

## **super goal 4 Note book**

### **2<sup>nd</sup> intermediate level**

### **Second Term**

**Student name:**.....

**School:**.....

**Term:**.....

**Teacher name:**.....

**Prepared by the English Language Teacher :**

**Layla Boyried Al-shahrani**

# THE ENGLISH ALPHABET





# NUMBERS



one



two



three



four



five



six



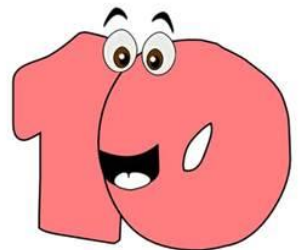
seven



eight



nine



ten



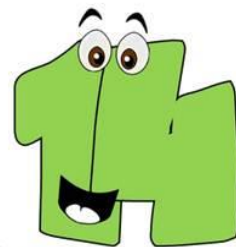
eleven



twelve



thirteen



fourteen



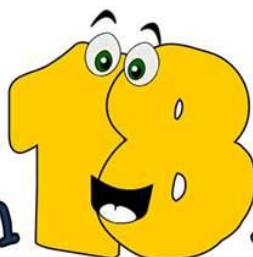
fifteen



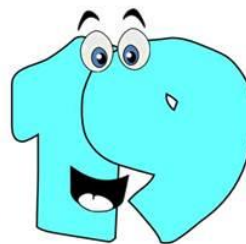
sixteen



seventeen



eighteen



nineteen



twenty

## Table of Contents

Unit	Title	Page
One	Let's go out	5
Two	It's a bargain!	16
Three	There's no comparison	27
Four	It's going to be fun	36
Five	What's the weather like?	45
Six	Could you do me a favor?	55
Seven	Today's news	63
Eight	Have you ever.....?	71
	Dictation	81

قال تعالى: "وقل أعملوا فسيرى الله عملكم ورسوله والمؤمنين"

[illegible]

## FREE TIME ACTIVITIES:

				
<input type="checkbox"/> going to concerts <input type="checkbox"/> bird watching <input type="checkbox"/> dress making	<input type="checkbox"/> bungee jumping <input type="checkbox"/> dancing <input type="checkbox"/> cooking!!	<input type="checkbox"/> going to car boot sales <input type="checkbox"/> cycling <input type="checkbox"/> repairing cars	<input type="checkbox"/> scuba diving <input type="checkbox"/> climbing <input type="checkbox"/> camping	<input type="checkbox"/> writing stories <input type="checkbox"/> collecting stamps <input type="checkbox"/> scrap booking
				
<input type="checkbox"/> going to a disco <input type="checkbox"/> going to the theatre <input type="checkbox"/> going to the cinema	<input type="checkbox"/> going to the cinema <input type="checkbox"/> going to the museum <input type="checkbox"/> going to parties	<input type="checkbox"/> sewing <input type="checkbox"/> playing sports <input type="checkbox"/> watching matches	<input type="checkbox"/> going to school! <input type="checkbox"/> going to the funfair <input type="checkbox"/> going to a theme park	<input type="checkbox"/> rowing <input type="checkbox"/> canoeing <input type="checkbox"/> fishing
				
<input type="checkbox"/> going shopping <input type="checkbox"/> going swimming <input type="checkbox"/> walking in family	<input type="checkbox"/> bowling <input type="checkbox"/> sewing <input type="checkbox"/> knitting	<input type="checkbox"/> mowing the lawn <input type="checkbox"/> gardening <input type="checkbox"/> doing yoga	<input type="checkbox"/> painting <input type="checkbox"/> drawing <input type="checkbox"/> singing	<input type="checkbox"/> roller skating <input type="checkbox"/> walking in family <input type="checkbox"/> going for a walk
				
<input type="checkbox"/> going to the beach <input type="checkbox"/> sunbathing <input type="checkbox"/> relaxing	<input type="checkbox"/> speaking <input type="checkbox"/> reading <input type="checkbox"/> riding	<input type="checkbox"/> cooking <input type="checkbox"/> making cakes <input type="checkbox"/> doing pottery	<input type="checkbox"/> walking the dog <input type="checkbox"/> doing athletics <input type="checkbox"/> running	<input type="checkbox"/> playing board games <input type="checkbox"/> playing video games <input type="checkbox"/> playing chess
				
<input type="checkbox"/> taking photos <input type="checkbox"/> jumping a rope <input type="checkbox"/> taking evening lessons	<input type="checkbox"/> going to parties <input type="checkbox"/> going to concerts <input type="checkbox"/> going to the park	<input type="checkbox"/> playing monopoly <input type="checkbox"/> playing cards or dice <input type="checkbox"/> playing chess	<input type="checkbox"/> watching television <input type="checkbox"/> listening to music <input type="checkbox"/> bird watching	<input type="checkbox"/> playing cards <input type="checkbox"/> playing board games <input type="checkbox"/> playing chess
				
<input type="checkbox"/> listening to music <input type="checkbox"/> singing <input type="checkbox"/> dancing	<input type="checkbox"/> playing the wii <input type="checkbox"/> playing chess <input type="checkbox"/> playing soccer	<input type="checkbox"/> running <input type="checkbox"/> jogging <input type="checkbox"/> hiking	<input type="checkbox"/> repairing a car <input type="checkbox"/> mending the roof! <input type="checkbox"/> doing DIY jobs	<input type="checkbox"/> playing cards <input type="checkbox"/> playing an instrument <input type="checkbox"/> listening to the radio



Wash the dishes- Wash the bathroom - Set the table- Gardening -mow the lawn -Folding clothes- Taking out the garbage - Ironing- Dusting - Making the bed- Prepare the food- Washing the dishes- cooking- CLEANING THE CARPETS -Sweeping- Vacuuming- Drying the dishes- Feeding the dogs- Hang out the clothes- MOP THE FLOOR





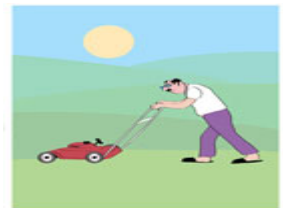




































# household items



broom



bin



mop



dustpan



bucket



window cleaner



rubber gloves



laundry



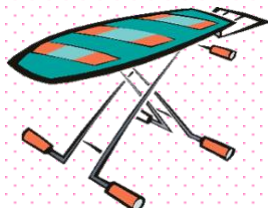
clothes-horse



clothes line



iron



ironing



hanger



coat-stand



clothes peg



rack



needle



safety pin



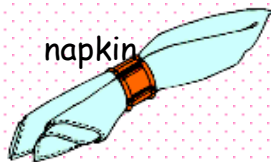
measurer



clothing button



scissors



napkin



pot



clew



radiator



matc



ladder



tablecloth



thermomete



calendar



fan



paint brush



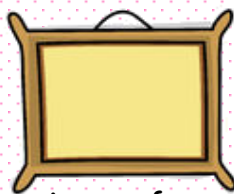
key



light bulb



watering can



picture frame



saw



basket



**1- Making a suggestion:**

1-Why don't /doesn't .....

2-Let 's.....

