

















Name: \_\_\_\_\_

School: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
<b>Break</b> 	V.	To separate something suddenly or violently into two or more pieces, or to stop working by being damaged
<b>Cost</b> 	N. / V.	(of an object or action) require the payment of (a specified sum of money) before it can be acquired or done
<b>Crash test</b> 	N.	The act of crashing a vehicle under controlled conditions in order to assess its safety for passengers.
<b>Customer</b> 	N.	A person or organization that buys things or services from a shop or business
<b>Dip</b> 	V.	To put / plunge something quickly into a liquid and take it out again
<b>Drop</b> 	V.	To fall or let something fall
<b>Dummy</b> 	N.	A large model of a human, especially one used to show clothes in a shop:
<b>Fix</b> 	V.	1. to repair; mend · 2. to put in order or in good condition; adjust or arrange · 3. to make fast, firm, or stable
<b>Impact</b> 	N. / V.	A powerful effect that something, especially something new, has on a situation or person:
<b>Manufacturer</b> 	N.	A person or company that produces goods in large quantities
<b>Product</b> 	N.	Something that is made to be sold, usually something that is produced by an industrial process
<b>Quality</b> 	N.	How good or bad something is: 2. the fact of being very good or well made

<b>Safety</b>		N.	The state of being protected from danger or harm
<b>Tear</b>		V.	To pull paper, cloth, etc into pieces, or to make a hole in it by accident
<b>Test</b>		V.	A set of questions, exercises, or practical activities to measure someone's skill, ability, or knowledge
<b>Waterproof</b>		Adj.	Waterproof material or clothing does not let water through

**1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:**

- 1- The phone is very expensive, but the high \_\_\_\_\_ means it works very well.  
A) cost                      B) tear                      C) dummy                      D) dip
- 2- Before selling a car, engineers do a \_\_\_\_\_ to check if it is safe in an accident.  
A) manufacturer      B) crash test              C) fix                      D) drop
- 3- The shop assistant was very kind to the \_\_\_\_\_ who wanted to buy a new jacket.  
A) safety                      B) customer              C) impact                      D) waterproof
- 4- If you \_\_\_\_\_ a glass on the floor, it will break.  
A) dummy                      B) product                      C) quality                      D) drop
- 5- The company is the biggest shoe \_\_\_\_\_ in the world.  
A) test                      B) manufacturer              C) safety                      D) fix
- 6- This bag is \_\_\_\_\_, so it won't get damaged in the rain.  
A) tear                      B) dip                      C) waterproof              D) dummy
- 7- The new helmet reduces the \_\_\_\_\_ when you fall off your bike.  
A) impact                      B) safety                      C) break                      D) cost
- 8- Can you \_\_\_\_\_ my watch? It stopped working yesterday.  
A) dip                      B) fix                      C) product                      D) crash test
- 9- After months of use, the shoes began to \_\_\_\_\_ at the sides.  
A) tear                      B) test                      C) safety                      D) impact
- 10- The company checks the \_\_\_\_\_ of each product before selling it.  
A) dummy                      B) quality                      C) drop                      D) dip

**2- Complete the following with words from the list:**

**Word Bank:** (customer – product – waterproof – test – fix)

- 1- The car passed the safety \_\_\_\_\_ before it was sold.

- 2- If your watch breaks, you should try to \_\_\_\_\_ it.
- 3- The new jacket is \_\_\_\_\_, so you can wear it in heavy rain.
- 4- The \_\_\_\_\_ complained because the product was too expensive.
- 5- This company is known for making high-quality \_\_\_\_\_.

**3- Fill in the gaps to complete the text:**

**manufacturer – cost – test – dummy – product – dip**

Buying a new phone is exciting, but you should always check its (1) \_\_\_\_\_ first. A good phone must pass every (2) \_\_\_\_\_ before it is sold to people. Some companies even use a (3) \_\_\_\_\_, a model that looks like a real person, to test car safety and protect lives. This shows that the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ really cares about people's safety. Finally, it's important to check how much the phone will (5) \_\_\_\_\_, because quality products are often more expensive.

**4- Fill in the gaps to complete the text:**

**fix – quality – customer – tear – waterproof - impact**

When buying clothes, always check the (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to be sure they are safe for your skin. Some jackets are even (2) \_\_\_\_\_, which means they keep you dry in the rain. If you want shoes that last longer, look at how much (3) \_\_\_\_\_ they can resist after months of use. In shops, the (4) \_\_\_\_\_ will always want to make you happy so you come back again. And don't forget – if something breaks, you can usually (5) \_\_\_\_\_ it easily.

**5- Rearrange the following to make meaningful sentences:**

- 1- phone / the / dropped / customer / his / the / floor / on.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- test / crash / car / before / every / new / a / has / launch / to / pass.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- watch / waterproof / this / is / swimming / for / perfect.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- repaired / the / mechanic / impact / after / the / car / accident / the.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- always / quality / their / products / this / ensures / manufacturer / the.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- fix / you / quickly / laptop / can / the / technician.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- responsible / passengers / for / All / safety / the / pilots / are / the.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- sheep / in / dip / a / lake / the / Give / the.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- impact / has / The / on / technology / new / society / negative / a.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10- crash test / a / used / The / dummy.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Grammar 1

### Reported Speech: Imperatives

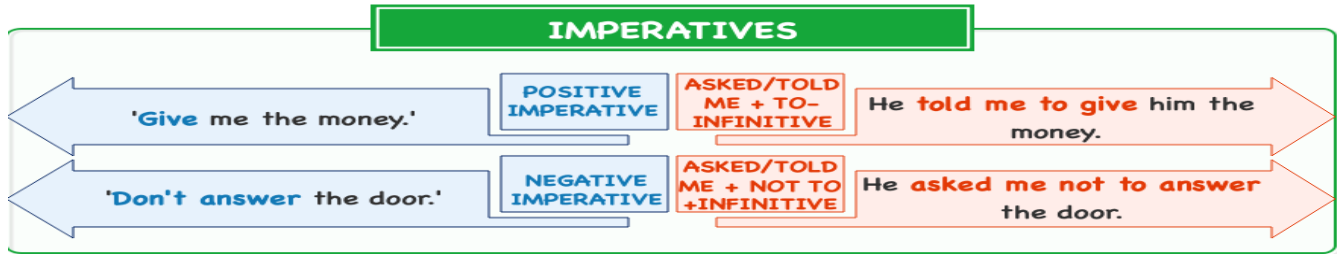
- When someone gives you an order or instruction, you can report it with **told/ asked + object + to + verb**.

Example: "Close the door." → She told me **to close** the door.

- If the imperative is **negative (Don't ...)**, use **not to + verb**.

Example: "Don't run." → The teacher told us **not to run**.

### Imperative sentence direct Indirect speech



## **POSSESSIVES CHANGES**

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
<b>Personal Pronouns</b>	
I / you (subject)	she / he
we / you (subject)	they
me / you (object)	him / her
us / you (object)	them
<b>Possessive Pronouns / Determiners</b>	
my / your	his / her
mine / yours	his / hers
our / your	their
ours / yours	theirs
<b>Demonstrative Pronouns / Determiners</b>	
this	that
these	those

## **TIME AND PLACE CHANGES**

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
(a month) ago	(a month) before
Today	That day
Tonight	That night
These (days)	Those (days)
Yesterday	The day before
Now	Then
Last (month)	The previous month
Next (month)	The month before
Tomorrow	The following (month)
Here	The next/following day
	There

**1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:**

1- "Turn off the TV." → Dad told me \_\_\_\_\_ the TV.

- A) turn off      B) to turn off      C) turning off      D) not turn off**

2- "Don't touch the glass." → Mum told me \_\_\_\_\_ the glass.

- A) to touch      B) not touch      C) not to touch      D) don't touch**

3- "Write your name here." → The teacher asked us \_\_\_\_\_ our names.

- A) to write      B) writing      C) write      D) not write**

4- "Don't waste your time." → She told me \_\_\_\_\_ my time.

- A) not to waste      B) to not waste      C) wasting not      D) not waste to**

5- "Bring me a glass of water." → He told me \_\_\_\_\_ a glass of water.

- A) bring      B) to bring      C) bringing      D) not bring**

6- "Don't play in the street." → My dad told us \_\_\_\_\_ in the street.

- A) to play      B) don't play      C) not to play      D) no play**

7- "Stand up straight." → The coach told the players \_\_\_\_\_ up straight.

- A) to stand      B) standing      C) stand      D) not to stand**

8- "Don't forget your homework." → The teacher told me \_\_\_\_\_ my homework.

- A) not forget      B) not to forget      C) don't forget      D) to not forget**

9- "Help your little sister." → Mum told me \_\_\_\_\_ my little sister.

- A) to help      B) helping      C) help      D) helped**

10- "Don't make noise in class." → The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ noise in class.

- A) not to make      B) to not make      C) no make      D) not make**

**2- Fill in the blanks using the correct form of: to + verb or not to + verb.**

1- "Close the window." → She told me \_\_\_\_\_ the window.

2- "Don't run in the corridor." → The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ in the corridor.

3- "Take your umbrella." → Mum told me \_\_\_\_\_ my umbrella.

4- "Don't eat too much sugar." → The doctor told him \_\_\_\_\_ too much sugar.

5- "Be careful with the scissors." → My father told me \_\_\_\_\_ careful with the scissors.

6- "Don't open the door." → She told the children \_\_\_\_\_ the door.

7- "Do your homework now." → The teacher told us \_\_\_\_\_ our homework.

8- "Don't forget your bag." → He told me \_\_\_\_\_ my bag.

9- "Read the instructions first." → She told me \_\_\_\_\_ the instructions first.

10- "Don't touch the animals." → The guide told us \_\_\_\_\_ the animals.

**3- Use the reported imperatives to complete the text:**

**Safety Instructions**

Yesterday in class, our teacher gave us some safety rules. She told us (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**put**) our phones away during the test. She also told us (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**be**) careful when using scissors. Then she told us (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**clean**) the tables after the experiment. Finally, she told us (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**not / touch**) any wires and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**listen**) carefully to the instructions.

**4- Use the reported imperatives to complete the text:**

**Customer Service**

At the store, the manager gave his workers some advice. He told them (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**greet**) every customer with a smile. He also told them (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**answer**) questions politely. Then he told them (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**not / give**) the wrong prices. After that, he told them (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**check**) the products carefully before selling and (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**not / put**) broken items on the shelf.

**5- Correct the mistake and rewrite the sentence:**

- 1- The teacher told us **to don't run** in the corridor.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- My mom told me **tidy** my room before dinner.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- He said me **to be** on time.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- The doctor told her **don't eat** too much sugar.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Our coach told us **to listens** carefully to the rules.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- The policeman said us **lock to** the door before leaving.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- The guide told the tourists **to not touch** the statues.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- My friend told me **to helps** him with the homework.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- Dad said me **don't to forget** my keys.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10- The manager told the workers **working** faster.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## 6- Do as shown between brackets:

1- "Close the window." (Report what the teacher told you)

→ The teacher told me

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2- "Don't use your phone in class." (Report what the teacher said)

→ The teacher told us

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3- "Write your name at the top of the page." (Choose)

→ She told me (to write- write- not write) my name at the top of the page.

4- "Don't forget to turn off the lights." (Correct the mistake)

→ Dad told me don't turn off the lights. →

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5- "Stand in a line." Coach to students (Start with: The coach .....)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

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6- "Don't touch the wet paint." (Report what the worker told the children)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

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7- "Bring your passport tomorrow." (Report what Mum told you)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

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8- "Don't be late for the meeting." (Choose)

→ The manager told them (been- not to be- not) late for the meeting.

9- "Help your sister with her homework." (Start with: Mum told me .....)

→ \_\_\_\_\_

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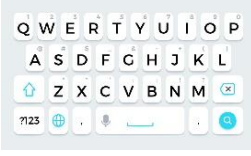
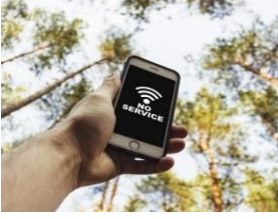



10- "Don't play near the river." (Correct the mistake)

→ The farmer told the boys not play near the river.

→ \_\_\_\_\_



## Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
<b>App</b> 	N.	App is an abbreviated form of the word application. It is a software program that's designed to perform a specific function directly for the user.
<b>Key</b> 	N.	To put information into a computer, phone, or other machine using a keyboard or touchscreen
<b>Reception</b> 	N.	The degree to which mobile phone, radio, or television signals are strong and clear
<b>Text message</b> 	N.	A short written message that you send or receive using a mobile phone
<b>Wear and tear</b> 	N.	The damage that happens to an object in ordinary use during a period of time:
<b>Wi-fi</b> 	N.	A system for connecting electronic equipment such as computers and phones to the internet without using wires



**1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:**

- 1- You need a password to log in to the school's free \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) app                      B) wi-fi                      C) reception                      D) key
- 2- The new phone \_\_\_\_\_ allows you to learn English with fun games.  
A) key                      B) app                      C) text message                      D) reception
- 3- My phone has no \_\_\_\_\_ here, so I can't call or text anyone.  
A) app                      B) reception                      C) wi-fi                      D) wear and tear
- 4- He sent me a short \_\_\_\_\_ to tell me he was late.  
A) text message                      B) app                      C) reception                      D) key
- 5- If you press this \_\_\_\_\_ on the keyboard, you can delete a letter.  
A) app                      B) wi-fi                      C) reception                      D) key
- 6- My laptop looks old because of daily use and some \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) reception                      B) wear and tear                      C) app                      D) wi-fi
- 7- The hotel offers free \_\_\_\_\_ in all rooms and the lobby.  
A) wi-fi                      B) reception                      C) app                      D) text message
- 8- Please download this \_\_\_\_\_; it will help you track your fitness goals.  
A) key                      B) wi-fi                      C) app                      D) wear and tear
- 9- He couldn't call me because there was no phone \_\_\_\_\_ in the mountains.  
A) text message                      B) reception                      C) key                      D) app
- 10- After years of use, the old shoes showed clear signs of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) wi-fi                      B) wear and tear                      C) key                      D) text message

**2- Fill in the blanks with the correct word:**

**(app, key, reception, text message, wear and tear, wi-fi)**

- 1- I couldn't download the video because the \_\_\_\_\_ was too weak in the café.
- 2- She created a new \_\_\_\_\_ to help students learn science in a fun way.
- 3- The old sofa is still comfortable, but it shows signs of \_\_\_\_\_ after ten years.
- 4- Please send me a quick \_\_\_\_\_ when you arrive at school.
- 5- You can't unlock the door without the right \_\_\_\_\_.

