

English Note

Grade 3rd Intermediate



Name /

Class /

School / Intermediate School .



1. Listen to the teacher.
 2. Be quiet when others speak.
 3. Want to speak - raise our hand.
 4. Keep your hands and feet to yourselves.
 5. Speak English
 6. Put away the electronics.
 7. Don't eat in the lesson.
 8. Respect others.
 9. Use kind words.
-
10. Always do your Homework .
 11. Be prepared to the lesson. Bring your books notebook ,tools .
 12. Help each other.
 13. Speak quietly.
 14. Be on time .
 15. Don't be late .



Day :

Date :

Unit 5 : Since When

L1 : Listen & Discuss :



New Words:

Inventions

Portable = to be easily carried or moved .

clumsy = careless , unsuitable .

image = picture , photo

Digital = related to numbers . Resolution = design

Huge = very big ,

Device = appliance , gadget .

Conventional = normal , classic , traditional .

Cellular = relating to living cells.

Brick = a small block made of clay



Look at pages 48 & 49 then Complete the missing information in the following chart :



Invention	Date of invention	Inventor
Computer	
Printer	Johannes Gutenberg
.....	1960	
Stove/Microwave	1826/1946
.....	1970	

Has : (She , He , It)
Have : (I , You , They , We)

Grammar : Present Perfect Tense

Day :
Date :

1-It is used to talk about an action that happened in the past when the exact time is not known or important .

2- To talk about actions that began on the past and continue into the present .

Form :

S+ has / have + Past participle verb + O

Negative : hasn't / haven't .

Time Expression :

Since , for , ever ,
already , just , so
far

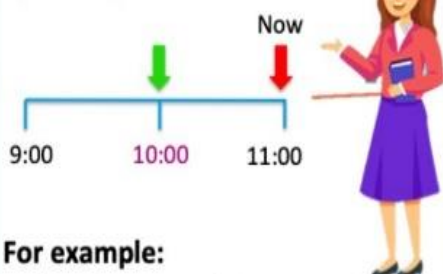
Examples ; I have studied English since 2001 .

We have just finished the math quiz .

Negative : Sara hasn't seen her friend for 2 months .

Since

Specific point in time.

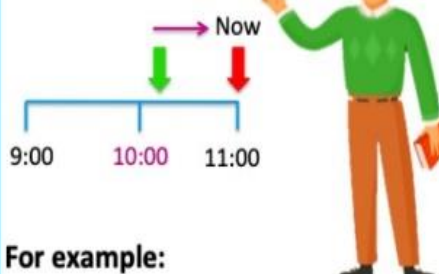


For example:

- I have been studying **since** 9am.
- She has been a teacher **since** 2015.
- Ali has lived in London **since** April.

For

Duration of time.



For example:

- I have been studying **for** 3 hours.
- She will be in the office **for** 2 hours.
- He has lived in London **for** 3 months.

* Do the exercises at page 50 & page 51.

*Write your own examples .

1).....

2).....

* Choose since or for :

1)John has been a student here { since / for } March .

2)It has rained { since / for } three hours .

3)They have been married { since / for } twenty five years .

4)We have been friends { since / for } we were five years old .

Questions with How long:

How long used to ask
about the duration .

We can answer using
for or since .

e.g .How long have you
studied English ?

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



Date :

Reading

Date :

New words :



Day :

Date :

Writing

Don't let
THE SILLY LITTLE THINGS STEAL
YOUR HAPPINESS.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Copy the following sentence:



The necessity is the mother of invention .

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Day :

Date :

Form , meaning and Function.

The Passive

We use the passive to emphasize the action and when we don't know who does the action . To make the passive , we use the verb be and a past participle .

المضارع البسيط	الماضي البسيط
Present Simple	Past Simple
I am called Are you called? They aren't called	I was called Were you called? They weren't called
المضارع التام	الماضي التام
Present Perfect Simple	Past Perfect Simple
I've been called Have you been called? You haven't been called	I'd been called Had you been called? They hadn't been called
المستقبل (سوف) will	الأفعال الشكالية
Future Will	Modal Verbs
I'll be called Will you be called? They won't be called	I can be called Should you be called? They mustn't be called

Write your own examples :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

HW:

.....

.....



U: 6 / Do you Know Where It Is?

Listen & Discuss

Day :

Date :

New Words :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Underline the comparative & superlative forms in the article .

Remember



U: 6 / Do you Know Where It Is?

Day :

Date :

Grammar :



Comparatives & Superlatives



ADJECTIVE

COMPARATIVE

SUPERLATIVE

TWO or MORE
Syllables

famous
expensive

MORE +
more famous
more expensive

THE MOST +
the most famous
the most expensive

COMPARATIVE **more + adjective**

A car is **more expensive** than a bike.

SUPERLATIVE **the most + adjective**

The plane is **the most expensive** way to travel.



www.grammar.cl

www.woodwardenglish.com

www.vocabulary.cl

Examples :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Design your mind map about
Comparative & Superlative :

U:6 / Do you Know Where It Is ?

Conversation

Day :

Date :

Real Talk :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Reading

Day :

Date :



New Words :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Day :
Date :

Writing



Write a paragraph about where you live and where your friends live , then compare the two places . Use the information in the chart from your book at p 208 ex J .

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Copy the Following sentence :

A friend in need is a friend indeed .

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

U:6 / Do you Know Where It Is ?

Form Meaning & Function

Day :

Date :

Definite article THE

Speaking cards

Set

INVENTIONS

- Is it difficult for you to live without **the computer**?
- How often do you serve **the Internet**?
- What is the top song on **the radio** now?



SUPERLATIVES

- What was **the best** day in your life?
- Who is **the tallest** in your family?
- What is **the worst** thing you've ever eaten?



