

Module 4: Looks

Vocabulary:

physical appearance	the way somebody or something looks
Self-esteem	The feeling that you are as good as other people and that you deserve to be treated well
fashion victims	Somebody who always wears fashionable clothes that often do not suit them
Bushy	Thick
Wrinkle	a small line in the skin caused by old age
Bald	With little or no hair
Freckles	Small light brown spot on the skin
Double chin	a fold of fat under the chin
Pierced ears	having a small hole made through something
Overweight	Fat
Shrug	To move your shoulders up and let them drop in order to show that you do not know something or do not care
Plump	Full and rounded in shape
Skinny	Very thin

Physical appearance:

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1- <u>bushy</u> eyebrows | 11- <u>thick</u> beard/moustache _ |
| 2- <u>deep</u> wrinkles | <u>thin</u> beard/moustache _ |
| 3- <u>wide</u> shoulders | <u>long</u> or <u>short</u> beard/ moustache |
| 4- <u>high</u> forehead – <u>wide</u> forehead | 12-ugly _ pretty _ handsome |
| 5- <u>bald</u> head | 13-teenager – in his early thirties |
| 6- <u>full</u> lips _ <u>thin</u> lips | middle-aged _ old |
| 7- <u>narrow</u> waist _ <u>thick</u> waist | |
| 8- <u>pierced</u> ears | |
| 9- <u>silvery</u> hair _ <u>light brown</u> hair | |
| 10- <u>curly</u> hair _ <u>straight</u> hair _ <u>wavy</u> hair | |

Verbs	
1-grow	a beard – your hair – a moustache
2-wet your	lips – hair
3-raise your	eyebrows – chin – head
4-shake or nod	head
5-shrug your	Shoulders

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-Many (wide – deep – thin – pierced) wrinkles have appeared on my face lately.
- 2-My father is (handsome – pretty – ugly – skinny) with light brown wavy (beard – moustache – hair – chin) and (deep – wide – thin – high) forehead.
- 3-Mary had her ears (skinny – plump – pierced – fierce) years ago.
- 4-My brother grew his (chin – eyebrows – beard – forehead). It became really (deep – wrinkled – bushy – double).
- 5-Meg likes wearing any fashionable clothes even if they don't suit her. She is really a (fashionist – fashionable – victim – fashion victim).
- 6-Sue gained a little weight, she had a (pointed – shrugged – silvery – double) chin.
- 7-Mark's self- (esteem – confidence – control – pierced) allowed him to overcome his failure.
- 8-Sally (grew – matured – affected – fitted) and looked the same as her mother.
- 9-Emma is skinny and has a very (wide – narrow – huge – thin) waist.
- 10-My grandfather lost all his hair and now he is (fat – bald – hairy – plump).

4a: Do you feel at home in your body?

Do you feel at home in your body?	How you feel about yourself Mental picture
Stare at	Looking for a long time
Put on weight = gain weight ≠ lose weight	To become heavier
Muscular	Well-built, having well-developed muscles
Not mind	Not care about
Remarks	Comments
Familiar	Something you know well
Confidence	Self-assurance
Grow up	To become an adult
Affect	To influence
Matures	To grow physically
Draw attention to	To make somebody notice something
Speed	Rate at which something moves or develops
Media	TV, radio, newspapers,
Advertise	To make something known to the public as in a newspaper or on television
Put pressure on	To try to pressure somebody to do something
Go on extreme diet	To follow a specific system of eating healthy food
Fit	Match or suit
Unrealistic image	False and not based on facts
Vanity	The quality of being too proud of oneself or one's appearance or abilities
Focus on	To concentrate
Build up	To increase
Fantasy	Imagination
Extreme	Great
Accurate	Correct in every detail and without any mistakes

Prepositions

Compare to	Grow up
Stare at	Wrong with
Draw attention to	Put pressure on

Feel uncomfortable with	Focus on
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Opposite adjectives with in and un:

happy ≠ unhappy

accurate ≠ inaccurate

popular ≠ unpopular

expensive ≠ inexpensive

interesting ≠ uninteresting

sure ≠ unsure

Choose the correct answer:

1-parents should (line – draw – drop – send) attention (in – over – to – on) their children all the time.

2-We need to (look – spot – focus – notice) on the things we like about ourselves and walk (in – on – at – with) (confidence – stability – fear – confident).

3-People (watched – stared – focused – laughed) at the beautiful woman when she passed by.

4-We should focus (in – on – at – towards) what is positive.

5-Many teenagers have low(calories – weight – self-esteem – self-value).

6-I was upset by Tom's unkind (word – fashion – remark – self-esteem).

7-She gave a/an (accurate – inaccurate – interesting – sure) description of the killer.

8-There is something wrong (on – with – at – for) this article.

9-Parents should never compare their children (on – to – at – for) others.