**3- Complete the text with words from the box:**

**Wi-fi, text message, wear and tear, key, reception, app**

***A Busy Day at School***

At school, students use technology every day. Most of them download an educational

(1) \_\_\_\_\_ to practice math and science. Teachers often send reminders through a

quick (2) \_\_\_\_\_ so that no one forgets homework. The school has free (3) \_\_\_\_\_, but sometimes the signal is weak, and students can't connect properly. Every classroom door has a (4) \_\_\_\_ for security, so only teachers can open it. The desks and chairs show a bit of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ because hundreds of students use them daily.

**4- Complete the text with words from the box:**

**Wear and tear, text message, wi-fi, key, reception, app**

***At the Airport***

Anna was waiting for her flight at the airport. She connected to the free (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to check her emails. Suddenly, she received a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ from her friend wishing her a safe trip. While walking, she noticed an important travel (3) \_\_\_\_\_ that helps passengers find their boarding gate easily. At the check-in desk, the officer gave her a room (4) \_\_\_\_\_ for the airport lounge. Some of the suitcases on the belt looked damaged because of (5) \_\_\_\_\_ during the journey.

**5- Rearrange the following to make meaningful sentences:**

1- downloaded / We / a / app / useful / science / for.

2- teacher / a / sent / message / text / reminder / quick / Our.

3- free / The / has / café / wi-fi.

4- not / The / was / phone / reception / good.

5- They / her / a / key / gave / phone / the / for / unlocking.

6- clothes / of / My / old / show / wear / and / tear.

7- app / This / helps / new / you / languages / learn.

8- message / missed / important / He / text / the.

9- his / lost / settings / key / mobile / to / Tom / the.

10- Wi-fi / public / many / parks / in / available / is.

## Grammar 2

### Reported speech

#### Reported Speech: Questions :

1. We don't repeat the exact words in quotation marks. Instead, we report the question.
  - □ He asked: "Can you help me?"
  - □ He asked if I could help him.
2. Word order changes → No question form!
  - □ She asked: "Where is the shop?"
  - □ She asked where the shop was.
3. Use if / whether for Yes–No questions.
  - "Do you like this design?" → She asked if I liked the design.
4. For wh-questions, keep the question word.
  - "What do I need to do?" → She asked what she needed to do.

#### Golden rule:

Change the pronouns and tenses as needed, and remove the question mark.

## Reported speech: questions

### 1) Yes-No questions

**Direct speech:**

Lucy: "Do you have a mobile phone?"

**Reported speech:** Lucy asked me if I had a mobile phone

Reporting verb for a question (asked, wanted to know)

Subject changes

Verb tense changes

"IF" or "WHETHER" for Yes/no questions

Punctuation changes

### 2) WH-questions

**Direct speech:**

Lucy: "What time did you arrive?"

**Reported speech:** Lucy asked me what time I had arrived

Remember that the auxiliary verbs (DO, DOES, DID) are NOT USED in reported questions

Questions with the verb to be and with can, may, might, could, will, etc

**Direct speech:**

Sam: "Where is the book?"

**Reported speech:** Sam asked me where the book was

**Direct speech:**

Sam: "What can we do tomorrow?"

**Reported speech:** Sam asked me what we could do the following day

The word order is different in direct and reported speech. When reporting a questions it becomes **SUBJECT + VERB** (in the previous tense)

**1- Choose the correct reported question:**

**1- "Can you help me with my homework?". He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) if I could help him with his homework      B) could I help him with his homework  
C) if I can help him with his homework              D) that I could help him with his homework

**2- "Where is my phone?". She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) where was her phone                              B) where her phone was  
C) if her phone was                                      D) her phone where was

**3- "Do you like this design?". The woman asked me \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) I liked this design                                  B) that I liked the design  
C) if I liked the design                                D) whether I like the design

**4- "When can I see the doctor?". The boy asked \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) when he could see the doctor                  B) when could he see the doctor  
C) if he can see the doctor                          D) when he sees the doctor

**5- "How much does this book cost?". He asked me \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) how much the book cost                        B) how much does the book cost  
C) if the book cost much                            D) the book how much cost

**6- "Why are you late?". The teacher asked the students \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) why were they late                                B) why they were late  
C) if they were late why                              D) that they were late

**7- "Do they sell chargers here?". The man asked \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) if they sold chargers there                      B) if they sell chargers here  
C) whether they are selling chargers here        D) that they sell chargers there

**8- "Who is your best friend?". She wanted to know \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) who my best friend was                        B) who was my best friend  
C) if my best friend was who                        D) that who was my best friend

**9- "Are you ready for the test?". He asked her \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) that she was ready                                B) if she was ready for the test  
C) was she ready for the test                      D) whether is she ready

**10- "What time does the train leave?". They asked \_\_\_\_\_.**

- A) what time the train left                        B) what time does the train leave  
C) if the train leaves at what time                D) that the train left at what time

## 2- Complete the Sentences – Reported Questions:

1- “Where is the nearest supermarket?”

She asked me

\_\_\_\_\_.

2- “Can you fix my computer?”

He wanted to know

\_\_\_\_\_.

3- “Do you know the answer?”

The teacher asked me

\_\_\_\_\_.

4- “When will the movie start?”

They asked

\_\_\_\_\_.

5- “Is this jacket waterproof?”

The customer asked the shop assistant

\_\_\_\_\_.

6- “Why are you crying?”

She asked the little boy

\_\_\_\_\_.

7- “Who is your English teacher?”

The principal asked me

\_\_\_\_\_.

8- “Have you got any Wi-Fi here?”

The tourist wanted to know

\_\_\_\_\_.

9- “How often do you play football?”

My friend asked me

\_\_\_\_\_.

10- “What does this word mean?”

The student asked the teacher

\_\_\_\_\_.

## 3- Complete the text using reported questions:

Last week, a group of students visited a science museum. They asked the guide many questions about the exhibits. The first student asked (1)

\_\_\_\_\_ (**Where / the dinosaur fossils / come from**). Another

student wanted to know (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**How old / the**

**fossils / be**). A third student asked (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**Can / we /**

**touch / the bones**). Then one girl asked (4)

\_\_\_\_\_ (**Why / the mammoth / become**

**extinct**). Finally, a boy wanted to know (5) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (**Do / scientists / still discover / new species**).

**4- Complete the text using reported questions:**

During an interview with a famous football player, the journalist asked many questions. The first question was (1) \_\_\_\_\_  
(How often / you / train). Then she asked (2) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Do / you / follow / a special diet). Another journalist wanted to know (3) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (When /  
you / start / playing football). One fan asked (4) \_\_\_\_\_  
(Who / be / your role model). At the end, a child asked (5) \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (Can / you / give / me some advice).

**5- Correct the mistake. Rewrite the sentences correctly:**

1- She asked me what is my favorite subject.

\_\_\_\_\_

2- He asked me where do I live.

\_\_\_\_\_

3- They asked what time does the train arrive.

\_\_\_\_\_

4- Tom asked me if can I help him.

\_\_\_\_\_

5- The teacher asked when will the exam start.

\_\_\_\_\_

6- I asked her what does she need for the project.

\_\_\_\_\_

7- She asked me if I can play the piano yesterday.

\_\_\_\_\_

8- My friend asked me where was I going now.

\_\_\_\_\_

9- The man asked me what do I want to buy.

\_\_\_\_\_

10- He asked me that where I had lost my keys.

\_\_\_\_\_

**6- Do as Shown between brackets:**

- 1- "Who doesn't like cheese?" she asked me. (Reported question)
- 
- 2- The teacher asked him why he (**doesn't- didn't- don't**) listen. (Choose)
- 3- "Do you want to come to the party?" I asked her. (Reported question)
- 
- 4- "What time does the train arrive?"  
- She asked her friend what time the train (**arrives- arrive- arrived**). (Choose)
- 5- "Will you be at the match?" Richard asked me. (Put the correct tense)  
Richard asked me if I \_\_\_\_\_ be at the match.
- 6- "Is this your car?" the police asked the man. (Complete)  
- The police asked the man if \_\_\_\_\_.
- 
- 7- "Can we go to the zoo tomorrow?" Jane asked her dad. (Put the correct tense)  
- Jane asked her dad if they \_\_\_\_\_ go to the zoo the next day.
- 8- "Will our bus leave on time?" Mum asked the driver. (Complete)  
- Mum asked the driver if \_\_\_\_\_.
- 
- 9- "Does your laptop need a new battery?" Tia asked me. (Choose)  
- Tia asked me if my laptop (**needs- needed- need**) a new battery.
- 10- "Where is the IT department?"  
- I wanted to know where the IT department is. (Correct)

*Dialogue*

**Dialogue 1 – Shopping Smart**

**Lina:** I want to buy a new phone, but I'm not sure which one to choose.

**Omar:** Well, you should compare the prices first. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lina:** That makes sense. I also want one with a good camera.

**Omar:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Lina:** Yes, but my budget is limited.

**Omar:** Don't worry. \_\_\_\_\_

**Lina:** Thanks! That's a good idea.

**Omar:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Dialogue 2 – Choosing the Right Product**

**Ali:** I need to buy new trainers, but there are so many brands.

**Noura:** Don't worry, I can help. \_\_\_\_\_

**Ali:** I want something comfortable for running.

**Noura:** That's important. \_\_\_\_\_

**Ali:** Yes, but I also don't want to spend too much money.

**Noura:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Ali:** Good idea!

## Reading 1

### Safe Toys for Children



#### ➤ Pre-Reading Task:

- **Think and Discuss:** What was your favorite toy when you were a child? Do you think it was safe? Why or why not?



- When parents buy toys for their children, safety is the most important thing to think about. Many toys look fun and colorful, but they may not always be safe. Small parts can break and become dangerous if young children put them in their mouths.
- Good toy companies follow international safety standards. They use materials that are not poisonous, such as safe paint and plastic. Toys that pass the tests usually have a safety label on the box. Parents should always check for this label before buying.
- Cheap toys without labels can be risky. They might contain harmful chemicals or sharp edges. Buying a cheaper toy may save money at first, but it could cost more if a child gets hurt.
- Making the right choice means protecting children. By checking the labels, reading reviews, and buying from trusted shops, parents can make sure their children play safely and happily.

#### ➤ Gist Task (Choose the best title)

- 1- Toys and Fun
- 2- How to Choose Safe Toys
- 3- Dangerous Games

#### ➤ Scanning Task (True or False)

- 1- Toys with small parts can be dangerous. (                    )
- 2- All toys are tested for safety. (                    )
- 3- A safety label shows the toy passed the tests. (                    )
- 4- Cheap toys are always safe. (                    )

#### ➤ Post-Reading Task

- Discuss: What advice would you give parents when buying toys for children?

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## Reading 2

### Making Safe Buys



#### ➤ Pre-Reading Task:

- Discuss: *What do you usually check before you buy something new?* (e.g., price, brand, design, safety, reviews).

Every day, people buy products like clothes, food, toys, and electronics. But not everything we buy is always safe or good quality. Some products may look attractive in the shop, but they might break easily, cause health problems, or even be dangerous. That's why it's important to make safe buys.

One way to make a safe buy is to always check the label. Labels tell us important information about a product, such as where it was made, what materials it contains, or how to use it correctly. For example, a food label can tell you if it has too much sugar, or if it contains nuts that could cause allergies.

Another way to make a safe buy is to compare products before paying. Many people only look at the price, but the cheapest option is not always the best. A slightly more expensive item can last longer and save you money in the future. Reading reviews online and asking other people about their experience with a product can also help you make the right choice.

Finally, look for safety signs and quality marks on the products you buy. These marks show that an item has been tested and approved. Whether you are shopping for toys, clothes, or even electronic devices, checking these details helps you avoid risks and protects your health, your money, and even the environment.

#### -Read the text quickly. What is the main idea?

- A) How to buy cheap products                      B) How to make safe buys  
C) How to shop online                                D) How to find good brands

#### ➤ Scanning Task (Answer the questions):

1- What information can food labels give you?

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2- Why is the cheapest option not always the best?

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3- What can reviews and other people's experiences help you with?

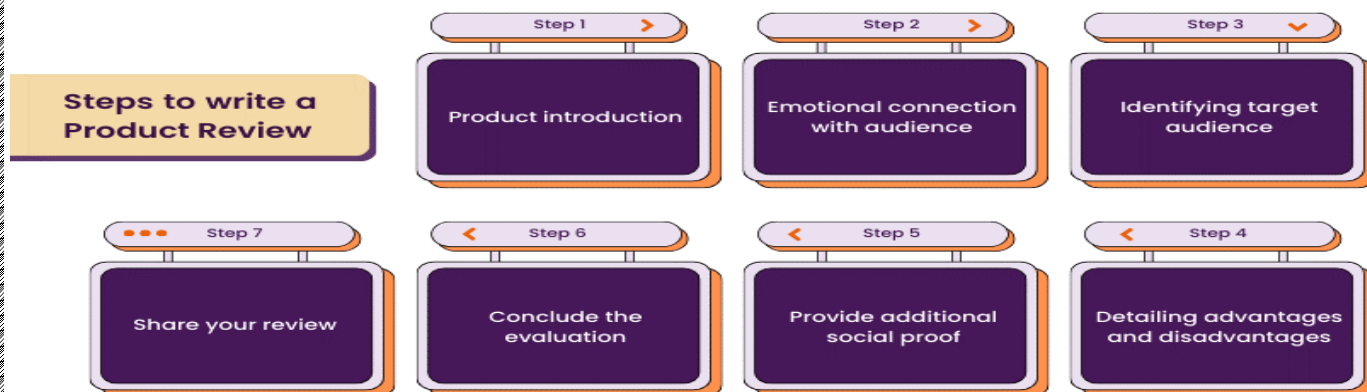
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4- What do safety signs and quality marks on products show?

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5- Name two types of products mentioned in the text that should be checked for safety.

- **A Product Review** is when you write about something you bought or used. You say what is **good** about it and what is **bad** about it.



- You give your **opinion** and sometimes a **recommendation**. Use expressions of emphasis like: *in fact, above all, particularly, of course, the truth is, in addition*.

At the end, you can give it **stars (1–5)** to show your rating.

### ➤ Sample Product Review

#### ➤ Shiny Sound Wireless Headphones

- This is a pair of very good-quality wireless headphones. First of all, the sound is clear and powerful. In fact, I was surprised at how good the bass is for such small headphones. In addition, the battery lasts for more than 20 hours, so I don't have to charge them every day.
- Above all, they are very comfortable to wear, even for a long time. The truth is, I use them every day when I study or travel. Of course, there is one small problem: the headphones are not waterproof, so you can't use them in the rain.
- Particularly, I like the design because it is modern and stylish. So, if you want headphones that are both practical and trendy, I recommend this product.

### Product Review Checklist

#### Content

- I wrote the product name.    I gave at least 2 good points.  
 I gave 1 bad point.    I added a recommendation + star rating.