3-Should

Accept	Refuse
- Ok	- Sorry
-Sure	-Sorry I can't
-All right	-let's.....instead
That's sound great	Thanks,but maybe another time

**2- Go + verb + -ing:** For free- time activities .

Form	Use	examples
<b><u>GO + v ing</u></b>	For many free-time activities	She goes swimming twice a week and sometimes goes hiking

Present	Positive	Negative
have to / don't have to	strong obligation (possibly from outside)  Children <u>have to</u> <b>go</b> to school.  (sometimes 'have got to')	No obligation  I <u>don't have to</u> <b>work</b> on Sundays.  You <u>don't have to</u> <b>eat</b> anything you don't like.
Past	Positive	Negative
had to / didn't have to	obligation in the past  I <u>had to</u> <b>wear</b> a school uniform when I was a child.	no obligation in the past  We <u>didn't have to</u> <b>go</b> to school on Saturdays.

**Grammar:**

**A\Choose the correct answer:**

**1. Choose the right answer :**

- 1-You should ( prays - pray - prayed ) on time.
- 2-Women have to ( cover - covering - covered ) their faces.
- 3-Let's go ( ride - rides - riding ).
- 4-Rana ( go - going goes ) shopping every Friday.
- 5-Why ( don't - didn't - doesn't ) we clean the class ?
- 6-He [ don't have to - doesn't have to ]cook tonight because he's going to a restaurant.
- 7-I [ don't have to - doesn't have to ] clean the floor today because I cleaned it yesterday
- 8-I [ have to - had to] wash my car yesterday .

\*\*\*\*\*

**2-Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1-We have to stay in a hotel in London; we can stay with my brother. [ make it negative]  
.....
- 2-I [has] to finish my work before this evening. [ correct the verb]  
.....
- 3-My friends go [ fish]. [ correct the verb]  
.....
- 4- Sara [ have ] to buy a laptop. [ correct the verb]  
.....
- 5- you should [ helping ] your mother. [ correct the verb]  
.....
- 6-Go bowling . [ Make a suggestion]  
.....
- 7-ALet's watch tv. [ Accept it]  
.....
- 8-Why don't you go shopping? [ refuse it]  
.....

\*\*\*\*\*

Let's go out

**New Vocabulary:**

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>

**Match:**

1-come on

☐ disappoint someone

2-let down

☐ used to encourage someone to do something.☐ No . Not very much



Let's go out

**New Vocabulary:**

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>

**Vocabulary : 1. Match synonyms ( meanings ):**

1. nag ☐ father and mother
2. schedule ☐ trash
3. Parents ☐ pocket money
4. garbage ☐ disappoint
5. allowance ☐ list
- 6- let down

**2. Give opposites :**

- a. accept # .....
- b. agree # .....
- c. irresponsible # .....
4. necessary # .....



Write a paragraph about your chores and you free activity.

### Rules of writing

- \*Write the title with capital letters and underlined
- \*Leave a space of five letter in the beginning of the paragraph.
- \*End each sentence with a full stop.
- \*Start the new sentence with a capital letter

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Find out from your classmates the most common excuse for:

Friend Name	Being late to school	Not studying	Not doing chores	Not doing their homework



MUST: WE USE MUST WHEN WE FEEL AN OBLIGATION TO DO SOMETHING

EXAMPLE: I MUST PHONE MY SISTER FOR HER BIRTHDAY

MUSTN'T: WE USE MUSTN'T WHEN WE ARE NOT ALLOWED TO DO SOMETHING

EXAMPLE: YOU MUSTN'T EAT IN CLASS

HAVE TO: WE USE HAVE TO WHEN THE OBLIGATION COMES FROM EXTERNAL FACTORS

EXAMPLE: I HAVE TO PAY TAXES

### CHOOSE THE RIGHT OPTION

- 1- I[ MUST / HAVE TO] VISIT MY FRIEND. IT IS HER BIRTHDAY.
- 2- SAM[ HAS TO / MUST] WEAR UNIFORM AT SCHOOL.
- 3- YOU [DON'T HAVE TO/ HAVE TO] GO TO THE SUPERMARKET. I'LL DO IT.
- 4- YOU[ DON'T HAVE TO / MUSTN'T] SWIM IN THIS PART OF THE RIVER. IT IS VERY DANGEROUS
- 5- YOU [MUST / DON'T HAVE] TO DRINK A LOT OF WATER IN HOT WEATHER.
- 6- SHE[ DOESN'T HAVE TO / CAN'T] BRING AN UMBRELLA. IT ISN'T RAINING.
- 7- I [HAVE TO / MUST] TIDY MY ROOM THIS WEEKEND.
- 8- WE[ HAVE TO /MUSTN'T ] ARRIVE LATE AT SCHOOL.

### REWRITE THE SENTENCES USING THE WORDS GIVEN

- 1- You are not allowed to talk during the test. (mustn't)  
.....
- 2- it isn't necessary to bring food. (Don't have to)  
.....
- 3- I'm obliged to finish this letter before midday. (Have to)  
.....
- 4- You are not allowed to leave the classroom without permission. (mustn't )  
.....
- 5- It isn't necessary to pay for the ticket. They are free. (Don't have to)  
.....

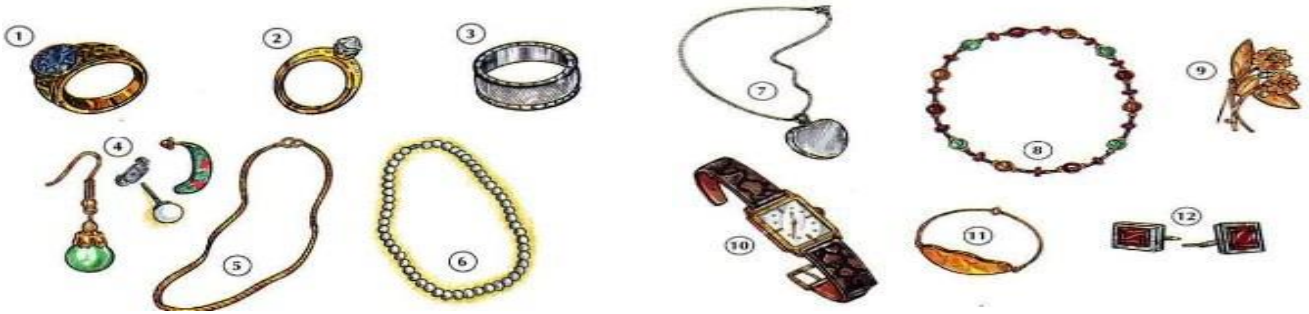
## It's a Bargain



قال تعالى: "رجال لا تلهيهم تجارة ولا بيع عن ذكر الله وأقام الصلاة"

[illegible]

**\*Match.**

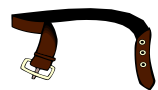


Watch ☐ chain ☐ ring ☐ necklaces ☐ pearl necklaces ☐ beads ☐  
 Bracelet ☐ cufflink ☐ engagement ring ☐ wedding ring ☐ pin ☐  
 earrings ☐

\*\*\*\*\*

**Write the correct word under each picture**

[wallet - scarf - gloves - umbrella - sunglasses - cell phone - tie - belt - perfume -make up -purse - suitcase-handbag ]


















**Write the correct word under each picture:[ outerwear]**

[ sweatshirt - sweat pants - windbreakers - rain coat ]



1- .....

2- .....

3- .....

4- .....



