

English portfolio

Mega Goal 2.3

Name /

Class / 2 -

Unit 1

Laugh out loud

Listen & discuss



Match:

Bilingual		A. Something that is Incredible or wonderful
astonished		B. Someone is annoyed at something
Fascinated		C. Someone who is confused by something
Irritated		D. Someone who can speak two languages
puzzled		E. Someone who is amazed at something
Remarkable		F. Someone who feel interested in something

Use the suitable words in the sentences below :

1. Maha is She can speak Japanese and English .
2. I wasto see her after these years.
3. He isand interested by dinosaurs.
4. The teacher likes the project of her student.
5. Ahmad's reactionthe police .
6. I feelwhen I'm around my little brother .He annoys me all the time

Free space



Grammar

Past participle-ed / present participle-ing adjective

Adjective end in -ed

Describe how people feel .

He is bored .

(How  feels)

Adjective end-ing

Use to describe something or situation causes a feeling or an emotion

The program is boring.

(the  or  that makes us feel)

Get + adj / Get + past participle

Get can be followed by an adjective .Get gives the idea of change - the idea of becoming , beginning to be , growing to be.

- Ahmad got worried before the test
- I am getting excited about the game

The + comparative , the + comparative.

The second part is the result of the first one .

The older we grow, the wiser we become.

The more you study, the more you learn.

The more money he makes, the more things he buys. More +(noun OR S+V)

Exercise

- 1- The party is (bored / boring) .
- 2- I was so (exiting / exited) before the trip .
- 3-. His clothes get (angry/sad/ dirty) while he was playing football in the park.
- 4- The better my English gets, the (easier/easiest/easy) it is to understand English shows.
- 5- The more you read , (more/the more / the most) you will learn





Real talk

Write the meaning :

To tell the truth	
Getting to	
Cheer someone up	
killer	
Blow someone away	

Use the suitable words in the sentences below :

- 1- You look sad. I willand tell you some jokes.
- 2- A: Did you like the movie ? B: No I didn't .
- 3- Saramewith her nice speech .
- 4- I am excited about the football match. It's going to be agame .

Form two sentences using the words in the lesson.

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Reading



Vocabulary

Cardiovascular	
Equivalent	
hearty	
Antibodies	
pediatric	
Stimulate	
Enhance	
Prompt	
Genuine	

Form , meaning , function

HOW TO USE I WISH/IF ONLY

Expressing a wish

IF ONLY / I WISH + SIMPLE PAST

Usage:

- To express a wish in the present or in the future.
- The simple past here is an unreal past.
- When you use the verb to be the form is "were".

Expressing regret

IF ONLY / I WISH + PAST PERFECT

Usage:

- To express regret.
- The action is past.

E.g.: If only I had woken up early. (I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus.)

Complaining

I WISH / IF ONLY + WOULD + VERB

Usage:

- To complain about a behavior that you disapprove.
- Expressing impatience, annoyance or dissatisfaction with present action.

- **So + Adjective + that**
- **Such + a/an Adjective + noun that**

- The movie was so funny that we couldn't stop laughing
- She wears such a beautiful dress that everyone stares at her .

- May / to say that we think something is possible)
- must(to say we are sure of something)
- Can't (to say that we think something is impossible)

- My mom must be at the kitchen now, its dinner time.
- Sara can't be at sleeping I've just saw her at school

Exercise

- 1- I wish I had (write/ wrote/ written) my homework .
- 2- There wasn't anyone home when I heard the noise. It (can't / must / may) be the cat.
- 3- The test was (such – so - enough) difficult that many student didn't pass it.
- 4- She is (so – such – too) a beautiful girl that everyone stares at her .

REVISION U1

Write the correct form of get + the adjective or participle in parentheses.

1. You shouldn'twhen the bus is late. There is nothing you can do about it. (angry)
2. I when I heard the loud noise coming from upstairs. (scared)
3. Our parents always when we are late. (worried)

Rearrange the words to make comparative sentences.

1. The / the / smarter / read / more / you / you / become

2. The / the / you / you / get / get / wiser / older

Choose

1. I was totally (bored/boring) last night. That film we watched was awful.
2. The book is so (excited/exciting).
3. I didn't wake up early and I missed my bus. I wish I (woke up/wake up /had woken up) early.
4. I'm having (so/such) a good time that I don't want to go home.
5. He was (so/such) tired .
6. Sara was cleaning the house all day .She (cant / must) be tired .