#### Language

- I used emphasis words (*in fact, above all, etc.*).    I wrote in present simple.  
 I used full sentences.    I checked spelling & punctuation.

#### Organisation

- I used short paragraphs.    My writing is clear and easy to read.





## A – Vocabulary

### 1(Choose the correct answer)

- 1- The hotel offers free \_\_\_\_\_ so guests can stay connected.  
A) key                      B) reception                      C) wi-fi                      D) wear and tear
- 2- After one year, my phone started to show signs of \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) wi-fi                      B) wear and tear                      C) key                      D) reception
- 3- I forgot my \_\_\_\_\_ at the hotel desk when I checked in.  
A) wi-fi                      B) reception                      C) key                      D) text message
- 4- Without good \_\_\_\_\_, it's hard to make a call in the mountains.  
A) reception                      B) wi-fi                      C) wear and tear                      D) key
- 5- Please send me a \_\_\_\_\_ when you arrive at the airport.  
A) reception                      B) wi-fi                      C) text message                      D) wear and tear

### 2) Complete the sentences with the correct word

( wi-fi, key, reception, wear and tear, text message)

- 1- Don't forget to take your room \_\_\_\_\_ before going upstairs.
- 2- My dad can't open his emails because the \_\_\_\_\_ is too weak.
- 3- This old sofa looks nice but it has a lot of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- I didn't hear my phone, so I missed your \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5- We couldn't call him because there was no phone \_\_\_\_\_ in the tunnel.

## B – Grammar











### 1) Correct the mistakes:







- 1- She asked me clean my room. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- The teacher told us to don't be late. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- She asked me call her later. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Mum asked me don't forget my homework. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- He asked me what I 'm doing. \_\_\_\_\_

### 2) Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- "Why are you late?" the teacher asked.                      (The teacher asked me.....)
- 2- "Is this product safe?" he asked.                      (Change into reported question)
- 3- "Don't forget your key," Mom told me.                      (Change into reported order)
- 4- My dad asked me check the Wi-Fi connection.                      (Correct)
- 5- "How much does this cost?" she asked.                      (Choose)
- She asked the shop assistant how much that dress (costs- costed- cost)

## Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
<b>Ascend</b> 	V.	To move up or climb something
<b>By accident</b> 	Idiom	Without intending to, or without being intended
<b>Chase</b> 	V.	To run after someone or something in order to catch them: 2. to run after a person or animal
<b>Cross</b> 	V.	To go across from one side of something to the other
<b>Curiosity</b> 	N.	The desire to learn or know more about something or someone
<b>Descend</b> 	V.	To come or go down from a higher to a lower level
<b>Headlamp</b> 	N.	A light worn on the head, for example when going under the ground
<b>Locate</b> 	V.	To put or establish something in a particular place
<b>Risk</b> 	N. / V.	The possibility of something bad happening
<b>Rope</b> 	N.	A piece of strong, thick string made of long twisted threads

<b>Safety equipment</b>		N.	Refers to tools, devices, or protective gear used to minimize the risk of injury or harm in dangerous environments or situations
<b>Shine</b>		V.	To emit or reflect light; be radiant or bright with light; gleam; glow
<b>Stream</b>		N.	Is a continuous body of surface water flowing within the bed and banks of a channel
<b>Trip over</b>		Phrasal verb	You put an obstacle, typically your foot, in front of them so that they fall over it.
<b>Tunnel</b>		N.	A tunnel is a long passage which has been made under the ground, usually through a hill or under the sea
<b>Underwater</b>		Adj / Adv.	Under the surface of the water, especially under the surface of the sea

**1- Choose the correct answer (A–D).**

- 1- The hikers began to \_\_\_\_\_ the mountain early in the morning before sunrise.  
**A) descend**                      **B) ascend**                      **C) trip over**                      **D) cross**
- 2- She fell into the river \_\_\_\_\_ because the bridge was slippery.  
**A) curiosity**                      **B) by accident**                      **C) risk**                      **D) locate**
- 3- The police tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the thief after he ran away.  
**A) chase**                      **B) cross**                      **C) rope**                      **D) descend**
- 4- Be careful when you \_\_\_\_\_ the busy road; always look left and right.  
**A) shine**                      **B) ascend**                      **C) cross**                      **D) chase**
- 5- The little boy's \_\_\_\_\_ led him to explore the dark cave with a torch.  
**A) curiosity**                      **B) rope**                      **C) risk**                      **D) tunnel**
- 6- After reaching the top, they had to \_\_\_\_\_ the steep path carefully.  
**A) ascend**                      **B) descend**                      **C) locate**                      **D) shine**
- 7- The climbers wore a \_\_\_\_\_ on their heads to see inside the cave.  
**A) tunnel**                      **B) rope**                      **C) headlamp**                      **D) stream**
- 8- We need a map to \_\_\_\_\_ the hidden waterfall in the forest.  
**A) locate**                      **B) ascend**                      **C) cross**                      **D) chase**
- 9- You should always wear \_\_\_\_\_ when exploring dangerous caves.  
**A) curiosity**                      **B) safety equipment**                      **C) shine**                      **D) by accident**
- 10- The children used a \_\_\_\_\_ to climb down the cliff safely.  
**A) rope**                      **B) tunnel**                      **C) stream**                      **D) risk**

**2- Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box:**

**(trip over, stream, tunnel, underwater, ascend)**

- 1- The hikers used a rope to \_\_\_\_\_ the rocky mountain.
- 2- A clear \_\_\_\_\_ flows through the valley, and children often play near it.
- 3- Cars passed quickly through the long \_\_\_\_\_ that went under the hill.
- 4- The diver saw many colorful fish while swimming \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5- Be careful not to \_\_\_\_\_ that stone on the ground.

**3- Complete the following text from words in the box:**

**rope, headlamp, curiosity, descend, locate**

Exploring caves can be exciting but also dangerous. Many people go on cave trips because of their natural (1) \_\_\_\_\_ about what is inside. To enter safely, climbers often (2) \_\_\_\_\_ into the dark spaces using a strong (3) \_\_\_\_\_ tied to the rocks. A good (4) \_\_\_\_\_ is also important, because it helps them see in the darkness. If you can (5) \_\_\_\_\_ the right path, you will discover wonderful hidden places.

**4- Complete the following text from words in the box:**

**Chase, safety equipment, shine, risk, descend**

Mountain adventures are full of challenges. Before climbing, everyone should check their (1) \_\_\_\_\_, such as helmets and ropes. The sun will (2) \_\_\_\_\_ brightly at the top of the mountain, but reaching it is not easy. Hikers often (3) \_\_\_\_\_ carefully down steep slopes, because one wrong step can be a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ to their health. Sometimes animals suddenly (5) \_\_\_\_\_ after each other in the wild, which surprises the climbers.

**5- Rearrange the words to make correct sentences:**

- 1- equipment / climbing / Safety / important / is.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- the / river / cross / a / They / had / to / stepping stones / on.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- underground / located / cave / The / was.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- headlamp / shines / The / brightly / darkness / the / in.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- risk / hikers / The / took / climbed / without / guide / a / the / and.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- tunnel / slowly / descended / explorers / The / into / the.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- His / curiosity / natural / the / cave / made / explore / him.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- over / cat / She / the / tripped / running / while.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- to / chase / children / The / butterflies / like.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10- rope / with / pulled / climbers / The / heavy / bag / a.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar 1

## Passive voice with modal verbs

### Passive voice with modals

#### What are Modal Verbs?

Modal verbs are a category of auxiliary verbs (also called helping verbs) that express the mood or attitude of the speaker toward the action or state of the main verb in a sentence. These verbs indicate possibility, necessity, permission, ability, obligation, or likelihood.

#### Passive Voice with Modal Verbs Rules

When combining passive voice with modal verbs, the modal verb appears before the main verb in its past participle form.

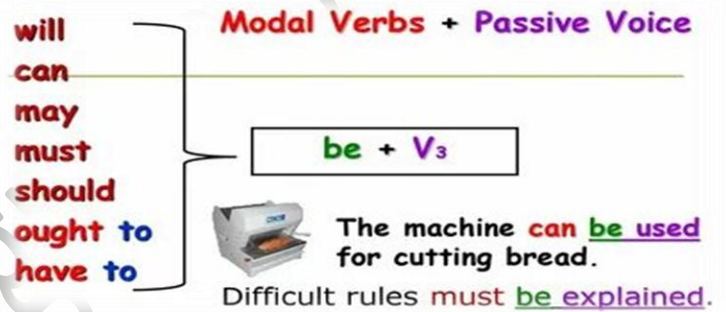
#### **Modal + Be + Past Participle**

Use a modal verb (can, should, must, might, will, could) followed by a form of the verb “to be” (am, is, are, was, were) and the past participle of the main verb.

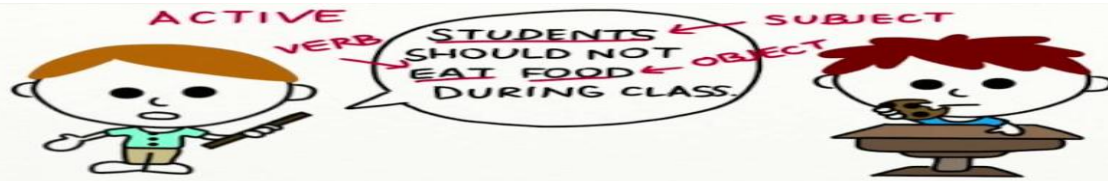
- **Structure: Affirmative:** Modal Verb + be + past participle
- **Negative:** Modal verb + not + be + past participle

- **Examples:**

- The problem **can be** solved.
- The document **may be** misplaced.
- The solution **should be** considered.
- Helmets **must be worn** in the cave.
- Dangerous areas **shouldn't be** entered.
- New species **can be studied** in the lab.



Modal Verb	Passive Structure	Example
Can	can be + past participle	The car <b>can be</b> repaired.
Could	could be + past participle	The problem <b>could be</b> solved.
May	may be + past participle	The document <b>may be</b> approved.
Might	might be + past participle	The answer <b>might be</b> known.
Will	will be + past participle	The project <b>will be</b> completed.
Would	would be + past participle	The task <b>would be</b> finished.
Shall	shall be + past participle	The rules <b>shall be</b> followed.
Should	should be + past participle	The instructions <b>should be</b> read.
Must	must be + past participle	The report <b>must be</b> submitted.
Ought to	ought to be + past participle	The issue <b>ought to be</b> addressed.



**PASSIVE**  
**OBJECT + BE + PAST PARTICIPLE + (BY + SUBJECT)**  
**FOOD SHOULD NOT BE EATEN DURING CLASS.**  
**BY STUDENTS**

**1- Choose the correct answer from A, b, c, and D:**

- 1- Helmets \_\_\_\_\_ inside the cave for safety.  
**A) must wear      B) must be worn      C) must wore      D) must to wear**
- 2- Dangerous animals \_\_\_\_\_ from a distance.  
**A) should be observed   B) should observe   C) should observing   D) should to observe**
- 3- The tunnel is dark. A headlamp \_\_\_\_\_ to see clearly.  
**A) can be used      B) can used      C) can use      D) can using**
- 4- Important data \_\_\_\_\_ carefully before scientists leave the site.  
**A) must collect      B) must be collected      C) must collecting      D) must to collect**
- 5- These old caves are not safe. They \_\_\_\_\_ without special equipment.  
**A) shouldn't enter      B) shouldn't to enter      C) shouldn't entered      D) shouldn't be entered**
- 6- The new discovery \_\_\_\_\_ by experts before being announced.  
**A) may be checked      B) may checked      C) may checking      D) may to check**
- 7- Maps \_\_\_\_\_ to guide tourists in the park.  
**A) could be used      B) could using      C) could use      D) could uses**
- 8- The river crossing is dangerous. A rope \_\_\_\_\_ for safety.  
**A) should used      B) should use      C) should be used      D) should using**
- 9- Fossils \_\_\_\_\_ carefully so they don't break.  
**A) must handling      B) must handle      C) must be handled      D) must handles**
- 10- Fire exits \_\_\_\_\_ during an emergency.  
**A) mustn't block      B) mustn't blocked      C) mustn't be blocked      D) mustn't blocking**

**2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets.**

*(Use the passive with modals)*

- 1- Safety helmets \_\_\_\_\_ (must / wear) during the cave tour.
- 2- The ancient paintings \_\_\_\_\_ (should / protect) from strong lights.
- 3- Dangerous chemicals \_\_\_\_\_ (must not / touch) by students.
- 4- Important equipment \_\_\_\_\_ (can / borrow) from the safety office.
- 5- Food and drinks \_\_\_\_\_ (should not / bring) into the laboratory.
- 6- The mountain path \_\_\_\_\_ (could / close) in bad weather.
- 7- Old tunnels \_\_\_\_\_ (must / check) before people enter them.
- 8- Valuable fossils \_\_\_\_\_ (may / find) under the rocks.
- 9- All visitors \_\_\_\_\_ (must / inform) about the safety rules.
- 10- The risk of falling rocks \_\_\_\_\_ (can / reduce) with helmets.

**3- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (Use passive with modals)**

Exploring caves is exciting, but it can also be dangerous. Before entering, every visitor (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**must / give**) a safety helmet. Strong lights (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**should / use**) to see in the dark tunnels. Dangerous areas (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**must not / enter**) without a guide. In case of emergency, clear instructions (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**can / follow**) easily. Finally, all rubbish (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**must / take**) out to protect nature.

**4- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. (Use passive with modals)**

When climbing a mountain, special rules must be respected. Rope (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**must / check**) before the climb starts. Maps and compasses (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**should / carry**) by all climbers. Fires (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**must not / make**) near the forest because they are dangerous. Valuable information about the weather (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**can / share**) by the team leader. At the end, all equipment (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**must / clean**) before storage.




