
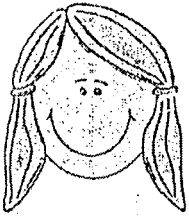

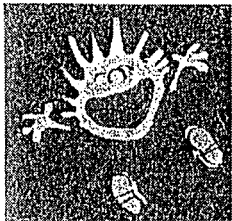


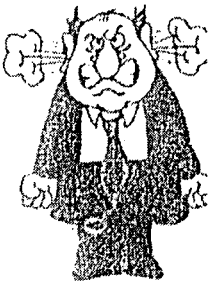




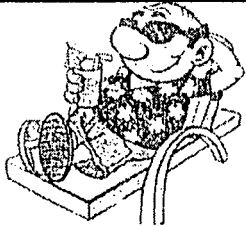
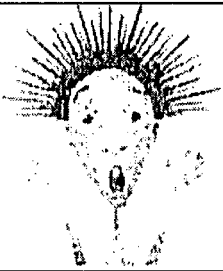




Super Land



Module 4

New vocabulary:

Negative Emotions		Positive Emotions	
Frightened		Happy	
Frustrated		Thrilled	
Scared		Excited	
Angry		Calm	

Negative Emotions		Positive Emotions	
Sad		Relaxed	
Shocked		Peaceful	
Nervous		Surprised (can be negative or positive emotion)	
Embarrassed			

Warm	Slightly hot, in a pleasant way
Autumn	The season between summer and winter.
Picnic	An excursion where you bring food and eat outdoors, usually in the countryside.
Forest	A large area of land covered with trees.
Relaxing	Resting.
Suddenly	Quickly and unexpectedly.
Bear	A large strong animal with brown fur that lives in forests.

Looking for food	Searching for something to eat.
Came after	Chased.
Climbed	Moved up or down something using arms and/or legs.
Cracking	Breaking, coming apart.
Falling	Moving or dropping down from a higher position.
Below	In a lower position or place.
Screaming	Making a loud, high noise with the voice.
Woke up	Stopped sleeping.

Expressions:

- Looking for
- Woke up
- Come after

Paws	Animals feet
Claws	Sharp curved nails of an animal
Scales	What cover the bodies of fish
Fins	Thin body parts that fish use to swim
Flippers	Flat parts on the body of some sea animals used for swimming
Antennae	Two long thin parts on an insect's head used to feel things



Exercise



Underline the correct answer:

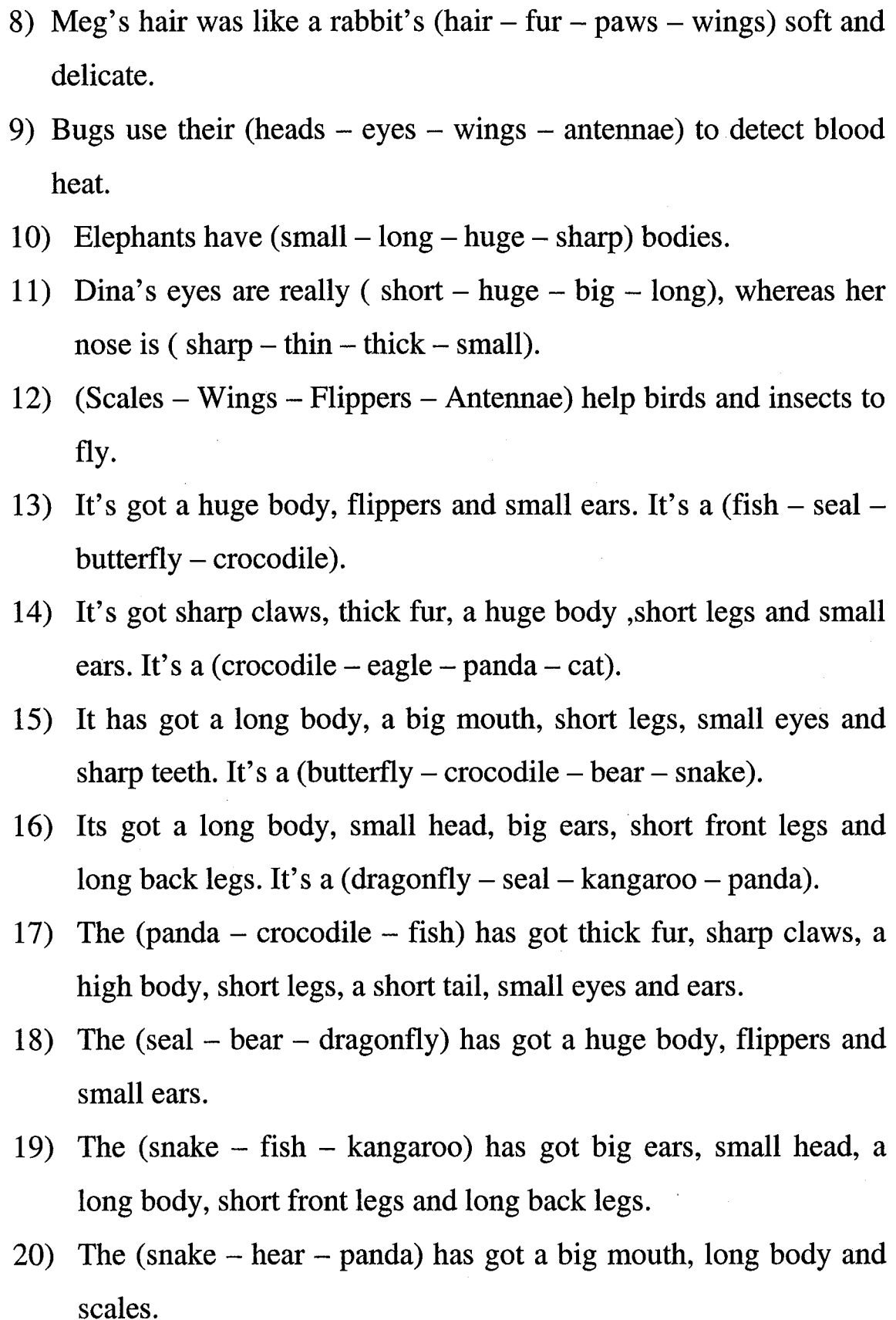
- 1) She was (shocked – thrilled – excited – happy) on hearing the news of her cousin's death.
- 2) (Peaceful Cairn – Frustrated – Excited) passengers have started to use other forms of transport.
- 3) Sally gets (relaxed – shock – frightened – calm) when he shouts at her.
- 4) I am (surprised – angry – scared – shocked) of spiders.
- 5) Tom was too (happy – embarrassed – excited – calm) about undressing in front of the doctor.
- 6) Driving on mountain roads always makes me (surprised – nervous – sad – calm).
- 7) My father was really (happy – angry – excited – thrilled) at me for upsetting my mother.
- 8) I was very (embarrassed – angry – shocked – nervous) on my first day at college.
- 9) I was (sad – peaceful – angry – thrilled) that so many people turned up (arrived unexpectedly) to the party.
- 10) The class is so (peaceful – happy – nervous – sad) and quiet today.
- 11) The kids were so (thrilled – excited – scared – frustrated) on Christmas Eve, it was difficult for them to get to sleep.
- 12) Don't think there are no crocodiles just because the water is (sad peaceful – calm – nervous).
- 13) She looked a bit (sad – angry – frustrated – embarrassed) by all the praise. All people say that she is an outstanding person.

- 14) The police officer found a (thrilled – excited – calm – frightened) child crying lonely in the hut.
- 15) She stayed (calm – scared – frightened – nervous) and didn't get angry at me.
- 16) Getting very angry is a (plus – minus – positive – negative) emotion.
- 17) My parents were having a picnic when (surprised – suddenly – shocked – nervous) a leopard appeared from behind a tree.
- 18) You must (peace – relax – happy – thrill) after this busy day, you look very tired.

Exercise

4a. Dreams

- 1) Butterflies need their (flippers – antennae – claws – paws) to help them sense things.
- 2) The bear caught the fish with its sharp (paws – claws – fur – flippers).
- 3) Bears have very thick(flippers – scales – legs – fur) to keep them warm.
- 4) There are a lot of huge tree, wild animals and insects in the (tree – forest – picnic – water).
- 5) We could see the (fins – scales – antennae – paws) of a shark as it slowly circled our boat.
- 6) I found (paws – claws – antennae – fins) prints in the kitchen.
- 7) The eagle was carrying the fish with its sharp (body – legs – nose – claws).

- 
- 8) Meg's hair was like a rabbit's (hair – fur – paws – wings) soft and delicate.
- 9) Bugs use their (heads – eyes – wings – antennae) to detect blood heat.
- 10) Elephants have (small – long – huge – sharp) bodies.
- 11) Dina's eyes are really (short – huge – big – long), whereas her nose is (sharp – thin – thick – small).
- 12) (Scales – Wings – Flippers – Antennae) help birds and insects to fly.
- 13) It's got a huge body, flippers and small ears. It's a (fish – seal – butterfly – crocodile).
- 14) It's got sharp claws, thick fur, a huge body ,short legs and small ears. It's a (crocodile – eagle – panda – cat).
- 15) It has got a long body, a big mouth, short legs, small eyes and sharp teeth. It's a (butterfly – crocodile – bear – snake).
- 16) Its got a long body, small head, big ears, short front legs and long back legs. It's a (dragonfly – seal – kangaroo – panda).
- 17) The (panda – crocodile – fish) has got thick fur, sharp claws, a high body, short legs, a short tail, small eyes and ears.
- 18) The (seal – bear – dragonfly) has got a huge body, flippers and small ears.
- 19) The (snake – fish – kangaroo) has got big ears, small head, a long body, short front legs and long back legs.
- 20) The (snake – hear – panda) has got a big mouth, long body and scales.

- 21) The (panda – kangaroo – dragonfly) has got wings and a long body.
- 22) The butterfly has wings and (scales – flippers – antennae).
- 23) It was a (war – warm – worm) autumn and a picnic with my family.
- 24) My parents were relaxing when (suddenly – surprised – shocked) a big lion appeared from behind a tree.
- 25) There are a lot of animals walking all day in the forest looking (after – for – up) their food.
- 26) When my little sister saw the bear, she was (screen – scratch – screaming) of terror.
- 27) The (cracking – bear – picnic) is an excursion where you bring food and eat it out doors, usually in the countryside.
- 28) In the forest, there was a scary lion came (on – up – after) a poor deer.
- 29) I heard the sound of the ice (crab – cracking – cracker) so I had to run quickly.
- 30) The (picnic – island – forest) is a large area of land covered with trees.
- 31) To move or to drop down from a higher position is to (come after – fall – wake up).
- 32) I was hiding in the tree when I saw a very big panda (over – above – below).
- 33) The weather is lovely and (warm – warn – want) so I will go out with my friends.