Unit 2 You are what you eat



Listen & discuss

Match

Delicacy		A- Having legal permission
Toxins		B- Keep something in a good shape
Licensed		C- The highest point
Maintain		D- Expensive or hard to find
Peak		E- Poisons
Aroma		F- Able to identify
Distinguish		G- Fragrant smell

Use the suitable words in the sentences below :

1. Paints has lots of.....in it , so don't breathe in the fumes.
2. I like theof the the fresh baked bread .
3. It is hard tothe difference between the twins.
4. Caviar is afood.

Form two sentences using the words in the lesson.

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Grammar

phrasal verbs+ Verb particle

Preposition / adverb

1. Didn't you like the dinner? You only **picked at** it. (pick at = eat without enthusiasm)
2. My sister **picks on** me for being a vegetarian. (pick on = tease)
3. We need to **pick out** a restaurant for the celebration. (pick out = choose)
4. Will you **pick up** a gallon of milk on your way home? (pick up = get, buy)

1) Separable.

- A **noun object** after the particle.
- ✓ The chef **cut up** the steak into small pieces.
- A **noun object** between the verb and the particle.
- ✓ The chef **cut** the steak **up** into small pieces.
- a **pronoun object** must come between the verb and the particle.
- ✓ The chef **cut** **it** **up** into small pieces.

(NOT: The chef ~~cut up~~ **it** into small pieces.)

**Separable
Phrasal verbs:**

2) Non separable.

- ❖ The noun or pronoun always follows the particle.
- ✓ I ran into Jinan at the supermarket.

(NOT: I ran Jinan into at the supermarket.)

- ✓ I ran into her.

(NOT: I ~~ran~~ her ~~into~~.)

**Non Separable
Phrasal verbs:**

Real talk



Write the meaning:

Spread	
Whipped it up	
In no time	
quite the	
Come to think of it	
Have a sweet tooth	

Use the suitable words in the sentences below :

- 1- Do you have any sweet? I have.....
- 2- A: look , I cooked all this food for you. B: wow this is a huge
- 3- I a delicious meal in no time .

Form two sentences using the words in the lesson.

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Reading



Vocabulary

Existence	
Staple	
Vendor	
Quandary	
Indulgence	
Substitute	
Delectable	

Form , meaning , function

#Countable nouns=

-Things you can count singular / plural (One apple, two apples) / We can use a / an

#Non countable =

Things you can't count We can't use a / an. No plural form (Coffee /Sugar)

Expressing quantity (some / any) we use it with non-countable and plural

Use **Some** with sentence = There is some pizza on the table .

Use **Some** with offers = Do you want some water ?

Use **any** in questions = Is there any milk ? Are there any fries ?

Use **any** in negatives = There isn't any cheese .

Expressing quantity a few / a little/a lot of/much/many enough

Count

You need **a few** tomatoes.

I eat **many** vegetables.

How many bananas do you eat?

Noncount

You need **a little** cheese.

I don't eat **much** bread.

How much milk do you drink?

Use *a lot of* and *enough* for both count and noncount nouns.

I eat **a lot of** eggs, but I don't eat **a lot of** bread.

I don't eat **enough** fruit. I don't drink **enough** water.

Would like for preference

Request = I'd like some coffee please

Question : would like some ketchup ?

Unit 3

Amazing Animals



Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
1- residence	
2- bond	
3- duration	
4- abstract	
5- pampered	
6- adapted	

Describe an animal and your friend will guess what it is.

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Grammar

modals in *PASSIVE* voice

subject + may + *BE* + past participle
 might
 can
 could
 must
 should
 have to
 need to
 ought to

Put the following sentences into passive voice.

- 1- You may forget the rules quickly.
- 2- They should cancel the game.
- 3- He can't repair his car.
- 4- We must send the email.
- 5- Everyone knows that fruits is good for you.

Choose:

- 1- The house will be (clean – cleans - cleaned – cleaning) weekly.
- 2- The door can't be (open – opened - opens – opening).
- 3- Ali is (believed - believes - believing - believe) to be a great teacher.
- 4- She was said to have (steel – stole – steeling – stolen) the money.
- 5- He is considered (to be – be – is) a good president.