10-Maria became heavier, she (lost – put – put on – grew) a lot of weight.

11- Most teenagers don't feel at (house – home – castle – school) in their bodies.

They need to build (on – in – up – down) confidence.

12-I went (at – on – over – in) (extreme – great – strong – easy) diet before my wedding.

4b: Fashion craze

Vocabulary:

Natural fabric	A cloth made of things found in nature
Synthetic	Artificial (not natural)
Nylon – Polyester	Strong artificial materials or fabrics
Pound	Half a kilogram
Pesticide	Chemical substance used to kill harmful insects
Chemicals	Relating to chemistry
Organic	Produced without using chemicals
On offer	Available
Harm	Damage
Fleece	
Recycle	To treat certain materials in a way to be reused
Chop	To cut into small pieces
Contaminate	To make something dirty or poisonous
Silk	Delicate, soft type of cloth
Cashmere	Fine soft wool
Linen	Cloth that is like rough cotton
Recycling centre	A place where certain materials are treated to be reused
Turn into	To change into something different
Flakes	Small thin piece of something
Fibres	Thin thread that forms a cloth
Weave	To make cloth by passing threads over and under each other
Cosy	Warm and comfortable
Allow	To give permission for something
Effort	Attempt or try to do something
Give a try	To do something to find out if it works
Accessories	Something that completes one's basic outfit such as a scarf or gloves
Footwear	Shoes and boots
Environmentally friendly	Not damaging the environment
Option	Choice

Clothes patterns

Floral	Flower-patterned
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Striped	With narrow bands different in colour
Checked	With crossed lines forming squares
Plain	Ordinary and simple
Polka-dot	Round spots on a cloth
Patterned	Decorated with an arrangement of lines and shapes

<i>Clothes Styles</i>	
Baggy	Hanging loosely
Sporty	Comfortable and suitable for sports
Casual	Comfortable and informal
Elegant	Stylish or attractive
Smart	Stylish
Scruffy	Untidy
Tight-fitting	Fitting closely to the body
Loose-fitting	Large, not fitting tightly
Bright	Strong and vivid

<i>Clothes Materials</i>	
Leather	Nylon
Silk	Linen
Cotton	Denim
Velvet	Cloth from silk or cotton
Woolen	Made of soft sheep hair
Straw	Dried stems of grain plants, such as wheat, used for making baskets, mats, hats,.....

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-I'm looking for a (checked – casual – classy – sporty) dress to wear to a wedding.
- 2-I'm on an (super – extreme – sharp – diet) to lose (hair – weight – weigh – pound).
- 3-It's worthy (giving – taking – trying – sending) a try and stop eating fast food.
- 4-His clothes were so (ridiculous – unrealistic – checked – polka-dotted) that I started to laugh.
- 5-We have to wear a (pattern – check – checked – floral) skirt at school. It's our school uniform.
- 6-Teenagers like wearing (tight-fitting – scruffy – straw – plain) clothes.

- 7-We can't wear (woolen – cotton – casual – sporty) clothes to go to the gym.
- 8-Sue is stylish; she wears (awful – funny – trendy – weird) clothes.
- 9-Jackson comes from Japan. He wears (classy – weird – modern – fashionable) costume.
- 10-It's (old fashioned – awful – trendy – classy) to wear jeans and a skirt together.
- 11-Fashion victims spend a lot of money on (old fashioned – ridiculous – trendy – scruffy) clothes.
- 12-It was (ridiculous – awful – smart – funny) when John spilled some juice on the kitchen floor.
- 13-(Denim – Silk – Velvet – Nylon) is used in making jeans.
- 14-I like wearing (ridiculous – awful – comfortable – fashionable) pyjamas while sleeping.
- 15-This skirt doesn't (patterned – like – sized – fit) me. It's not the right size.

4c: What can I do?

Vocabulary:

Bully (v)	To frighten weaker people
Nasty	Bad
Put an end to	To make something stop happening or existing
Gain weight ≠ lose weight	To be heavier
Pimple	A small raised diseased spot on the skin
Worry about	To keep thinking about something
Do exercise	To do some physical exercises
Support	To encourage and help
Follow a healthy diet	To follow a specific system of eating healthy food
Provide	To give
Necessary	Important
School counselor	An adviser on students' problems
Strength	Courage to do something – power
Face (v)	To deal with
Back down	To take back an opinion
Get better	To improve
Stand up to	To resist

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-He pushed against the rock with all his (fit – pimples – strength – necessity).
- 2-I saw that she was right so I had to (back – break – thank – withdraw) (on – off – up – down).
- 3-She has the qualities (fitness – necessary – strength – nasty) to be a successful teacher.
- 4-She has enough strength to (break – back down – face – fit) her problems alone.
- 5-we shouldn't worry (on – about – in – up) our future.
- 6-Success helps us to (back down – build – provide – fit) our confidence.
- 7-After (losing – gaining – having – providing) a lot of weight, I have to follow a healthy diet to (sleep – provide – keep – stick) fit.
- 8-Most of children lose their self-confidence because of (laughing – bullying – failing – studying) at schools.