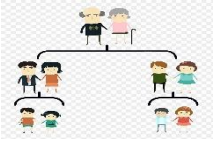


**5- Each sentence has one mistake. Rewrite it correctly.**

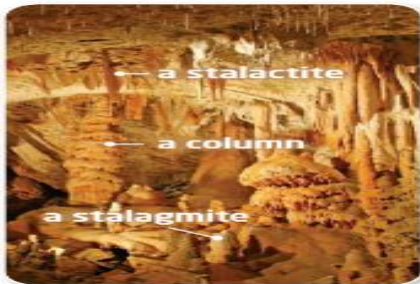
- 1- Tickets should buy at the entrance. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Dangerous rocks can see from the top of the mountain. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- Ancient statues must protect from visitors' hands. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Cameras shouldn't allow inside the old temple. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Life jackets must wear on the boat. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- The Great Wall can visiting by millions of tourists every year. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- Tour guides should gave clear instructions. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- Wild animals mustn't disturb during the trip. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- A lot of pictures can taking during the tour. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10- Important warnings must read careful by climbers. \_\_\_\_\_

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

- 1- They must wear helmets in the cave. (Change into passive) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Instructions should be followed by the tourists inside the museum. (Use active voice) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- The bridge can (**is repaired- be repaired- repair**) by the workers. (Choose) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Important maps \_\_\_\_\_ (**keep**) in a safe place. (Passive using must) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Visitors can take photos of the ruins. (Start with: Photos) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- People should touch the ancient walls. (Negative passive) \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- Volcano \_\_\_\_\_ (**can see**) from here. (Passive voice) \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- Passports (**must be- must- mustn't**) checked before the trip. (Choose) \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- The government can close the dangerous area. (Use should be) \_\_\_\_\_
- 10- Climbers must carry water during the journey. (Start with: Water) \_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
<b>Bat</b> 	N.	A small animal like a mouse with wings that flies at night
<b>Column</b> 	N.	A tall, solid, usually stone post which is used to support a roof or as decoration in a building
<b>Painting</b> 	N.	A picture that someone has painted, the activity of painting pictures or painting surfaces
<b>Ancestor</b> 	N.	A person who is several generations earlier in an individual's line of descent
<b>Stalagmite</b> 	N.	A column of rock that rises from the floor of a cave, formed over a long period of time by drops of water falling from the roof of the cave
<b>Stalactite</b> 	N.	A pointed piece of rock that hangs down from the roof of a cave and that is formed by dripping water which contains minerals.



a bat



a painting



ancestors

### 1- Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.

1- The cave was full of strange rock shapes, including a tall \_\_\_\_\_.

A) ancestor                      B) column                      C) painting                      D) bat

2- A large \_\_\_\_\_ flew out of the cave when we turned on our torches.

A) bat                      B) stalagmite                      C) column                      D) painting

3- Our \_\_\_\_\_ lived many centuries ago in this area.

A) ancestor                      B) stalactite                      C) bat                      D) column

- 4- The scientists discovered an old cave \_\_\_\_\_ showing people hunting animals.  
**A) stalagmite**                      **B) painting**                      **C) ancestor**                      **D) bat**
- 5- A \_\_\_\_\_ hangs down from the ceiling of a cave like an icicle.  
**A) ancestor**                      **B) stalagmite**                      **C) column**                      **D) stalactite**
- 6- The guide explained that a \_\_\_\_\_ grows upward from the floor of the cave.  
**A) painting**                      **B) bat**                      **C) stalagmite**                      **D) ancestor**
- 7- Some caves are decorated with a natural stone \_\_\_\_\_ that looks like a tower.  
**A) ancestor**                      **B) column**                      **C) bat**                      **D) stalactite**
- 8- The artist studied an ancient cave \_\_\_\_\_ to understand how early humans lived.  
**A) stalagmite**                      **B) painting**                      **C) bat**                      **D) column**
- 9- Our great-great-grandfather is an important \_\_\_\_\_ in our family history.  
**A) ancestor**                      **B) stalactite**                      **C) painting**                      **D) bat**
- 10- When we entered the cave, thousands of \_\_\_\_\_ were hanging from the roof.  
**A) columns**                      **B) ancestors**                      **C) bats**                      **D) stalagmites**

**2- Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

**Word Bank: ancestor – bat – column – painting – stalactite – stalagmite**

- 1- The tall stone \_\_\_\_\_ in the temple still supports the roof after thousands of years.
- 2- The strange rock shape looked like a frozen waterfall, but it was actually a \_\_\_\_\_ hanging from the ceiling.
- 3- The scientist explained that a \_\_\_\_\_ grows slowly upward from the cave floor as water drips over time.
- 4- During the night walk, a \_\_\_\_\_ swooped low above our heads, searching for insects.
- 5- Our family tree shows that one \_\_\_\_\_ moved across the desert many centuries ago.

**3- Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box:**

**ancestor – bat – column – painting – stalactite – stalagmite**

During our trip to the historical site, the archaeologist explained that the tall stone (1) \_\_\_\_\_ once supported the roof of an ancient temple. In one corner, we discovered a (2) \_\_\_\_\_ of a warrior holding a spear, still bright with natural colors. The guide told us that it was made by our distant (3) \_\_\_\_\_ thousands of years ago. Suddenly, a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ flew out of the dark, and everyone laughed nervously. Finally, in the nearby cave, we saw a thin (5) \_\_\_\_\_ slowly forming as water dripped from the ceiling.

**4- Fill in the gaps with the correct word from the box:**

**painting – stalagmite – column – ancestor – stalactite – bat**

Last summer, we visited an old cave that looked like a natural museum. At the entrance, the guide showed us a stone (1) \_\_\_\_\_ that was more than 500 years old and had been carved by people from the past. Inside, we saw a giant wall (2) \_\_\_\_\_ showing animals that our (3) \_\_\_\_\_ used to hunt. As we went deeper, a (4) \_\_\_\_\_ flew quickly over our heads, making everyone scream. At the end of the tour, we admired the amazing rock formations: one long (5) \_\_\_\_\_ hanging from the ceiling, and another one rising from the ground like a tower.

**5- Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences:**

1- ancient / Our / was / great / an / ancestor / leader.

---

2- flew / dark / The / quickly / bat / out / cave / the / of.

---

3- column / stood / marble / tall / a / entrance / The / at.

---

4- painting / colorful / a / cave / hunters / inside / discovered / We.

---

5- roof / from / down / grows / stalactite / A / cave.

---

6- ground / grew / upward / the / from / stalagmite / A / thick.

---

7- temple / ancestors / built / stone / Our / huge / from / a.

---

8- cave / bats / hundreds / filled / was / The / with / sleeping / of.

---

9- paintings / walls / The / decorated / animal / beautiful / with / were.

---

10- climbed / stone / tall / The / around / column / children / the.

---

## Grammar 2

### GRAMMAR 2 ▶ ★

**Make + someone + adjective TR: 7.7**

Caves **make me** scared.

Heights **made her** nervous.

Exploring **makes Mireya** feel happy.

Seeing volcanoes **makes me** feel excited.

We use **make + someone + adjective** to say how something causes a person to feel.

- **Make** = cause
- **Someone** = the person
- **Adjective** = the feeling

□ Examples:

- Spiders **make me** scared.
- Loud music **makes him** angry.
- My friends **make me** happy.
- Long walks **make her** tired.

**Tip:** Think of "make" as a button that turns on feelings!

## FEELINGS & EMOTIONS

### SAD

Depressed  
Desperate  
Dejected  
Heavy  
Crushed  
Disgusted  
Upset  
Sorrowful  
Weepy  
Frustrated



### HAPPY

Amused  
Delighted  
Glad  
Pleased  
Charmed  
Grateful  
Optimistic  
Content  
Joyful  
Enthusiastic  
Loving



### HURT

Jealous  
Betrayed  
Let down  
Tender  
Wounded  
Impaired  
Damaged  
Criticized  
Abused  
Punished  
Rejected

### CONFIDENT ENERGIZED

Strong  
Brave  
Assured  
Certain  
Prepared  
Successful  
Encouraged  
Peaceful  
Secure  
Relaxed  
Comforted



Strengthened  
Motivated  
Focused  
Invigorated  
Determined  
Inspired  
Creative  
Healthy  
Renewed  
Vibrant  
Refreshed

**1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:**

1- Horror movies make me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) scared      B) happily      C) quickly      D) loud

2- Winning a medal made her \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) proudly      B) proud      C) sad      D) slowly

3- Too much homework makes the students \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) tired      B) happy      C) proudly      D) quickly

4- My little brother's jokes always make us \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) scared      B) happy      C) loudly      D) angrily

5- Eating too much fast food makes me \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) healthy      B) proudly      C) ill      D) happily

6- Speaking in front of the class makes many students \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) nervously      B) nervous      C) happily      D) quickly

- 7- Helping poor people makes me \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) proudly                      B) sadly                      C) angrily                      D) satisfied
- 8- Long car journeys make children \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) angrily                      B) angry                      C) quickly                      D) happily
- 9- Watching fireworks makes us feel \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) scared                      B) excited                      C) happily                      D) loudly
- 10- Losing my phone makes me \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) sad                      B) proudly                      C) hopeful                      D) quickly

**2- Fill in the blanks with the correct adjective:**

(bored- disappointed- comfortable- frozen- amazed- excited- frightened- welcomed- upset- joyful)

- 1- Cold winter mornings make my hands \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2- Loud thunder at night makes the little dog \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3- Getting a surprise gift makes children \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- Waiting in long lines makes people \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5- Failing an exam can make students \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6- Warm soup on a rainy day makes me \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7- Seeing mountains covered in snow makes tourists \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8- Talking about childhood memories makes grandparents \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9- Losing an important game makes the players \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10- A kind smile from a stranger makes everyone \_\_\_\_\_.

**3- Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective form:**

**A Rainy Day**

It was raining heavily all morning. The wet clothes on the line made Sarah (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**worry**) because they wouldn't dry. The loud thunder outside made her cat (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**scare**) and it hid under the bed. Still, the smell of fresh coffee made her (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**relax**). Later, when her best friend arrived with a cake, it made Sarah (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**happy**). Finally, the rainbow after the storm made everyone (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**amaze**).

**4- Fill in the gaps with the correct adjective form:** \_\_\_\_\_ **The School Trip**

During the school trip to the museum, the long bus ride made some students (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**tire**). The dinosaur skeletons made everyone (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**excite**). When the guide explained the history, it made the students (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**curious**). The noisy group of children in the next hall made the teacher (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**annoy**). But in the end, the funny photo they all took together made them (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**cheerful**).

### 5- Correct the mistake:

- 1- The scary movie made us feel **scare** all night. \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- This puzzle makes my brother feel **confuse**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 3- The hot soup made me feel **happily**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 4- The long flight made the children **exhausting**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Her loud singing makes everyone feel **annoy**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 6- The teacher's smile made the students **felt** confident. \_\_\_\_\_
- 7- The funny story made us **feels** joyful. \_\_\_\_\_
- 8- The broken chair made me **to uncomfortable**. \_\_\_\_\_
- 9- The strong coffee makes me **tiring** all night. \_\_\_\_\_
- 10- The game's difficult level made the players **to frustrated**. \_\_\_\_\_

### 6- Read and write. Write a follow-up sentence using the words in brackets.

- 1- We went to the haunted house during the school trip. **(The haunted house / scared)**  
**The haunted house made us scared.**
- 2- Emma sang beautifully in the school concert. **(She / proud)**  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- I forgot my lunch at home this morning. **(It / upset)**  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- The roller coaster went so fast! **(The ride / excited)**  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- Tom passed his exam with the highest mark in class. **(It / happy)**  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- The long car journey was very boring. **(The journey / bored)**  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- My little brother broke my toy yesterday. **(That / angry)**  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- We visited the zoo and saw the lions eating. **(Seeing lions / amazed)**  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- Sarah got a beautiful gift from her best friend. **(The gift / pleased)**  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10- We played football in the park for two hours. **(Playing / tired)**  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Dialogue

### ➤ Dialogue 1: Talking about the Great Wall of China

Ali: Have you ever heard about the Great Wall of China?

Mona: Yes, (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Ali: Do you know why it was built?

Mona: (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Ali: Is it really very long?

Mona: Yes! (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Ali: Wow, can people see it from space?

Mona: (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Ali: I'd love to visit it one day.

Mona: (5) \_\_\_\_\_

➤ **Dialogue 2: Visiting the Pyramids of Giza**

Sara: Last weekend, we went to see the Pyramids of Giza.

Omar: Really? That's amazing! (1)

\_\_\_\_\_

Sara: Do you know who built them?

Omar: (2)

\_\_\_\_\_

Sara: And do you know how old they are?

Omar: (3)

\_\_\_\_\_

Sara: We also saw the Sphinx near the pyramids.

Omar: (4)

\_\_\_\_\_

Sara: It was a wonderful trip, I'll never forget it!

Omar: (5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Reading 1**

➤ **Pre-Reading task:**

**Discuss in pairs:**

- 1- Why do you think people built walls in cities in the past?
- 2- Do you know any famous walls?



**The Great Wall of China**

The Great Wall of China is one of the most famous wonders of the world. It stretches over 21,000 kilometers and was built more than 2,000 years ago. The wall was first constructed by Emperor Qin Shi Huang to protect China from northern invaders. Over the centuries, different dynasties rebuilt and expanded it.

The wall is not just one long line of stones. It includes towers, watch posts, and fortresses where soldiers once stood guard. Many of these structures are still standing today, although some parts have been damaged by time and weather.

Besides being a defense system, the Great Wall was also important for trade. It helped protect merchants who traveled along the Silk Road, bringing silk, spices, and other goods from Asia to Europe.

Today, the Great Wall is one of the most visited tourist attractions in the world. Millions of people climb its steep steps every year to admire its size and history. It is considered a symbol of China's strength and determination.

➤ **While-Reading tasks**

**A. Choose the best title: What is the best title for this passage?**

- a) Soldiers of Ancient China
- b) The Silk Road and Its Merchants
- c) The Great Wall: A Symbol of Strength
- d) Famous Tourist Places in Asia

**B. Scanning (True/False)**

- 1- The Great Wall is more than 20,000 kilometers long. ( )
- 2- The wall was built in just one century. ( )
- 3- Merchants used the wall to travel safely. ( )
- 4- Today, nobody visits the Great Wall. ( )
- 5- The wall is a symbol of China's history. ( )

**Post-Reading Task**

✎  Write 3 sentences about why you would or would not like to visit the Great Wall.

**Reading 2**



➤ **Pre-Reading Task**

**Brainstorm:**

- What difficulties do you think people faced building cities high in the mountains?

**Machu Picchu**

Machu Picchu is an ancient Incan city hidden high in the Andes Mountains of Peru. It was built in the 15th century by Emperor Pachacuti, but it remained unknown to the outside world until 1911 when it was rediscovered by an explorer named Hiram Bingham.

The city is often called "The Lost City of the Incas." Its stone buildings, terraces, and temples were built without modern tools. Even today, historians are not sure how the Incas moved the massive stones so high into the mountains.

Machu Picchu was most likely a royal estate or a religious site. It has temples, farming terraces, and a special stone that was probably used for astronomical studies. The Incas carefully designed the city to resist earthquakes and heavy rains.

Now, Machu Picchu is one of the New Seven Wonders of the World. Thousands of tourists visit every day, and the site has become a symbol of Peru's culture and history. To protect it, visitor numbers are limited so that the ancient ruins can be preserved for future generations.

**A. Skimming (Multiple Choice)**

- Machu Picchu was built by:
- a) The Aztecs
  - b) The Egyptians
  - c) The Incas
  - d) The Mayans

**B. Scanning (Find the detail)**

1- Who rediscovered Machu Picchu in 1911?

2- What was Machu Picchu possibly used for?

3- Why is the site limited to fewer visitors today?

