



# 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: →

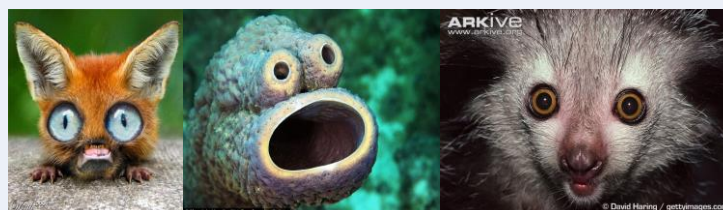


{ 3. Strange animals: →

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

### 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



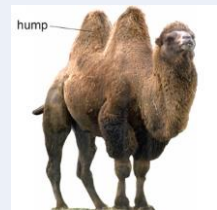
### New Vocabulary

{ 1. Store (v) :

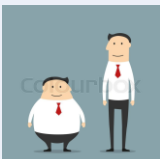

To Keep (We store data on a CD), (We store food in the refrigerator)

2. Hump:

The round raised part of the camel's back



{ 3. Fat:

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





{ **4. All Over :**

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

{ **5. Desert:**

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

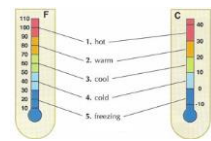


{ **6. Heat:**

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

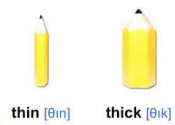


{ **8. Also:**

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 fat/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.
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?  
Because there is a lot of sand in the desert where it lives.
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. Possessive Adjectives

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

Possessive adjectives help us tell 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 adjectives may sometimes be related to the subject pronouns that we use at the beginning of the same or the previous sentence (he, she, it, etc.). Subject pronouns help us to decide which possessive adjective 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.

Possessive Pronouns			
Singular		Plural	
Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjectives	Subject Pronoun	Possessive Adjectives
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

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

✓ I go to university <b>everyday</b>	A habit, repeated action
✓ She <b>always</b> watches TV before she sleeps	A habit, repeated action
✓ The sun rises in the east.	A scientific/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 + <b>s</b>	He <b>sleeps</b> early every night. She <b>drinks</b> coffee every day. It <b>sleeps</b> during the day. Fatima <b>likes</b> to study English.
I We You They Plural nouns (Mohammad and Ali/The teachers)	V	I <b>arrive</b> at university at 7 o'clock every morning. We <b>play</b> football every weekend. You <b>play</b> video games every day. They <b>visit</b> their parents every weekend. Students <b>study</b> 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 at university.

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. The general rule of the present simple:

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

## 2. Present tense with these verbs:

Be	Do	Have
Is	Does	Has
Are	Do	Have
Am		

### Present Simple Spelling

If the subject is he/she/it or any singular noun, the following should be observed

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)**.

**Excluding the vowels, All the other letters are 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**


Notice the changes made at the end of the verbs.

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

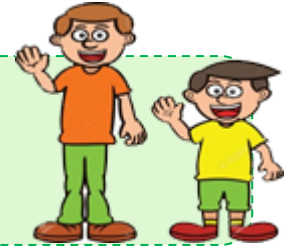
Change each sentence to make a new one. Use the word or words in parentheses. Sometimes you must change other words, too.

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

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

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

## C. Comparisons



Compare X and Y to tell how they are different.

We use adjectives to compare.

### The Rule

**X + adjective + -er than + X**

David + short + -er than + John

David is shorter than John

### Spelling

### Rule

If an adjective ends in a stressed syllable that ends in a consonant preceded by one vowel, the last letter should be doubled before adding **-er**

Big + **-er** = **bigger**

Fat + **-er** = **fatter**

Hot + **-er** = **hotter**

**Exception: X, Y, and W** cannot be doubled.

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?

### Finding Antonyms p. 32

Synonyms	Antonyms
Words with similar meanings	Words with opposite meanings
Big = Large = Huge Simple = Easy House = Home	Easy X Difficult Strong X Weak True X False

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

Column A	Column B
1. High _____	a. Outside
2. Same _____	b. Down
3. Long _____	c. Cold
4. Big _____	d. False
5. True _____	e. Low
6. Hot _____	f. Short
7. Inside _____	g. Small
8. Up _____	h. Different

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



Work with a partner. One person is partner A, and the other is partner B. Partner A reads a sentence aloud. Partner B repeats the sentence, using *not* with an antonym for the underlined word.

