourself. 3. yourselves. 4. themselves. 5. itself  
6. herself. 7. myself. 8. himself.



# 07 | Superlative Adjectives



C vs. B:	Frog C is bigger than frog B.	} Comparative
B vs. C:	Frog B is smaller than frog C.	
A vs. B/C/D	Frog A is the largest.	→ Superlative

## The Rule

Short Adjectives:	Tall	The + adjective +-est	The tallest
Long Adjectives:	Expensive	The + most + adjective	The most expensive

Ahmad is the tallest student in the class.

The Rolls Royce is one of the most expensive cars in the world.

## The Rule

Irregular adjectives	Adjectives	Comparative	Superlative
	Good	Better than	The best
	Bad	Worse than	The worst
	Far	Farther than	The farthest

Spelling:  
Rule 1-1-1

Big + -est = biggest

Put the superlative form of the adjective in the blank. Use "the" :

- (beautiful) 1. Switzerland is \_\_\_\_\_ country in Europe.
- (expensive) 2. A Rolls Royce is one of \_\_\_\_\_ cars In the world.
- (good) 3. This morning Kumiko wrote \_\_\_\_\_ composition that she ever wrote.
- (tall) 4. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ student in the class?
- (important) 5. Rice is \_\_\_\_\_ food for millions of people.
- (far) 6. Who drives \_\_\_\_\_ to come to class?
- (bad) 7. The \_\_\_\_\_ jobs sometimes have the best benefits.
- (dark) 8. Black is \_\_\_\_\_ color.
- (flexible) 9. Who is \_\_\_\_\_ person in your family?

1. the most beautiful. 2. the most expensive. 3. the best.  
4. the tallest. 5. the most important. 6. the farthest.  
7. worst. 8. the darkest. 9. the most flexible.



## 08 | Word Forms

	Verb	Noun	Adjective
1.	freeze	freeze	frozen
2.	(none)	tropics	tropical
3.	sweeten	sweetener	sweet
4.	mix	mixture	mixed
5.	weigh	weight	weighty
6.	use	use	useful
7.	(none)	tradition	traditional
8.	(none)	wood	wooden
9.	(none)	religion	religious
10.	(none)	noise	noisy

### ADJECTIVES

1. is/are (very) Adjective (the computer is very useful)
2. Adjective noun (Paris is a crowded city)  
(These are expensive cars)

### Verbs

Subject (noun) Verb (Ahmad sweetens his tea with sugar)

1. a/an/the Noun (This is a mixture of water and salt)
2. An/an/the adj. Noun (This is an important tradition)
3. His/her/your..etc. Noun (This is your book)

Put the right word form in each blank. Choose a word form from Line 1 for sentence 1. Choose a word form from Line 2 for sentence 2, and so on.

	Verb	Noun	Adjective
1.	freeze	freeze	frozen
2.	(none)	tropics	tropical
3.	sweeten	sweetener	sweet
4.	mix	mixture	mixed
5.	weigh	weight	weighty
6.	use	use	useful
7.	(none)	tradition	traditional
8.	(none)	wood	wooden
9.	(none)	religion	religious
10.	(none)	noise	noisy

- The animals can't drink the water because it is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Northern Brazil is a \_\_\_\_\_ area.
- You can \_\_\_\_\_ your tea with some sugar.
- An ice cream soda is a \_\_\_\_\_ of ice cream and a cola.
- How much does a compact disc \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- A computer is a very \_\_\_\_\_ thing.
- Music is an important Maori \_\_\_\_\_.
- Hopi do not live in \_\_\_\_\_ houses.
- What is your \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- Some children are very \_\_\_\_\_.

1. frozen. 2. tropical. 3. sweeten. 4. mixture. 5. weigh.  
6. useful. 7. tradition. 8. wooden. 9. religion. 10. noisy.



## 09 Irregular Verbs

Simple verb	Past tense	Simple verb	Past tense
a. choose	chose	e. Become	Became
b. Begin	Began	f. Tell	Told
c. Blow	Blew	g. Dig	Dug
d. know	knew	h. win	won

Write the past tense of each verb:

Simple verb	Past tense	Simple verb	Past tense
a. Become		h. Fight	
b. Buy		i. Go	
c. Bring		j. Get	
d. Cut		k. See	
e. Come		l. Teach	
f. Find		m. Win	

a. became. b. bought. c. brought. d. cut. e. came. f. found.  
h. fought. i. went. j. got. k. saw. l. taught. m. won.



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مستعينة برقي