UNIQUE objects & people

- How old is **the President** of your country?
- Do you think **the world** is in danger?
- Is **the sun** shining brightly now?



GROUPS of PEOPLE

- Should people help **the homeless**?
- Are **the famous** happy?
- What are **the rich** afraid of?



DOUBLE COMPARATIVES

- Do you agree that:
- **the more** you eat **the thinner** you get
 - **the more** you earn **the more** you spend
 - **the more** you travel **the more** you learn



Countries with PLURAL NAMES

- Have you ever been to **the Bahamas**?
- Do you know anyone who is from **the Philippines**?
- Would you like to travel to **the Maldives**?



SEAS and OCEANS

- Have you ever been to **the Black Sea**?
- Is **the Atlantic Ocean** warm?
- How many islands are there in **the Pacific Ocean**?



MOUNTAIN RANGES

- Would you like to ski in **the Alps**?
- Where are **the Andes** located?
- Why do people often visit **the Himalayas**?



U:7 : It's a Good Deal , Isn't It ?

Listen & Discuss

Day :

Date :



New Words :



U:7 : It's a Good Deal , Isn't It ?

Grammar : Tag Questions

Day :

Date :

Question tag with the verb **BE**

BE + Pronoun

Johnny Depp **is** amazing, **isn't** he?

Yes, he **is**!

The costumes **were** great, **weren't** they?

Question tag with auxiliary verbs

Aux. Verb + Pronoun

You **haven't** seen that movie, **have** you?

Yes, I **have**.

Peter **will** love this, **won't** he?

They **didn't** like Avatar, **did** they?

Question tag in the present tense

Aux. Verb + Pronoun

They love anime movies, **don't** they?

No, they **don't**.

She never buys the tickets, **does** she?

Give your own examples :



.....

.....

.....

.....

U:7 : It's a Good Deal , Isn't It ?

Day :

Date :

Conversation

Real Talk :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Reading

U:7 : It's a Good Deal , Isn't It ?

Day :

Date :



You Look Just Like Me !

New Words :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



"MY BROTHER
IS MY ONLY
BEST FRIEND.
NO ONE CAN
REPLACE HIM."



Day :

Date :

U:7 : It's a Good Deal , Isn't It ?

Form ,meaning &function

Any Suggestions?



Making suggestions

Let's [verb]
Let's watch a movie.

Why don't we [verb]
Why don't we watch a movie.

How about [verb + ing]
How about watching a movie.

What about [verb + ing]
What about watching a movie.

Wagor Language School
http://http://wagorlanguage.com/

	Making suggestions	Responding to suggestions	
More Formal	I suggest/think you should ... It might be better to ... We/You ought to ... If I were you ..., I would ... I (don't) think we/you should ... You/We could ... Couldn't you/we ... ? Shall we ... ? How/What about ... ? Why don't you/we ... ? Why not ... ? Let's ...	I was thinking exactly that myself. Sounds good (to me). OK, let's do/try that. Yes, let's do that. You're right. That's a good idea. It's a good idea, but ... But what if ... ? The only thing / problem is ...	Agreement
Less Formal			Disagreement

Give examples:



.....

.....

.....

.....

Date :

Listen & Discuss



New Words :

A collection of various traffic signs including 'ONE WAY', 'STOP', 'ROAD WORK AHEAD', 'INTERSTATE 95', 'WORKERS AHEAD', 'YIELD', 'NO PASSING', and others.

.....

.....











Day :

Date :









U: 8 / Drive Slowly

Grammar

 Should To give suggestions and recommendations of what to do. You should go to the doctor. 	 Must To express rules, laws or strong obligations. You must wear your mask. It's part of the rules. 
 Shouldn't To give suggestions and recommendations of what not to do. You shouldn't watch too much T.V. 	 Mustn't To express rules, laws or strong obligations. What you are not allowed to do. You mustn't feed the zoo animals. 

Mustn't or Shouldn't?

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES WITH MUSTN'T OR SHOULDN'T

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. You _____ turn left.  | 6. You _____ park here.  |
| 2. You _____ be upset.  | 7. You _____ drink coffee.  |
| 3. You _____ enter here.  | 8. You _____ be rude.  |
| 4. You _____ eat that.  | 9. You _____ speak loudly.  |
| 5. You _____ lie.  | 10. You _____ be late to school.  |



ADVERBS OF MANNER

ENGLISH
GRAMMAR



An adverb of manner is an adverb (such as strongly or slowly) that describes how and in what way the action of a verb is carried out.



FORMING ADVERBS FROM ADJECTIVES:

1

In a large number of the cases, the adverb can be formed by simply adding '-ly' to the adjective.



ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Cheap	Cheaply
Quick	Quickly
Strong	Strongly

2

If the adjective ends in with 'y', replace the 'y' with an 'i' and add '-ly'.



ADJECTIVE	ADVERB
Ready	Readily
Merry	Merrily
Easy	Easily

Rewrite the sentences with the adverb of manner :

1) Adel is a careful driver .

.....

2) Khalid is a hard worker .

.....



Day :

Date :

U: 8 / Drive Slowly

Conversation

New words :

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Dreams don't work
unless you do

ourmindfullife.com

Day :

Date :

Day :

Date :

U: 8 / Drive Slowly

Reading

Is Right Right ?



New Words :

This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dashed lines, typical of primary school writing paper. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Difficult roads lead to beautiful destinations .



Date :

Form , meaning & Function

REMEMBER:

Open your student book, please.



Don't use your cell phone in the classroom!!



Don't chew gum
in the
classroom, please



- The teacher told Julia...
not to use her cell phone in
the classroom.

- The teacher asked Juan...
not to chew gum in the
classroom.



Writing : Copy the following sentence :

A bird in the hand is worth ten in the bush .

[illegible]