B- Match with numbers the word with its suitable :

1- women's department	.....a- men's suits and ties .
2- men's department	.....b- sheets and pillows .
3- Home department	.....c- Jewelries and make up .

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. She wore a beautiful.....of pearls round her neck

a) band      b) bracelet      c) ring      d) string

2. She wore a dark red velvet dress, with a diamond.....round her neck

a) bracelet      b) collar      c) necklace      d) string

4- She kept her money in a brown leather

a) package      b) packet      c) parcel      d) purse

5. Jane was wearing a lovely..... around her wrist

a) ring      b) belt      c) necklace      d) bracelet

6. Mary showed me the new gold.....on her finger

a) hook      b) earring      c) ring      d) locket

7. She always wears.....to protect her eyes from the sun

a) gloves      b) sunglasses      c) earrings      d) scarves

\*\*\*\*\*

**B/ Match the words with their definitions.**

1. \_\_\_\_ appliance                      a. the name of a product

2. \_\_\_\_ on sale                        b. at a discount price

3. \_\_\_\_ escalator                      c. at a high price

4. \_\_\_\_ brand                         d. a large electrical device

5. \_\_\_\_ habit                         e. a moving stairway

6. \_\_\_\_ expensive                    f. regular behavior

7. \_\_\_\_ Bargain                      g. deal

\*\*\*\*\*

**E/ Put the word in the correct category :**

coat - earrings - belt - sheet - suit - bed

Accessories	Jewelries	Furniture	Home Depart.	Men's Depart

## It's a Bargain

PRONOUNS			
Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	me	my	mine
You	you	your	yours
He	him	his	his
She	her	her	hers
It	it	its	its
We	us	our	ours
You	you	your	yours
They	them	their	theirs

*"Whose" is a Possessive Pronoun*

"Whose" is a possessive pronoun like "his," "her" and "our." We use "whose" to find out which person something belongs to.

Examples:

- Whose camera is this?
- Whose dog is barking outside?
- Whose cell phone keeps ringing?

Too + adjective

### TOO: DEFINITION AND CONSTRUCTION

Let's remember something first...

### TOO+ADJECTIVE:

- It is used to express a problem.



→ refers to the previously mentioned **SINGULAR** noun

**ONE**

→ refers to the previously mentioned **PLURAL** noun

## ONES

Write the pronouns that correctly completes each sentence.

1. Ants use (theirs, their) antennae for touch and smell.
2. That nest under the tree is (theirs, their).
3. An ant has two stomachs in (its, our) abdomen.
4. One stomach stores food for other ants to share, and another stomach holds (it's, its) own food.
5. The queen is larger than the other ants, and (her, hers) body is an egg factory.
6. All the worker ants are sterile, so the egg laying task is (her, hers).
7. A male ant lives apart from the colony and plays (his, theirs) part by mating with the queen.
8. My family and I sometimes get ants in (our, hers) house.
9. The house with purple trim is (my, mine).
10. Don't have (your, theirs) picnics next to an ant colony.
11. This is (mine, my) cat that chases ants.
12. The dog is (her, hers).
13. The dog hurt (its, it's) paw.
14. The barking dog is (their, theirs).
15. This ant farm is (our, ours).
16. Amy and I spent (our, mine) afternoon at the zoo.
17. Amy's favourite is the elephant. Which is (your, yours)?

Choose the correct answer.

1. Whose [is / are ]these notebooks?  
. [They're / It's] her notebooks.
2. Whose is [ these / this ] pen?  
. It's[ Peter / Peter's] pen.
3. Whose[ is / are ] these skirts?  
. [ It's / they're] Sally's skirts.
4. Whose [is / are] this laptop?  
. It's[ Mary's / Marys ] laptop.



**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1-This bag is very old. I need a new [ one - ones]
- 2-Small pineapples are sweeter than big [ one - ones]
- 3-The new smart phones are much faster than the old [ one - ones].
- 4-These dresses are expensive. Are there any cheap [ one - ones]?
- 5- I would like to have a cupcake - the red[one - ones ] looks great.
- 6- She needs new shoes - the old[ one - ones ] are old

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-The car is [ too – enough] old .we can't go anywhere.
- 2-The book is [ enough – too ] thick. I can't read it.
- 3-Everybody is [ too – enough ] excited.
- 4-The boy is [ too – enough] noisy.
- 5-Her room is [ too – enough] tidy.

Unit Two

It's a Bargain

7 conversation

Date: \ \14

## New Vocabulary:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>

1-Match the words with its meaning:

A		B
Do you mind+verb+ing		a polite request

Not at all		Things in general
		Response to "Do you mind?" to agree to request
Not at all		A polite way to answer "no"
Stuff		

## 2-Write the opposite of:

1-Expensive #.....

2- Comfortable#.....

Unit Two

It's a Bargain

8 Reading

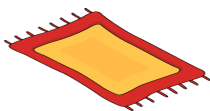
Date: \ \14

## New Vocabulary:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>

## 1-Write the correct word under each picture:

[ electronics - carpets - spices ]



1-.....

2-.....

3-.....

**2-Write the opposite:**

1-Sliver #.....

2- Best #.....

3-Expensive #.....

4-popular#.....

Unit Two

It's a Bargain

9 writing

Date: \ \14

Write a paragraph comparing shopping in a store or on line . use your notes from the chart  
page [ 16 ]



Unit Two

It's a Bargain

10 project

Date: \ \14

**Write and design for a department store advertisement to attract teenagers**

Your department store

[ picture or name]

## Unit Two

### It's a Bargain

## 11 Form, Meaning and Function

Date: \ \14

Can\could \ may

asking for permission	formal/polite?	giving permission	formal/polite?
<i>Can I ask you a question?</i>	informal	<i>Yes, you can.</i>	informal
<i>Could I use your phone?</i>	more formal/polite	<i>Yes, you may.</i>	formal/polite
<i>May I use your phone?</i>	even more formal/polite	<del><i>Yes, you could.</i></del>	

When we make **requests**, we can use *can* or *could* (but not *may*). *Could* is more polite than *can*:

**Can** you call back later? I'm busy now.

**Could** you call back later? I'm busy now

### We can use **May** and **Might** - To express possibility

There is a chance of something being true or there is a possibility of something happening.

Note: **Might** is used more frequently than **May** in spoken English.

- Take an umbrella, it **might** rain later. (This means there is a possibility that it will rain later)

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1.They [ can - may] be a way for the weekend but I 'm not sure.
2. You [ may - might ] leave now if you wish.
- 3-[ Could - may ] you open the window a bit, please?
- 4.He [ can - could ] be a French , judging by his accent.
- 5.[May - can ] you play the piano?
- 6.Listen, please. You [ may not - might not ] speak during this exam.
- 7.They [ can't - may not ] still be out!
- 8-You [ couldn't - might not ] smoke on the bus.
- 9.With luck, tomorrow [ can - could ] be a funny day.
- 10 You [can- might] be right but I'm going back to check anyway

### Unit Three

There is no comparison

### 1 Listen and Discuss

Date: \ \14

قال تعالى: "أَنْ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقَاكُمْ"

### New Vocabulary:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>


**Write the word under the correct picture:**

Diamond / shark / falcon / monument / doorknob  
faucet / marble / mirror / Oryx / sail / mercury/ coliseum



1-.....



2-.....



3-.....



4-.....