4- In which country can you find Machu Picchu?

5- What natural challenges did the Incas design the city to resist?

**Post-Reading: Discuss in pairs or groups:**

- If you could visit one wonder of the world, which would you choose and why?

**What is a Chronological Narrative?**

- It's a story where events are told in the order they happened. It shows *what happened first, next, and after that.*

**How to Write It:**

1. **Set the scene** (Where? When? Who?)
2. **Tell the events in order** (use time words: *first, then, suddenly, afterwards, immediately*)
3. **Add suspense** (describe problems, dangers, surprises)
4. **End with a result or feeling** (happy, scared, excited, etc.)

Useful time expressions: *ago, then, suddenly, immediately, afterwards, finally, at last*



**A Scary Cave Adventure**

Last summer, my friends and I explored a cave near our town. At first, everything was calm. We used headlamps to see the beautiful stalactites and stalagmites inside.

Then something unexpected happened. Suddenly, my friend tripped over a rock and his lamp went out. The cave became completely dark, and we couldn't see anything. We felt nervous and afraid.

Immediately, we held hands and slowly moved forward. Finally, we saw a small light at the end of the tunnel – it was the exit! We ran outside, laughing with relief. It was one of the most frightening but unforgettable experiences of my life.

**Task 1: Dangerous Climb**

- Imagine you are climbing a mountain with your friends. Write a chronological narrative about what happened. Use time expressions: ***first, then, suddenly, immediately, finally.***

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

**Task 2: Lost in the Forest**

- Pretend you got lost while walking in a forest. Write a chronological narrative about how you found your way out. Use suspense words: ***suddenly, at that moment, afterwards, luckily.***

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

# REVIEW

## A) Vocabulary

### A. Choose the correct answer A, B, C, or D:

- 1- The tourists used a \_\_\_\_\_ to climb safely down the cliff.  
A) stream                      B) rope                      C) tunnel                      D) painting
- 2- The child's \_\_\_\_\_ made her ask many questions about the old ruins.  
A) risk                      B) curiosity                      C) shine                      D) column
- 3- Be careful! It's a big \_\_\_\_\_ to walk on wet stones near the waterfall.  
A) cross                      B) tunnel                      C) rope                      D) risk
- 4- We admired a beautiful \_\_\_\_\_ of a queen in the ancient temple.  
A) column                      B) painting                      C) shine                      D) chase
- 5- The sun will \_\_\_\_\_ on the glass pyramid in the morning.  
A) cross                      B) shine                      C) chase                      D) risk

### B. Complete the sentences with the correct word between the brackets:

(risk – tunnel – stream – column – curiosity)

- 1- The explorers walked through a dark \_\_\_\_\_ under the mountain.
- 2- A clear \_\_\_\_\_ of water runs beside the old castle.
- 3- The ancient temple has a tall stone \_\_\_\_\_ at its entrance.
- 4- His \_\_\_\_\_ about the pyramids made him read many history books.
- 5- Climbing the ruins without equipment is a big \_\_\_\_\_.

## B) Grammar









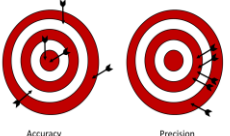

### A. Complete the sentences (Passive with Modals):






- 1- The old columns \_\_\_\_\_ (must / protect) from bad weather.
- 2- Dangerous tunnels \_\_\_\_\_ (should / explore) only with a guide.
- 3- Ancient paintings \_\_\_\_\_ (can / damage) by smoke.
- 4- A stream of tourists \_\_\_\_\_ (will / lead) into the cave tomorrow.
- 5- Visitors \_\_\_\_\_ (must not / touch) the statues inside the temple.

### B. Correct the mistake:

- 1- The dark tunnel made the children afraidly.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Long walks in the desert make tourists tiredly.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- The loud waterfall makes people quietly.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- Her curiosity makes her interest about history.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- The broken bridge made the trip danger.  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
<b>Command</b> 	N. / V.	Is an order that you have to follow, as long as the person who gives it has authority over you
<b>Companion</b> 	N.	Someone who you spend a lot of time with or go somewhere with: a travelling companion
<b>Complex</b> 	Adj.	A whole made up of complicated or interrelated parts
<b>Control</b> 	V. / N.	To order, limit, or rule something, or someone's actions or behavior
<b>Dangerous</b> 	Adj.	Full of danger danger or risk causing danger; danger; perilous; risky; hazardous; unsafe
<b>Feature</b> 	N.	A typical quality or an important part of something
<b>Information</b> 	N.	Facts or details about somebody/something
<b>Mobile</b> 	Adj. / N.	Able to be moved from one place to another
<b>Precise</b> 	Adj.	Exact and accurate in form, time, detail, or description
<b>Program</b> 	N.	To tell a device or system to operate in a particular way or at a particular time

<b>Remote control</b>		N.	A piece of equipment you hold in your hand and use to control a television, DVD player, etc.
<b>Respond to</b>		V.	To give a spoken or written answer to somebody/something
<b>Science fiction</b>		N.	books, films, or cartoons about an imagined future, especially about space travel or other planets
<b>Social</b>		Adj.	Relating to society or to the way society is organized
<b>Task</b>		N.	A piece of work to be done, especially one done regularly, unwillingly

**1- Choose the correct word to complete each sentence.**

- 1- The robot didn't \_\_\_\_\_ to the command because its battery was low.  
**A) program      B) respond to      C) feature      D) control**
- 2- My phone has a new \_\_\_\_\_ that allows me to unlock it with my face.  
**A) companion      B) feature      C) task      D) control**
- 3- This machine is very \_\_\_\_\_; it has over 200 tiny parts.  
**A) complex      B) precise      C) dangerous      D) social**
- 4- The scientists gave the robot a new \_\_\_\_\_ to follow instructions.  
**A) mobile      B) program      C) remote control      D) command**
- 5- The drone can be operated by \_\_\_\_\_ from a distance.  
**A) task      B) remote control      C) information      D) companion**
- 6- You must be careful! This kind of experiment can be \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A) dangerous      B) social      C) mobile      D) feature**
- 7- Robots can complete one \_\_\_\_\_ at a time, such as cleaning or cooking.  
**A) science fiction      B) task      C) companion      D) information**
- 8- A robot dog can be a fun \_\_\_\_\_ for children and the elderly.  
**A) program      B) control      C) companion      D) precise**
- 9- The machine is very accurate and always gives \_\_\_\_\_ measurements.  
**A) complex      B) precise      C) social      D) respond to**
- 10- Many films show robots in the future; this is often part of \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A) science fiction      B) dangerous      C) task      D) mobile**

**2- Complete the sentences with the correct word from brackets:**

**(companion – control – mobile – information – social)**

- 1- The teacher asked the students to search for \_\_\_\_\_ about how robots are used in factories.
- 2- Some people think robots may replace a human\_\_\_\_\_ for elderly people who live alone.
- 3- With the new app, you can \_\_\_\_\_ the robot car just by touching your phone screen.
- 4- Modern robots are becoming more \_\_\_\_\_ and can move easily from one place to another.
- 5- Social robots are designed to help people improve their \_\_\_\_\_ skills by starting conversations.

**3- Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box.**

**feature – precise – remote control – command– dangerous**

Robots are becoming more important in our daily lives. Some robots can follow a simple voice (1) \_\_\_\_\_ and move exactly as people say. Others are used in (2) \_\_\_\_\_ situations, like searching for bombs or working in space. Many robots today can be operated with a (3) \_\_\_\_\_ so people can stay safe while the robot does the job. Another amazing (4) \_\_\_\_\_ of new robots is that they can walk, run, or even dance. To be successful, robots need to be very (5) \_\_\_\_\_ when performing their tasks.

**4- Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box.**

**task – program – science fiction – respond to – complex**

At first, robots were only seen in (1) \_\_\_\_\_ movies, but now they are real. Engineers can (2) \_\_\_\_\_ robots to do almost anything, from cooking to driving cars. Modern robots can complete a simple (3) \_\_\_\_\_ like cleaning a room or a more (4) \_\_\_\_\_ job such as helping in hospitals. Some advanced robots can even (5) \_\_\_\_\_ human emotions and answer in a friendly way.

**5- Rearrange the Words to make correct sentences:**

1- robots / to / control / remote / We / use / can / a / move.

---

2- feature / robot / walking / has / The / a / new.

---

3- gave / command / a / teacher / The / robot / the.

---

4- dangerous / help / Robots / situations / in / can.

---

5- work / Robots / complex / do / can / sometimes / tasks.

---

6- program / You / your / robot / computer / from / a / can.

---

7- mobile / be / Robots / and / social / can.

---

8- fiction / books / in / science / Robots / appeared / first.

---

9- to / questions / robot / respond / The / quickly / can.

---

10- information / provide / robots / important / can

---

# USING WISH

## Grammar 1

Use wish + were

- I wish I were taller.

### Wish or Hope ?

I \_\_\_\_\_ I could meet you again.

?



!

We use wish to talk about things we want to be different, but they are not true now.

- wish + past simple → for situations we want to change now.
    - *I wish I had a robot.* (But I don't have one.)
  - wish + could → for abilities we don't have.
    - *I wish I could program a robot.* (But I can't.)
  - wish + past simple with "was/were"
    - *I wish my teacher were a robot.* (But he isn't!)
- Think of "wish" as a magic key: It shows what you *want*, but don't *really have*!

make a wish

**1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:**

1- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ a robot to do my homework.

- A) has                      B) have                      C) had                      D) having

2- My sister wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ play the piano like a robot.

- A) can                      B) could                      C) will                      D) is

3- They wish their robot \_\_\_\_\_ cheaper.

- A) is                      B) are                      C) were                      D) will be

4- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ more information about how robots work.

- A) know                      B) knew                      C) knowing                      D) knows

5- Tom wishes his mobile robot \_\_\_\_\_ him with his homework.

- A) help                      B) helped                      C) helps                      D) helping

6- We wish we \_\_\_\_\_ buy that new robot dog, but it's too expensive.

- A) can                      B) could                      C) will                      D) were

7- Anna wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ in a science fiction film with robots.

- A) act                      B) acted                      C) acting                      D) acts

8- I wish robots \_\_\_\_\_ noisy.

- A) isn't                      B) aren't                      C) weren't                      D) wasn't

9- My parents wish robots \_\_\_\_\_ all the cooking in the house.

- A) does                      B) did                      C) doing                      D) do

10- He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ command the robot with his voice.

- A) could                      B) can                      C) is able                      D) will

**2- Complete the sentences with the correct form:**

1- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (speak) Spanish so I could talk to my new friend.

2- She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ (have) more time to finish her project.

3- They wish they \_\_\_\_\_ (live) near the sea, but their house is in the city.

4- I wish my brother \_\_\_\_\_ (be) taller so he could play basketball.

5- We wish we \_\_\_\_\_ (can) travel to Paris this summer.

6- He wishes he \_\_\_\_\_ (not / eat) so much fast food last night.

7- I wish my parents \_\_\_\_\_ (let) me stay up late on weekends.

8- Sarah wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ (know) the answer in class today.

9- The children wish it \_\_\_\_\_ (snow) on their birthday.

10- I wish I \_\_\_\_\_ (can) play the guitar as well as my cousin.

**3- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in bracket:**

**At School**

I had a test yesterday, and it was really hard. I wish I (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (study) more last week. My friend did well, and I wish I (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (be) as clever as her. At lunchtime, I forgot my homework at home. I wish I (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (remember) to put it in my bag. Later, we played football, but I'm not very good. I wish I (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (can) kick the ball better. Finally, the teacher gave us more homework. Everyone wishes we (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (not / have) so much work every day.

**4- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in bracket:**

Next week is going to be very busy for me. I wish my boss (not / give) (1) \_\_\_\_\_ me so many tasks, but I know he will. My best friend is moving to another city soon. I wish she (stay) (2) \_\_\_\_\_ here longer, but it's not possible. On Saturday, there's a big football match. I wish our team (win) (3) \_\_\_\_\_, but they usually lose against stronger teams. My parents are planning a holiday without me. I wish they (take) (4) \_\_\_\_\_ me with them, but they won't. Finally, the weather forecast says it will rain all week. I wish the sun (shine) (5) \_\_\_\_\_, but it looks unlikely.

**5- Correct the mistake in each sentence:**

1- I wish that I have a pet dog or cat.

2- John wishes that he knows how to speak Spanish.

3- My friend wishes she lives in Tokyo.

4- I wish that my neighbors aren't making so much noise.

5- It's raining. I wish I don't have to go outside.

6- I'm sorry. I wish I like chocolate, but I don't.

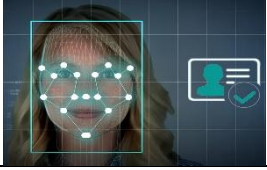
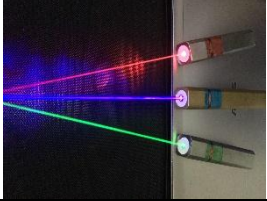



7- My teacher wish I didn't arrive late for every class.

8- I wish Andrew isn't so jealous.

9- I wish Anna doesn't say that to Charles. Now he's upset.

10- I wish my daughter isn't so untidy. Her room is always messy.

## Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
<b>Facial recognition</b> 	N.	Technology that makes it possible for a computer to recognize a digital image of someone's face
<b>Laser</b> 	N.	A device that produces a powerful, narrow beam of light that can be used as a tool to cut metal, to perform medical operations, or to create patterns of light
<b>Mechanical</b> 	Adj.	Operated by a machine, or connected with machines or their parts
<b>Sensor</b> 	N.	A device that is used to record that something is present or that there are changes in something
<b>Voice recognition</b> 	N.	The ability of a computer or other machine to understand spoken instructions or to recognize who a human <b>voice</b> belongs to.

### 1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

1- The new security system uses \_\_\_\_\_ to check people's faces before they enter.

- A) laser      B) facial recognition      C) sensor      D) mechanical**

2- My dad bought a \_\_\_\_\_ watch that works with gears and springs, not batteries.

- A) facial recognition      B) mechanical      C) voice recognition      D) laser**

3- At the concert, they used a green \_\_\_\_\_ light to make the show more exciting.

- A) laser      B) facial recognition      C) sensor      D) voice recognition**

4- The robot has a motion \_\_\_\_\_ that can detect if someone is moving nearby.

- A) facial recognition      B) mechanical      C) sensor      D) voice recognition**

5- Modern cars often have \_\_\_\_\_ to help drivers park safely.

- A) laser      B) voice recognition      C) sensor      D) facial recognition**

6- I opened my phone by speaking to it; it works with \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) facial recognition      B) voice recognition      C) laser      D) mechanical**

7- Many airports now use \_\_\_\_\_ technology to speed up passenger check-in.

- A) facial recognition      B) laser      C) sensor      D) mechanical**

8- The factory uses \_\_\_\_\_ machines to assemble cars quickly and accurately.