- 34) I usually take a (picker – picket – picnic) when I go to the beach with my family.
- 35) There are a lot of huge trees, wild animals and insects in the (forest – fork – former).
- 36) If you feel stressed, the music will help you to feel (nervous – relax – angry).
- 37) The (dragonfly – bear – crocodile) is a large strong animals with brown fur that lives in forests.
- 38) The eagle is a huge bird with very sharp (fingers – toes – claws) which help it catch other animals.
- 39) The fish has (claws – flippers – paws) which helps it to breather under water.
- 40) The butterfly has (antennae – flippers – scales) that helps it to fell far things.



4.b: Mysteries

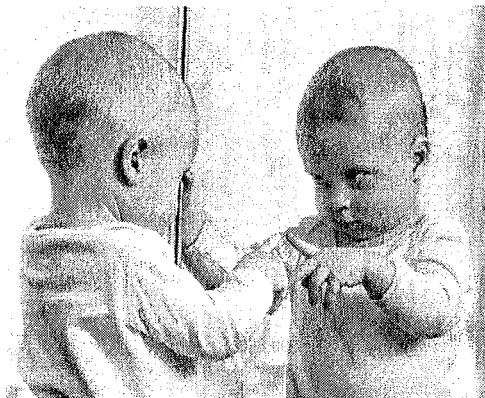
New vocabulary:

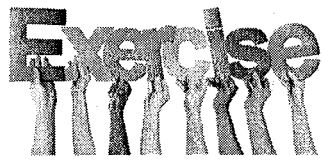
Mystery	Something that is impossible to understand or explain
Sailing	Traveling ma boat that uses wind and big mast to direct it.
Coast	Area where the land meets the sea.
Lookout boy	Boy who keeps a watch for danger
At full speed	To move at the fastest rate.
Cabin	A room on a boat or a ship.
On deck	The outside top level of a ship.
Left side	The opposite of the right.
On board	On a ship.
In surprise	In shock.
Closer	Nearer.
Realized	Understood.
Ghost ship	A ship said to be haunted by ghosts.
Haunted	Appeared and frightened people.
Crew	People who work on a ship.

Sank	Disappeared under water.
Storm	A period of very bad weather with rain, snow, strong winds etc.
Mast	A tall pole on which a sail flies.
Legend	A myth or traditional story handed down through generations.
Whoever	Any person who.
Disappeared	Vanished.

Expressions:

- at full speed
- on board
- on deck
- in surprise
- screamed out





Exercise



Underline the correct answer:

- 1) The source of gun shots still remains a (mystery – mast – coast).
- 2) I shall get myself a little boat and (sail – sink – haunted) around the world.
- 3) Campsites are usually situated along the (deck – coast – crew), close to beaches.
- 4) On a ship, the (sail – cabin – lookout) boy keeps a watch for danger.
- 5) She stood on the (deck – cabin – mast) of the ship and waved good bye to her family.
- 6) A (sink – coast – haunted) house is a house occupied by ghosts.
- 7) The boat had a hole in its body, it was beginning to (sink – sail – send).
- 8) The surviving (mast – cabin – crew) members were taken ashore.
- 9) The sails of a ship are usually tied with ropes to the (haunted – mast – deck).
- 10) While I was traveling by ship; I stayed in a small (crew – coast – cabin)
- 11) The history – legend – logic) is a myth or traditional story handed down through generations.
- 12) The (deck – mast – cabin) is a room on a boat or ship for people to stay in during traveling.
- 13) The (gang – ghost – gain) ship is a ship said to be haunted by ghosts.
- 14) The (mast – coast – deck) is the outside top level of a ship.
- 15) In our journey, the captain (drive – rode – sailed) the ship safely past the rocks.
- 16) Last holiday, my family rented a cottage on the south (coast – coat – coach).

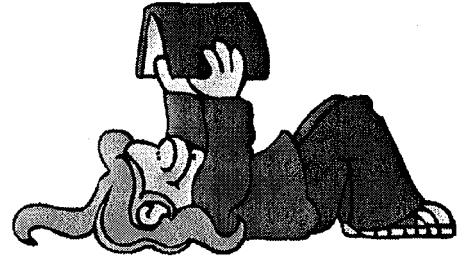
- 17) The captain of this ship sails it at full (sleep – spend – split), the ship is too fast.
- 18) While I was sleeping in the (cabin – cable – cabinet), I heard a very big noise of cracking.
- 19) The captain asked all the crew to clean the (storm – deck – mast) of the ship.
- 20) My grandmother told me about the (legal – legend – logic) of the ship haunted by ghosts.
- 21) To (sail – drive – ride) is to travel in a boat that uses wind and big mast to direct it.
- 22) The tall pole on which a sail flies is the (mass – mess – mast).
- 23) The (storm – strong – strange) is a period of very bad weather with rain, snow and strong winds.
- 24) The captain could see the ice mountain when the ship get (far — closer — along) to it.
- 25) I couldn't (really – realize – reality) the ghost ship legend, it is still mysterious for me.
- 26) When we get closer to the sinking ship it (disappoint – dismiss – disappeared).
- 27) (Haunted – Hunt – Hurry) means to appear and frightened people like the ghosts.
- 28) The ship was in danger and all the crew was afraid during the (strong – storm – strange).
- 29) According to the legend, (whoever – whatever – whenever) looked at the ship closely, disappeared.

- 30) The lookout boy screamed (in – out – up) when he saw a ship was coming at full speed.
- 31) All the people on (mast – board – cabin) were looking at the ship in surprise while it was coming closer.
- 32) The snow is everywhere in the streets after a very bad snow (swing – storm – strong).
- 33) The disappearance of the young lady was (exciting – excited – mysterious).
- 34) According to the legend, the flying Dutchman has a (team – crew – staff) of hundred sailors.
- 35) I had a terrible dream last night, I was so scared that I (laughed – screamed – flew) loudly.
- 36) They were (driving – sailing – flying) near Africa on a ship called the dragon.
- 37) Many people kept talking about Titanic which (sank – appeared – haunted) many years ago.



4.c: Stories

Exercise



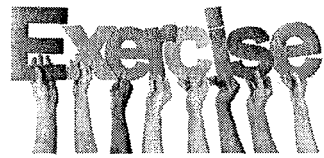
- 1) I always (cry – thank – hear) at sad films, they make me feel sad.
- 2) They would like to (thankful – thank – threaten) everyone for all the wedding presents.
- 3) My father can't drive to work because it's a damp and (foil – fold – foggy) morning.
- 4) The (candle – candy – cancel) is a stick of wax that you burn to produce light.
- 5) This family is getting worse and worse. All their money (ran – put – broke) out.
- 6) My mother went out and forgot to (plug – unplug – turn) the television.
- 7) When I heard my brother was screaming. I ran up the (stairs – stain – stake) quickly.
- 8) My father lights a candle when the light went (on – of – out).
- 9) I checked the (fuse – fast – fair) box when the light went out.
- 10) My brother and I were watching a film when all the lights (turned – went – switched) out.
- 11) My mum was afraid that my little sister my fall of the (foggy – candles – stairs).
- 12) I heard a sound asked me to (plug – cry – unplug) the cooker, I'm not afraid and I thank this sound for helping us.
- 13) When the lights went out; she went to get some (fuse box – candles – stairs).

- 14) He thought that he lives in a haunted house so he was so (scared – thrilled – embarrassed) that he couldn't sleep for a week.
- 15) The police checked the (fair – font – fuse) box to find out who turned the light off before the crime.
- 16) My friend helps me a lot at school, so I bring her a present to (teach – thank – think) her.
- 17) Her mum got angry with her when she her little brother was (laughing – shouting – crying).
- 18) Suddenly the light went (out – on – down) and we were so scared because we were watching a horror film.
- 19) Jack forgot to (plug – unplug – break) the in. He couldn't watch the movie.
- 20) (First – Finally – After that) he got the full mark after being careless for a long time.
- 21) I couldn't get the fifth floor because this building had a very high (candles – stairs – foggy).
- 22) We saw an accident on the highway when we were travelling because it was a (foggy – fresh – finally) day.
- 23) It was so dark yesterday. The light (went – plugged – put) out for the whole night.
- 24) First, I went to the kitchen to unplug the cooker.(Then – Than – That), I heard a strange voice.
- 25) They were watching a film when the light went out, after (then – that – than) they went to get some candles.

4. d, e and f

New vocabulary:

Find	To see or get something you have been looking for.
Brings	To make a particular situation exist
Greeting cards	Cards sent to somebody for a special occasion
Birthday cards	Cards sent to somebody for their birthday.
Break	To damage something so that it separates into different pieces.
Mirror	A reflective surface
Shows	Display
Soul	Spiritual part of people
Of each month	Something pertaining to all of the months of the year.
Carry	To take something from one place to another
Catch	To get a hold of an object as it is moving through the air.
Goes well	To happen in a good way
Spill	To cause or allow something to run or fall from a container, usually accidentally.
Though	In spite of the fact that, although
Careful	Cautious
Hang	To fix to the wall
Labyrinth	A large complicated network of passages that are hard to get out of.
Runs out	Finishes, end.



Exercise



Underline the correct answer:

- 1) A (mirror – horseshoe – rabbit) over the door brings good luck but you have to hang it the right way.
- 2) It's very bad luck to break a (mirror – leave – clover) because it shows our soul.
- 3) It's a good luck to say "white rabbit" three times on the first day (on – of – at) each month.
- 4) Some superstitious people (carry – hang – break) salt with them all day as they believe it brings good luck.
- 5) In Britain, a black cat is (bad luck – lucky – unlucky). You can find greetings cards with them.
- 6) Some people carry small bags of salt with them so that everything (goes – mirror – clover) means good luck.
- 7) To find a four leaf (rabbit – mirror – clover) means good luck.
- 8) The (greeting – mirror – soul) cards are the cards sent to somebody in a special occasion.
- 9) It's a very lucky day for Tim. He found a (card – mirror – four lean clover while we were talking together.
- 10) To carry small bags of salt is a good luck but to (hang – spill – catch) salt is bad luck.
- 11) I find birthday (clover – card – salt) with the presents of my birthday.
- 12) It's a bad luck to break a mirror because when we break a mirror; we break our (soul – salt – clover).