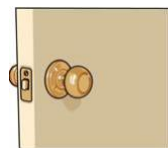
5-.....



6-.....



7-.....



8-.....



9-.....



10-.....

**Fill in the space with a suitable word :**

endangered / precious / luxurious / sensitive / architectural

predatory / popular /crowded / wonder / diamonds

- 1-Bats have very ..... hearing to help them in the dark.
- 2-Prophet Mohammad is the most ..... person.
- 3-Mumbai is the most ..... city in the world.
- 4-The Pyramids are ancient architectural .....
- 5-We stayed in a ..... hotel in Makkah.
- 6-..... are precious stones.
- 7-Eagles , falcons and hawks are ..... birds that hunt their prey.
- 8-Panda is an ..... species.

### Unit Three

There is no comparison

### 3 Grammar

Comparative  
&  
Superlative  
adjectives



Date: \ \ 14

### Comparative Adjectives

(Used to compare 2 things)



"The elephant is **bigger than** the mouse"



One syllable	Two syllables ending in 'y' - change 'y' to 'i' and add er	Two or more syllables
Form: <b>+er than</b>	Form: <b>+ier than</b>	Form: <b>More ... than</b>
Bigger than	Easier than	more beautiful than
Smaller than	Busier than	more dangerous than
Nicer than	Prettier than	more intelligent than
Taller than	Heavier than	more understanding than
Shorter than	Funnier than	more complex than
Stronger than	Smellier than	more interesting than
Weaker than	Happier than	more difficult than
Longer than	Friendlier than	more frustrating than

### Superlative Adjectives

(Used to compare 3 or more things)



"The blue whale is **the biggest** animal in the world"

Comparative or superlative?

One syllable	Two syllables ending in 'y' - change 'y' to 'i' and add est	Two or more syllables
Form: <b>the ... +est</b>	Form: <b>+iest</b>	Form: <b>the most</b>
the Biggest	1. April is <b>the warmest</b> (warm) than January.	the most beautiful
the Smallest	2. August is <b>the hottest</b> (hot) month of the year.	the most dangerous
the Nicest	3. November is <b>the coldest</b> (cold) than September.	the most intelligent
the Tallest	4. It is <b>the oldest</b> (old) tree in this park.	the most understanding
the Shortest		the most complex
the Strongest		the most interesting
the Weakest		the most difficult
the Longest		the most frustrating

### Grammar:

#### A\Choose the correct answer:

1. My mobile is [ expensive more expensive - the most expensive ] than yours.
2. This text is the [ easy - easiest - easier than ] text in the book.
3. Pam's hair is [ long- the longest - longer ] than Kate's hair.
- 4.[ The beautiful - the more beautiful - the most beautiful ] place is Paris.
5. These cakes are the [ best - better - good ] in this shop.
6. Your car is [ cheap - the cheapest - cheaper ] than mine.
7. Do you really think that Tina is [ clever - cleverer - more clever ) than Sandra?
8. This exercise is very [ difficult - more difficult - the most difficult ].
9. John's [ old - older - oldest ] brother is a pilot.

#### B\Do as shown between brackets:



- |  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1.Mary is (good) student in the class.<br>.....              | [ correct the adjective] |
| 2.Sally is (pretty) than Kate.<br>.....                      | [ correct the adjective] |
| 3.Everybody knows that Kevin is (strong) than Alan.<br>..... | [ correct the adjective] |
| 4. Gold is ( expensive ) than silver.<br>.....               | [ correct the adjective] |
| 5- He is ( nice )of us.<br>.....                             | [ correct the adjective] |
| 6. Mark is (talkative ) boy I know.<br>.....                 | [ correct the adjective] |

## New Vocabulary:

[illegible]

[illegible]

**[ Theater - pipe - bridge — monument ]**



1-.....

2-.....

3-.....

4-.....



There is no comparison

Do a research on [ Al-Masmak Fort ] describe [ location – its history -The architecture]

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

**There is no comparison****So That:**

<u>So.... that</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Examples</u>
It expresses a cause and effect	<b>So + adjective/adverb + that</b>	<p>I was so sleepy that I couldn't keep my eyes open.</p> <p>Cause: It was too windy. Effect: We couldn't go sailing.</p> <p>It was <b>so</b> windy <b>that</b> we couldn't go sailing. (windy- adjective)</p>

**Such That:**

<u>such..... that</u>	<u>Form</u>	<u>Examples</u>
expresses a cause and effect.	uch + (adjective) + NOUN + that	<p>cause: It was a great movie. Effect: I watched it several times.</p> <p>It's <b>such</b> a great movie <b>that</b> I've watched it several times. (great-adjective, movie-noun)</p>

**So much ..... So many**

<u>So much</u>	<u>So many</u>
used before uncountable nouns	used before countable nouns.

**Chose the correct answer:**

1.I spend [ so - much ] much money that I can't save any.

2.Jimmy and Ken are [ so - much ] alike that I can't tell one from another .



3. Shames is [ so - much ] a nice dog that he never barks .
  4. Those are [ so - much ] great pictures that I never want to throw them away .
  5. I am [ so - much ] bored that I just want to sleep .
  6. Our neighbors are [ so - much ] kind that they let us borrow their lawn mower .
  7. My back aches [ so - much ] badly that I can't lift anything anymore .
  8. Hawaii has [ so - much ] amazing beaches that everyone wants to live there .
- .....

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. I had never eaten [ so much - so many ] food in my life.
  2. She had [ so much - so many ] children to look after.
  3. She is [ so - such ] beautiful.
  4. She is [ so much - so many ] more beautiful now.
  5. I can't eat all that cake - there is [ so many - so much ].
  6. I was expecting a few emails, but there were [ so many - so much ].
  7. I wish she didn't talk [ so many - so much ].
  8. There are [ so many - so much ] mangoes on the tree.
- \*\*\*\*\*

Unit Four

**It's going to be fun**

*1 listen & discuss*

Date: \ \14

## New Vocabulary:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>

Write the correct word under each picture:

[ noisy - relax - safari - scuba diving - desert - tombs ]



1.....



2.....



3.....



4.....



5.....



6.....



7.....

Classify the following under the correct category:

[ turtles - zebra - bucks - lionfish - manta rays - gazelles - dolphin - wild bees ]

<u>Marien life</u>	<u>Wild animals</u>

### Time Expressions

now, right now, at the moment. at

### Present progressive tense:

Use	Form	sentence	negative	Yes,no question
We use Present Progressive to talk about things that are happening now.	subject + $\begin{cases} \text{is} \\ \text{am} \\ \text{are} \end{cases} + \text{v ing}$	She is reading a book.	She is <b>not</b> reading a book.	<b>Is she</b> reading a book? Yes, she is. No, she is not.
	subject + $\begin{cases} \text{Are} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{am} \end{cases} + \text{not} + \text{v ing}$	They are playing.	They are <b>not</b> playing.	<b>Are they</b> playing? Yes, they are. No, They are not.
	Am Are + subject + v ing .. is	I am cooking the dinner.	I am <b>not</b> cooking the dinner.	

### questions with question words in the *going to-future*

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	going to	Verb	Rest	Answer
Where	<b>are</b>	<b>you</b>	<i>going to</i>	<b>spend</b>	your holidays?	<b>I am</b> <i>going to</i> <b>spend</b> my holidays in Italy.
What	<b>is</b>	<b>Frank</b>	<i>going to</i>	<b>have</b>	for dinner?	<b>He is</b> <i>going to</i> <b>have</b> a pizza.