- A) sensor      B) facial recognition      C) mechanical      D) voice recognition**

9- The doctor used a special \_\_\_\_\_ to perform eye surgery.

- A) laser      B) sensor      C) mechanical      D) facial recognition**

10- New smart TVs can be controlled through \_\_\_\_\_ commands instead of buttons.

- A) mechanical      B) sensor      C) laser      D) voice recognition**

**2- Fill in the gaps with words from the brackets:**

**voice recognition – sensor – laser – facial recognition – mechanical**

1- The new phone uses \_\_\_\_\_ to unlock by scanning your face.

2- The doctor corrected my eyesight with a \_\_\_\_\_ surgery.

3- The lights turn on automatically when the \_\_\_\_\_ detects movement.

4- This old watch is \_\_\_\_\_ and needs to be wound every day.

5- You can give commands to the device using \_\_\_\_\_ software.

**3- Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box.**

**sensor – mechanical – laser – facial recognition – voice recognition**

Technology has changed the way we live. Modern smartphones now use (1)

\_\_\_\_\_ to unlock the screen by scanning a person's face. Many

devices also include (2) \_\_\_\_\_ software so people can give spoken commands

instead of typing. In some houses, lights and alarms turn on automatically because a (3)

\_\_\_\_\_ can detect movement. In the medical field, doctors sometimes use (4)

\_\_\_\_\_ surgery to fix vision problems. Even in everyday items, like old clocks or

toys, we can find (5) \_\_\_\_\_ parts that need to move and work together.

**4- Fill in the gaps with the correct words from the box.**

**sensor – mechanical – laser – facial recognition – voice recognition**

Modern airports use advanced technology. At security gates, (1) \_\_\_\_\_

scanners check passengers' faces quickly. Some systems also use (2) \_\_\_\_\_

to confirm a traveler's identity through speech. In parking areas, a (3) \_\_\_\_\_

helps detect when a car is entering or leaving. Engineers also design (4) \_\_\_\_\_

parts for luggage belts so they can move smoothly. In some cases, a (5) \_\_\_\_\_

is used to scan tickets or guide luggage safely.

**5- Rearrange the words to make correct sentences:**

1- phone / unlock / My / facial recognition / can / new.

2- installed / door / motion / sensor / The / a / has.

3- used / surgeries / Doctors / laser / in / critical.

4- mechanical / toys / Many / children / have / nowadays.

5- instructions / respond / recognition / voice / to / assistants / Smart.

6- entrance / with / a / equipped / system / The / facial recognition / was.

7- lights / sensor / off / automatically / turn / The.

8- beam / laser / A / wood / cutting / in / workshop / used / is.

9- parts / working / clock / mechanical / keep / The.

10- password / use / recognition / voice / your / instead / a / can / You / of.

**Passive voice**  
**Future simple**

**THE FUTURE  
IS HERE: Meet Sophia!**

Sophia has got many exciting features

Sophia has got **facial recognition**.

When she sees your face, she knows who you are.

She's got **voice recognition**, too.

She can understand you when you speak.

She's got **mechanical legs** and is learning to walk.



What does the future hold for Sophia? Maybe she will have **sensors** so that she can smell, touch and taste things. Maybe **lasers** will help her to know what is in front of her, so she won't trip over things. Stay tuned because the future is exciting!

## Passive Voice:

## Future (will + be + past participle)

We use the **Future Passive** when the focus is on the action (what will be done) rather than who will do it.

### Form:

**will + be + past participle (V3)**

### □ Examples:

- Robots **will be programmed** to help in dangerous jobs.
- New phones **will be made** with better cameras.
- Students **won't be required** to wear uniforms in the future.

We don't say "people will program robots" → Instead we say "robots will be programmed".  
The doer is not important — the action is!

### Future Simple Formation Passive voice



### 1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

1- The new bridge \_\_\_\_\_ next year.

- A) will build      B) will be build      C) will be built      D) will built

2- In the future, meals \_\_\_\_\_ by 3D printers.

- A) will be prepared      B) will prepared      C) will preparing      D) will be preparing

3- A cure for many diseases \_\_\_\_\_ by scientists.

- A) will discover      B) will be discovered      C) will discovered      D) will be discovering

4- This classroom \_\_\_\_\_ with smart boards.

- A) will be equipped      B) will equip      C) will be equipping      D) will equipped

5- The new cars \_\_\_\_\_ without drivers.

- A) will be driven      B) will drive      C) will driving      D) will be driving

6- Important emails \_\_\_\_\_ automatically by the system.

- A) will be sent      B) will send      C) will be sending      D) will sended

7- The exam results \_\_\_\_\_ online tomorrow.

- A) will post      B) will posted      C) will be posted      D) will be post

8- In the future, books \_\_\_\_\_ on screens, not paper.

- A) will read      B) will be read      C) will reading      D) will be reading

9- This movie \_\_\_\_\_ in many countries.

- A) will release      B) will be released      C) will released      D) will be releasing

10- English \_\_\_\_\_ as the main language in many international schools.

- A) will be used      B) will use      C) will using      D) will be using

**2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets (Future Passive):**

- 1- The new airport \_\_\_\_\_ (**open**) next summer.
- 2- All the classrooms \_\_\_\_\_ (**equip**) with smart technology.
- 3- In the future, letters \_\_\_\_\_ (**not/send**) by post; they'll be digital.
- 4- The new school library \_\_\_\_\_ (**build**) near the playground.
- 5- Homework \_\_\_\_\_ (**check**) by special apps soon.
- 6- In the future, more robots \_\_\_\_\_ (**use**) in hospitals.
- 7- The results of the competition \_\_\_\_\_ (**announce**) tomorrow.
- 8- Many new jobs \_\_\_\_\_ (**create**) by artificial intelligence.
- 9- The winners \_\_\_\_\_ (**give**) medals at the ceremony.
- 10- Important information \_\_\_\_\_ (**share**) on the school website.

**3- Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb (Future passive):**

**Smart Cities of the Future**

In the future, cities will look very different. Streets (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**light**) by solar-powered lamps. Waste (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**collect**) by smart machines instead of people. New houses (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**design**) to save energy and water. Public transport (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**connect**) to apps that tell you the exact time of arrival. Even air quality (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**check**) every day to keep the city safe.

**4- Fill in the gaps with the correct form of the verb (Future passive):**

**Schools in the Future**

Education will also change a lot. Lessons (1) \_\_\_\_\_ (**teach**) online as well as in classrooms. All homework (2) \_\_\_\_\_ (**correct**) by special programs. Important information (3) \_\_\_\_\_ (**share**) instantly with parents. New languages (4) \_\_\_\_\_ (**learn**) faster using virtual reality. And exams (5) \_\_\_\_\_ (**replace**) by creative projects to test real skills.

**5- Find and correct the mistakes in each sentence.**

- 1- The documents will signed tomorrow.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- Dinner will serve at 8 p.m. sharp.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- The winners will announce on TV tonight.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- The homework will check by the teacher carefully.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- The concert tickets will sell online only.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- The project will complete before the summer holiday.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- Why will the report be wrote in English?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- The pictures will show in the gallery next week.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- Will the exam results give to students on Monday?  
\_\_\_\_\_

10- The museum will not open tomorrow because it will not repair.

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

1- Will Sara decorate the garden? (Change into passive)

2- They won't buy a new car. (Start with: A new car)

3- How \_\_\_\_\_ our lives \_\_\_\_\_ (change) in future? (Future passive)

4- \_\_\_\_\_ they \_\_\_\_\_ (pay) for their work? (Future passive)

5- A new handbag will be buy by Ava next week. (Correct)

6- Millions of people will visit the museum next week. (Start with: The museum)

7- New workers (will employ- will be employed) by the company. (Choose)

8- They won't show the new film tonight. (Future passive)

9- Our boss will sign the contract next Sunday. (Negative passive)

10- Jane will buy a new computer. (A new computer...)

## Dialogue

### Dialogue 1 – At the Robotics Fair

**Ali:** Wow! Look at that robot. What can it do?

**Sara:** It can talk and answer questions.

**Ali:** That's amazing! It can help students with homework.

**Sara:** Yes, and teachers say it makes lessons more fun.

**Ali:** I agree. Maybe in the future every school will have one.

**Sara:** That would be wonderful.

### Dialogue 2 – At Home with a Service Robot

**Mother:** The new service robot arrived this morning.

**Omar:** Really? What can it do?

**Mother:** It can clean the house and even cook simple meals.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Ask a question about safety).

**Omar:** Don't worry, it has sensors so it won't cause accidents.

\_\_\_\_\_ (Give a reason why it's useful).

**Mother:** That sounds good. \_\_\_\_\_

(Say what you would like the robot to do for you).

**Omar:** Sure, and I hope one day it will also help me with my school projects.

---

(Make a prediction about future robots).

**Mother:** Yes, robots are becoming more important every year.

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(Give advice about how we should use robots responsibly).

## Reading 1



### Doctors in future

#### ➤ Pre-reading task:

**Discuss in pairs: Would you trust a robot to treat you in a hospital? Why or why not?**

In the future, hospitals may look very different from today. Instead of waiting for hours to see a doctor, patients could be greeted by a robot that checks their symptoms immediately. These robots will be able to ask questions, listen carefully, and use advanced programs to find out what is wrong.

Robots as doctors will not completely replace humans. Instead, they will support doctors and nurses in difficult tasks. For example, robots could perform simple surgeries with great accuracy, leaving human doctors to focus on more complicated cases. This teamwork may save more lives.

Another important job for medical robots will be helping elderly people at home. They will remind patients to take medicine, monitor their health, and even call for emergency help if something is wrong. For families, this will bring comfort and safety.

Of course, there are also risks. Robots may make mistakes if their systems fail, and not everyone will feel comfortable being treated by machines. Still, experts believe that robots will soon play a big role in medicine, making healthcare faster and more effective.

#### ➤ Choose the correct answer:

**1- What is the main idea of paragraph 1?**

- A) Robots will replace doctors completely.
- B) Robots can check symptoms quickly.
- C) Robots are dangerous in hospitals.
- D) Robots don't ask questions.

**2- What is the main role of medical robots at home?**

- A) Cooking meals
- B) Reminding patients about medicine
- C) Teaching children
- D) Driving patients to work

**3- What is the writer's final opinion about robots in medicine?**

- A) They are too risky.
- B) They are useful but not perfect.
- C) They should not be trusted.
- D) They will replace hospitals.



#### ➤ Post-reading:

- Work in groups. List **two advantages** and **two disadvantages** of using robots as doctors. Share your answers with the class.

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## Reading 2

## Robots and human emotions

### ➤ Pre-reading task:

- **Quick discussion:** *Do you think robots can ever understand human feelings? Yes or no? Why?*

Scientists today are not only focused on building robots that can work like machines; they are also trying to create robots that seem more human. These robots are designed to recognize people's faces, listen carefully to voices, and even copy human expressions such as smiling or frowning. The goal is to make robots that don't just do tasks but also connect with people emotionally.

In classrooms, for example, robots may soon act as teaching assistants. They can explain lessons in a simple way, answer basic questions, and encourage shy students to take part in activities. Some teachers say children feel less nervous when speaking to a robot because it doesn't judge or laugh at mistakes. This makes learning more comfortable and fun.

Robots are also being tested in care homes for older people. They can give company, tell jokes, play music, and remind people of happy memories by showing photos or telling stories. Some robots are even programmed to notice if a person looks sad and try to cheer them up. Experts believe these robots could help reduce loneliness and bring comfort.

However, there are also concerns about this future. Can robots really understand human feelings, or are they just pretending? Should people depend on machines for friendship or love? Many experts warn that while robots can help and support us, they can never fully replace real human connections such as family, friends, and community.

### ➤ While-reading task:

- **What is the main idea of the text?**

- A) Robots will replace doctors.
- B) Robots may help with emotions but not replace humans.
- C) Robots are only for offices.
- D) Robots are too expensive.



### ➤ While-reading (Scanning – Find the Facts):

1- What can robots in classrooms do to help students?

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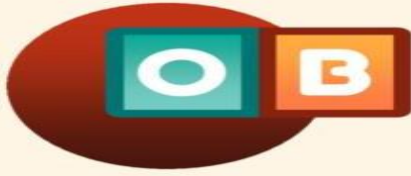
2- How do robots help older people feel less lonely?

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3- What warning do experts give about robots and feelings?

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**Post-reading (Discuss):** *Would you like to have a robot friend or helper at home? Why or why not?*



# Advantages- disadvantages essay

1. Begin the essay with an **introduction**. State the topic but do not give a personal opinion. Use only **facts**.
2. In a **first paragraph**, write two or three **advantages**. You can use these expressions:
3. In a **second paragraph**, write two or three **disadvantages**.
4. **Conclusion**: give your **opinion** about the topic.

## Argumentative essay sample

### Robots at School: Helpful or Not?

In today's world, robots are no longer just machines in factories. They are starting to appear in classrooms to support both students and teachers. Many people believe that robots will soon be a normal part of education. However, like any new technology, they have both advantages and disadvantages.

**On the one hand**, there are several advantages to using robots in schools. One advantage is that robots can help students with their homework and explain difficult ideas step by step. Another advantage is that they never get tired, so they can answer questions all day and give extra practice when students need it. Robots can also give teachers more time to focus on creative activities.

**On the other hand**, there are also disadvantages. One disadvantage is that students might spend less time talking to real teachers and friends, which could make learning less social. Another disadvantage is that robots are very expensive to buy and repair, so not every school can afford them. Sometimes, they may also make mistakes because they don't understand human feelings.

**In conclusion**, robots can be very useful in education, but they should be used carefully. We should remember that while robots can support learning, human teachers are still the most important part of a school.

## ✎ Writing Task 1

### Robots at Home – Are They Worth It?

#### ➤ Instruction for students:

- Write an essay about the advantages and disadvantages of having robots at home. Use at least two advantages and two disadvantages.

- Paragraph 1: Introduction (general idea about home robots in daily life)
- Paragraph 2: Advantages (e.g., cleaning, cooking, saving time)
- Paragraph 3: Disadvantages (e.g., cost, safety, too much dependence)
- Paragraph 4: Conclusion (your opinion: should families use them or not?)

#### □ Essay Checklist: After writing check (Advantages & Disadvantages of Robots)

1. I wrote **4 paragraphs** (introduction, advantages, disadvantages, conclusion).
2. I included at least **two advantages** and **two disadvantages**.
3. I used **linking expressions** (e.g., *on the one hand, on the other hand, one advantage is, one disadvantage is*).
4. I wrote in **full sentences** (not notes or bullet points).
5. I gave **my opinion clearly** in the conclusion.
6. I checked my **spelling and grammar** before finishing.