9-Vegetables and fruit (provide – keep – stay – have) our bodies with the necessary vitamins.

10-She has a (pimple – primple – nasty – teenager) on her chin.

11-She (provided – supported – fitted – tried) her husband through many difficult times.

12-Teenagers should (catch – join – stay – do) a school club to be confident.

4e:Ask for advice and Give advice

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Milly: Hello! -----?

Max:I just don't know what to do.

Milly: -----?

Max: I like Rita, but I don't know what to do.

-----?

Mily: you should ask her for a date.

Max: No way ! What -----?

Milly: Start a conversation with her, that's easy enough to do.

Max: Ok, ----- . It might not be such a bad idea.

Milly: Good luck.

2)

Nancy: -----?

Peter:I was helping my sister with her homework.

Nancy: -----?

Peter: I'm afraid, I can't go with you.

Nancy: -----

Peter: To stay and welcome my cousins.

Nancy:-----?

Peter: Of course. Sunday is better.

Nancy: O.K, See you later.

1) Write a paragraph of six sentences about your friends , how they look and the way they wear clothes.

Guiding words:

Friends – at school – skinny – fashionable – Meg – elegant – follow diet – John – freckles –bushy –fashion victim

2) Write a paragraph of six sentences about a fantasy film you watched .

Guiding words:

Yesterday – fantastic film – aliens – arms – bald – weird - language – search for – a star – fall – go back

Module 5

Vocabulary:

Naturalist	An expert on plants and animals.
Amusement park	Theme park.
Spidergram	A diagram with lines and circles.
Toad	A small, brown animal, similar to a frog, that has big eyes and long back legs.
Stingray	A large, flat, round fish with a long poisonous tail.
Fur	Thick hair covering the bodies of some animals.
Whiskers	Stiff sensory hairs growing on the face of a cat, rat.
Flipper	A flat limb of a seal or turtle.
Paw	The foot of an animal.
Claw	A sharp animal's nail.
Beak	A hard pointed part of bird's mouth.
Horn	A hard pointed part on the head of some animals.
Fin	A thin wing-like part of a fish.
Scales	Small flat pieces that cover the skin of fish and reptiles.
Stripes	Lines different in colours from the area next to it.
Senses	The five physical abilities.

Types of animals:

- 1- **Mammal** → an animal that feeds its young on its own milk.
- 2- **Amphibian** → an animal that can live both on land and in water. (frog)
- 3- **Fish** → an animal which lives in water.
- 4- **Birds** → creatures with wings.
- 5- **Insects** → small animals mostly with six legs and /or with wings.
- 6- **Reptiles** → cold blood animals.

Underline the correct answer:

- 1- Mary has a black kitten with white front (flippers – paws – fins – senses) and a white splotch on her chest.
- 2- Hawks have sharp (paws – claws – horns - feathers) which help them hunt for food.
- 3- Frogs are (amphibians – reptiles – mammals - insects). They live both on land and in water
- 4- Squirrels have (feathers – fur – scales - fins) on their bodies
- 5- A large, flat, round fish with a long poisonous tail is a (spidergram – scales – toad – stingray).
- 6- Female (mammals – amphibian – reptiles – fish) give birth to babies rather than laying eggs, and feed their young with milk
- 7- The stiff sensory hairs growing on the face of a cat, rat, or other mammal are (fur – fins – claws – whiskers).
- 8- They are swans with a great dash of yellow on the (beak – horn – paw – scales).
- 9- The physical abilities of sight, smell, hearing, touch, and taste are (flippers – paws – fins – senses).
- 10- The (fur – claws – flippers – paws) of an animal that lives in water, for example a seal or a penguin, are the two or four flat limbs which it uses for swimming

5a: Working with animals

Vocabulary:

Python	A very large snake that kills animals for food.
Board games	Games in which small pieces are moved around on a flat piece of wood.
Trap (v) (trapped)	To catch and keep sth/sb in one place.
Wildlife	Animals and plants that grow in natural conditions
Respect (v.)	To show care and consideration towards sb.
Feed on (v.)	To eat.
Honeymoon	A holiday taken by a couple who have just married.
Take care of (v.)	To look after.
Film (v.)	To record moving pictures with a camera.
Show host	Someone who introduces guests in a TV show.
Share (with) (v.)	To use or have sth at the same time as sb else.
Passion	A very powerful feeling and interest in something.
Exceptional	Much greater than usual, especially in skill, intelligence, quality.
Dedicate (v.)	To give a lot of time and effort to sth / sb
Sting (v.)	To wound. (stung – stung)
Instil (v.)	To put into someone's mind.
Viewer	