### Position of Adjectives:

Adjectives usually go before the nouns they modify	adjectives can also go after linking verbs. Note that the most common linking verbs in English are: <b>is, am, are, was, were, become, seem, appear, taste, feel, grow and turn.</b>
We met an <b>interesting</b> <u>man</u> . That was a <b>wonderful</b> <u>experience</u>	When adjectives go after linking verbs, they usually describe the subject <b>susie</b> is <b>beautiful</b> . (Here the adjective beautiful describes the noun Susie.)

### Grammar:

**A\Choose the correct answer:**

1. Jane is going to [ plays -playing -play ] basketball
2. Paul[ is - are - am ] going to travel to London next week
3. We are going to [ travel - travels - traveling ] to France next summer
4. My friends and I [is - am - are ] going to study German next year
5. Are Kevin and Sheila going to [do - does - did ] their homework?
6. [ What - who - where ] is she going to buy next week?
7. Where[ is - are - am ] you going to go in August?
8. Is she going to [ work - works - working ] during the holidays?

**B\Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- She is going to meet them at 6:00pm. [ Ask Wh question]  
.....
- 2- I'm so excited! We [move ] to a bigger house next month. [ correct the verb]  
.....
- Is mum going to do the laundry? [ Answer with Yes]  
.....
- Hind is going to eat pizza. [ change into negative]  
.....
- I am going to ski in winter. [ Ask yes,no question]  
.....
- They're going to visit their grandparents on Saturday. [ make question on the underline word]  
.....

**New Vocabulary:**

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>

**Match:**

- 1-Actually ☐ not visited by many tourists.
- 2-off the beaten track ☐ cool.
- ☐ Used to introduce an opposing idea.

.....




It's going to be fun

**New Vocabulary:**

<b><u>Words</u></b>	<b><u>Kind</u></b>	<b><u>Meaning</u></b>	<b><u>Examples</u></b>

1-Where are you going to go to ? / 2- who is going to go with you ? / 3- what are you going to do ? / 4- which kind of vacation is it going to be adventurous or relaxing ? How





by Google


Mail

Contacts

Tasks

Inbox (15)

Buzz 

Starred 

Sent Mail

Drafts (1)

Personal

Travel

6 more ▾

Chat

iMessage Video


Set status here ▾





















capitoldave

To:

[Add Cc](#) | [Add Bcc](#)

Subject:


[Attach a file](#)

**B**
*I*
U





















Unit Four

It's going to be fun

10 project

Date: \ \14

**Choose a country you would like to visit . show the most famous places and monuments about it ( use pictures ):**



## Unit Four

### It's going to be fun

11 From, meaning and

Date: \ \14

**adverb** is a specific part of speech. You probably noticed that the root of the word is 'verb.' This is because adverbs most commonly **modify**, or add to or tell more about, verbs. Adverbs, however, can also modify other parts of speech, including adjectives and other adverbs.

Many adverbs are easy to make or recognize because they follow a simple formula:

**adjective + ly = adverb**

Here are some examples that follow that formula:

- Quick + ly = quickly
- Loud + ly = loudly
- Soft + ly = softly

Be careful when trying to use this formula for any adjective, however. Many common adjectives do NOT end in -ly:

- Well
- Hard
- Almost
- Quite

### Adverbs of manner (how?)

1. He is a **bad** singer. He sings .....
2. They are **fast** runners. They run .....
3. Simon is a very **careful** student. He writes .....
4. Diana is a **good** dancer. She dances .....
5. They are **hard** workers. They work .....
6. Robert and Alice are **noisy** children. They talk .....
7. This exercise is **easy**. I can do it .....
8. Tim was **angry**. He shouted at his friend .....
9. In case of fire stay **calm**. Walk to the exit door .....

#### Unit Five

What's the weather like?

1-listen & discuss

Date: \ \14

قال تعالى: "والسحاب المسخر بين  
السماء والأرض"

### New Vocabulary:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>


**Weather:** choose the correct option:



- a) wet
- b) dry
- c) sunny



- a) hail
- b) lightning
- c) wet



- a) hot
- b) icy
- c) cold



- a) freeze
- b) foggy
- c) windy



- a) hail
- b) dry
- c) wet



- a) sunny
- b) foggy
- c) stormy



- a) wet
- b) snowy
- c) windy



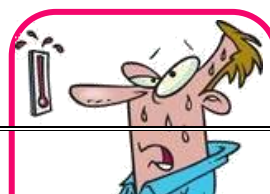
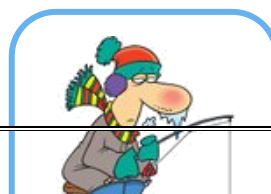
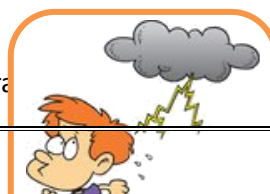
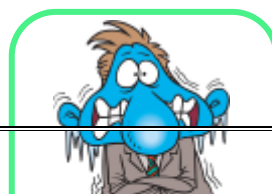
- a) snowy
- b) stormy
- c) rainy



- a) dry
- b) snowy
- c) rainy



- a) hail
- b) snowy
- c) stormy



### 3 Grammar

Date: \ \14

#### File the space with a correct word:

[winter/ fall/ summer/ temperature/ spring]

1- The trees and flowers blossom ,and the weather is warm .It`s.....

2- The weather is very cold and it often snows .It`s.....

3- The weather is very hot , suuny and dry. It's .....

4- The weather is cool. It's often windy and cloudy. It's .....

\*\*\*\*\*

#### Complete the sentences:

It is very .....right now . it'll probably rain tonight .

It will be 40 degrees Celsius today . That's .....

Where are my sunglasses ? It's really .....today .

It is going to .....today . I need my umbrella .

\*\*\*\*\*



## Unit Five

### What's the weather like?

## 3 Grammar

Date: \ \14

Won't = will  
not

### Future Tense:

#### Positive Sentences (✓)

I  
You  
He  
She  
It  
We  
You  
They

'll  
will

study.

#### Negative Sentences (X)

I  
You  
He  
She  
It  
We  
You  
They

won't  
will  
not

study.

#### Yes, no Questions

Will

I  
You  
He  
She  
It  
We  
You  
They

study?

### Questions with question words with Will –Future:

Question word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Rest	Answer
When	will	you	send	me the e-mail?	I will send you the e-mail tonight.
What	will	we	need	for the party?	We will need cola, sandwiches and crisps.

### Grammar:

**A\Choose the correct answer:**

1. Tomorrow it will [ rain - rains - raining ] in the north-west.
2. My friend will [ be - been - being ] 12 next Monday.
3. Hey John! Wait a minute. I will [ has -have - had ] a word with you.
4. I think you will [ get - got - gets ] this job.
5. Phillip will [ not forget - forget not - forgets ] to come.
6. Will you [ passes -pass - passed ] me the salt, please?

**B\Do as shown between brackets:**

1. The teacher will explain this exercise. [Change into negative]  
.....
2. She will scream if you show her the spider. [ Ask yes,no question]  
.....
3. Will our team win the match? [ answer with yes]  
.....
4. My mother will be 45 in July. [ Ask Wh question]  
.....
5. She will go to Jeddah next week. [Ask wh question]  
.....