### Robots at Home – Are They Worth It?

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#### Advantages and Disadvantages Essay

*When we write about advantages and disadvantages, we show the good sides and the bad sides of something.*

- Use expressions like:
  - *On the one hand, ... (advantage)*
  - *On the other hand, ... (disadvantage)*
  - *One advantage is ...*
  - *One disadvantage is ...*
- **Always include at least two advantages and two disadvantages to make your writing balanced.**

# REVIEW

## A) Vocabulary

### A) Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The phone unlocks with \_\_\_\_\_, so no one else can use it.  
A) voice recognition                      B) rope                      C) tunnel                      D) shine
- 2- Robots can be great \_\_\_\_\_ for people who live alone.  
A) danger                      B) companion                      C) column                      D) program
- 3- The engineer designed a \_\_\_\_\_ system to make the robot move faster.  
A) command                      B) complex                      C) painting                      D) curiosity
- 4- These machines will soon be \_\_\_\_\_ controlled by mobile apps.  
A) dangerous                      B) mobile                      C) remote                      D) sensor
- 5- Many stories about robots come from \_\_\_\_\_ books and films.  
A) social                      B) task                      C) science fiction                      D) information

### B) Fill in the gaps with words between the brackets:

(science fiction – companion – sensor - command – complex- program)

- 1- She gave the robot a \_\_\_\_\_ to move forward.
- 2- The engineer tried to make the robot's movements more \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3- Robots in movies used to be only part of \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4- A robot dog can be a great \_\_\_\_\_ for lonely people.
- 5- The robot's \_\_\_\_\_ told it when someone was near.

## B) Grammar





### A) Complete the sentences with the correct form:







- 1- In the future, more hospitals \_\_\_\_\_ (build) with the help of AI.
- 2- I wish my laptop \_\_\_\_\_ (be) faster than it is now.
- 3- Cars without drivers \_\_\_\_\_ (not / allow) in some countries.
- 4- She wishes she \_\_\_\_\_ (can) speak ten languages.
- 5- In the future, homework \_\_\_\_\_ (check) by robots, not teachers.

### B) Do as shown between brackets:

1. They will build a new hospital in the city. (Rewrite in the future passive)  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. I don't have enough time to study for the exam. (Rewrite using "wish")  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Scientists will not use dangerous chemicals in the future. (Rewrite in the future passive negative)  
\_\_\_\_\_
4. I can't travel abroad next summer because I don't have a passport. (Rewrite using "wish")  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. They will program special apps to help students learn faster. (Rewrite in the future passive)  
\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit 9 Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
<b>Captain</b> 	N.	The person in control of a ship or aircraft.
<b>Capture</b> 	V. / N.	To take someone as a prisoner, or to take something into your possession, especially by force.
<b>Cargo</b> 	N.	The goods carried by a ship, aircraft, or other large vehicle.
<b>Crew</b> 	N.	A group of people who work together, especially all those who work on and operate a ship, aircraft, etc.
<b>Dive</b> 	V.	To jump into water, especially with your head and arms going in first, or to move down under the water.
<b>Drown</b> 	V.	To die by being under water and unable to breathe, or to kill someone by causing this to happen.
<b>Iceberg</b> 	N.	Very large mass of ice that floats in the sea.
<b>Legend</b> 	N.	A very old story or set of stories from ancient times, or the stories, not always true, that people tell about a famous event or person.
<b>Lifeboat</b> 	N.	A small boat that is used to help people who are in danger at sea.
<b>Passenger</b> 	N.	A person who is travelling in a car, bus, train, plane or ship and who is not driving it or working on it.

<b>Pirate</b>		N.	are sailors who attack other ships and steal property from them.
<b>Sailor</b>		N.	A person who operates or works on a boat or ship, or a person in the navy who is not an officer.
<b>Shipwreck</b>		N.	An accident in which a ship is destroyed or sunk at sea, especially by hitting rocks, or a ship that has been destroyed or sunk in such an accident.
<b>Silver</b>		N.	A valuable, shiny, grey-white metal used to make coins and jewelry (symbol Ag)
<b>Sink</b>		N. / V.	To go down or make something go down under the surface of water and not come back up.
<b>Weapon</b>		N.	An object used in fighting or war, such as a gun or a bomb, or something used against someone.

**1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:**

- The \_\_\_\_\_ gave orders to the sailors during the storm.  
**A) captain      B) passenger      C) iceberg      D) silver**
- The Titanic hit an \_\_\_\_\_ and began to sink.  
**A) crew      B) iceberg      C) legend      D) cargo**
- The \_\_\_\_\_ attacked the merchant ship and stole the treasure.  
**A) sailor      B) pirate      C) lifeboat      D) weapon**
- The ship carried expensive \_\_\_\_\_ like gold, spices, and cloth.  
**A) cargo      B) crew      C) passenger      D) iceberg**
- The fishermen used a \_\_\_\_\_ to explore the coral reef underwater.  
**A) shipwreck      B) dive      C) silver      D) legend**
- Many people tried to escape the sinking ship using a \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A) captain      B) passenger      C) lifeboat      D) weapon**
- The brave \_\_\_\_\_ worked hard on the deck to save the ship.  
**A) pirate      B) sailor      C) iceberg      D) cargo**
- Old maps tell the \_\_\_\_\_ of hidden treasures and ghost ships.  
**A) legend      B) crew      C) captain      D) weapon**
- The enemy soldiers managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the ship and take control.  
**A) drown      B) capture      C) dive      D) sink**

10. When the vessel was hit by a storm, it started to \_\_\_\_\_ quickly.

**A) sink                      B) silver                      C) crew                      D) lifeboat**

**2- Complete the following sentences with words between brackets:**

**(crew – weapon – capture – shipwreck – drown- silver)**

- 1- The soldiers managed to \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy pirate after a long chase at sea.
- 2- After the accident, divers explored the \_\_\_\_\_ to look for treasure.
- 3- Every \_\_\_\_\_ on the ship was responsible for keeping it clean and safe.
- 4- The thief drew his sharp \_\_\_\_\_ to scare the guards.
- 5- Sadly, many sailors could \_\_\_\_\_ if they don't wear life jackets during storms.

**3- Fill in the gaps with words from the box:**

**Pirates – crew – captain – Weapon – cargo – sink**

Long ago, a famous ship set sail across the Atlantic Ocean. The brave (1) \_\_\_\_\_ led the journey with the help of his loyal (2) \_\_\_\_\_. They carried a valuable (3) \_\_\_\_\_ of food and spices to trade in another country. Suddenly, a group of (4) \_\_\_\_\_ appeared and tried to attack the ship. The men fought bravely with every (5) \_\_\_\_\_ they had to protect their treasure.

**4- Fill in the gaps with words from the box:**

**drown – silver – shipwreck – dive – lifeboat**

The old story tells of a mysterious (1) \_\_\_\_\_ hidden deep under the sea. Many explorers wanted to find it, believing it contained (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and gold. Some even tried to (3) \_\_\_\_\_ into the water to search for it. But the sea was dangerous—sailors could (4) \_\_\_\_\_ if the waves were too strong. To escape danger, every ship kept a (5) \_\_\_\_\_ ready for emergencies.

**5- Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences:**

- 1- iceberg / The / hit / ship / an / suddenly.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 2- treasure / pirates / capture / tried / the / to / Dangerous.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 3- silver / box / heavy / carried / The / sailor / a.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 4- passengers / ship / 300 / carried / The / more / than.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 5- sank / shipwreck / old / The / many / years / ago.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 6- lifeboat / quickly / passengers / climbed / into / The.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7- dangerous / weapon / a / pirate / carried / The.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 8- famous / became / legend / The / sea / a / of.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 9- brave / saved / captain / The / lives / many.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 10- deep / crew / dive / The / to / water / decided.  
\_\_\_\_\_

# Grammar 1

## As soon as

- We use **as soon as** to show that **one action happened immediately after another in the past**.
- Both actions are in the **past simple tense**.
- The order doesn't matter — you can start with either action.

### □ Structure:

- □ **As soon as + past simple, past simple**
- □ **Past simple + as soon as + past simple**



### □ Examples:

1. **As soon as** the sailors saw the iceberg, they turned the ship.
2. The passengers cheered **as soon as** the lifeboat arrived.

**WHEN, AS SOON AS**

We use **when/as soon as + Past Simple (time clause) + Past Simple (main clause)** for actions that took place one after the other in the past

*As soon as they left,  
Tom went to bed.*



### 1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:

- 1- The sailors put on their life jackets as soon as the waves \_\_\_\_\_ higher.  
A) rose                      B) rise                      C) rises                      D) rising
- 2- The pirates \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as the navy attacked their ship.  
A) disappear                B) disappears              C) disappeared              D) disappearing
- 3- The passengers \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as the captain announced good news.  
A) relaxing                 B) relaxed                      C) relax                      D) relaxes
- 4- The lifeboats \_\_\_\_\_ quickly as soon as the sailors \_\_\_\_\_ the ropes.  
A) moved / untied        B) moved / untie            C) moves / unties            D) move / untying
- 5- The ship tilted dangerously as soon as it \_\_\_\_\_ the rock.  
A) struck                    B) strike                      C) strikes                      D) striking
- 6- The sailors shouted loudly as soon as they \_\_\_\_\_ a pirate flag.  
A) spotted                    B) spot                        C) spots                        D) spotting
- 7- The crew \_\_\_\_\_ safe as soon as the storm \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) feel / ended            B) felt / ended              C) felt / ending              D) feel / end
- 8- The passengers hurried inside as soon as the rain \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) begins                    B) begin                        C) began                        D) beginning
- 9- The sailors jumped into the water as soon as the ship \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) sank                        B) sink                        C) sinks                        D) sinking
- 10- The passengers \_\_\_\_\_ as soon as the rescue helicopter reached them.  
A) clap                        B) clapping                    C) claps                        D) clapped



5- As soon as she buy the ticket, she went to the train platform.

6- They was laugh as soon as the teacher told the joke.

7- As soon as the movie start, everyone turned off their phones.

8- We were eat dinner as soon as our friends knocked on the door.

9- As soon as the match finishes, the fans ran onto the field.

10- She smiled as soon she sees her best friend.

**6- Join the sentences using (As soon as....) or (...as soon as....):**

1- He closed the door. Then he sat down.

→

2- The teacher explained the rule. The students started writing.

→

3- I finished my homework. I played video games.

→

4- She saw the rain. She opened her umbrella.

→

5- The dog heard a noise. It barked loudly.

→

6- We left the cinema. We went to eat.

→

7- He entered the room. Everyone clapped.

→

8- They reached the park. They started playing football.

→




9- She answered the phone. She heard the good news.

→

10- The bus arrived. The passengers got on.

→

## Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
Correct 	Adj./ V.	Accurate or true, without any mistakes
Illegal 	Adj.	Any action which is against or not authorized by the law or statute. Also called illicit or unlawful.
Impossible 	Adj.	Incapable of being done, undertaken, or experienced 2. incapable of occurring or happening
Incorrect 	Adj.	Not correct or not true
Legal 	Adj.	Permitted by law; lawful
Possible 	Adj.	Able to be done or achieved, or able to exist
Safe 	Adj./ N.	Free from danger or harm, or not causing danger or harm
Unsafe 	Adj.	Dangerous, or at risk, Not safe

### 1- Choose the correct word select A, B, C, or D to complete each sentence.

- 1- It is \_\_\_\_\_ to drive a car without a license.  
**A) legal                      B) illegal                      C) safe                      D) possible**
- 2- His answer was \_\_\_\_\_, so the teacher gave him full marks.  
**A) incorrect                      B) correct                      C) illegal                      D) unsafe**
- 3- Swimming during a thunderstorm is very \_\_\_\_\_.  
**A) safe                      B) correct                      C) unsafe                      D) legal**
- 4- Solving this puzzle is \_\_\_\_\_ if you use logic.  
**A) possible                      B) impossible                      C) unsafe                      D) illegal**
- 5- It's \_\_\_\_\_ to park in front of a fire hydrant.  
**A) legal                      B) correct                      C) unsafe                      D) illegal**
- 6- The map was \_\_\_\_\_, so the sailors got lost at sea.  
**A) correct                      B) incorrect                      C) safe                      D) legal**

7- Climbing the mountain without ropes is \_\_\_\_\_.

**A) impossible      B) possible      C) correct      D) legal**

8- Wearing a helmet makes cycling much more \_\_\_\_\_.

**A) safe      B) unsafe      C) legal      D) incorrect**

9- The document was \_\_\_\_\_, so it could not be used in court.

**A) legal      B) illegal      C) correct      D) impossible**

10- It is \_\_\_\_\_ to finish this book in one hour — it has 500 pages!

**A) correct      B) safe      C) impossible      D) legal**

**2- Complete the sentences with the correct word:**

**(correct, incorrect, legal, illegal, possible, impossible, safe, unsafe)**

1- The pilot checked if the weather was \_\_\_\_\_ before taking off.

2- It is \_\_\_\_\_ to use someone else's passport when traveling.

3- The student's answer was \_\_\_\_\_, so the teacher asked him to try again.

4- With the new technology, it is \_\_\_\_\_ to explore deeper parts of the ocean.

5- Walking alone in the forest at night can be very \_\_\_\_\_.

**3- Fill in the gaps with words from the box:**

**correct, incorrect, legal, illegal, possible, impossible, safe, unsafe**

**Life on a Ship**

When sailors are at sea, they must follow strict rules. It is very important to stay (1) \_\_\_\_\_ during storms and dangerous weather. Sometimes, the captain checks if the sailors' actions are (2) \_\_\_\_\_ or against the rules. Breaking rules can even be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ if it puts lives in danger. Sailors also need to give (4) \_\_\_\_\_ answers when reporting information, because (5) \_\_\_\_\_ answers may cause accidents.

**4- Fill in the gaps with words from the box:**

**correct, incorrect, legal, illegal, possible, impossible, safe, unsafe**

**Adventure in the City**

Tom and his friends wanted to try something new. They thought it was (1) \_\_\_\_\_ to climb to the top of the old tower, but the police said it was (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and not allowed. Some people argued it could be (3) \_\_\_\_\_ if they wore helmets, but others felt it was still (4) \_\_\_\_\_ and too risky. In the end, they realized it was (5) \_\_\_\_\_ to find a different, safer adventure.

**5- Rearrange the following to form meaningful sentences:**

1- answer / gave / incorrect / He / the / test / in / the.

2- It / impossible / climb / seems / mountain / that.

3- safe / is / not / road / This / at / night.

4- action / illegal / Their / considered / was / by / law / the.

5- possible / is / travel / It / by / to / sea / now.

6- correct / captain / The / decision / made / a.

7- building / unsafe / the / earthquake / after / was / The.

8- activity / legal / not / fishing / that / is / area / in / This.

9- impossible / to / lift / heavy / It / was / box / the.