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Mary has (dedicated – filmed – took care – instilled) her life to caring for others.
- 2- I deeply (trap – respect – catch – sting) Daniel for what he has achieved.
- 3- It is part of a teacher's job to (dedicate – feed - instil - share) confidence into his or her students.
- 4- A very large snake that kills animals for food by wrapping itself around them and crushing them is a (toad – crocodile – python – stingray).
- 5- Where are Christine and Mark going on their (holiday – trip – honeymoon – journey) after the wedding?
- 6- The crew has gone to Africa to (film – feed – catch – dedicate) a wildlife documentary.
- 7- Steve Irwin became the most popular nature show (film – host – wildlife – passion) in the world.

8- She survived in the wilderness by eating berries and (trapping – feeding – stinging – dedicating) small animals and birds.

9- My brother (shares – hunts – respects – catches) a house (on – off – with – for) four other people.

10- Caroline has a (host – passion – wildlife – instill) for gardening and keeping pets.

11- I jumped as if I had been (stung – filmed – fed – shared) by a scorpion.

12- These programmes are each watched by around 19 million (board games – viewers – passion – pythons) every week.

13- Don't worry about me, I can (sting – take – develop – catch) care of myself.

14- Messi is a/ an (exceptional – respect – host – passion) and talented footballer.

Finish the following dialogue:

Librarian: _____?

Student: yes, I am looking for nonfiction books.

Librarian: It is on the top of the right shelf.

Student: _____?

Librarian: I am sorry, the copy machine is broke down.

Student: _____?

Librarian: yes, but you have to return within two weeks.

Student: _____. Thanks.

Librarian: _____.

5b: Amazing senses

Vocabulary:

Chirp (v.)	To make a short high sound (birds –insects)
Bark (v.)	To makes a short, loud noise, once or several times.(dogs)
Blow (v.)	To make air move.
Qualified (adj)	To have sweat coming out through the skin
Vision	The ability to see.
Falcon	A bird of prey with pointed wings and a long tail.
Eyesight	The ability to see.
Depend on (v.)	To need the support of sb / sth.
Tentacle	One of the long, thin parts like arms of some sea animals, used for feeling and holding things.
Earthworm	A kind of worm which lives in the soil.
Star-nosed mole	A small, nearly blind animal that lives underground.
Receptor (n.)	A nerve ending that reacts to a change, such as heat or cold.
Feelers	The two thin stalks on its head with which it touches and senses things around it.
Crab	Ten-legged shellfish.
Human	People (a man, woman, or child).
Capability	Ability to do sth.
Average	Typical, usual.
Impressive	An object, you admire or respect it, usually because it is special, important, or very large.
Measure (v.)	To discover the exact size or amount of something.
Survive (v.)	To continue to exist.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Mary had an (average – impressive – sight – receptor) performance as a young tennis player.
- 2- The crickets (chirped – blew – smelled – survived) faster and louder.
- 3- A small dog (chirped – blew – smelled – barked) at a seagull he was chasing.
- 4- Falcons and eagles have good (hearing – tentacles – listening - visions). They can see their food from high in the sky.

- 5- All of the people who work in this company are fully (survived – qualified – average – vision) and trustworthy.
- 6- My grandmother suffered from poor (smell – eyesight – sights – receptor – capability) and could no longer read properly
- 7- A chill wind (chirped – blew – smelled – barked) at the top of the hill.
- 8- Peter (depended – chirped – stored – survived) on his writing for earning his living.
- 9- The (sights – receptors – tentacles – capabilities) of an animal such as an octopus are the long thin parts that are used for feeling and holding things, for getting food, and for moving.
- 10- A small dog (chirped – blew – smelled – barked) at a seagull he was chasing.
- 11- It was a scary night. We heard the wind (shining – blowing – chirping – barking) all night.
- 12- The constant stirring up of the soil by (pats – earthworms – star-nosed mole – butterflies) is an aid in keeping the soil open to air and water.
- 13- The star-nosed mole has about six times more touch (sights – receptors – tentacles – capabilities) in its nose than we have in our hands.
- 14- Cats use their (fur – fins – claws – whiskers) to feel their way around in the dark.
- 15- The ant has three pairs of legs and a pair of (feelers – fins – claws – whiskers).
- 16- The greatest damage being done to our planet today is that being done by (amphibians – reptiles – mammals – humans).
- 17- The (survived – qualified – average – vision) adult man burns 1,500 to 2,000 calories per day.
- 18- With the new machines we finally have the (vision – capability – average – sights) to do the job properly.
- 19- We can see and smell the (sunshine-beautiful flowers-birds chirp – rain falls).
20. These plants cannot (survive – blow – smell – bark) in very cold conditions.