Unit Five

What's the weather

6 conversation

Date: \ \14

**New Vocabulary:**

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>


**Match:**

1-I hear ☐ A way to say you are not certain.

2-it depends ☐ so good.

☐ A way to introduce news.



Unit Five

8 Reading

Date: \ \14

What's the weather like?

**New Vocabulary:**

<b><u>Words</u></b>	<b><u>Kind</u></b>	<b><u>Meaning</u></b>	<b><u>Examples</u></b>


Unit Five

What's the weather like?

9 Writing

Date: \ \14

Write a paragraph about (The weather in Bisha ) :

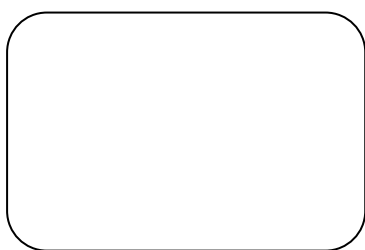
## Unit Five

### What's the weather like?

10 project

Date: \ \14

[illegible]



## Unit Five

What's the weather like?

11 Form , meaning and Function

Date: \ \14

### Conditional sentences with present simple:

USAGE	Form	Example
In zero conditional sentences, you can replace "if" with "when", because both express general truths. The meaning will be unchanged.	If + present simple - present simple	If you heat ice, it melts. Ice melts if you heat it. When you heat ice, it melts.

### Conditional sentences with Future :

USAGE	Form	Example

This conditional is used when the result will always happen zero conditional sentences, you can replace "if" with "when", because both express general truths. The meaning will be unchanged.	If + present simple - present tense	If water reaches 100 degrees, it boils
--	-------------------------------------	--

USAGE	Form	Example
It refers to a possible condition and its probable result. In these sentences the if clause is in the simple present, and the main clause is in the simple future.	If + present simple - future tense	f it rains, you will get wet. You will get wet if it rains. If Sally is late again I will be mad.

USAGE	Form	Example
you can also use the modal verbs MAY, MIGHT and COULD when something is a possible consequence (and not a certain one) in the future.	<b>if + present + may/might</b>	If they train a little harder, they might win the match

**Choose the correct answer:**

**A\Choose the correct answer:**

If you dive into this river, you [will hurt - hurt - hurting ] yourself.

If the sun [shines - shine - shined ] , the children will play outside.

Richard will walk to school if he [ miss - missed - misses] the bus.

4.If I [ study - studies - studied ], I will pass the exams.

5.If he has a temperature, he [ will see - would see - saw ] the doctor.

6.If my friends [ come - came - comes ] , I will be very happy.

7.If people eat too much, they [get - got - gets ]fat.

8.If you[ touch - touches - touched ]a fire, you get burned.

9.People die if they [don't - doesn't - didn't ] eat.

10.You get water if you [mix - will mix - mixes ] hydrogen and oxygen.

**B\Do as shown between brackets:**

1.Snakes bite if they [ be ]scared.

[ correct the verb]

.....

2. Pass - exams \ work hard.

[ put it in first conditional clause ]

.....

3.Mix - water and electricity \ get - a shock.

[ put it in zero conditional clause

.....

4. My sister [ be ] angry if I turn on the music too loud.

[ correct the verb ]

.....

5. surf - the internet \ find - a lot of information.

[ put it in first conditional clause ]

.....

6.They (go) to the party if they are invited.

[ correct the verb]

.....

\*\*\*\*\*

## Unit Six

*Could you do me a favor?*

*1 Listen & discuss*

Date: \ \14

قال تعالى "ومن أحسن ممن دعا إلى الله وعمل صالحا  
وقال أنني من المسلمين"

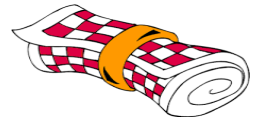
## New Vocabulary:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>




**Match the correct word under the correct picture :**

a cake - graduation - napkin - cell



1-.....

2-.....

3-.....

4-.....

### Unit Six

*Could you do me a favor?*

### 3 Grammar

Date: \ \14

3

We use **could you** and **would you** as polite ways of telling or asking someone to **do something**:

**Could you take** a message please?

**Would you carry** this for me please?

**Could I have** my bill please?

**can** and **will** are less polite:

**Can you take** a message please?

**Will you carry** this for me please?

4

Accept	Refuse
- Of course	- Sorry .I can't
-Sure	-Not now. I'm busy
-No problem	
certainly	

**2- For offering**

**1-I'll**

**2- Let me      carry it for you**

Accept	Refuse
- Thank you	- Sorry .I can't
-You are very kind	-Not now. I'm busy

verbs	Usage	examples
Want - tell - ask + someone (person / object pronoun) + INFINITIVE	Get people to do something	I <b>want you to make</b> your bed.  I asked him to pay for the meal. She tells me not to smoke any more.

**Grammar:**

**A\Choose the correct answer:**

- 1- Will you [ marry - married - marries ] me?
- 2- Could you possibly [ shows -show - showed ]me the way to the post office, please?
- 3-Could you [ send - sends - sending ] this email, please?
- 4-Would you like a drink?
- 5- Could you [open - opens - opened ] the window, please? It's hot in here.
- 6-Please, tell him not [ smoke - to smoke - smokes].
- 7-My collage asked me [ to send - sends - sending ] a fax to the customer.
- 8- I don't want [ him - he - his] to go;
- 9- you want [they - their - them] to try it before they buy it.

10-she wants me [ to go - goes - went ] to London.

\*\*\*\*\*

**B\Do as shown between brackets:**

1-I'll do the photocopying, if you like."

[ refuse the offer]

2-Could you please take me to the airport?

[ Accept ]

3-make a cake.

[ make a request]

4- There are a lot of plates in the kitchen sink.

[Make an offer for the situation]

5- We don't know where the library is.

[Use *would* to write a request]

6- A friend needs to cook a steak, but doesn't know how. [Write an offer for the situation]

**Unit Six**

*Could you do me a favor?*

*6 conversation*

Date: \ \14

**New Vocabulary:**

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>


**Match:**

1-Will you do me a favor?

☐ I don't know

2-I have no idea

☐ an accident.

☐ Will you help me with something?.

.....

Unit Six

*Could you do me a favor?*

8 Reading

Date: \ \14

**New Vocabulary:**

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>


**1- Write the correct word under each picture:**

[ emergency - broken hip - boat]



1-.....

2-.....

**2-Write the opposite of:**

1-finish# .....

3-late # .....

2-after # .....

4- borrow #.....

**Unit Six**

*Could you do me a favor?*

**9-Writing**

Date: \ \14

**Write a note to someone doing you a favor:**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Unit Six**

*Could you do me a favor?*

*10 Project*

Date: \ \14

Work as group ,write down the most common favor people ask.