#### Example

A: It's hot in the desert.

B: It's **not cold** in the desert.

- That story is false.
- My car is small.
- His hair is short.



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

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

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

## New Vocabulary

**{ 1. Mammal:**

Any animal whose mother gives birth to and feeds its baby on milk from the mother's 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:**

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

**{ 4. Bored:**

Feeling unhappy because something is not interesting or because you have nothing to do (**The movie was not interesting. I was bored.**)



{ **5. Might:**

Maybe, it is possible that something will happen (**It is cloudy. It might rain today.**)

{ **6. However:**

But (**We have not won yet; however, we will continue to try.**)

{ **7. Excited:**

Very interested and happy (**She is very excited to go to Europe in summer.**)



{ **8. Nervous:**

Worried/ opposite of relaxed (**She is always nervous during exams.**)

{ **9. Race:**

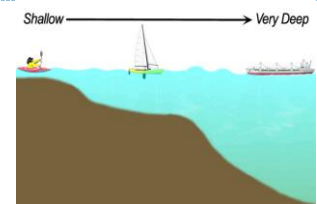
A competition in which players try to be the fastest and win (**The marathon is a running race.**)

{ **10. Alert:**

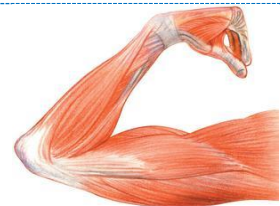
Very quick to understand/ able to pay great attention (**She is not very alert today because she didn't sleep well last night.**)

{ **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.

### Questions on Reference Words

**Text:**

Many people say that they yawn because they are bored or tired.

**Question:**

What does the underlined word 'they' refer to?

It refers to people.

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 yawn too.

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?**

Some diseases are contagious.

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

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

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



f. **Main Idea**

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

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

1.



# 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 by 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. Paris is a famous city/ Marie Curie is a famous scientist).

**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.

### Questions on the Passage

❖ What does the underlined word 'Earth' mean?

It means the world.

“It evaporates.”

❖ What does the underlined pronoun 'it' refer to?

It refers to some of the ocean water.

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  
percent

moves  
famous

carry  
mix

ocean  
clouds

salt  
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.

5. smells..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./ It goes nowhere.
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 <b>BE</b>	Sentences with <b>Action Verbs</b>
He <b>is</b> a student.	He <b>plays</b> football.

#### Questions with Verb BE

Sentence	Question
He <b>is</b> a student.	<b>Is</b> he a student ? 
They <b>are</b> late today.	<b>Are</b> they late today?
She <b>is</b> excited.	<b>Is</b> she excited?
Your brothers <b>are</b> at home.	<b>Are</b> your brothers at home?
I <b>am</b> in the center of Hofuf.	<b>Am</b> I in the center of Hofuf?

#### Questions with Action Verbs

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



## Questions with action verbs: The Rule

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

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



When added to a verb, '**er**' refers to the person or the thing that does the action.

Speak + **-er** = speaker

Teach + **-er** = teacher

Listen + **-er** = listener

### C. -er = A person

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

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

play                      work                      farm                      box                      interpret  
speak                      listen                      sing

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

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



## Compound Words

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

Bedroom	Football
Classroom	Blackboard
summertime	seafood
daytime	yellowtail
sunlight	underline
stoplight	

### D. Compound Words

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

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

Put the right words in the blanks.

summertime      seafood      daytime      yellowtail      sunlight  
underline      underline      stoplight      bedroom

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

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



## Word Forms (Speech Parts)

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. Preposition (from, for, on, at, in, with, without, of, etc.) + **noun**
4. Is/am/are + **noun**+ ...?
5. 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:**

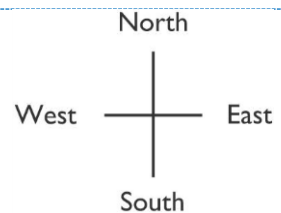
The hard, solid substance found in the ground



**{ 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.

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 'date.'