With reporting verbs, we can use the following passive patterns:

1. *it* + passive reporting verb + *that*-clause

Everybody knows that my grandfather likes red cars.
It is known that my grandfather likes red cars.

2. subject + passive reporting verb + *to*-infinitive

Everybody knows that my grandfather likes red cars.
My grandfather is known to like red cars.

3. The passive with present tense is a present infinitive

The girl is expected to be kidnapped.

4. The passive with past tense is a perfect infinitive

The girl was expected to have been kidnapped.



Real Talk

Word	Meaning
1- Hang in there!	
2- 24/ 7	
3- Get to the point	
4- Calling the shoes	
5- Back to the drawing board	



Word	Meaning
consciousness	
alert	
disturbed	
speculates	
domesticated	
aggressive	
compassion	

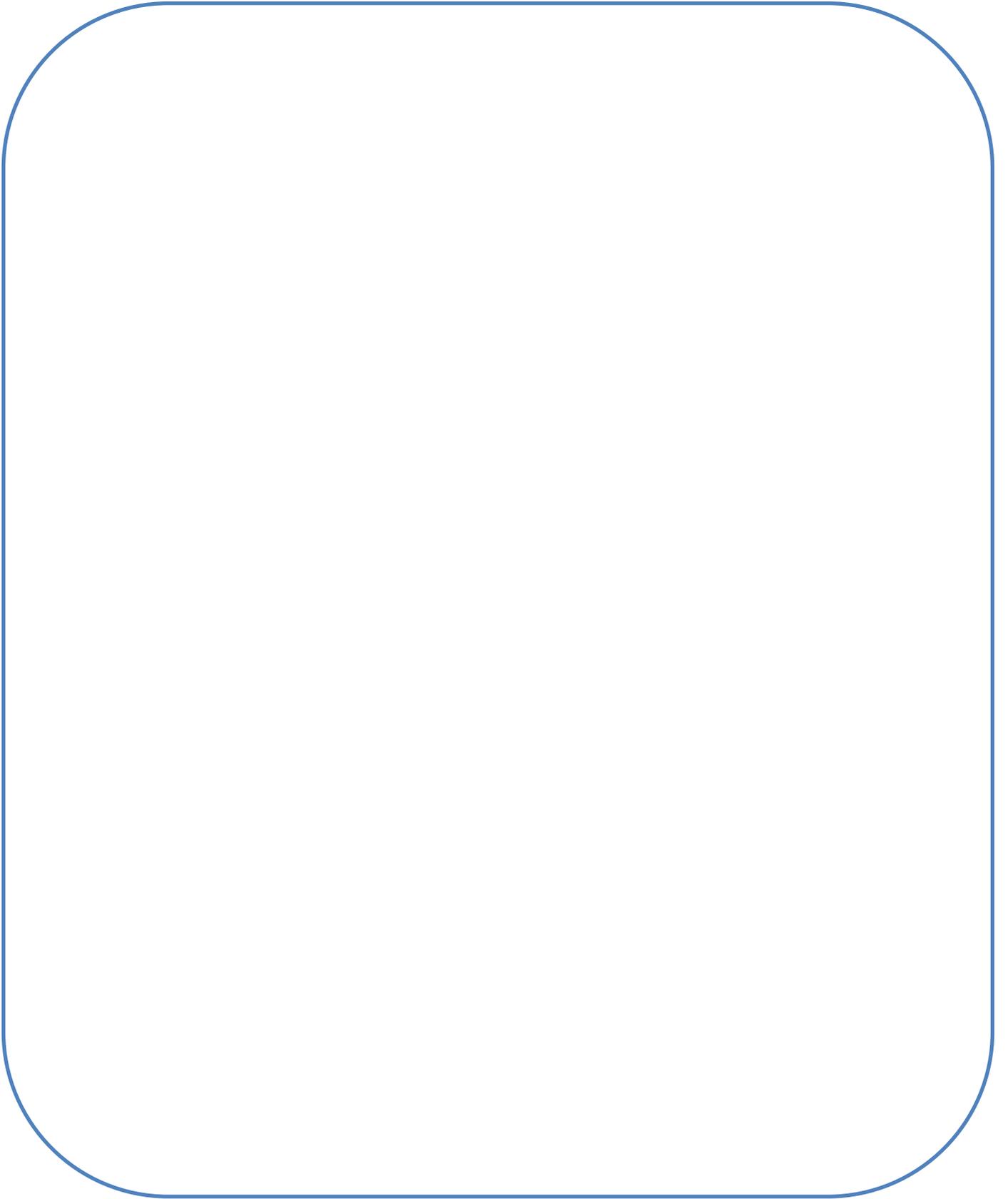
Form two sentences using the words in the lesson.