5c: Danger!

Vocabulary:

Relative	A member of your family.
Encounter	Experience.
Camping	The activity of staying in a tent on holiday.
Prove	To have a particular result.
Thriller	A book, play, or film that has an exciting story. (solving a crime)
Deserted (adj)	With no people, empty.
Set up (v.)	To prepare something for use.
Pitch (v.)	To put up a tent.
Consciousness	The state of being awake.
Lose Consciousness	To faint .
Star-nosed mole	A small, nearly blind animal that lives underground.
Lethal	Able to cause death.
Pack (v.)	To put something into a bag, box.
First-aid kit	.a box containing equipment used for basic medical treatment.
Rush	To go or do something very quickly.
Treat (v.)	To give medical care.

Forming nouns from verbs:

We use (ion – ation – ment) to form abstract nouns from verbs.

- Act →

- Agree →

- Occupy →

Underline the correct answer:

1- Mary and Caroline live in Cambridge, but their (relatives – pitches – encounters – camping) live up north in Manchester

2- Ted was not the only person to feel frightened by his (treat – encounter – deserted – camping) with diving.

3- The shop in town sells everything you need for (deserted – pitch – lethal – camping), and has tents for hire at £10 a week.

- 4- The coastal resorts are (camping – deserted – treated – pitched) in winter.
- 5- 200 peace activists are planning to (set – treat – camp – rush) up a peace camp at the border.
- 6- We (set – pitched – rushed – treated) our camping tent in the shade of the trees.
- 7- He lost (relatives – consciousness – encounter – deserted) after his accident and never recovered it.
- 8- A big ship threw some chemicals that are (deserted – pitch – lethal – encounter) to fish and aquatic mammals.
- 9- We're leaving early tomorrow morning, so you'd better (pitch – pack – rush – treat) tonight.
- 10- A box containing equipment needed to give immediate medical help in an emergency is (first-aid kit – camping – lethal – consciousness).
- 11- Suddenly the door burst open and police officers carrying guns (pitched – rushed – treated – set) in.
- 12- Laboratory tests suggest that the new drug may be used to (set – pitch – rush – treat) cancer.

Finish the following dialogue:

Smith: What can I do for you?

Mark :.....your car.

Smith:.....?

Mark: I want it to go to the hospital with my dad.

Smith:.....?

Mark: He had an accident and broke his leg.

Smith:.....?

Mark: we'll come back at about nine o'clock.

Smith: Ok, here are the keys and try to drive carefully.

5e: Call of the wild

Vocabulary:

Buzz (v.)	To make a continuous, low sound such as the one a bee make.
Hiss (v.)	To make a noise like a long s sound. (snake)
Neigh (v.)	To makes a long, loud, high call of excitement or fear (horse)
Squeak (v.)	To make a short, very high cry or sound. (mice)
Hoot (v.)	To make a sound like a long 'oo'
Caw (v.)	To cry (for some birds such as a crow)
Howl (v.)	To make a long, sad sound. (dogs – wolves)
You're kidding me.	Used when you are surprised by somebody has just said.
Pull sb's leg	To try to make sb believe sth that isn't true as a joke.
Honest!	Telling the truth.

Finish the following dialogue:

Milly: You won't believe it.

Max:

Milly: I think I heard a wolf.

Max: you're

Milly: No, I'm not.

Max:

Milly: last night.

Max: you'd better stop watching

Finish the following dialogue:

Rufus : What are you doing now. Jan?

Jan:

Rufus : Who is the author of that book?

Jan : _____

Rufus : Oh, this is a very famous author _____ ?

Jan : Yes, a lot of books, I'm an admirer of this talented writer.

Rufus : _____ ?

Jan : Of course, you can borrow it when I have finished reading it.

1)Write a paragraph of six sentences about "Danger encounter"

Guiding words:

Friends – decided – camping – forest – pitched – tent – hiking – John – broke – leg –first-aid kit – felt comfortable – took – hospital.

2)Write a paragraph of six sentences on "what would you do after leaving school"

Grammar

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE: A/AN & THE DEFINITE ARTICLE: THE

Put definite or indefinite articles, the, an, a, where necessary:

1. Greeks like coffee.
2. English like tea.
- 3..... exercise he is writing is very easy.
- 4..... exercise is good for our health.
5. He lives in Japan.
6. Chinese language is difficult.
7. Mr. Brown is teacher.
8. They took him to hospital in ambulance
9. good student work hard.
10. He is having..... lunch.

Put the definite article the, where necessary:

1. I'll study history of Crete next year.
- 2 History is an interesting subject.
3. water in your glass is hot.
4. He always drinks cold water.
5. She lives on bridge street.
- 6 Mississippi river is longest river in world.
7. A lot of ships cross Pacific Ocean.
8. We drink tea out of cups.
- 9..... tea in this cup is too cold.
10. For me breakfast is ., best meal of day.