- 13) There are many (subjects – superstitions – success) in many countries relating to good luck and bad luck.
- 14) It's a good luck to (hang – spill – carry) a rabbit's foot with you.
- 15) If you hang the horseshoe (up – upside – side) down, all the good luck runs out.
- 16) To (find – catch – hang) a falling leaf in autumn means good luck.
- 17) The (mirror – clover – salt) is a reflective surface where we can see ourselves.
- 18) To (hang – catch – spill) is to allow something to run or fall from a container.
- 19) Jimmy hangs the horseshoe upside down so all his good luck runs (on – in – out).
- 20) To find a four leaf clover means good luck. But a five leaf clover (carries – catches – brings) bad luck.
- 21) The (labyrinth – island – beast) is a piece of land surrounded by water on all sides.
- 22) Poseidon wanted Minos to kill the bull to (punish – honour – locked) him and show respect to him.
- 23) The king's wife (get – gave – gain) birth to a little beautiful princess.
- 24) King Minos made a (daughter – labyrinth – lock) under his castle and locked the Mono tour there.
- 25) The (beast – monster – labyrinth) is a large complicated network of passages that are hard to get out of.
- 26) Poseidon got angry and decided to (punish – honour – help) Minos and make him suffer.
- 27) The king (punished – locked – ordered) the army to start the war.

- 28) In 1966, he was (honoured – punished – locked) with the Nobel prize for medicine.
- 29) If he's broken the law he deserved to be (honoured – punished – showed).
- 30) I lost my way when I was walking in the (monster – labyrinth – beast) of this street.
- 31) This girl is so (brave – bad – calm) because she helped the king to kill the monster.
- 32) Poseidon was (happy – angry – brave) with Minos because he didn't obey his orders.
- 33) The Mino tour is looked like a monster because he had a head and a tail of a (cow – goat – bull) and a body of man.
- 34) My friends and I (decide – honour – lock) to go on a picnic this weekend.
- 35) Mum punished my brother by (locking – encouraging – showing) him in his room for an hour.



Writing composition



1- Think of a strange dream you had.

Write five sentences about it.

Guiding words:

dream – sun – shining – home – school – cat – follow – hissing – run
away – scared

Model answer:

In my dream the sun was shining. I was walking back home from school.
A cat was following me. The cat was hissing. I ran away because I
was very scared.

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2- Write a paragraph of six lines about

Your last school trip with your friends.

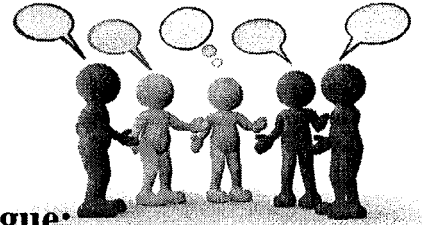
Guiding words:

Last week – school trip – my friends – national park – play – football
– eat – drink – a nice time.

Model answer:

Last week I went on a school trip with my friends. We went to the
national park. We played football. We ate ice cream. We drank cola.
We had a nice time.

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Dialogues

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Paul :? You don't look well.

Ann : Well. I had a strange dream last night.

Paul : Oh really?

Ann :

Paul : What happened next?

Ann : a huge creature jumped out in front of me.

Paul :?

Ann : It was an alien

Paul : What did you do?

Ann :

Paul : That sounds scary.

2) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Sam :?

Fred : I travelled to Paris last year.

Sam : How did you travel to Paris?

Fred :

Sam : What did you see there?

Fred :

Sam :?

Fred : Yes, I enjoyed a lot.

Reading comprehension

1) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

Once upon a time a mouse went out to play. He ran through the tall grass. He ran into a sleeping lion. The lion woke up and caught the mouse. Please let me go' said the mouse 'perhaps, one day I can help you'. The lion laughed, 'How could a little mouse help a lion?' the lion thought. "O.K the lion said "I will let you go". The mouse thanked the lion. A week later the mouse was looking for something to eat. He saw the lion tied in a net under a tree. The mouse quickly began to cut the net with his sharp teeth. Soon the lion was free and thanked his little friend.

Answer the following:

1. How could the mouse help the lion?

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2. What do you learn from this story?

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Choose the correct answer:

3. The mouse was (clever – stupid – lazy)

4. The mouse cut the ropes with his sharp (teeth – tail – feel).

1) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

One day there was a very rich old lady whose husband had died. Her sons got married and went to live in other countries. She was seventy years of age and she couldn't live alone. She went to live in a hotel. She had two dogs that used to bark at everybody. A waiter came to work in the hotel and he was very nice to her and he looked after her dogs. When she died, she left him the two dogs. All her money went to her sons who did nothing for her.

Answer the following:

1. Why did the old woman live alone?

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2. Where did her Sons go?

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.....

Choose the correct answer:

- 3. The old woman had (one – four – two) dogs.
- 4. The waiter was (bad – nice – ugly)

1) Read the passage and then answer the questions:

Last week Ahmed and Hani were sailing a boat. It was sunny. Suddenly while they were sailing across the sea, a strong wind blew. The waves were very high so the boat turned over and sank. Ahmed said "I can't swim well" but they both dived into the water. A woman was standing on the beach and saw their boat sinking. She rushed to the telephone box and called the rescue team. She told them that there were two men in the water. A motor boat arrived quickly. They pulled Ahmed and Hani out of the water. They were happy and they thanked the rescue team and the woman.

Answer the following:

1. What were Ahmed and Hani doing?

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.....

2. What does the underlined word "them" refer to?

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.....
.....

Choose the correct answer:

3. Their boat (sank – floated – swam).

4. A (man – woman – girl) saw them

Module 5

5.a.: Earth – SoS

New Vocabulary:

- Bald	- with little or no hair on your head
- Bald eagle	- a large bird with a white head and neck that lives in North America and is the national bird of the US
SOS	Stands for “Save Our Souls” - a radio signal used for calling for help, especially by a ship or plane
Global	including or affecting the whole world
Cause	to make something happen, usually something bad
Speed	the rate at which someone or something moves
Heating up	to make something hot
Extinct	an extinct animal, plant, or language no longer exists
Survive	to continue to exist, especially in a difficult or dangerous situation
Destroy	to damage something so severely that it no longer exists or can never return to its normal state
habitat	the type of place that a particular animal usually lives in or a particular plant usually grows in, for example a desert, forest, or lake
Dry up	if something dries up or is dried up, all the water comes out of it
Expand	to become larger in size and fill more space
Migrate	if a bird or animal migrates, it travels to another part of the world for warmer weather at a particular time of the year

Search for	an attempt to find an answer or information
Hunger	A desire for food
Hunt	To chase a prey and kill it
Wetland	Land that is covered mostly with water
Species	Type or kind

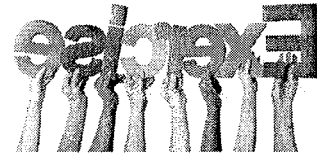
Expressions:

- Lay eggs
- on the way
- at risk = in danger= endangered
- Feed on
- Endangered species: a type of animal or plant that may soon become extinct (=disappear from the world)



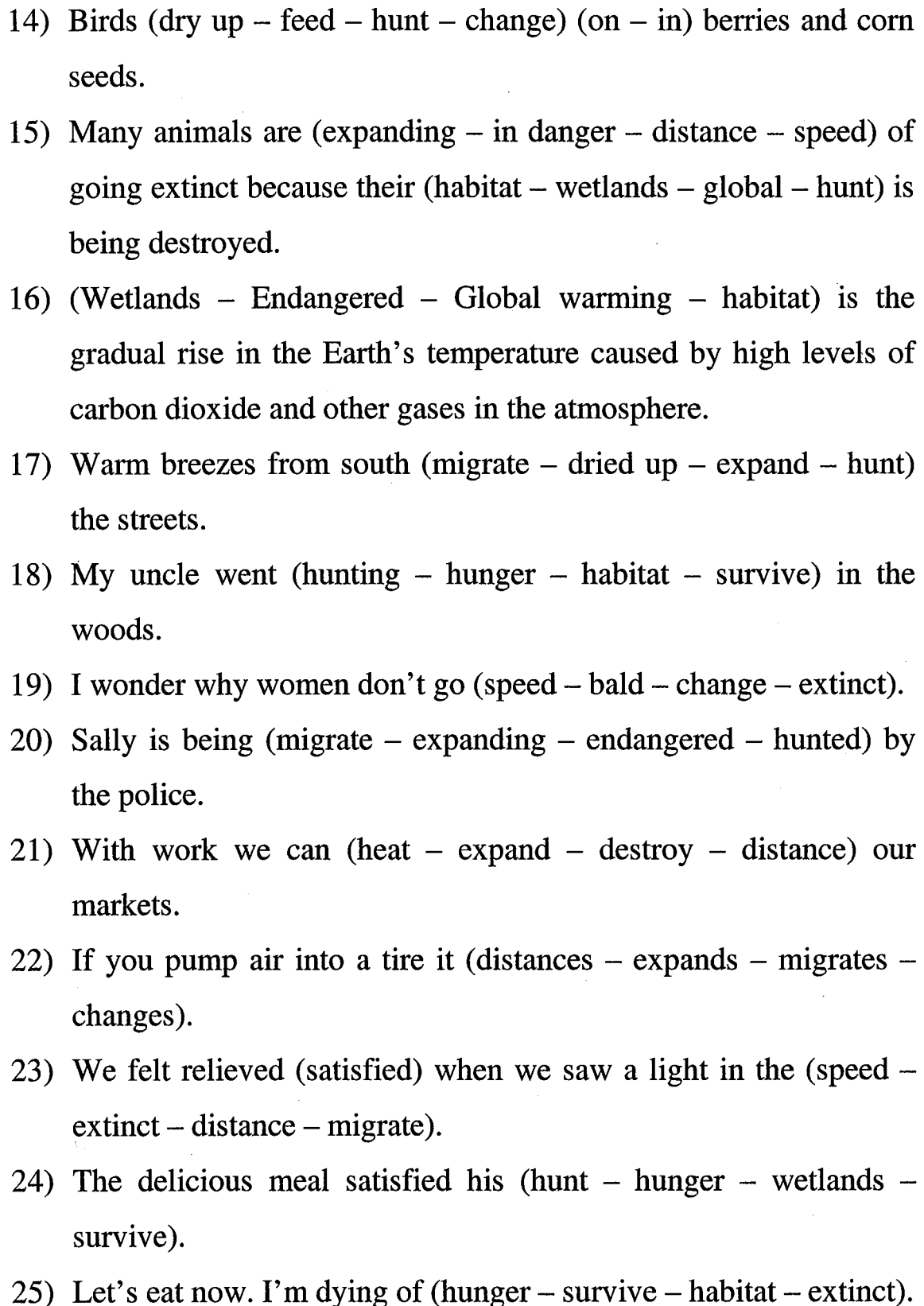


Exercise

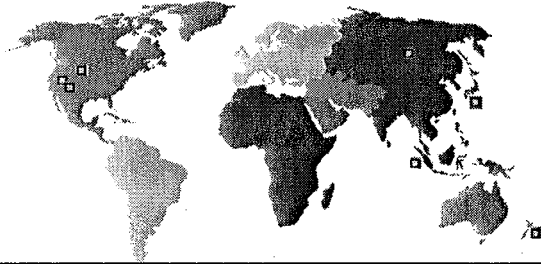


Underline the correct answer:

- 1) Although dad is (global – bald – major – peaceful), he has a beard and a moustache.
- 2) Pandas are animals that are about to (waste – expand – extinct – thrilled) as their number is very few.
- 3) Yesterday, a street lamp fell on my car and (destroyed – polluted – caused – cracking) it.
- 4) Birds and animals can (expand – search for – migrate – skate) from one place to another searching for food.
- 5) A long (distance – changes – expanding – habitat) must be covered to travel to Paris.
- 6) The students were (in – on) their (way – speed – hunt – in danger) to school when they met their uncle.
- 7) Smoking can (extinct – destroy – search for – hang) our lungs.
- 8) Solids (dry up – threaten – expand – run out) by heating. They become larger in size.
- 9) Wild animals in the forest (expand – in danger – feed on – lay eggs) smaller animals. They must (hunger – hunt – heat up – extinct) to survive.
- 10) The ozone hole now causes a (survive – global – risk – fuse box) danger . The whole world is suffering from it.
- 11) Ostriches and ducks lay (eggs – danger – hunger – wastes).
- 12) The Earth is a (planet – star – land fill – habitat).
- 13) Vampires must drink blood to (migrate – speed – survive – destroy).

- 
- 14) Birds (dry up – feed – hunt – change) (on – in) berries and corn seeds.
- 15) Many animals are (expanding – in danger – distance – speed) of going extinct because their (habitat – wetlands – global – hunt) is being destroyed.
- 16) (Wetlands – Endangered – Global warming – habitat) is the gradual rise in the Earth’s temperature caused by high levels of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere.
- 17) Warm breezes from south (migrate – dried up – expand – hunt) the streets.
- 18) My uncle went (hunting – hunger – habitat – survive) in the woods.
- 19) I wonder why women don’t go (speed – bald – change – extinct).
- 20) Sally is being (migrate – expanding – endangered – hunted) by the police.
- 21) With work we can (heat – expand – destroy – distance) our markets.
- 22) If you pump air into a tire it (distances – expands – migrates – changes).
- 23) We felt relieved (satisfied) when we saw a light in the (speed – extinct – distance – migrate).
- 24) The delicious meal satisfied his (hunt – hunger – wetlands – survive).
- 25) Let’s eat now. I’m dying of (hunger – survive – habitat – extinct).

26) The whales (hunt – migrate – dried – expand) between their feeding ground in the north and their breeding ground in the Caribbean.



5.b: Super volcanoes:

New Vocabulary:

Ash	the grey powder that remains after something has burned
Explosion	an occasion when something bursts with a lot of force and a loud noise, often causing damage
Lava	rock in the form of hot liquid
Earthquake	a sudden shaking movement of the ground
Destruction	damage that is so severe that something stops existing or can never return to its normal state
Erupt	if a volcano erupts, it explodes inside and flames, rocks, and lava come out of the top
Wipe away	to remove
Block out	to stop light or sound from reaching something
Temperature	a measurement of how hot or how cold a place or object is
Drop	to reduce something to a lower amount or value
Damage	physical harm caused to something so that it is broken, spoiled, or injured
Worldwide	happening or existing all over the world
At least	not less than a particular amount or number, and possibly more

Expressions: On the street



Exercise



Underline the correct answer:

- 1) A Chinese Proverb : No matter how tall the mountain is, it can't (black – blocks – block – survive) (in – out – of) the sun.
- 2) She lives in a (survive – huge – drop – block) house.
- 3) He was the only one who (explode – active – erupt – survived) the plane crash.
- 4) Prices (survive – dropped – species – at least) suddenly.
- 5) The roof of my house was (dropped – damaged – earthquake – expanding) by the storm.
- 6) Volcanoes can cause (climate – worldwide – hunger – destroy) damage.
- 7) Egypt's (lava – climate – smoke – ash) differs from that of England.
- 8) Sue eats vegetables at (least – fire – expand – hunger) once a week.
- 9) The (climate – temperature – earthquake – dust) went down to minus ten degrees centigrade last night.
- 10) After the fire, only (volcano – ash – active – sleeping) was left.
- 11) He wanted his (ashes – lava – dust – gas) spread over the ocean after his death.
- 12) Tom heard a big (smoke – earthquake – explosion – lava) and ran outside to see what had happened.
- 13) The (climate – volcano – explosion – destruction) of the ozone layer affects the environment.

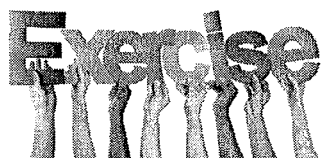


How can we **HELP?**

5.c: Can we help?

New Vocabulary:

Harm	to injure, damage, or have a bad effect on someone or something
Affect	to change or influence something
Tons	A lot
Poison (v)	to create pollution that damages part of the environment
Soil	the substance on the surface of the Earth in which plants grow
Land fill	A large hole to bury the rubbish in
Rubbish	Garbage / wastes
Throw away	To put in the trash
Space	Area beyond Earth where there are the stars and planets
Recycle	To reuse materials
Ugly	Unattractive
Compost	Mixture of decayed plants and leaves used to improve the quality of soil
Peelings	pieces of skin that have been removed from a fruit or vegetable
Amount	Quantity
Reduce	To decrease



Exercise



Underline the correct answer:

- 1) Clean out the shed and (compost – rubbish – throw away – harm) things you don't need.
- 2) Tom accidentally ate some rat (ash – gas – speed – poison).
- 3) While she was (peeling – harming – firing – sleeping) the potatoes, she cut her finger.
- 4) Don't (recycle – throw away – harm – reduce) that old sheet.
- 5) Tom told Mary that she was fat and (poison – compost – ugly – soil).
- 6) Rotten food can be good (peelings – space – tons – compost) for the soil.
- 7) The doctor told me to lower the (amount – speed – space – poison) of meat that I eat daily.
- 8) Don't (fire – expand – throw away – reduce) cans on the street.
- 9) He killed himself by taking (rubbish – compost – soil – poison).
- 10) Tom (peeled – dropped – survived – dried) the banana & ate it.
- 11) Some parts of this city are very (thrilled – bored – ugly – speed).
- 12) He tried to (speed – peel – dry – reduce) his weight.
- 13) My dream is to travel to (space – rubbish – distances – compost).



5.d: Culture corner:



New Vocabulary:

Survivor	someone or something that still exists after an event that could have killed or destroyed them
National	relating to one particular nation(country) and not including other nations
Symbol	a picture or shape used to represent something
Claws	the sharp curved end of a front leg of a sea creature such as a crab that it uses for holding things
Hooked	if you are hooked on something, you find it so attractive or interesting that you want to do it as much as possible
Chemical	a substance used in chemistry or produced by a process involving chemistry
Spray	if you spray a liquid, or if it sprays, it is forced out of a container through a small hole into the air
Crops	a plant grown for food, usually on a farm
Government	the people who control a country, region, or town and make decisions about its laws and taxes
Pairs	two things of the same type that belong together
Rise	to increase in size, amount, quality, or strength
Safe	protected from being hurt, damaged, lost, stolen etc
sharp	Easy to cut
beak	A hard pointed mouth of a bird
wild	Area where there no towns and not many people live
meant	Past of (mean): have a particular meaning

Expressions:

- In the wild
- Make a difference

Exercise

Underline the correct answer:

- 1) Kevin was one of the two (differences – survivors – eagles – bodies) from house burning.
- 2) When the police shot the criminal, the bullet went through his (government – body – crops – claws).
- 3) The knife wasn't (symbol – excited – sharp – safe) enough to cut the meat.
- 4) The eagle was carrying a mouse with its sharp (poison – compost – peelings – claws).
- 5) Andy took off his coat and hung it on the (hook – claws – wild – body).
- 6) The bird picked up the worm with its (body – beak – government – lava) and flew to its nest.
- 7) Hunting is banned in (sharp – frustrated – national – hunger) parks.
- 8) The dove is a (body – symbol – recycle – huge) of peace.
- 9) She (meant – symbol – government – sharp) to hurt him. She isn't kind.
- 10) This (recycle – claws – poison – chemical) will protect the plants from harmful insects.
- 11) The crops are (sprayed – harm – blocked out – dropped) monthly.

12) The government gives the farmers a piece of land to plant different (eagles – lava – volcanoes – crops).

13) The (symbol – chemical – government – damage) should punish people who throw their rubbish in the streets.

14) I can't tell the (difference – pairs – rubbish – sharp) between them.

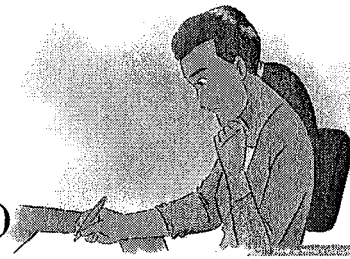
15) My sister has got sixteen (pairs – differences – symbols – claws) of shoes.

16) Many animals and birds live in the (government – crops – wild – recycle).

Writing Composition

1- Write in five sentences:

What will life be in 2100; (use will/won't)



Guiding words:

2100 – flying cars – students – go – schools – study – lessons – internet – animals – extinct – people – live – moon.

Model answer:

In 2100 there will be flying cars. The students won't go to schools. They will study their lessons on the internet. Some animals will extinct. People will live on the moon.

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2- Write an article of four lines about.

Water pollution,

Guiding words:

- How is water polluted?
- What will happen to us if we drink polluted water?
- What will happen to fish and animals that live in polluted water?
- What must factories do to stop water pollution?