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Reading



Form, Meaning and Function

Position of Adjectives

We use Adjectives to describe nouns. They are used after or before

Examples:

The cookies are delicious.

They are delicious cookies.

Choose:

- 1- Foxes are (Animals intelligent- intelligent Animals – intelligent animal)
- 2- The movie (be – opened - opens – opening).
- 3-Ali is (believed - am - is) funny.
- 4- She has a (nice face – face nice – nice faces)

Form two sentences using adjectives.

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Adjectives from verbs and nouns:

Verb or Noun	Adjective
Health	
use	
care	
energy	
beauty	
fame	
love	

All – Both – Neither - None

They are used to compare two or more things, people, animals or places.

Examples:

1. birds flew away.
2. teachers and students left the class.
3. -..... of the students left the class.

Both and – Neither nor – Either Or

They are used to link two words or phrases of the same type.

Examples:

1. I like swimming and tennis.
2. my mom nor my dad went to college.
3. I saved money to buy a car or a bike.

Unit 4



Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
rotten	
call	
Blow the whistle on	
genetic	
treatable	
diagnosis	
undergo	
inherited	
preventative	
controversial	
potential	

Form two sentences using the words in the lesson.

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Create a conversation telling your friend about a struggling situation and she will give her opinion.

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Grammar

- Present Hypothetical Conditionals (imaginary situations)

If I had a million dollars , I would buy a house.

If + past simple , would / could + V1

- Past Hypothetical Conditionals (regret or criticism)

If I had studied hard , I would have passed the exam.

If + past perfect, would / could + have + V3

- Implied Conditional

I would have helped you. (If you had asked me)

- As if for unreal situations

She felt as if her worries had gone.

He talks as if he were the manager.