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

It came from the Middle East.

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

They started to eat dates 7000 years ago.

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

There are more than 2700 kinds.

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

Because it is too dry in the Middle East.

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

We can see them in art museums.

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

Because they thought palm trees were beautiful.

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

Because they need a warm climate to grow.

## e. Comprehension: Multiple Choice

Choose the correct answer

1. People make boats from the \_\_\_\_\_ of palm trees.  
a. leaves                      b. wood                      c. dates                      d. flowers
2. They make baskets from the \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. leaves                      b. wood                      c. dates                      d. flowers
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ part of the tree to make a fire.  
a. enjoy                      b. dance                      c. burn                      d. grow
4. The date palm came from \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. California                      b. Africa                      c. Southern Europe                      d. The Middle East
5. People started to eat dates \_\_\_\_\_ ago.  
a. A few hundred                      b. 100                      c. 5.000                      d. 7.000
6. Date palms grow \_\_\_\_\_.  
a. In the land of the polar bear                      c. where kiwis live  
b. In hot or warm places                      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                      c. almost all of the  
b. the leaves and the wood                      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.



## Lesson 2: Rice

### Before You Read

Read the sentences.

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



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

1.T 2.F 3.T



### Lesson Vocabulary

{ 1. Tree:



{ 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 hurt or kill people and animals if they drink or eat it



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

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

**{ 11. Probably :**  
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.



### Questions on the Reading Passage.

1. **What does the underlined words 'all over' mean?**  
Everywhere on.
2. **What does the underlined word 'them' refer to?**  
Insects.

# Unit 3: Plants

9

## Vocabulary Exercises A & B

brooms	grass	probably	west
rice	rugs	eastern	Soil
sandals	even	roofs	insects

### 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.

1. sandals.    2. rice.    3. even.    4. grass.    5. broom.    6. roof.  
 7.eastern.    8. insects.    9. west.



**c. Vocabulary Review**

Match each word with its opposite (antonym)

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 China, the Philippines, 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?**  
Some scientists think that rice came from Southern Asia and West Africa. Other scientists think that rice came from India.
- 6. What does upland mean?**  
Upland means *high land* such as a hill or a mountain.
- 7. Why do rice farmers use fertilizer?**  
Farmers use fertilizers to help plants grow faster.
- 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.F 7.F 8.NI 9.NI 10.T



**f. Main Idea**

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

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.



## Lesson 3: The Coffee Plant



Look at the picture.

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

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

1.T 2.F 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

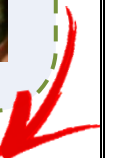


### { 4. Pick:

To take the fruit off the plant

### { 5. By hand:

Manually, By a person and not by a machine



{ **6. Typically:**

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

{ **7. Unfortunately:**

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

{ **8. Modern:**

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

{ **9. Protect (v.):**

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

### Vocabulary

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

Unfortunately – Modern – Protect

## Word Study

### A. Past Tense

#### When to use it?

The past tense is used to talk about actions that happened in the past.

#### Time Expressions:

Yesterday, last week, last night, last month, last Saturday, this morning (if the morning is over), a week ago, in 1997

When I was a child, ...

### 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 **walked** to school **this morning**.



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. If the verb ends in a **consonant preceded by one vowel**, double the last letter and add ed. ( **The last syllable should be stressed** )

Plan + **-ed** = planned

Shop + **-ed** = shopped

**But**

Treat + **ed** = treated

Need + **ed** = needed

Visit + **ed** = visited ( **The last syllable is not stressed** )

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		

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



Put the word between brackets in the right form:

1. You (**arrive**) \_\_\_\_\_ in England **last week**.
2. My father (**study**) \_\_\_\_\_ Russian at university **in 2010**.
3. I (**phone**) \_\_\_\_\_ you, but you **weren't** at home.
4. **Last night**, Marga and Alice (**plan**) \_\_\_\_\_ their holiday.
5. Tom (**play**) \_\_\_\_\_ football **yesterday**.
6. The children(**carry**) \_\_\_\_\_ the books to the classroom **an hour ago**.
7. We (**finish**) \_\_\_\_\_ the exam at half past nine **this morning**. **Let's have dinner now**.
8. Sarah (**chat**) \_\_\_\_\_ to Jane about perfumes and fashion when she **called** her.