Complete with “a”, “an”, “the” or “-“ if no article is needed.

1. Paris iscapital of France. I'd like to visit it one day.
2. Bruce is the only boy at school who can speak Chinese.
3. My grandmother has been playingtennis since she was 12.
4. Alice loves walking inrain. She likes rainy days rather than sunny ones.
5. Ted is listening tonews onradio. He looks worried.
6. Peter is blind and has gotguide dog that goes with him everywhere.dog is a collie. He couldn't live without it.
7. When we were in Madrid we stayed atRitz, which isvery expensive hotel.
8. Stella drovechildren totown centre last Monday.
9. It's very hot today and Ben has turned onfan to get some fresh air.
10. Granny always makesdinner on Thanksgiving Day. She isexcellent cook.
11. Anna's cat is sitting onwindow ledge looking atmoon.
12. Yesterday John and Larry went tozoo.
13. Kent goes tobed late when he hasexam.
14. David always hasbreakfast inkitchen.
15. little boy fell off..... bicycle.
16. children like..... sweets.
17. I have lost..... book I took out of..... library.
18. cats love..... fish.
19. Smoking..... cigarettes is unhealthy.
20. Mr and Mrs Jones go to..... church on..... Sunday.

The Past Perfect

Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1- I bought a new camera. My brother broke the old camera. (use because)

2- She wrote a letter. Then she posted it. (use after)

3- He was sick. He ate too much food. (use because)

4- She cleaned the house. Then she went out. (use after)

5- They went shopping. Then they had a walk. (use before)

6- First he had lunch. Then he did his homework. (use before)

7- First he drew the picture. Then he coloured it. (use As soon as)

8- First we went to the club. Then we visited our granny. (use by the time)

9- He lost the match. He didn't practise well. (use because)

10- His fingers began to bleed. He cut himself. (As soon as)

11- He explained the lesson, students did not understand. (use until)

12- The patient died. The doctor arrived. (already / by the time)

13- We arrived at the theatre late yesterday. The movie began. (use already)

14- I rang the shop. I checked the contents of the box. (use as soon as)

15- We discussed it on the phone. I wrote him a letter about it. (use till)

16- They locked the gates. I got there. (use before)

17- First the patient died. Then the doctor arrived. (use after)

18- First I finished work, then I went home. (use as soon as)

19- First I wrote the document. Then I discovered the mistake. (use until)

20- She waited twenty minutes. Then he appeared. (use after)

Direct and indirect speech

Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

1- Mary said to me: "I will play cards tomorrow." (Mary told me)

2- Sophie said: "I went to bed early last night. (Sophie said that) "

3- The teacher said to Jenny: "You have to learn your grammar." (The teacher told Jenny...)

4- Monique said to the immigration officer: "This is my first trip to England." (Monique told the immigration officer....)

5- He told me: "You are the most beautiful girl I have ever seen." (He told me)

6- Sam said: "I am going to visit my grandparents next month." (Sam said...)

7- Judy said to Sandy: "I have already written this essay four times." (Judy told Sandy...)

8- Peter said: "I will not stop until this factory is shut down." (Peter said that..)

9- Paul said to Mark: "I don't like my new flat." (Paul told Mark that...)

10- He asked: "Do you live in the country Peter?" (change into indirect speech)

11- They asked: "Did you see Charles yesterday morning?"(They asked..)

12- The commander asked: "Do our soldiers have enough weapons?" (The commander asked...)

13- The coach asked: "Can you do your best boys?"(The coach asked...)

14- She asked: "Is he staying with his family now?" (She asked....)

15- They inquired: "Have they ever been to America?" (They inquired...)

16- He asked: "Where have you been?"(He asked ...)

17- The gardener inquired: "Why didn't you buy a new shovel?" (Indirect)

18- The zookeeper asked: "How much food did the lions eat last week?" (The zookeeper asked...)

19- The coach asked: "What is he doing now?" (The coach asked...)

20- The teacher asked: "What time are you going to finish tomorrow?"

IF Conditionals

Rewrite the following sentences using conditional if:

1- The accident happened because the train driver was careless.

2- I am not you, so I don't tell him the truth.

3- Mark never saves money. That's why he never has any.

4- I didn't have enough time, so I couldn't visit my aunt.

5- She was not careful when she was driving, so she made an accident.

6- He was not in, so he didn't answer the phone.

7- I didn't know the news, so I didn't go shopping.

8- I am not your friend, I can't help you.

9- He is not rich, so he doesn't travel a lot.

10- Hany doesn't have enough money. He can't buy that expensive watch.

11- They were hungry because they hadn't had breakfast.