Model answer:

Water is polluted when factories throw chemicals in water. If we drink polluted water we will die. Fish and animals that live in polluted water will extinct. Factories must stop throwing chemicals in water.

Guiding words:

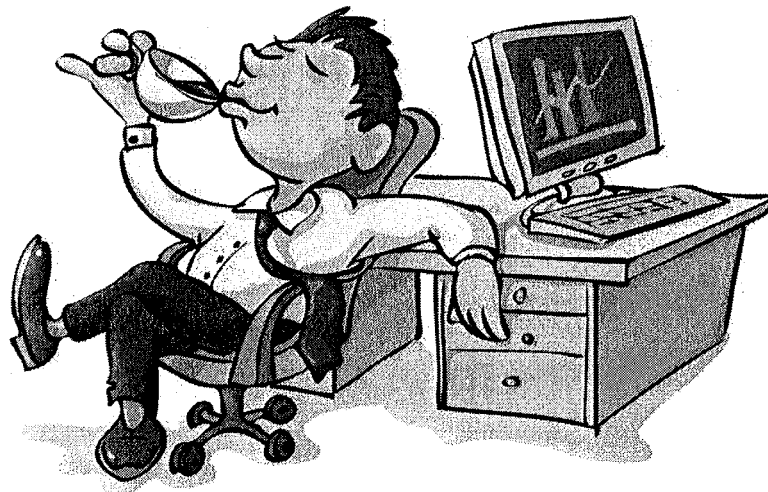
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Dialogues



1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Ann : Look at this! The school is organizing a clean up campaign.

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Bob : Sure. That sounds like a good idea?

Ann : This Saturday the t2h4 from 8 am to 8 pm.

Bob : Oh no!

Ann : Never mind. I'll go by myself.

Bob : No! I'll try to finish early?

Ann : Great! we could ask John and Jane to join too.

Bob : I'm sure they would love to.

2) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Peter :

Clara : My favourite sport is tennis.

Peter :

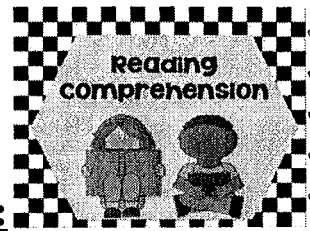
Clara : I play it at the club.

Peter : Which club do you go to?

Clara :

Peter : How often do you play tennis?

Clara :



Reading Comprehension

1) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

What we eat and drink affects our health, but did you know that your tongue, lips and nails can tell you a lot about your health?

A healthy tongue is pink in colour, moist and smooth. What if my tongue is red? You may need folic acid. What should I do? Eat a lot of vegetables and fruit.

Healthy nails are pink to dark pink. What if there are white spots on my nails? You may need zinc. What should I do? Eat foods rich in zinc, like pumpkin and sunflower seeds.

Healthy lips are deep pink in colour and moist: What if my lips are pale pink and cracked? You may need Iron. What should I do? Eat foods rich in iron, like meat, liver, lentils, wholegrain cereal and green leafy vegetables.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is a healthy tongue like?

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2. What colour are healthy nails?

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Choose the correct answer:

- 3. Healthy lips are (light – deep – old) pink in colour.
- 4. You may need (zinc – iron – folic acid) if there are white spots on nails.

2) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

Bats fly like birds, but they are mammals. Female bats give birth to live young and produce milk. Bats are nocturnal, searching for food at night and sleeping during the day. They roost upside down in dark, quiet places such as caves and attics. People think that bats drink blood, but only vampire bats do this. Most bats eat fruit or insects. As bats fly they make high-pitched sounds that bounce off objects. This echolocation is a kind of radar that guides them.

Answer the following:

1. What do vampire bats drink?

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2. Why do bats make high-pitched sounds?

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Choose the correct answer.

- 3. Bats are (mammals – birds – animals)
- 4. Most bats eat (fruit or insects – blood – birds)

3) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

If you think the only thing you can do with chocolate is eat it, well, now you can wear it too! What do you think of clothes and accessories made from chocolate? Doesn't it sound delicious?

Every year in New York, there is a Chocolate Show. All the money the show makes goes to the poor. Part of the show is a fashion parade. Some of America's top designers work for many hours making chocolate creations that are too pretty to eat. They work at low temperatures (-20°C) to make sure the designs don't melt. Models amaze the audience as they walk past them wearing elegant dresses and lovely accessories, all made out of dark and white chocolate.

Guests can taste sweets from top chefs and chocolate makers. There is also a chocolate room where guests can have chocolate drinks and a gallery where a lot of sculptures made from chocolate are on display.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is there in New York every year?

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2. Why do they work at low temperature?

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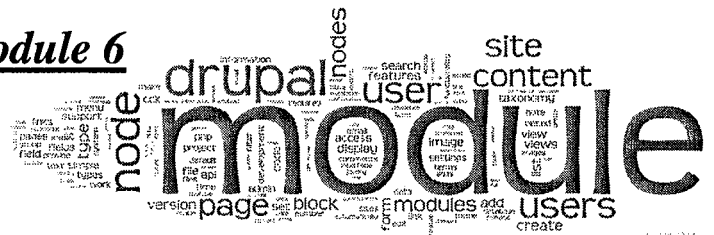
Choose the correct answer:

3. All dresses and accessories are made out of (cotton – silk – chocolate).
4. There are a lot of chocolate (bars – sculptures – pictures) in the gallery.

Module 6

6.a. Destinations:

New Vocabulary:



destination	The place where somebody is going
quiet	With little or no sound
cheap	With a low price
expensive	With a high price
modern	New
historic	Old and important
exciting	Producing happiness
crowded	Full of people
postcard	A piece of thick paper to be written on and sent without an envelop
expect	Wait for something to happen
traffic	People, buses, cars, etc. ... on roads
imagine	To form a mental image of something
sightseeing	To visit interesting places in a city or town
hole	An opening in the ground
Cave house	A large natural cavity in a mountain
incredible	Amazing

experience	Events or activities from which you gained knowledge or skills
glow	To shine brightly
dark	Having no light
carnival	Festival
parade	Shows and performances made by a group of people in the street
trust	Confidence
believe	To accept as true
size	How big or small something is
seat	A place in which you sit
jealous	Wanting for yourself something that somebody else has
convenient	Easy
diary	Daily experiences

Exercise

Underline the correct answer:

- 1) Planes from Egypt go to different (traffic – destinations – parade – experience).
- 2) Sue is (jealous – excited – afraid – imagine) of her brother because he has bought a new bike.
- 3) When I entered the dark cave I found that only a candle was (sailing – exciting – sightseeing – glowing).
- 4) You should (convenient – imagine – trust – expect) me because I always tell the truth.

- 5) Tourists come (imagining – sightseeing – hunting – sailing) in Egypt to visit the Pyramids and the Sphinx.
- 6) I can't (imagine – glow – realize – disappear) going to Alexandria by bike.
- 7) Every year my friend sends me a/an (e mail – postcard – ghost – cave) from Paris.
- 8) Andy didn't buy the black jacket because he didn't find his (seat – cheap – expensive – size).
- 9) The underground is a (convenient – experience – jealous – expensive) means of transport in crowded cities.
- 10) Every year a (traffic – parade – cave – destination) is held in our town to celebrate Christmas.
- 11) The sixth of October victory is a (modern – cheap – historic – crowded) event.
- 12) We arrived home late due to the (crowded – seats – sizes – traffic).
The streets are very (traffic – expensive – crowded – calm).
- 13) You always tell lies, I can't (believe – convenient – glow – expect) you.
- 14) I like your dress very much, it is (cheap – incredible – exciting – quiet).
- 15) (Quiet – Trust – Cheap – Modern) cars are faster than old ones.
- 16) We can watch different shows and performances at the (traffic – carnival – sightseeing – experience) that is going to be held tomorrow in our school.
- 17) Living in Europe for many years let me gain a great (trust – believe – experience – seat).

18) There are about five thousand (sits – seats – stays – cave houses) in the stadium.

19) Emma wrote in her (diary – postcard – e mail – computer) about her adventure in the forests.

6.b: Getting around

New Vocabulary:

bold	brave
race	to compete against others
chance	opportunity
scenery	the natural features of a particular part of a country or area
lifetime	the period of time somebody is alive
ancient	belongs to thousands of years ago
tour	a journey where somebody visits different places
range	include two amounts and anything in between
romantic	showing strong feelings of love
set off	start from
traditional	being part of the traditions of a country or a group of people
canals	long passages filled with water for boats to travel on
pass	to go
landmarks	structures that are of historical or cultural importance
last	to continue
approximately	nearly

Expressions:

- Take a look
- Set off
- Get on/get off
- Get out of
- Get into

Get on /



get off



- a bus
- a coach
- a bike/ a motorbike
- a snowmobile
- a snowmobile
- a riverboat
- a sled
- a hovercraft
- a yacht

get into /



get out of



- a helicopter
- a jeep
- a plane

get on /

get out of →

a rickshaw

ride → a motorbike
ride → a bike
ride → a snowmobile

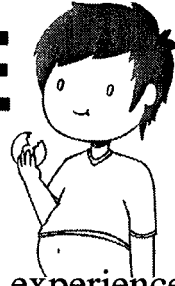
drive → a van
drive → a bus
drive → a jeep
drive → a snowmobile
drive → a sled

land → a helicopter
land → a plane

sail → a yacht



EXERCISE



Undine the correct answer:

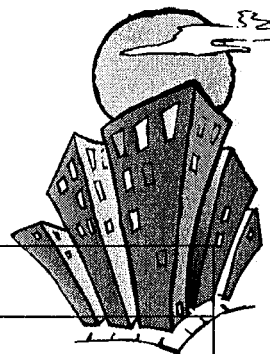
- 1) On our trip to Paris we (lasted – passed – experienced – went) by a famous landmark which is the Louvre.
- 2) The tour (passed – glowed – lasted – skated) two hours.
- 3) You can see many famous (house caves – experiences – races – landmarks) in Egypt like The Pyramids.
- 4) The prices of the necklaces at this shop (range – rage – race – glow) from L.E. 1000 to 5000.
- 5) She likes to eat (ancient – traditional – lifetime – dark) Egyptian dishes.
- 6) I would like to have the (price – race – chance – canal) to play with the first football team.
- 7) Our trip to Cairo took (approximately – luckily – highly – slowly) two hours.
- 8) We went on a (canal – race – chance – tour) around the old town.
- 9) In our visit to Canada we have enjoyed the (scent – scenery – prices – chance) of Niagra Waterfalls.
- 10) He was a (high – jealous – dark – bold) man. He killed a lion last week.
- 11) Diving in the red sea is an experience of a (lifetime – range – landmarks – traditional).
- 12) When will you set (on – out – off – in) on your journey?
- 13) When you reach your destination you should get (on – off – in – out) the bus.
- 14) I like to go sailing on a (yacht – rickshaw – sled – snowmobile).