1. arrived. 2. studied. 3. phoned. 4. planned.  
5. played. 6. carried. 7. finished. 8. chatted.



## 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**) 1. A car is \_\_\_\_\_ a motorcycle.

(**sweet**) 2. Sugar is \_\_\_\_\_ oranges.

(**good**) 3. Oranges are \_\_\_\_\_ grapefruit.

(**thin**) 4. Bill is \_\_\_\_\_ Paul.

(**difficult**) 5. French is \_\_\_\_\_ Spanish.

(**small**) 6. A date is \_\_\_\_\_ an orange.

(**intelligent**) 7. Ruth is \_\_\_\_\_ Lee.

(**wonderful**) 8. A trip to the moon is \_\_\_\_\_ a trip to the supermarket.

(**far**) 9. 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/ z/ x/ o add **-es**:

Watch + **-es** = watches

Class+**-es** = classes

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

Knife + **-es** = knives

6. For nouns that end in f/ , change the f to v and add **-es**

( but this rule has many exceptions)

Leaf + **-es** = leaves

Exceptions to rule 6

Roof + **s** = roofs

Gulf + **s** = gulfs

Belief + **s** = beliefs

Proof + **s** = proofs

7. For nouns that end in ff/ , add **-s**

Cuff + **s** = cuffs

Staff + **s** = staffs

**Write the plural of each noun:**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

10. Seed \_\_\_\_\_

11. Family \_\_\_\_\_

12. Aquarium \_\_\_\_\_

13. Enemy \_\_\_\_\_

14. Club \_\_\_\_\_

15. Eyelash \_\_\_\_\_

16. 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. 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





## Dictionary Page

### Finding the Correct Spelling

1. Make a sentence using the past tense of each verb. Be sure to follow the spelling rules, and watch out for irregular verbs.

**Example:** Carry *The woman **carried** the food out of the forest in a large basket.*

Dance \_\_\_\_\_

See \_\_\_\_\_

Make \_\_\_\_\_

Swim \_\_\_\_\_

raise \_\_\_\_\_

become \_\_\_\_\_

feed \_\_\_\_\_

catch \_\_\_\_\_

Look up each verb in your dictionary. Make sure that you spelled the past tense of each one correctly.

### Answers

1. When Jane was alone in her bedroom, she **danced** to exercise her body.
2. The little girl was happy when she **saw** the elephant.
3. This mall **made** a mistake last year. Its prices were too high.
4. The baby **swam** happily in the tub.
5. The farmers **raised** a lot of rice last year.
6. She **became** a teacher three years ago.
7. The mother **fed** her baby two hours ago.
8. The goalkeeper moved fast and **caught** the ball.

2. Add -y to the nouns and verbs below to make adjectives.  
When you are finished, use your dictionary to check your work.

**Example:** star *starry*

smell \_\_\_\_\_ grass \_\_\_\_\_

salt \_\_\_\_\_ sleep \_\_\_\_\_

### Answers

smell *smelly* grass *grassy*

salt *salty* sleep *sleepy*

Now try using two of these new adjectives in some sentences of your own.

**Example:** *It was a beautiful starry night* \_\_\_\_\_

---

---

---

### Answers

1. They were sleepy yesterday because they had been traveling for fifteen hours.
2. We saw beautiful grassy mountains in Albahah.



## 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.	<b>Do they exercise every day?</b>	The test is difficult.	<b>Is the test difficult?</b>
		I am late.	<b>Am I late?</b>
She studies hard.	<b>Does she study hard?</b>	The mountains are wonderful.	<b>Are the mountains wonderful?</b>

### Forming Questions: Past Tense

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

Sarah was on holiday.