12- She didn't buy the coat because she didn't have enough money.

13- Sally failed the test. She didn't study well.

14- He is very sick because he doesn't take his medicine.

15- You must pay me next month or I'll tell your father.

16- The teacher will forgive you, but you must tell the truth.

17- Samy didn't see his old friends because he didn't come.

18- People don't understand him because he doesn't speak clearly.

19- She wasn't injured in the crash because she was wearing a seat belt.

20- The accident happened because the driver in front stopped so suddenly.

Active and Passive voice

Rewrite the following sentences in the passive form:

1- Somebody will clean the windows.

2- My father will meet you at the airport.

3- The teacher will explain the lesson again.

4- My grandfather built this house in 1920.

5- People should send their complaints to the main office.

6- They must postpone the meeting.

7- A thief has stolen your car.

8- They will hold a meeting in Cairo.

9- The bill includes the service.

10- People don't use this road.

11- She is building a new shopping centre downtown.

12- They have changed the date of the meeting.

13- The airport cancelled all flights because of fog.

14- They didn't offer Ann the job.

15- She had taken the dog to school.

16- We will send you the exam results.

17- They had sent an email.

18- My mum had looked after the cat.

19- They have chosen the new car.

20- She has read a lot of books.

Five Children and It

Chapter 1:

Answer the following questions:

1-Where were Cyril and his family going to spend the summer?

2-Where did sand fairies live? What could they do for children?

3-“Look what I’ve found! Oh! I think it’s alive!”

a)Who said these words? To whom?

b)What was the speaker doing ? What did the speaker find?

c)What did it look like?

4-“Who will look after us”

a)Who said these words?

b)What did the listener receive? What was in it?

c)Who would look after the children?

Complete:

1-Young children's wishes lasted for ----- until -----.

2-Martha ----- baby and didn't let the children enter the house because she didn't ----- them.

3-The children sat on the ----- near the White House. They waited for ----- until the wish lasted. They were ----- , -----and tired.

4-The sand fairy had a -----, ----- body, arms and legs.It's hands and feet were like a ----- . It's eyes were on the -----

Of long -----, like a ----- eyes.

Chapter 2:

Answer the following questions:

1-Why couldn't the children buy anything with the gold coins?

2-Why did the policeman think that the children played a trick on him?

3-“We'll go and see the sand fairy again but we must think about it more carefully this time.”

a)Who said these words? To whom?

b)Why did he want to see the sand fairy again?

c)Why did the speaker say they should be careful this time?

4-“And the big wish”

a)Who said these words? To whom?

b)What was the big wish?

c)Was their wish fulfilled? How?

Complete:

1-The sand pit was completely full of ----- gold.

2-The children's little wish was that ----- wouldn't notice their -----.

3-At first, they just played with the coins. They picked up ----- of them and let them run through their ----- . The coins made a wonderful -----.

4-When the policeman took Cyril , his brother and sisters to the police station. The children were----- and ----- . As they walked, their eyes were filled with -----.

Chapter 3:

Answer the following questions:

1-How did the children's wish about their baby brother come true?

2-How did Cyril rescue the baby?

3-"No, you can't, you must be very careful about what you wish for."

a-Who said these words? To whom?

b-Did the children mean such a wish? What was it?

c-Could they stop their wish? What happened?

4-"What a dear little baby! Will you give him to me?"

a-Who said these words? To whom?

b-What did she want?

c-Was she able to take him? How?

Complete:

1----- would be more useful than gold. Let's ----- for fifty pounds today.

2-Baby was still being ----- . He ----- a handful of sand and threw it in
Anthea's -----.

3-The children ----- the place where the sand fairy lived with a circle of -----
-----.

4-The ----- stopped at the ----- of a grand house and the children hid
behind a -----.

Chapter 4:

Answer the following questions:

1-Who woke up very early? Why?

2-What was the sand fairy's advice to Anthea? Why?

3-"I can fly"

a-Who said these words? To whom?

b-What did he do when he said that?

c-How could the children fly?

4-"If you are the thieves I will call the police"

a-Who said these words? To whom?

b-Why couldn't the children fly?

C-Why did the speaker want to call the police?

Complete:

1-The only ----- the sand fairy could give Anthea was to think before she -----
-----.

2-The children would wave their ----- in the morning. Some one from
the ----- would see them and come and let the children out.

3-All the flying made the children ----- . They flew down to the open -----
----- . They took the ----- , the bread and the bottle of lemonade and left
the ----- on the shelf.

4-This time, Martha was very ----- and she told the children to stay -----
the next day as a ----- .

Chapter 5:

Answer the following questions:

1-What did Robert find when he went home alone? Who were there? Why?

2-When would the knights attack the castle? What was the children's plan?