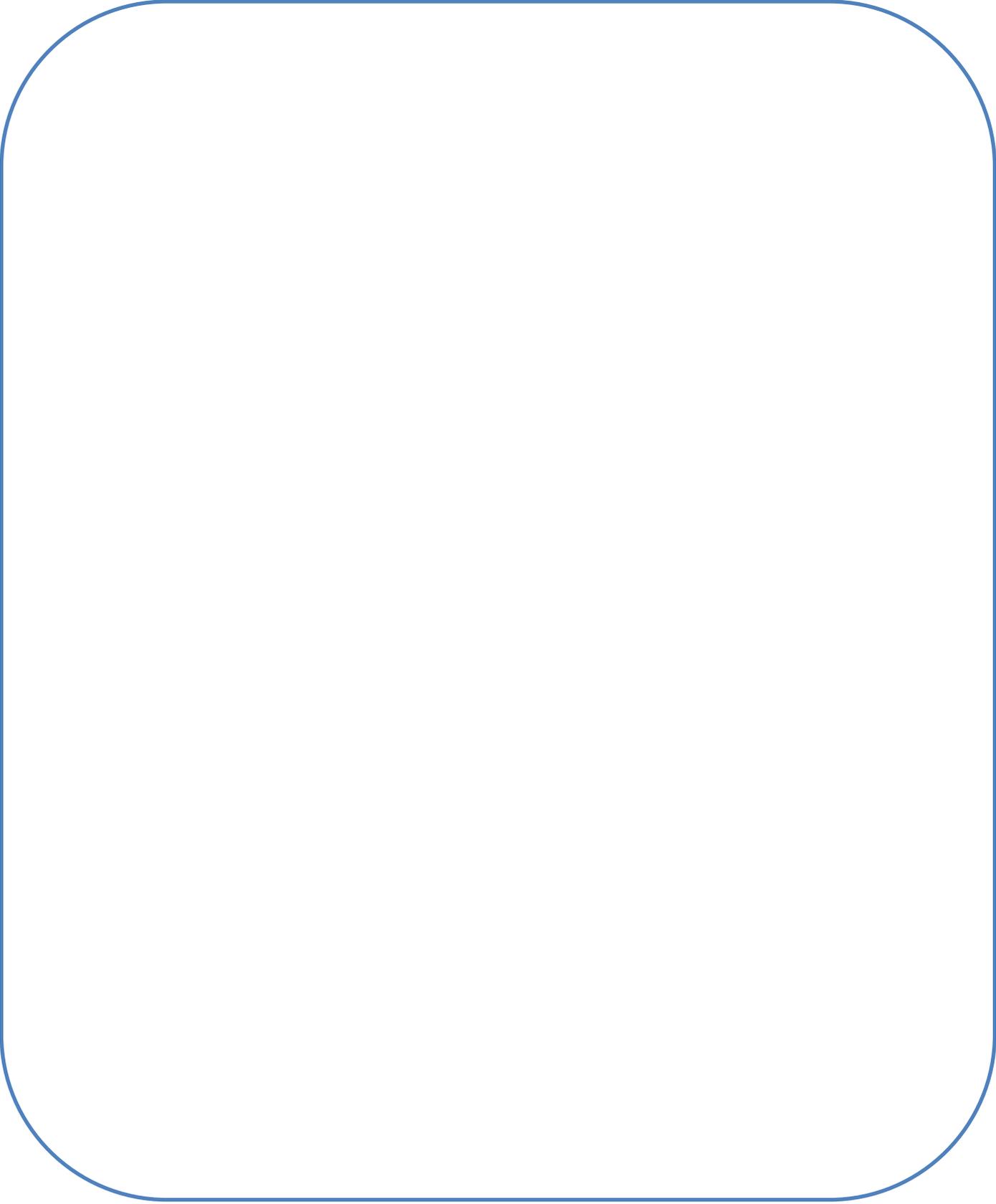
Choose:

- If she (find – finds - found) some money in the street, she would take it to the police.
- If I hadn't eaten so much , I wouldn't .(feel – felt – have felt) sick
- He talks as if he (was – is - be - were) the police.
- If they (sell – sells – sold – selling) their house, they would be rich .
- If you had(study– studied - studies – studying),you would have passed the exam .
- I would have (go - went - going - gone) with you , but I had to study .

Correct the verb between brackets:

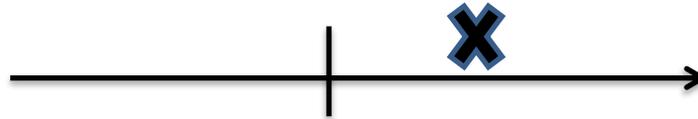
- If I (be) rich, I would travel around the world .
- If the weather had been good, we would (go)..... outside.
- I would have (visit)..... you, but I didn't know that you were at home .
- If I (win)a million dollar , I would buy a new car .

Reading





Form, Meaning and Function



Future Tenses



Watch the Videos using the codes then find the following information:

How do we express the future simple?

Future

-+ V
- be+ V
- Present.....
- Present

2-Future Progressive

Write the general structure of this tense:

S ++.....+ V-ing

3-Future Perfect

Write the general structure of this tense:

S +.....+.....+ V₃(pp)



“used to” versus to “be used to”

“used to” + base form is used for a habit in the past.

Examples:

- I used to **drink** milk in the morning.
- He used to **run** everyday.

“be used to” + gerund is used to talk about something has become familiar.

Examples:

- I am used to **learning** online. It is really interesting
- She is used to **sleeping** early. She is always late for school.

Choose:

1. The baby will be (sleeping – sleep – sleeps – slept) in the afternoon ..
2. By 8:00 o'clock tomorrow, I will have (take – taking – took – taken) off for Japan .
3. I used to (walk - walks – walked – walking) to my work, but now I go by car.
4. He is used to (drive – drove – driven – driving) on the left when he lived in London.
5. I was going to (bring – brings – brought – bringing) your book , but I totally forgot! I'm sorry.
6. She was going to (came – come - coming) to my graduation but she had to work.