→ **Was Sarah on holiday?**

## 2. Action Verbs

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

### Change the sentences to past tense questions. (Page 133)

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

### 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) *{a fact}*
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ of the answer after the teacher **asked** someone else. (think)
10. **Will** you \_\_\_\_\_ the test next month? (take)
11. We \_\_\_\_\_ pizza for lunch **yesterday**. (eat)
12. 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. take. 11. ate. 12. came



## Adverbs

Adverbs are words that describe verbs

He ran **quickly**.

She spoke **softly**.

He coughed **loudly**.

1. Most 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
2. If the adjective ends in **-ble**, change **e** into **y**  
Possible (adj.) = possibly (adv.)  
Probable (adj.) = probably (adv.)

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

Underline  
happy

easy  
loud

different  
possible

cheap  
warm

busy

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*

prepositions, e.g. 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

- Ruth has lovely \_\_\_\_\_ growing in front of her house. She \_\_\_\_\_ them last spring.
- Robert is a good \_\_\_\_\_. He likes to bake cakes, and he also \_\_\_\_\_ international dishes.
- What are you eating? Can I have a \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I never \_\_\_\_\_ that kind of food before.
- Do you \_\_\_\_\_ coffee? Would you like a cold \_\_\_\_\_ ?
- I have a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ to do. I \_\_\_\_\_ all day yesterday, but the \_\_\_\_\_ isn't finished.
- 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

1. 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 money	cards
play	_____	a job
lose	_____	money
save	_____	music
	_____	time

### Answers

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



### Dictionary Page

#### Irregular Verbs

Boring = <b>Adj.</b>	Boredom = <b>(noun)</b>
a. classical = <b>Adj.</b>	classic = <b>noun</b>
b. peaceful = <b>Adj.</b>	peace = <b>noun</b>
c. danger = <b>noun</b>	dangerous = <b>Adj.</b>
d. natural = <b>Adj.</b>	nature = <b>noun</b>
e. nerve = <b>noun</b>	nervous = <b>Adj.</b>

Contexts where adjectives are used:

was / were / is / are / am *adjectives*

The music is **classical**.

*adjectives* nouns

It is a **classical** music

**2. Use the correct forms of each word you identified above to complete these sentences.**

1. Gabriela doesn't like \_\_\_\_\_ music.
2. After many years of war, the people prayed for \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Some of the animals in the rain forest are \_\_\_\_\_ to humans.
4. For thousands of years, the Bakas lived close to \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. The singer was \_\_\_\_\_ when she first walked on stage.

1. **classical.** 2. **peace.** 3. **dangerous.** 4. **nature.** 5. **nervous.**



## Lesson 1: Work Hours

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

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

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

1.F 2.T 3.T



### Lesson Vocabulary

#### { 1. Enough (adj.):

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 company, a factory, etc.



{ **5. Employer:**

A person who hires people in a business he owns.

{ **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 the number of hours stated in the contract  
(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 a job.  
(It's a nice job, but the pay is not enough.)

{ **10. Duty:**

Something you must do because it is part of your job  
(All mothers have the duty to take care of their children.)

{ **11. Lose (v.):**

To 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 (n.):**

Mean (middle) number  
(Many doctors work an average of 70 hours a week)



{ **14. Average (adj.):**

Usual or typical  
(A Hyundai is an average car.)

{ **15. Dull:**

Boring/ not 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 request 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 earn more money.

### 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.
4. Work hours, overtime and vacations vary in the world.

4.



## Lesson 2: Salaries

### Before You Read

*True, False, or Don't Know*

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

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.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



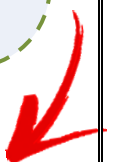
**{ 3. Pilot:**

A person who flies aircraft



**{ 4. Waiter:**

A person who serves food in a restaurant



**{ 5. Private:**

Only for one person or a group of people and not for others (people should not ask about private matters./ 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 :**

Coverage of the cost of medical care

**{ 8. Benefits:**

Money or services (e.g. health insurance) that employees get 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 owns a business and 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?**  
They are earning \$25,000.

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

A job is a specific kind of work, but a profession is a general term referring to a whole work domain or any of the related jobs.

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

Because they do not like to talk about it with others.