- 15) Karen prefers to read (expensive – romantic – tour – boring) stories.
- 16) My friend wants to (take – set – go – get) a look on my new house.
- 17) Luxor is full of (jealous – romantic – ancient – cheap) temples.
- 18) We all got (on – over – out – into) the train when it stopped.
- 19) The aeroplane will (land – sail – ride – drive) at 6 o'clock.
- 20) Ships can (sail – land – ride – sled) in (airports – canals – snow – pools).
- 21) While he was getting off the (coach – plane – rickshaw – yacht) he fell down and broke his leg.
- 22) It is snowing today, I'm going to (ride – sail – drive – land) my (yacht – riverboat – hovercraft – snowmobile).

6.c.: Buildings

New Vocabulary:

castle	A building that was used to defend countries
hut	A place where poor fishermen live
factory	A building in which goods are produced in big quantities using machines
Hostel	A cheap place where people who are away from home can stay in
offices	Groups of rooms where people work
igloo	A house made from blocks of hard snow or ice
palace	A building where a king lives



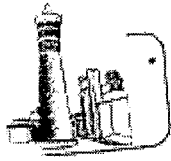
motel	A hotel for people who are travelling where you can park your car outside your room
Department store	A large shop selling different types of goods
Skyscraper	Very high buildings
tower	A tall narrow building
elevators	A machine in a building that takes people to different floors
even	Also (in a surprise way)
Light up	To shine or give light to a place
rainbow	An arc of colours that appears in the sky after rain
amazing	Incredible
second	A small unit for measuring time

Expressions:

- Light up
- Live in
- Stay at
- Work at



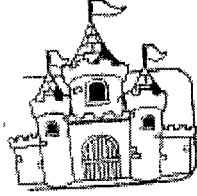
tower



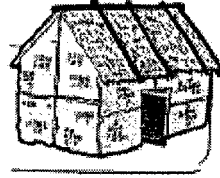
rickshaw



castle



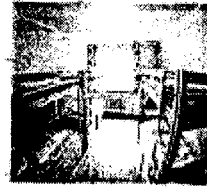
hut



motel



hostel



tent



igloo



palace



office



skyscrapers



gondola



van



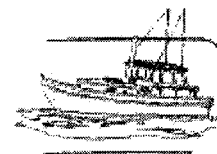
snowmobile



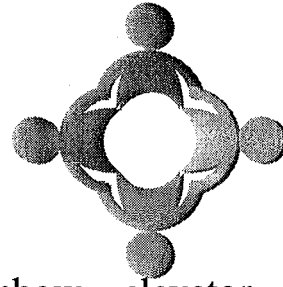
sled



yacht



Exercise

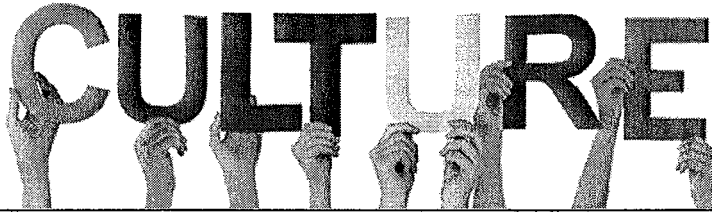


Choose the correct answer:

- 1) I live in the tenth floor so I always use the (rainbow – elevator – skyscraper – tower).
- 2) New York city is famous for its very high buildings, they are called (towers – castles – hostels – skyscrapers).
- 3) Lamps in the streets light (up – on – in – at) the whole city.
- 4) People work at (palaces – castles – offices – towers) and live in (museums – department stores – factories – palaces).
- 5) When we visited Paris last year we saw Eiffel (tower – castle – elevator – motel).
- 6) Only few (elevators – seconds – towers – hour) are left for the bomb to explode.
- 7) On our way to Hurghada we had a rest in a small (motel – hostel – castle – palace).
- 8) Lucy bought her new dress from a big (hotel – museum – restaurant – department store).
- 9) Some poor people are living (at – in – on – out) a (igloo – palace – hut – motel) in the backyard of our house.
- 10) (Rainbow – skyscrapers – Towers – Igloos) can appear in the sky after rain. I always get impressed with its (cheap – amazing – expensive – jealous) colours.
- 11) In that street there's a building that consists of twenty floors (underground – in ground – above ground – out ground).
- 12) The students were very excited when they visited the chocolate (mall – restaurant – tower – factory).

13) We can see shops that sell different types of goods in a (hostel – castle – department store – mall).

14) People sleep in (huts – tents – hostels – motels) when they go camping.



6.d.: Culture

New Vocabulary:

huge	Very big
staircase	Steps used to move up or down between levels
legend	A story handed down through generations
freshwater	Water that contains no salt
probably	Likely
Dates (v.)	To have existed since a particular time in the past
Cross	to go from one side of something to another
giant	A very big person
coast	The end of the sea



Exercise

Underline the correct answer:

- 1) You must look around before you (drive – cross – land – sail) the road.
- 2) Using the (legend – elevator – staircase – yacht) is too hard for me to reach the seventh floor. I must use the (elevator – skyscraper – aeroplane – helicopter).
- 3) People can drink safely from this lake, it contains (stones – fish – freshwater – boats).

- 4) The elephant is a (thin – hug – small – huge) animal.
- 5) In boxing matches we can see two (giant – little – glowing – quiet) men fighting together.
- 6) The pyramids are (luckily — quickly — probably — shortly) the most famous landmarks in our city.
- 7) "Aladdin" is a famous (giant — legend — scenery — gladiator) that all children love it.
- 8) A whale was found dead near the (port – hut – coast – lake).
- 9) That building (crossed – set off – got into – dated) from 10000 years.

Writing Composition



1) You are on holiday.

Send your friend Nicole a postcard describing the place where you are.

Guiding words:

Luxor – go – family – go – train – beautiful – place – visit – ancient temples – exciting trip.

Model answer:

Dear Nicole,

I'm in Luxor. I went with my family. We went by train. It is a beautiful place. We will visit some ancient temples. It is an exciting trip.

Your friend.....

.....

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2) Write a paragraph of seven sentences describing your visit to the zoo.

Guiding questions:

- Where did you go yesterday?
- Who did you go with?
- How did you go there?
- What kinds of animals did you see there?
- How was the giraffe's neck?
- How many humps does the camel have?
- Did you enjoy your visit?

Model answer:

Yesterday I went to the zoo. I went with my family. We went by car. We saw lions, tigers, elephants, giraffes and camels. The giraffe's neck is very long.

The camel has two humps. I enjoyed my visit a lot.

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Dialogues

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Ann : Hi , Bill

Bill : It was fantastic. I had a wonderful time.

Ann :?

Bill : I went to Mallorca.

Ann : Wow!

Ann :?

Bill : At a five- star hotel by the sea.

Ann : What was the weather like?

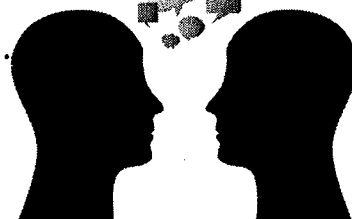
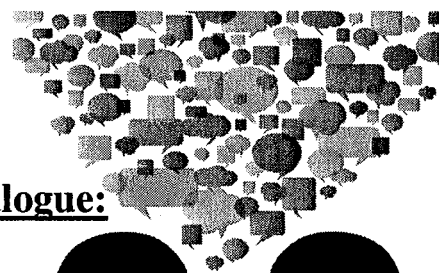
Bill : Marvellous. We spent all day on the beach. Then in the evenings we went dancing.

Ann :?

Bill : Yes. Would you like to see them?

Ann : I'd love to. I'll pop by this afternoon.

Bill : ok! see you later.



2) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Helen:

Meg : Yes, I watched it.

Helen: When did you watch it?

Meg :

Helen: Who are the actors?

Meg :

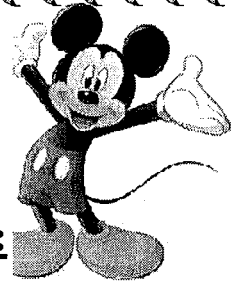
Helen: Did you like it?

Meg :

Helen:

Meg : Mum and dad watched the movie with me.





Reading Comprehension

1) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

In the UK all school children have to take PE (physical education). In primary school they have to do 75 minutes of PE a week, and in high school they have to do 90 minutes a week. The most widely available sports are football, cricket, rounders, dance, swimming, gymnastics and athletics. Usually, boys play football and cricket, girls do dance and gymnastics, and both boys and girls do athletics, swimming and rounders. Schoolchildren can also do other sports such as golf, cycling, archery, tennis and canoeing in after school clubs or at local sports clubs.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the most widely available sports in the British schools?

.....
.....

2. What do children have to do in high school?

.....
.....

Choose the correct answer:

3. School children do (boxing – wresting – archery) at local sports clubs.

4. Children do 75 minutes at PE a week in (primary – preparatory – high) school.

2) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

There are a number of things you can do with cans of food but creating art is something most people don't expect. That's what makes Construction a unique art competition. Every year in cities across North America people build wonderful creations with cans of food to attract the public's attention to the serious problem of hunger. Some of them look like scary snakes or huge crocodiles or even dragons. You don't have to be an artist to take part but you do need to be patient. It can take up to twelve hours to make one of these fantastic works of art. People use cans of any size, shape and colour but they all have one thing in common; they are full of Food! After the competition is over, the organisers give the food to charities to feed the hungry.

Answer the following questions:

1. What do North America people do every year?

.....
.....

2. What do some of the creations look like?

.....
.....

Choose the correct answer:

3. After the competition, the food is given to (factories – charities – companies)
4. You need to be (patient – artist – kind) to take part in the competition.

3) Read the following passage and answer the questions:

London is famous for its museums and historic sites, but that's not all. There are also a lot of street markets to visit all year round.

Borough Market is London's oldest fruit and vegetable market. Visitors can find many different products including meat and fish at really good prices. If you get hungry, try the burgers that people prepare on the spot. They are really delicious.

