



ENGLISH LANGUAGE

INSTRUCTOR:

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Unit 1: Animals

1

Lesson 1: The Kiwi

Before You Read

Look at the picture. Read the sentences.

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



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

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



Vocabulary

{ 1. Only :

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

{ 2. Familiar animals: →



{ 3. Strange animals: →

unfamiliar/unusual

(I have never visited that place.

It is strange to me)



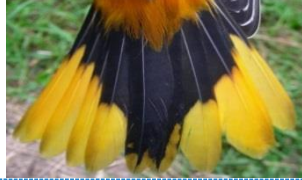
{ 4. Fly (v.):
move through the air (Airplanes fly / Birds fly)



{ 5. wings:



{ 6. Tail:



{ 7. Beak:



{ 8. Feather:



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



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



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



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



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



Vocabulary

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

Hurt – Smell – Government – Kill

The Kiwi

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



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



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



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

a. Vocabulary

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

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

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

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



b. Vocabulary: New Context

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

during
size
hurts

smells
strange
fly

kill
wings
tail

only
beak

feathers
government

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

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



c. Questions

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

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

The Answers

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

d. Comprehension: True/False

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

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

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



Finding Main Ideas



{ Main ideas are general ideas }

{ They are opposite to specific ideas and details }

e. Main Idea

Circle the number of the main idea of the text.

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



1.



Lesson 2: The Camel

Before You Read

Look at the pictures. Read the sentences.

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



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

True

False

Don't Know

1.T 2.T 3.F



New Vocabulary

{ 1. Store (v) :



To Keep (**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>Heavy Opposite of Thin</p> 	<p>The substance under the skin of humans and animals that stores energy and keeps them warm</p> 



{ **4. All Over :**

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

{ **5. Desert:**

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

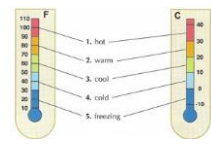


{ **6. Heat:**

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

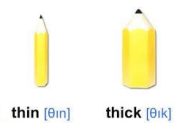


{ **8. Also:**

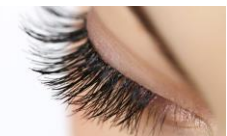
Too, in addition (**I am cold. I am also hungry and tired**)

{ **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 everyday	A habit, repeated action
✓ She always 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 + <u>s</u>	He sleeps early every night. She drinks coffee every day. It sleeps during the day. Fatima likes to study English.
I We You They Plural nouns (Mohammad and Ali/The teachers)	V	I arrive at university at 7 o'clock every morning. We play football every weekend. You play video games every day. They visit their parents every weekend. Students study hard for the exam.

Choose the correct word to complete the sentences

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

V	<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 Am	Do	Have

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

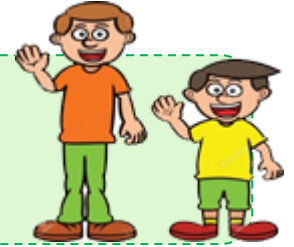
Change each sentence to make a new one. Use the word or words in parentheses. Sometimes you must change other words, too.

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

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

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

C. Comparisons



Compare **X** and **Y** to tell how they are different.
We use adjectives to compare.

The Rule

X + adjective + -er than + X

David + short + -er than + John

David is shorter than John

Spelling

Rule

If an adjective 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:**

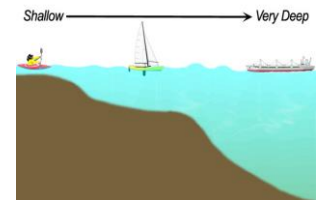
A competition in which players try to be the fastest and win (**The marathon is a running race.**)

{ **10. Alert:**

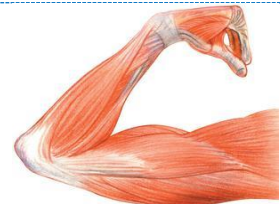
Very quick to understand/ able to pay great attention (**She is not very alert today because she didn't sleep well last night.**)

{ **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
excited
race

deeply
quickly
yawn

muscles
stretch

might
contagious

bored
however

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
excited
race

deep
quickly
yawn

muscles
stretch

might
contagious

boring
however

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.



DONE *ell*

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.



DONE


Word Study

A. Forming Questions: Present Tense

There are two types of sentences

Sentences with BE	Sentences with Action Verbs
He is a student.	He plays football.

Questions with Verb BE

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

Questions with Action Verbs

Sentence	Question
He plays football.	Does he play football?
They work hard.	Do they work hard?



Questions with action verbs: The Rule

Does	He she It Ahmad Fatima the cat your sister	run fast?
Do	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 singular . It	There are... plural . They
There is a chair . It is blue.	There are windows . They are large.

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

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

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



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

Lesson 1: The Date Palm



Read the sentences.

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

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

1.T 2.F 3.F



New Vocabulary

{ 1. **Wonderful:**

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

{ 2. **Feed:**

To give food to a person or an animal



{ 3. **Leaves:**



{ 4. **Wood:**



{ 5. Basket:

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



{ 6. Burn:

To destroy or damage something by putting it in fire



{ 7. Ago:

Before the present time (**I graduated five years ago**)

{ 8. Stone:

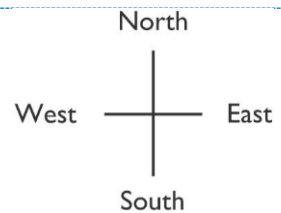
The hard, solid substance found in the ground



{ 9. Southern:

Adjective of south

Adjectives: Northern, Western, Eastern and Southern



{ 9. Art museum:

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



Vocabulary

Wonderful- feed - Leaves- Wood- Basket

Burn- Ago- Stone- Southern -Art museum

The Date Palm

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

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

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

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

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*



1. Rice grows in many countries.

True

False

Don't Know

2. Rice is an expensive food.

3. Rice needs water to grow.

1.T 2.F 3.T



Lesson Vocabulary

{ 1. Tree:



{ 2. Grass:



{ 3. Soil:

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



{ 4. Upland rice:



{ 5. Wet soil rice:



{ 6. Insects:

Small animals that have at least six legs



{ 7. Fertilizer:

A substance added to the soil to help plants grow faster and get healthier



{ 8. Poison:

A substance that can 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.