## Unit Six

*Could you do me a favor?*

## 11 Form ,Meaning & Function

Date: \ \14

### Function of "Will":

uses	examples
Certainty in the future	The rooms will be redecorated but all the facilities will be the same
Making predictions	I think they'll be off in January again

Conditional sentences	f she gets the job, she will have to move to Germany.
Intentions and decisions	think I'll have some orange juice, actually.
Willingness and offers	I'll show you where to go.
Promises	I 'll be there for you. Don't worry.
Requests and invitations	Will you pass me the salt?
Commands	Will you be quiet, please!
General truths	<i>Do you think they should try and make it easier for people to complain?</i>
Habitual events	<i>Celia will start to get upset if she has to eat cabbage or meat like chicken breast.</i>
Disapproval	<i>He will leave his clothes all over the floor. It drives me mad.</i>
Farwell	<i>I' ll see you tomorrow</i>

## Unit Seven

### Today's News

## 1 Listen & Discuss

Date: \ \14

قال تعالى "يأيها الذين آمنوا إن جاءكم فاسق بنبأ فتبينوا أن تصيبوا قوما بجهالة فتصبحون على ما فعلتم نادمين"

## New Vocabulary:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>




Write the correct word under the correct picture:

[ snake - parrot - scream - burn - fight - kick out - zoo ]



1-..... 2-..... 3-..... 4-..... 5-..... 6-.....

**Match:**

1-Be fired

2-shriek

3-risk

4-Get control

5-Wound

6-device

☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐  
☐

dominate

piece of equipment

lose one's job

injury

shout loudly

take a chance

**Unit Seven**

*Today's News*

**3 Grammar**

Date: \ \14

The past progressive puts emphasis on the course of an action in the past.

Long forms	Contracted forms
I <b>was playing</b> football.	not possible
You <b>were playing</b> football.	

long forms

Contracted forms

He **was playing** football.

**Was I playing** football?

not possible

**Were**

**Was**

**REMEMBER: Verb + ING**

**Verb+ ing:**

Read - reading

do - doing

**-e+ing:**

write- writing (-e)

make- making

**- 1 vowel before 1 consonant:**

Stop - stopping

run - running

**y+ ing:**

enjoy - enjoying,

study - studying

**Past [when ]**

**Long forms**

**Contracted forms**

I **was not playing** football.

I **wasn't playing** football.

You **were not playing** football.

You **weren't playing** football.

He **was not playing** football.

He **wasn't playing** football.



Use the Past Continuous to indicate that a longer action in the past was interrupted. The interruption is usually a shorter action in the Simple Past. Remember this can be a real interruption or just an interruption in time.

Examples:

- I **was watching** TV when she called.
- When the phone rang, she **was writing** a letter.

**Grammar:**

**A\Choose the correct answer:**

- 1.She was [ play - plays - playing] hockey.
- 2.They [ was - were - is ] swimming in the pool.
- 3.It was [ raining - rain - rains ].
- 4.The cat was [ sleep -sleeping - sleeps ] in the basket.
5. [Was - were - are ] Aisha working on the computer?
- 6.Were they[ repairing - repairs - repair ] the bike?
7. I [ not - was not - were not ] whispering.
- 8.The kids were playing in the garden when it suddenly [began - begins -was began ] to rain.
9. I[ were practicing - was practicing - practicing ] the guitar when he came home.

**B\Do as shown between brackets:**

1. Were you listening to music?  
.....

[ Answer with yes ]

2. Nicolas was looking at a picture.  
.....

[ change it into negative ]

3. Was the girl opening the window?  
.....

[ Answer with no ]

4. The friends were coming home from school.  
.....

[ Ask yes, no question ]

5. The men were fighting at the street corner.  
.....

[ change into negative ]

6. Frank [be ] cutting the grass.  
.....

[ correct the verb ]

7. We were [ hide ] in the tree house.  
.....

[ correct the verb ]

8. When I phoned my friends, they [ play ] monopoly.  
.....

[ correct the verb ]

9. comb - hair \ sister - come .  
.....

[ join with when ]

10. James -listen -to the news \ Emma - phone him .  
.....

[ join with when ]

11. My family was waiting for me when I [arrive] home.  
.....

[ correct the verb ]

12. The two men [ be fight ] when the police arrived.  
.....

[ correct the verb ]

\*\*\*\*\*

Unit Seven

Today's News

6 Conversation

Date: \ \14

### New Vocabulary:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>


**Match:**

1-Keep my cool

☐

believe me

☐

didn't get stressed.

**Write the correct word under each picture:**

[ botton - scared - nervous - elevator]



1-.....

2-.....

3-.....

4-.....

Unit Seven

Today's News

8 Reading

Date: \ \14

**New Vocabulary:**

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>
--------------	-------------	----------------	-----------------


**Write the correct word under each picture:**

[ carjacker - fist]



1-.....

2-.....

**Unit Seven**

*Today's News*

*9 Writing*

Date: \ \14

**Summarize one of the news story in page 56 , use your own words to write the headlines for the story. [ divide the three stories between groups]**



**Unit Seven**

***Today's News***

*10 project*

Date: \ \14

Find unusual news events and present it in your own words to the class.

Unit Seven

*Today's News*

*11 Form, Meaning & Function*

Date: \ \14

**A Adverb of Degree:**

Meaning	Common adverb & examples
<b>adverb of degree</b> is a word that modifies an adjective, a verb, or another adverb that tells to what level or extent	Extremely (The soup was extremely hot.) Quite (He wasn't quite ready to walk out the door.) Just (The train had just left the station.) Almost (My piggy bank is almost empty.) Very (The doctor was speaking very quickly.) Too (It is too early to go to bed!) Enough (Have you gotten enough to eat?)

**1.to talk about a general ability in the past, we use "could" or "was / were able to".**

I could / was able to run very fast.

I could / was able to jump so high.

**2. However; when we talk about a specific success in the past, we should only use "was / were able to".**

Since the exam was difficult, only a few students ~~could~~ / were able to pass it.  
(managed to pass it)

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1.The situation is[ very - much - very much ] serious.
2. You are [too much - much ]too kind.
3. Today is [quiet - very much - very ] colder than yesterday.
4. My boyfriend is [ much - too - rather ] older than me.
5. I like your dress [ enough -very much - hardly ].
6. Susan lives [ very - much -rather ] stressed life.
- 7-The concert was [ absolutely - much - extremely ] wonderful.
- 8.she finished the day [ a bit - much - totally ] exhausted.

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1-When I was young, I [ could - was able to ] run a marathon.
- 2-I got the job because I [ could - was able to ] start immediately.
- 3-atahe weather was sunny, so we [ was able to - were able to ] eat outside.
- 4- My grandmother [ was able - could ] speak three languages.
- 5-I [ were able - was able ] to contact him last night.

**Unit eight**

*Have you ever.....?*

**1 Listen & Discuss**

Date: \ \14

**New Vocabulary:**

قال تعالى " سبحان الذي أسرى بعبده ليلا من  
المسجد الحرام إلى المسجد الأقصى الذي باركنا  
حوله لنريه من آياتنا انه هو السميع البصير"



<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>

**Write the correct word under each picture:**

1-hang gliding

2- ride a camel

3- bungee jumping

4-cliff hanging



1-..... 2-..... 3-..... 4-.....

\*\*\*\*\*

**Match with numbers the word with its meaning:**

1- awesome	.....a- half horse and half zebra .
2- weird	.....b- great .
3- zorse	.....c- strange .