10- instructions / correct / follow / Please / the / carefully.

## GRAMMAR 2 ▶ ★

**It's + adjective + infinitive** TR: 9.7

**It's important / useful / necessary / helpful to know** how to swim.

**It isn't legal / safe / right to take** artefacts from this shipwreck.

**It's illegal / unsafe to be** a pirate.

### It's + Adjective + Infinitive

We use **It's + adjective + infinitive** to express opinions, give advice, or describe a situation.

#### Structure:

**It's + adjective + to + verb**

#### □ Examples:

- It's **important to study** before an exam.
- It's **unsafe to swim** during a storm.
- It's **illegal to steal** treasure.
- It's **useful to know** how to fix a boat.

#### Why use this structure?

- To **show importance** → It's important to arrive on time.
- To **warn** → It's dangerous to walk alone at night.
- To **give advice** → It's better to ask for help.

**1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, and D:**

- 1- It's \_\_\_\_\_ to wear a life jacket when you're on a boat.  
A) dangerous to forget B) polite to meet C) easy to paint D) illegal to listen
- 2- It's \_\_\_\_\_ into the water without checking the depth.  
A) safe to read B) unsafe to dive C) polite to climb D) useful to smile
- 3- It's \_\_\_\_\_ the captain if you have a problem.  
A) useless to ask B) important to ask C) dangerous to sleep D) unsafe to climb
- 4- It's \_\_\_\_\_ calm when there's an emergency at sea.  
A) difficult to lose B) important to keep C) unsafe to call D) illegal to jump
- 5- It's \_\_\_\_\_ cargo from a ship.  
A) unsafe to laugh B) illegal to steal C) polite to dance D) important to walk
- 6- It's \_\_\_\_\_ how to swim before going on a sailing trip.  
A) useful to know B) unsafe to eat C) illegal to try D) dangerous to wear
- 7- It's \_\_\_\_\_ for help if someone is drowning.  
A) polite to wait B) important to shout C) illegal to swim D) unsafe to see
- 8- It's \_\_\_\_\_ a lifeboat if the ship is sinking.  
A) dangerous to eat B) useful to take C) polite to drink D) unsafe to write
- 9- It's \_\_\_\_\_ a weapon on a passenger ship.  
A) illegal to carry B) useful to sit C) polite to climb D) important to sing
- 10- It's \_\_\_\_\_ to the crew's instructions during a storm.  
A) illegal to watch B) unsafe to walk C) important to listen D) polite to run

**2- Complete the sentences with your own ideas.**

- 1- It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ when you are on a boat.
- 2- It's unsafe to \_\_\_\_\_ without wearing a helmet.
- 3- It's illegal to \_\_\_\_\_ in protected sea areas.
- 4- It's useful to \_\_\_\_\_ before you go diving.
- 5- It's necessary to \_\_\_\_\_ if there's a fire on the ship.
- 6- It's dangerous to \_\_\_\_\_ during a storm.
- 7- It's polite to \_\_\_\_\_ when you meet the captain.
- 8- It's important to \_\_\_\_\_ before you travel at sea.
- 9- It's unsafe to \_\_\_\_\_ if the water is too cold.
- 10- It's useful to \_\_\_\_\_ in case of an emergency.

**3- Fill in the gaps with the suitable verb from your own:**

**A Day at Sea**

Going on a long journey at sea can be exciting, but also dangerous. Before leaving, sailors always remember safety rules. (1) **It's important to** \_\_\_\_\_ before starting the trip. Storms can appear suddenly, so (2) **it's unsafe to** \_\_\_\_\_ without checking the weather forecast. When sailing with other people, (3) **it's polite to** \_\_\_\_\_ and help the crew. If something goes wrong, (4) **it's necessary to** \_\_\_\_\_ immediately. And finally, (5) **it's useful to** \_\_\_\_\_ so that you can find your way back

**4- Fill in the gaps with the suitable verb from your own:**

**Life on a Ship**

Living on a ship is very different from living on land. (1) **It's difficult to** \_\_\_\_\_ when the sea is rough and the waves are high. For new sailors, (2) **it's normal to** \_\_\_\_\_ during the first days until they get used to the movement. At night, (3) **it's exciting to** \_\_\_\_\_ while the ship sails under the stars. However, (4) **it's illegal to** \_\_\_\_\_ valuable cargo without permission. And of course, (5) **it's necessary to** \_\_\_\_\_ in order to stay safe during emergencies.

**5- Find and correct the mistakes in each sentence:**

1- It's important study hard for the exam.

2- It's danger to swim alone at night.

3- It's necessary learning how to read maps.

4- It's illegal park your car here.

5- It's useful knows how to repair a bike.

6- It's easy understand the rules if you listen.

7- It's unsafe walking on the broken bridge.

8- It's good play outside when the weather is nice.

9- It's exciting travels to new countries.

10- It's polite to says thank you.

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

1- You should eat healthy food every day.

**(Begin with *It's important ...*)**

2- Swimming in deep water without a lifebuoy is not safe. **(Rewrite using *It's dangerous*)**

- 3- Students must bring their books to class. (Change into *It's necessary*)
- 
- 4- People must not hunt endangered animals. (Begin with *It's illegal ...*)
- 
- 5- Saying "please" and "thank you" shows good manners. (Rewrite using *It's polite..*)
- 
- 6- Traveling to a new country makes people happy. (Begin with *It's exciting ...*)
- 
- 7- Knowing how to speak English helps in many jobs. (Rewrite using *It's useful ...*)
- 
- 8- Crossing the road without looking can cause accidents. (Change into *It's unsafe..*)
- 
- 9- Helping your parents with housework is nice. (Begin with *It's good ...*)
- 
- 10- Children can quickly learn the alphabet. (Rewrite using *It's easy ...*)
- 

**Dialogue 1: The Shipwreck Story. Characters: Sam & Olivia**

Sam: That storm last night was incredible!

Olivia: Yes, I've never seen waves that high before.

Sam: (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Olivia: Luckily, the crew stayed calm and gave us clear instructions.

Sam: I was so scared when the lights went out.

Olivia: (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Sam: The lifeboats were ready, but we didn't need to use them.

Olivia: Yes, but it felt like a real adventure at sea.

Sam: (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Olivia: That's true. The captain and sailors worked together perfectly.

Sam: (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Olivia: I'll never forget this trip.

Sam: (5) \_\_\_\_\_

*Dialogue*

**Dialogue 2: Planning a Sea Adventure. Characters: Anna & Mark**

Anna: Have you ever dreamed of going on a sea voyage?

Mark: Of course! I'd love to explore the ocean.

Anna: (1) \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: Maybe to see icebergs near the Arctic or islands in the Pacific.

Anna: That sounds amazing.

Mark: (2) \_\_\_\_\_

Anna: I think a lifeboat, food, water, and safety equipment are the most important.

Mark: Yes, and we can't forget about a good captain and crew.

Anna: (3) \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: Absolutely! Pirates are still a risk in some parts of the world.

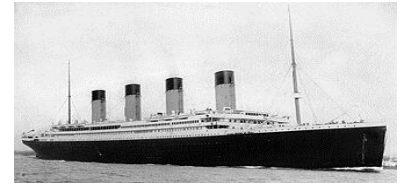
Anna: (4) \_\_\_\_\_

Mark: I'd be excited but also nervous.

Anna: (5) \_\_\_\_\_

## Reading 1

**Prediction Game:** “What do you already know about the Titanic?” Write their ideas on the board. Then ask: “What do you think caused the disaster?”



### The Mystery of the Titanic

On the night of April 14th, 1912, the Titanic, the largest and most luxurious passenger ship of its time, hit an iceberg during its very first voyage across the Atlantic Ocean. More than 2,000 people were on board, including wealthy passengers, emigrants searching for a new life, and a hardworking crew. Everyone was excited about travelling on what had been proudly called “the unsinkable ship.”

When the ship struck the iceberg, chaos spread quickly. The freezing water rushed in, and the crew tried to keep everyone calm, but many passengers panicked as the ship began to tilt. Lifeboats were lowered, but there were not enough for all the people on board. Families were separated, and many passengers were left behind on the sinking ship, facing the icy sea.

The disaster shocked the entire world. Newspapers everywhere reported the tragic story, and people demanded change. As a result, new safety rules for ships were introduced. For example, every ship had to carry enough lifeboats for all passengers, and crews were required to practice safety drills to prepare for emergencies.

Today, the Titanic is remembered as both a legend and a warning. Tourists visit museums to see objects recovered from the wreck at the bottom of the ocean, and films and books keep the story alive for new generations. The tragedy continues to remind people of the risks of sea travel, as well as the importance of safety and preparation.

### Read the text quickly. Choose the best title:

- 1- *The Story of a Pirate Ship*    2- *The Mystery of the Titanic*  
3- *Life of Modern Sailors*    4- *The First Airplane Crash*

### Answer the following questions:

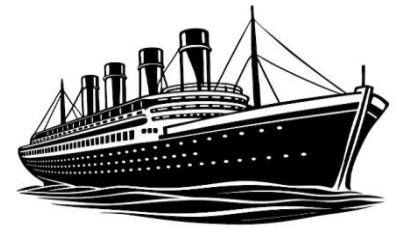
1- In which year did the Titanic sink?

2- Why did many passengers panic?

3- What problem was there with the lifeboats?

4- What new safety rules were introduced after the disaster?

5- Where do tourists go today to learn about the Titanic?



### Discuss in pairs: “What lesson do you think people learned from the Titanic?”

- “If you had been on the Titanic, what would you have done first?”

## Reading 2



### ➤ Pre-Reading Task

Show the words **cargo, sailor, storm, safety, trade.**

-“What do these words have in common?”

### The life of a modern sailor

Being a sailor today is very different from the days of pirates and old wooden ships. Modern sailors travel across oceans on enormous cargo ships, carrying containers filled with cars, clothes, food, oil, and almost anything you can imagine. Without sailors, global trade would not be possible, and many of the products we use every day would never reach our homes.

Life on a ship can be difficult and sometimes lonely. Sailors often spend weeks or even months away from their families and friends. They work in shifts, day and night, keeping watch on the deck, checking the cargo, and making sure the ship sails safely through rough waves, strong winds, and sudden storms.

Safety is always a top priority for sailors. They train to react quickly if there is a fire, a leak, or even the danger of a shipwreck. Sailors learn how to launch lifeboats, wear life jackets correctly, and use modern technology like GPS, radar, and satellite communication to avoid accidents. Their training can save lives in emergencies.

Despite the challenges and hard work, many sailors truly love their jobs. They have the chance to see new countries, meet people from different cultures, and feel the freedom of life at sea. For them, every journey is an adventure, and the ocean becomes their second home full of excitement and discovery.

### A) Read quickly and decide if these statements are TRUE or FALSE according to the general idea of the text.

- 1- Sailors today only travel for fun.
- 2- Modern sailors carry important goods around the world.
- 3- Being a sailor is easy and never dangerous.
- 4- Sailors sometimes face storms and must be well-trained.

### B) Match the question to the correct short answer from the text:

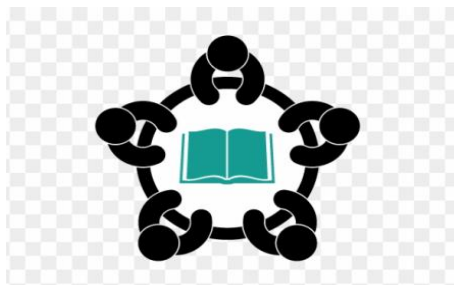
- 1- What do sailors usually transport?
- 2- How long can sailors stay away from family?
- 3- What do sailors learn for safety?
- 4- What technology supports their journeys?
- 5- Why do sailors enjoy their job?

### Answers to match with:

- a. They can be away for months.
- b. Because they love adventure and travel.
- c. Things like cars, food, oil, and clothes.
- d. They practice how to survive storms.
- e. GPS and modern communication systems.

### ➤ Post-Reading Task: Group Discussion:

- “Would you like to be a sailor? Why or why not?”
- “What do you think is the most difficult part of life at sea?”



# Review

## A) Vocabulary

### A. Multiple Choice (Choose the correct answer A–D):

- 1- The \_\_\_\_\_ ordered the sailors to prepare the ship for a storm.  
A) captain                      B) passenger                      C) cargo                      D) legend
- 2- The ship hit an \_\_\_\_\_ and began to sink.  
A) lifeboat                      B) iceberg                      C) crew                      D) weapon
- 3- The pirates tried to \_\_\_\_\_ the treasure from the sailors.  
A) sink                      B) capture                      C) drown                      D) dive
- 4- The \_\_\_\_\_ worked hard to repair the damaged sails.  
A) crew                      B) silver                      C) shipwreck                      D) legend
- 5- Every \_\_\_\_\_ must wear a life jacket before the ship leaves.  
A) captain                      B) sailor                      C) passenger                      D) pirate

### B. Complete the sentences with the correct word:

(silver – impossible - lifeboat – legend – unsafe – legal)

- 1- The sailors jumped into the \_\_\_\_\_ when the ship started to sink.
- 2- The explorer told a famous \_\_\_\_\_ about a ghost ship.
- 3- The old shipwreck was full of \_\_\_\_\_ coins.
- 4- The building is \_\_\_\_\_! Enter at own your risk.
- 5- The court declared that strike action was \_\_\_\_\_.

### B) Grammar                      A. Correct the mistakes:

- 1- The sailors put on their jackets as soon as the storm comes.

\_\_\_\_\_

2- It's unsafe swim without a life jacket.

\_\_\_\_\_

3- The captain gives orders as soon he arrived.

\_\_\_\_\_

4- It's important learning how to use a lifeboat.

\_\_\_\_\_

5- The crew clean the deck as soon as they finished eating.

### B. Do as shown:

- 1- The ship left the harbor. The captain waved goodbye.                      (Join with **as soon as**)

\_\_\_\_\_

2- Swim alone in the deep sea.                      (Use → **unsafe/ swim**)

\_\_\_\_\_

3- The sailors reached the island. They built a fire.                      (Join with **as soon as**)

\_\_\_\_\_

4- Study navigation maps.                      (Use → **useful / study**)

\_\_\_\_\_

5- The passengers saw the iceberg. They shouted for help.                      (Start with: **As soon as**)

*Good Luck!*

تطبيق



مذكرات جاهزة للطباعة

لتحميل الملفات التعليمية مجاناً للمعلم والطالب

مذكرات وملازم / مراجعات وملخصات / امتحانات / كتب الوزارة /  
أدلة المعلم / دفاتر التحضير / سجلات مدرسية / أوراق تأسيس

امسح الكود بموبايلك علشان تقدر تثبت التطبيق

وتقدر ف أي وقت تحمّل ال نفسك فيه ببلاش

هيغنيك عن البحث والجروبات والقنوات الكثيرة