Portobello Market is one of London's largest markets. Visitors can buy anything from antique furniture and souvenirs, to clothes and exotic fruit from the Caribbean. If you get tired, make sure you have a coffee and some sweets from one of the Portuguese bakeries or the Moroccan cafes there.

Answer the following questions:

1. What can visitors find at Borough Market?

.....
.....
.....

2. What is London famous for?

.....
.....
.....

Choose the correct:

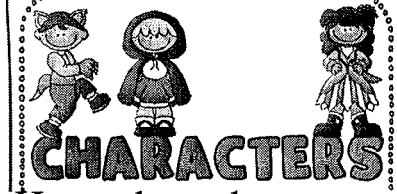
- 3. Visitors can buy (cars – antiques – fish) at Portobello Market.
- 4. You can have coffee at the (Moroccan – British – American) café.

Story

(Changing Places)



Characters of the Story



Hal Tanner: Hal Tanner lives an ordinary life. He works at the natural history museum in San Diego, California. He always tells his family and his friends that he is happy with his life, but he really thinks that every day is the same and he's a little bored.

- **Tim Hawkins:** Tim Hawkins is a popular film actor. He acts in all kinds of films, but most people like his adventure films. Tim's photograph is on the cover of magazines all over the country. Tim is not happy to be a popular film actor. He wants to have an ordinary life.
- **Hal's boss at the museum**
- **The crew:** The people working in the film.
- **The director:** The person who is leading the film of Tim Hawkins.
- **David:** Hal's cousin whom he usually meets for a cup of coffee and will be shopping with him for the birthday lunch.
- **Philip:** He is Tim's secretary. He comes to work every day. He works at the computer, he answers phones and sends e-mails about work. He sends Tim's pictures to Tim's fans.
- **Sophie:** Hal's Aunt whose birthday is to be the next day and Hal and David are supposed to be preparing for the lunch.
- **Ann:** David's sister
- **Jane:** David's sister
- **The farm workers:** They helped Hal when he was lost in the desert and rode him back home. They are fans of Tim Hawkins.
- **Mrs. Tanner:** Hal's mother.

Chapter one

Hal and Tim meet

Complete:

1. Hal Tanner lives an
2. At the weekend, Hal does his around the house.
3. Tim Hawkins is a popular
4. The Natural History Museum has got a lot of rooms with all kinds of
5. Tim is Happy with the Change for his new film, because he thinks that people wont him.
6. Hal's came up to talk to him, to tell him that he had to control the crowded rooms of people.
7. Tim saw Hal and at him, because it was like looking in a

Answer the following questions:

1. Where did Hal Tanner work?

.....
.....
.....

2. What is Tim Hawkins' job?

.....
.....
.....

3. Why isn't Tim Hawkins happy with his job?

.....
.....
.....

4. Why was Tim Hawkins surprised to see Hal for the first time?

.....
.....
.....

5. What was Tim's idea?

.....
.....
.....



Chapter two

Changing places is fun

Complete:

1. Tim showed the to Hal and he played Tim's In the next scene.
2. Hal played Tim's in the next scene.
3. Hal's came to speak to him and asked him to go to the exhibit.
4. Girls usually when they see Tim.
5. Hal liked his job, but he thought it was
6. The idea of changing places for another day made Hal feel but it him.
7. Hal didn't want to have a party. because someone would them.

Answer the following questions:

1. Why did Tim and 1-lal laugh when Hal's boss left the office?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. What did Hal's boss ask Tim to do ? and what did he do there?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Why did Tim like to have Hal Tanner's job?

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Why didn't Tim want to have a party that night?

.....

.....

.....

.....

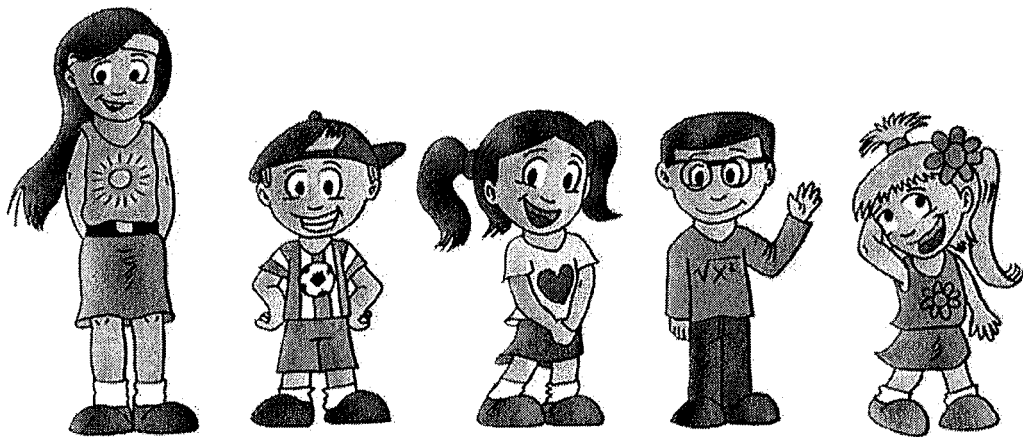
5. Why was Hal frightened to be Tim for another day ?

.....

.....

.....

.....



Chapter three

New roles for Tim and Hal

Complete:

1. Tim has a Who works everyday.
2. Tim is an actor, he's got a
3. They exchanged keys, and
4. Tim had to park Hal's bike at the side of the and use the bike
5. In one film, Tim played the role of a doctor who found the for a strange sleeping
6. Tim's house was a house near a
7. Philip showed Hal the new that was all about Tim.
8. When the audience saw Hal on the talk show, they he smiled and to them.

Answer the following questions:

1. What does Hal's secretary do?

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Why was changing places easy for Tim?

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. Why was the role of being Hal Tamer very difficult?

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. What did Tim do when a girl's hat fall?

.....
.....
.....
.....

5. Why did Tim change his mind with David to be with h in that evening?

.....
.....
.....
.....



Chapter four

Tim gets into trouble

Complete:

1. Hal Showed the crew how to make a
2. Tim and David went to the supermarket to
for the
3. Hal's mother asked him if he felt sick and if he had a
.....
4. When it rained very hard, everyone had to run to the
.....
5. Tim went to his house by bus, because he didn't have his
..... and he didn't have
6. At first, changing places was, but now it was
getting Tim into

Answer the following questions:

1. How was Hal different when he was Tim Hawkins?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Why was the crew surprised when Hal showed them how to make a queue?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. What did Tim do when he arrived home with no keys ?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

4. Why didn't Tim want the police to recognize him ?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

5. How was changing places fun at first and now it wasn't for Tim ?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Chapter five

Hal gets lost

Complete:

1. The director told Hal that could leave until they had finished filming the
2. Hal had to hide behind a He was tired of being a
3. Hal was driving in so he looked for a but couldn't find.
4. The stopped because there was no more in the car.
5. The desert made Hal think of the and the
6. Finally Hal could see a There were farm in it.
7. One of the farmers has seen all Hal's films He is his biggest

Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why did Hal Have to leave the crew when they were filming the last scene?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2) Why couldn't Hal tell the director that he wasn't Tim Hawkins?

.....
.....
.....
.....

3) What did the director when Hall told him about his aunt Sophie's birthday lunch ? and why ?

.....
.....
.....
.....

4) Did Tim know where they are filming the desert scene? Why?

.....
.....
.....
.....

5) Why wasn't Hal afraid when he was lost and alone in the desert ?

.....
.....
.....
.....



Chapter six

Hat and Tim tell the truth

Complete:

- 1) Tim put the of fruit and the on the table.
- 2) Playing was the most difficult of Tim's life.
- 3) For one day Hal was an in an film. He was on a talk
- 4) Hal was very happy to be and he didn't want to change his for the
- 5) Tim made a to Hal's family at the birthday lunch.
- 6) was the only person that knew that Hal wasn't Hal.

Answer the following questions:

1. What were the farm workers doing at the birthday lunch?
.....
.....
.....
.....
2. What did Tim do to look like Tim Hawkis again and not Hal?
.....
.....
.....
.....

3. What did Hall tell his family about his adventure as Tim Hawkins?

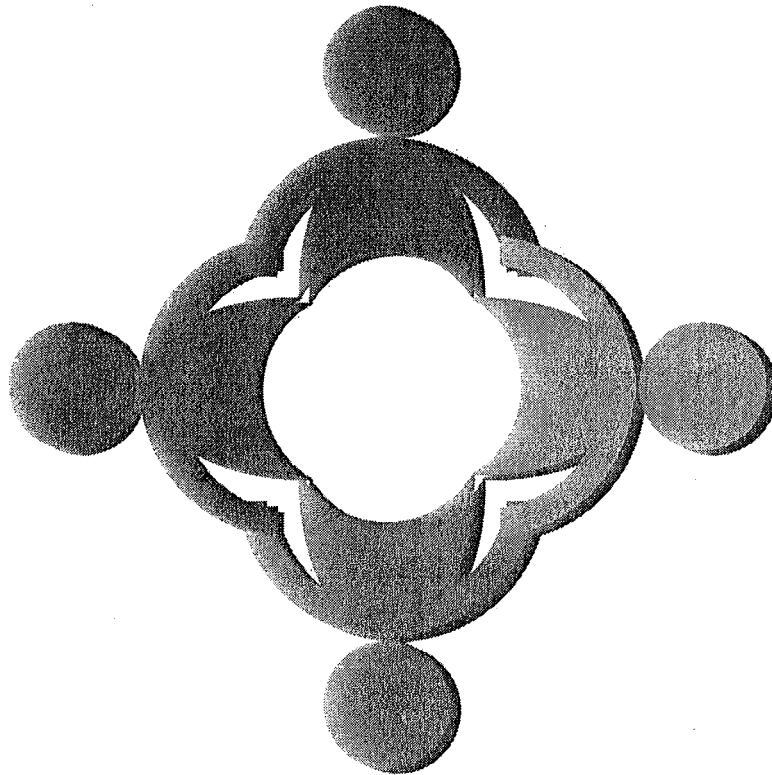
.....
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4. What was the most important part of Hal's day as Tim Hawkins?