\*\*\*\*\*

**Classify the items to the correct category:**

[ hang gliding - durian -camel - zorse - cliff hanging - pear ]

Food	Sport	animals

\*\*\*\*\*

**Unit eight**

*Have you ever.....?*

**3 Grammar**

Date: \ \14

Present perfect tense: **have' / 'has'** + the **past participle**

**Form of Present Perfect**

Layla Boyried Al-Shahrani

▪ already,  
ever,  
just,  
never,  
not yet,  
so far,

	Positive	Negative	Question
<b>I / you / we / they</b>	I have spoken.	I have not spoken.	Have I spoken?
<b>he / she / it</b>	He has spoken.	He has not spoken.	Has he spoken?

### Exceptions in Spelling when Adding 'ed'

Exceptions in spelling when adding <i>ed</i>	Example
after a final <i>e</i> only add <i>d</i>	love - loved
final consonant after a short, stressed vowel or <i>l</i> as final consonant after a vowel is doubled	admit - admitted travel - travelled
final <i>y</i> after a consonant becomes <i>i</i>	hurry - hurried

#### Grammar:

#### A\Choose the correct answer:

1. We have [ live – lives – lived ] in this city for fifteen years.
2. She [ has not -not has – is not ] yet returned from school.
3. Jane has just [ go – gone – went ] out.
4. James has already arrived in London.
5. She [ worked – have worked - has worked ] with me since 2008.
6. I haven't [ see – seen – saw ] him for two weeks.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### B\Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- She has [ eat ] my cake.

[ correct the verb ]

.....

2-She has brushed her teeth yet.

[ Change into negative]

3-Have you cleaned the bathroom?

[ Answer with Yes]

4- The students have booked a flight to Vienna.

[ Make yes, no question]

5- The cat has just caught a mouse.

[ change into negative]

6- Have Jack and Brian drawn this picture?

[ Answer with No]

6-The teacher has[ lose ] the keys, so he can't open the door. [ correct the verb]

7- I have just fed the rabbits.

[Make yes,no question]

\*\*\*\*\*  
Complete the table with the missing forms of the verbs.

Infinitive	Past Simple	Past Participle
ride		
	grew	
		written
	was / were	
drive		
		spoken
		done
	had	
see		
	took	

\*\*\*\*\*

Unit eight

Have you ever.....?

6 Conversation

Date: \ \14

**New Vocabulary:**

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>

**Match:**

- 1-Definitely ☐ very frightened.  
 2-you're out of your mind ☐ to tell the truth  
 3-To be honest ☐ you're crazy  
 4-Scared to death ☐ expressing high degree of certainty

**Write the correct word under each picture:**

[ shark – cage – rope ]



1-.....



2-.....



3-.....

**Write the opposite of:**

- 1-Inside #..... 2-death # ..... 3-throw #.....

Unit eight

*Have you ever.....?*

*8- Reading*

Date: \ \14

## New Vocabulary:

<u>Words</u>	<u>Kind</u>	<u>Meaning</u>	<u>Examples</u>

## Write the opposite of the following:

1-uncomfortable # .....

2-familiar#.....

3-sit down #.....

Unit eight

*Have you ever.....?*

*9-Writing*

Date: \ \14

Write a bout an exciting experience you have lived .[ travel – party – hobby – sport - ].

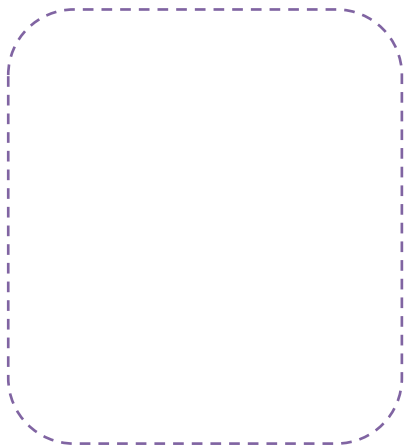
## Unit eight

### *Have you ever.....?*

10- project

Date:    \    \14

Collect picture to some exciting sport you would like to try. Write a short description to it:



.....

.....

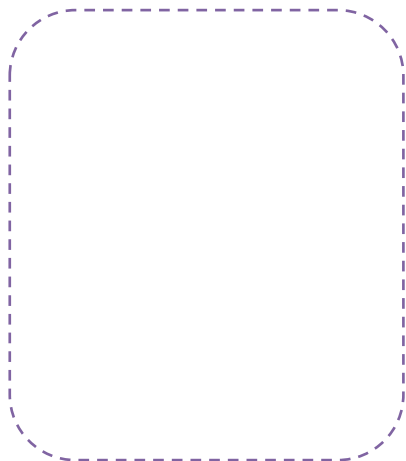
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit eight

*Have you ever.....?*

*11 Form ,Meaning &Function*

Date: \ \14

Every day \ Adverb  
of Frequency



### Present simple tense:

Use	Form	sentence	negative	Yes,no question
*Habit *General truths & facts *Sativa verbs	▪ i /you/they/we + verb (base form)	I speak English.	I/you/they/we + do not (don't) + verb (base form) * We <b>don't speak</b> English.	Do + subject + verb (base form) ** Do you speak English?
	▪ he/ she/ it + verb-s/ es/ ies	He speaks English	he/ she/ it + does not (doesn't) + verb (base form). ** She does not speak English.	Does + subject + verb (base form) + other words ** Does he speak English?

### Present progressive tense:

at the moment ,at the present ,now ,right

Use	Form	sentence	negative	Yes,no question
We use Present Progressive to talk about things that are happening now.	subject + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is} \\ \text{am} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right\} + v \text{ ing}$	She is reading a book.	She is <b>not</b> reading a book.	<b>Is she</b> reading a book? Yes , she is. No, she is not.
	subject + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Are} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{am} \end{array} \right\} + \text{not} + v \text{ ing}$	They are playing.	They are <b>not</b> playing.	<b>Are they</b> playing? Yes, they are. No, They are not.
	Am Are + subject + v ing .. is	I am cooking the dinner.	I am <b>not</b> cooking the dinner.	

### Past simple tense:

,Last week ,year vesterday ,aao

Use	Form	sentence	negative	Yes,no question
* An action that happened and ended in the past	Regular verbs: verb+ d/ed/ied * walk - walked * dance - danced * study - studied * play - played * stop - stopped * prefer - preferred Irregular verbs: * break - broke	I walked. You walked. He walked. She walked. It walked. We walked	did not (didn't ) + verb * I did not walk. * You didn't walk. * He did not walk. * She didn't walk.	Did + subject + verb + other words? * Did you walk? * Did it walk? Wh + yes/no question? * When did he walk? * Who walked?

### Grammar:

#### A\Choose the correct answer:

1-Look! Harry [ dances - is dancing - danced ] in the street!

2-The police [ arrest - arrests - arrested ] two robbers yesterday.

3-Last year, my father [ buy - is buying - bought ] a new car.

4- I [ watches - watched - is watching ] TV now.

5-What is Mary doing? She [ is sleeping - slept - sleeps ] in the armchair.

6- Our teacher always [ gave - gives - is giving] us lots of homework.

7-People [ speak - speaks - spoke ] English in Jamaica.

8-She [ have - is having - has ] a terrible headache right now.

\*\*\*\*\*

# Dictation

DATE	Words	Mark	Correction
------	-------	------	------------


DATE	Words	Mark	Correction
------	-------	------	------------


DATE	Words	Mark	Correction
------	-------	------	------------


DATE	Words	Mark	Correction
------	-------	------	------------