3-"I wish I was with others."

a-Who said these words? To whom?

b-When did he say that?

c-What did he wish? Why?

4-"I think I can explain it, you see the castle in the same place as the white house."

a-Who said these words? To whom?

b-What was the wrong thing happening?

c-How did the speaker explain that strange thing?

Complete:

1-Robert couldn't think of a -----, he wished one of the others could -----
but he didn't ----- it.

2-Sir Wilfric sat on a -----, ----- horse and he wore a ----- with a
red ----- . He carried a long ----- and a ----- with red lions on it.

3-In the middle of the garden stood -----! Next to her stood -----
who seemed to be holding something but there was ----- in her hands.

4-After a while, Martha brought the children and ----- tray. She started to -----
----- an ----- leg of lamb with an -----.

Chapter 6:

Answer the following questions:

1-Why couldn't the children see the leg of lamb although they could see the biscuits?

2-How did the wish of a castle bring the children into a trouble with Martha?

3-"We must defend the castle, just the four of us."

a-Who said these words? To whom?

b-What were the knights doing?

c-What did the speaker see? Was he afraid?

4-"Please let's wave a handkerchief and surrender."

a-Who said these words? To whom?

b-What did the listener say? What did he hear?

c-What did the listener do in answer to this?

Complete:

1-Cyril saw some horses dragging a huge tree trunk towards the castle. That was a -----
-----, The knights would try to break the ----- with it.

2-The castle had a ----- and the ----- was up.

3-The children went to search for -----, There were plenty of -----
and ----- but they were all too ----- for a child.

4-The ----- and the ----- had gone. All they could see was the -----
--- of the white house with its ----- and ----- and iron -----.

Chapter 7:

Answer the following questions:

1-What did the children decide to play? What did they take with them?

2-What did the children do to the baker's boy when he was coming along the road?

3-"He's much bigger than I am."

a-Who said these words? To Whom?

b-What did he wish? What happened?

c-What did the speaker do after that?

4-"I'll go and fetch his dinner."

a-Who said these words? To whom?

b-What was the speaker's trick? Why?

c-What happened? Did it work?

Complete:

1-The children decided to play ----- in the sand pit. They took Robert's bow and -----, James' ----- rope, Martha's umbrella and father's walking -----.

2-The children covered Baby's ----- with a ----- cloth.

3-Cyril walked up to a ----- in red and white -----who was sorting out a pile of -----.

4-The two boys ran all the way -----, laughing about the ----- they had played.

Passage one

Jada and Jessie are twins. They were born on August 5, 1992. They are ten now and in the fourth grade. Jada and Jessie do everything together. They are in the same class. They dress alike. They look the same. People always get them confused. This really makes Jada and Jessie laugh. Teachers always get them mixed up at school. Even their father has trouble telling them apart. Their mother doesn't, though. She always knows which twin is which. Jada and Jessie often try to confuse her, but it has never happened. Their older brother, Jared, is fifteen. He never knows which one is which. He doesn't even try. Jada and Jessie have the same friends. Their friends always mix them up. It doesn't matter to Jada and Jessie.

One day, their father told their mother to get one of them a different haircut, so that he could tell them apart. Jada and Jessie were horrified. They didn't want to look different. They liked looking the same. Their mother came to the rescue, and refused to make them cut their hair. The girls were happy just the way they were and didn't want to change. Their dad just shook his head. He would have to stay confused. Jada and Jessie didn't care. They knew which one was which, and that was all that mattered.

1. **Find the synonym of:**

a. similarly: _____

b. smile: _____

c. shocked: _____

d. save: _____

2. **Find the antonym of:**

a. same: _____

b. accepted: _____

c. cry: _____

3. What was dad's idea to know the difference between Jada and Jessie?

4. How do the girls feel that they look the same?

5. Write (T) true of (F) false:

- a. No one in their family could tell them apart. ()
- b. Jared is five years older than his sisters. ()

Passage two

Adam likes football very much. He often goes to football matches in our town on Fridays. He can't sit in the best seats because they are very expensive and he never sees his friends there. One Friday, there were a lot of people sitting on the benches around Adam at the match. He was on one bench and an older man was sitting on the bench behind him. He noticed the man was moving his hands a lot as he looked at the man who was sitting next to him. Adam didn't understand until he remembered that at school he learned that people who are deaf have to use sign language to talk to each other. At school, he learned to sign for hello and thank you. He decided to greet the older man. He stood up and said hello using the sign. Adam was very happy that he could speak to someone by using sign language.

Answer the following questions:

1. Where does Adam like to go on Fridays?

2. Why doesn't Adam go and sit in the best seats?

Choose the correct answer :

1. Adam goes to (football – volleyball – basketball) matches on Fridays.
2. Adam learned the sign for hello at (home – school – the match).
3. Deaf means that the man can't (hear – walk – see).