### e. Comprehension: Multiple Choice

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

a. A profession

c. A kind of benefit

b. A kind of overtime

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

c. a waiter

b. a pilot

d. a cook in a fast-food restaurant

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



### f. Main Idea

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

2. Health insurance is one type of benefit.

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

1.



DONE

## Word Study

**01** Present Continuous Tense

**02** Irregular Verbs

**03** Using Un- to Negate Adjectives

**04** Compound Words

**05** Collocations

**06** Dictionary Page

## Revision of Simple Present and Simple Past

### + Simple Present

- **When is it used?**

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

- **How is it formed?**

We add **-s** to the verb if its subject is **He/She/It** or **any singular noun**. 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**, **usually**, **often**

## + 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, in 2010, yesterday

## 01 Present Continuous

- **When is it used?**

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

- **How is it formed?**

BE + V-ing

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

- **What times expressions are used with it?**

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

### Choose the correct answer

- Ahmad \_\_\_\_\_ (**buys – bought – is buying**) a new phone last week.
- Sami \_\_\_\_\_ (**studies – studied – is studying**) English now.

3. Ahlam and Marwa \_\_\_\_\_ (**are cooking – is cooking – am cooking**) now.
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ (**goes – went – is going**) to the library every weekend.
5. My parents \_\_\_\_\_ (**travels – traveled – are traveling**) to Europe last summer.
6. The students \_\_\_\_\_ always (**comes – come – are coming**) to class on time.
7. Look! She \_\_\_\_\_ (**swims – swim – is swimming**) very well.
8. My father \_\_\_\_\_ (**shops – shopped – is shopping**) now.
9. I \_\_\_\_\_ (**is cleaning – are cleaning – am cleaning**) my room.

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



### Four Spelling Rules

1. If the verb ends in a consonant preceded by one vowel, **double the last letter** and add '**ing**' afterwards. (**The last syllable should be stressed**)

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

Play + **-ing** = playing

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

visit	share	sit	work	commute
study	relax	fry	use	carry

1. I am **visiting** my grandfather now.
2. The two students are **sharing** the book today.
3. The baby is **sitting** beside its mother.
4. Be quiet please! I am **working**.
5. I am **commuting** 20 kilometers a day this week.
6. Could you turn the TV down? I am **studying** .
7. The cats are **relaxing** after a big meal.
8. She is **frying** potatoes. Keep the kids away.
9. The sisters are **using** the computer. They need to finish the homework today.
10. She is **carrying** her baby, but it is crying.

## 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

Paid	Like	Popular	Happy
Common	kind	Afraid	Hurt

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>underwater</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>underline</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** Dictionary Page  
 Learning Word Forms

1. Use the dictionary definitions to complete the chart below.

**em·ploy** /em'plɔɪ, ɪm-/ (v.) [T]  
 1 to provide paid work to people: *That company employs 1,000 workers.* 2 to use: *The company employs computers to keep track of expenses.*

**em·ploy·able** /em'plɔɪəbəl/ (adj)  
 1 ready and able to be employed: *She has computer skills and a positive outlook; she's employable.* 2 frml. usable, workable: *That computer is employable for accounting purposes.* (n.) employability.

**em·ploy·ee** /em'plɔɪi, ɪmplɔɪ'i/ (n.) s.o. who works for a person, business, or government: *She is an employee of this company.*

**em·ploy·ment** /em'plɔɪmənt, ɪm-/ (n.) [U] 1 a job paying a salary or wages: *He is out of work and looking for employment.* 2 frml. use: *the employment of force will lead to greater violence.*

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
Employee Employment employability	employ	employable	

2. Use your dictionary to find the missing forms of the words in the chart below

Noun	Verb	Adjective	Adverb
decision	decide	decisive	decisively
loss	lose	lost	
privacy	privatize	private	privately
flexibility		flexible	flexibly
Specialization	specialize	special	specially
preparation	prepare	Prepared Preparatory	



تم الانتهاء من ملخص اللغة الإنجليزية  
 للعام 2018/2019، الفصل الدراسي الأول  
 الشكر الجزيل للأخ/ حاتم الرحيلي على توفير شرائح المحتوى  
 دعائي للجميع بالتوفيق ،،  
 مستعينة بربي