



ENGLISH LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTOR:

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Unit 1: Animals

1

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.

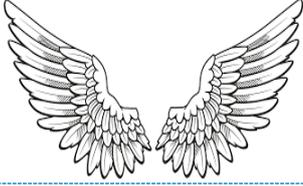
It is strange to me)



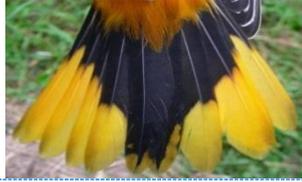
{ **4. Fly (v.) :**
move through the air (**Airplanes fly / Birds fly**)



{ **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
size
hurts

smells
strange
fly

kill
wings
tail

only
beak

feathers
government

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

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



1.



Lesson 2: The Camel

Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.

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



1. Camels live in hot places.
2. The camel has a tail.
3. All camels have two humps on their backs.

True

False

Don't Know

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>Heavy 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

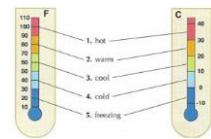


{ **6. Heat:**

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

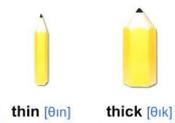


{ **8. Also:**

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
all over
about

eyelashes
thick
describe

heat
desert

store
during

camels
cool

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 everyday	A habit, repeated action
✓ She always 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 sleeps early every night. She drinks coffee every day. It sleeps during the day. Fatima likes 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:		
V	-S	He, She, It, Singular subjects
	No -S	They, We, You, I, Plural subjects

2. Present tense with irregular verbs:

Be	Do	Have
Is	Does	Has
Are Am	Do	Have

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?

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

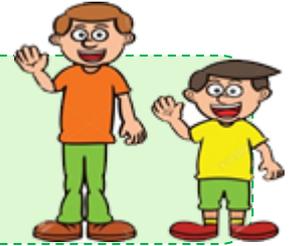
Change each sentence to make a new one. Use the word or words in parentheses. Sometimes you must change other words, too.

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*

1. You open your mouth when you yawn.
2. It hurts when you yawn.
3. Many kinds of animals yawn.

True

False

Don't Know

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.**)

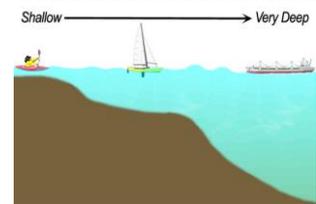


{ 10. Race:

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. Many kinds of animals yawn, but we don't know why.
2. Scientists want to know why yawning is contagious.
3. All animals yawn in the same way.

1.



Unit 2: HOW? Why?

5

Lesson 2: Why is the Sea Salty?

Before You Read

Read the sentences.

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



	True	False	Don't Know
1. A lake is different from a sea.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Most water is salty.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. There is a lot of water in the world.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

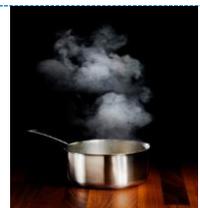
(e.g. I moved into a new house)

{ **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
Earth

moves
mixes

clouds
famous

percent
salt

oceans
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 _____.

1. percent. 2. salt/Earth/mixes. 3. carry. 4. famous
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 is a student.	He plays 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 plays football.	Does he play football?
They work hard.	Do they work hard?



Questions with action verbs: The Rule

Does	He she It Fatima your sister	run fast?
Do	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 chair . It is blue.	There are windows . 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
speak

work
listen

farm
sing

box

interpret

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*

1. The date palm is tall.
2. Most date palms grow in cold places.
3. The fruit of the date palm is poisonous.

True

False

Don't Know

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:

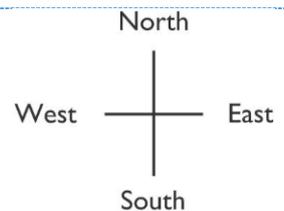
The hard, solid substance found in the ground



{ 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
each other
dance

stars
feeling
weigh

difficult
heat
stomach

whole
sign
believe

hearing-impaired
interpreter



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 'dates.'

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 it needs 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*



1. Rice grows in many countries.

True

False

Don't Know

2. Rice is an expensive food.

3. Rice needs water to grow.

1.T 2.F 3.T



Lesson Vocabulary

{ 1. Tree:



{ 2. 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 *ell*

Lesson 3: The Coffee Plant

Look at the picture.

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



1. A coffee plant has leaves.
2. Coffee plants grow in hot places.
3. Coffee plants are difficult to grow.

True

False

Don't Know

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 party**)

{ **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
chance

half
pick

produce
protect

typically
unfortunately

modern
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
chance

half
pick

protect
unfortunately

produce
typically

modern
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 watch ed a movie last night.	<u>Did</u> Mohammad watch a movie last night?
Hala play ed 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 (simple 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**
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

1. People in France work more hours than people in Germany.
2. People in Germany have the longest vacation.
3. Most people work about eight hours a day.

True	False	Don't Know
<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.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
employee
overtime

earn
lose
vacations

extra
vary

pay
duty

dull
enough

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. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 2. It's harder to become a pilot than a waiter. | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> | <input type="checkbox"/> |
| 3. A dentist's pay is higher than a waiter's pay. | <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.



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.

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	playing <u>now</u>
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

- Ahmad _____ (buys – bought – is buying) a new phone last week.
- Sami _____ (studies – studied – is studying) English now.
- Ahlam and Marwa _____ (are cooking – is cooking – am cooking) now.
- He _____ (goes – went – is going) to the library every weekend.
- My parents _____ (travels – traveled – are traveling) to Europe last summer.
- The students _____ always (comes – come – are coming) to class on time.
- Look! She _____ (swims – swim – is swimming) very well.
- My father _____ (shops – shopped – is shopping) now.
- 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
	<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	Yourselves	
They/ The boys	Themselves	

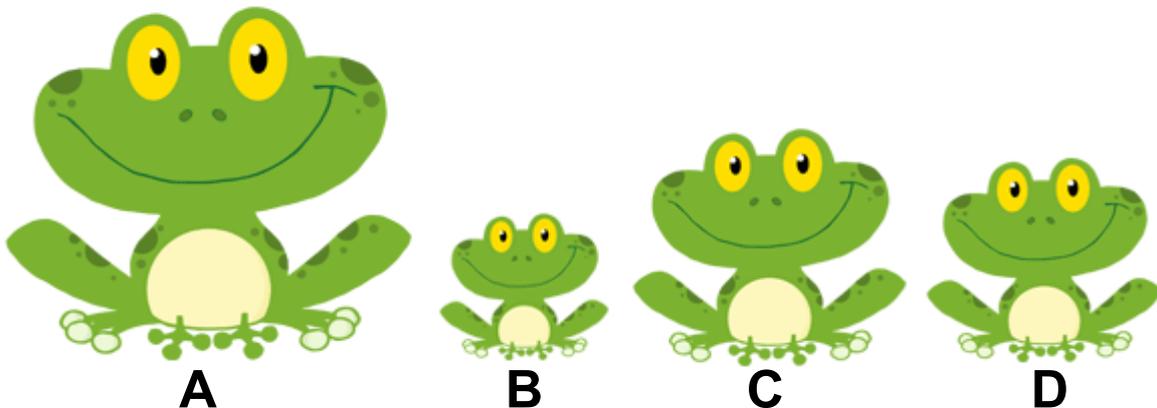
Put the right –self pronoun in each blank

- 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.
B vs. C:	Frog B is smaller than frog C.
A vs. B/C/D	Frog A is the largest.



Comparative



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)

Nouns

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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