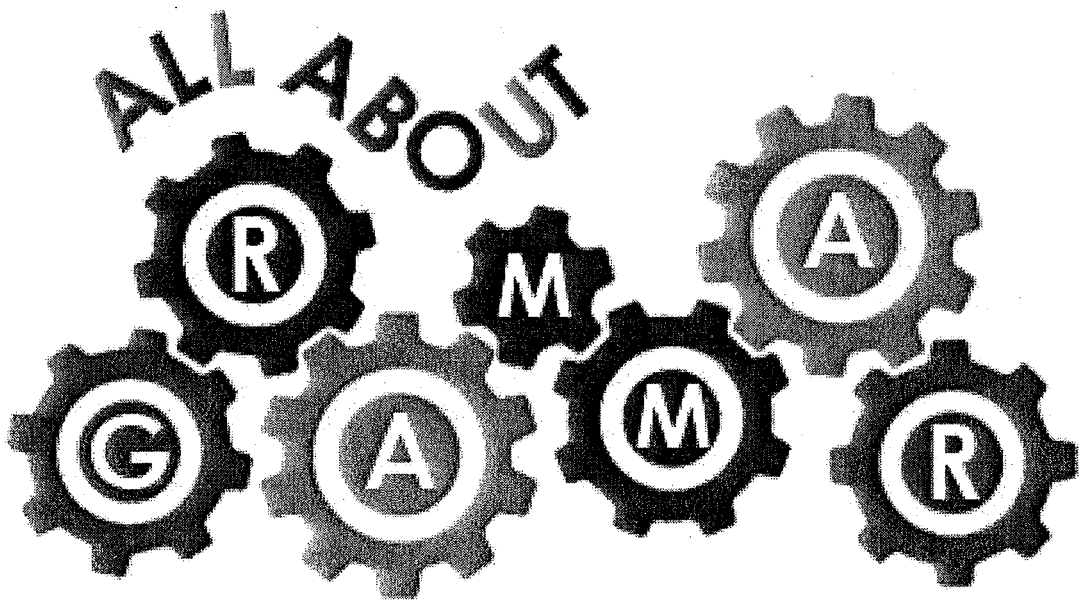
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5. What did Tim say about his adventure as Hall Tanner in the speech?

.....
.....
.....
.....



Grammar



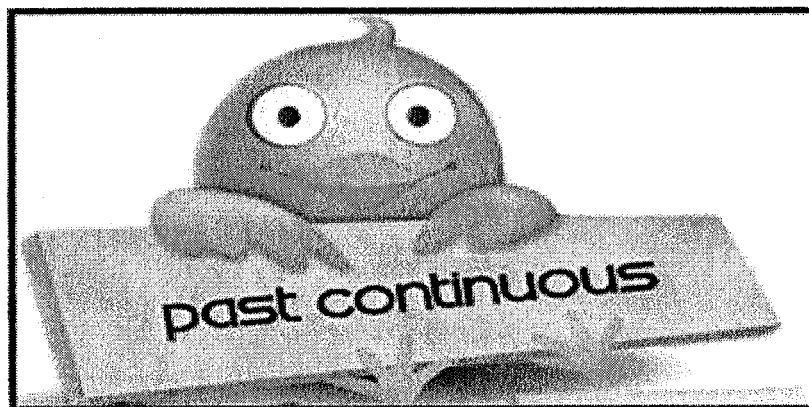
Past Continuous Tense

Tip: When is usually followed by the past simple

While and **As** are usually followed by the past continuous

Exercise 1: Correct the verb between brackets:

- 1- Meg (play) tennis when it (start) To rain.
- 2- I (meet) Sami as I (walk) down the street.
- 3- Tom (fall) A sleep while he (do) his homework.
- 4- Mona (break) Her leg as she (walk) down the street.
- 5- The TV (be) on but he (not/ watch) it.
- 6- While she (dry) the glasses, she (drop) one.
- 7- As they (walk) In the forest, they (see) a deer.
- 8- Mr. Green (fix) The car when I (see) him.
- 9- I (sleep) when the phone (ring)
- 10- My sisters (do) their homework at eight o'clock yesterday evening.



Exercise 2: Rewrite using the word (s) in brackets:

1- I wrote letters yesterday. (all day yesterday)

.....

2- Colin had shower. Angelina knocked on the door. (when)

.....

3- The earthquake began. We played chess. (while)

.....

4- I had a cup of coffee. I heard the news on the radio. (when)

.....

5- What did you do I phones you yesterday. (when)

.....

6- Susan played the piano. Mary sang. (while)

.....

7- My brother talked on the phone. I arrived. (when)

.....

8- He ran for the bus. He collided with a street lamp. (As)

.....

9- I watched TV A bird flew into the window. (when)

.....

10- She cleaned the house. I tidied the attic. (while)

.....

Too — Enough

1) Too has a negative meaning, it shows that something can't be done.

e.g: The shoes are too small for him to wear.

2) Enough has a positive meaning, it shows that something can / can't be done.

e.g: She is clever enough to answer this question.

Note: too + adjective + to + infinitive (verb)

Adjective + enough + to + infinitive (verb)

Important Notes:

1)

.....

2)

.....

Exercise: Rewrite using the word between brackets:

1. My English was too bad to get the job. (enough)

.....

2. Nada is too young to drive. (enough)

.....

3. He is too weak to run. (enough)

.....

4. She is too shy to make the speech in public. (confident)

.....

5. I felt too ill to go to school. (well)

.....

6. some people are too impatient to be good teachers. (patient)

.....

7. The children aren't interested enough to concentrate. (bored)

.....

8. I'm not tall enough to reach that shelf. (short)

.....

9. This shirt is too small for me to wear. (enough)

.....

10. These oranges aren't sweet enough for the baby to eat. (enough)

.....

11. That box is very heavy. Anthony can't carry it. (enough)

.....

12. He has money. He can pay for it. (enough)

.....

13. He is too stupid to answer even a simple question. (enough)

.....

14. The theory was too complicated for the boy to understand. (enough)

.....

15. She is too shy to make the speech in public.

.....

Not(as) + adjective + (as) Not(as) + adjective+(as)

As + **adj.** + as

Isn't as + **adj.** + as

To say that two people or things are alike or not alike.

Important notes:

1-

2-

Exercise:

1. Torn is more intelligent than Meg. (as)
.....
2. My coat is expensive. My sister's coat is cheap. (as)
.....
3. Greek food is less spicy than Indian. (as)
.....
4. Maria is 145 cm .Sherry is 145 cm. (tall)
.....
5. Diana is clever. Menna is clever. (as)
.....
6. Tom was born in 2007. Rami was born in 2006. (young)
.....

Notes:

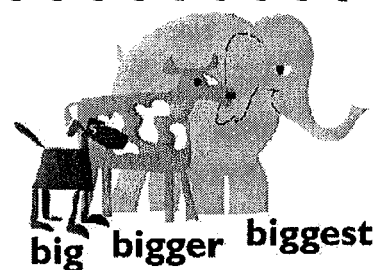
1. Too means can't
2. enough means can
e.g: 1. Jill is too young to drive. (can't)
2. Jill isn't old enough to drive. (can)

- Too + adjective**
Adjective + enough
enough+ noun

The End



hot hotter hottest Comparative and Superlative



Comparative:

- We use the comparative to compare two things, people, animals, ...etc. together.
- We add (er) to short adjectives like (tall – old young – small – nice – fast – slow –....etc.).
- We add the word (than) after the adjective.

e.g.: Sandy is shorter than Amy.
Trains are faster than cars.

- With some adjective that end in consonant + vowel + consonant we double the last letter before adding (er).

e.g.: big – **bigger** than thin – **thinner** than
fat – **fatter** than

- With adjectives that end in a consonant + y, we remove the (y) and add (ier).

e.g.: happy – **happier** than easy – **easier** than

- With long adjectives like (interesting – expensive – beautiful – important – fantastic – popular – famous – intelligent –etc.) we add (more) before the adjective.

e.g.: Dresses are **more expensive** than blouses.

- Irregular adjectives:

good – better than bad – worse than
little – less than much /many/a lot of – more than
far – further / farther than

Superlative:

- We use the superlative to compare a person, an animal, or a thing with many.
- With short adjectives we add (the) before the adjective and (est) to the adjective.

..... the + adjective (est) + of / in

e.g.: The elephant is the largest animal in the forest.

- With verbs that end in consonant + vowel + consonant, we double the last letter before adding (est).

e.g.: big – the biggest

fat – the fattest

thin – the thinnest

- With adjectives that end in a consonant + y, we remove the (y) and add (iest).

e.g.: happy — the happiest easy — the easiest

- With long adjectives we add the words (the most) before the adjective.

e.g.: Adel Emam is the most famous Egyptian actor.

- Irregular adjectives:

good – the best

bad – the worst

little – the least

many/much/a lot of – the most

far – the furthest / the farthest

• A sum up of irregular adjectives:

adjective	comparative	Superlative
good	better	Best
bad	worse	worst
little	less	Least
Many/much/a lot of	more	Most
far	Farther/further	Farthest/furthest

Exercise



Rewrite:

- 1- Fred is taller than Adam. (shorter)

- 2- Meg is more beautiful than Sue. (less)

- 3- John is a clever boy. (John is the...)

- 4- Andy is the youngest student in the class. (No one)

- 5- Peter is more intelligent than Clara. (Peter is the)

- 6- Trains aren't as fast as Planes. (faster)

- 7- My aunt isn't as rich as my uncle. (poorer)

8- Lilly is good at Science. Paul isn't good at science. (than)

.....

9- Australia is a very far country. (the)

.....

10- The exams this year are (bad) last year. (correct)

.....

11- My brother is less responsible than anyone in the family.

(My brother is the.....)

.....

Conditional (if)

Conditional type (1): to predict the results of an action in the future

Rule:

If + present simple → will

e.g.: If you study hard you will succeed.

If we don't plant trees oxygen will reduce.

if i say i
love you
will you
say
love you
me too?

EXERCISE

Exercise



Rewrite:

1- If Sandy (leave) the food outside the fridge, it (spoil). (correct)

.....

2- If they (not take) their umbrellas, their clothes (get) wet. (correct)

.....

3- If mum (not cook), we (buy) sandwiches from Mc. Donald's. (correct)

.....

4- If I (forget) my book, I (be) punished. (correct)

.....

5- Clara (get up) early if she (sleep) early. (correct)

.....

6- The bird (fly) if you (open) the cage. (correct)

.....

7- If her aunt (come) to visit them, she (not watch) the movie.(correct)

.....

8- Peter (not study) if he (catch) a cold. (correct)

.....

9- If Sue (pass) the exam, she (travel) to London. (correct)

.....

10- If the baby (cry), his mother (wake up)

.....

