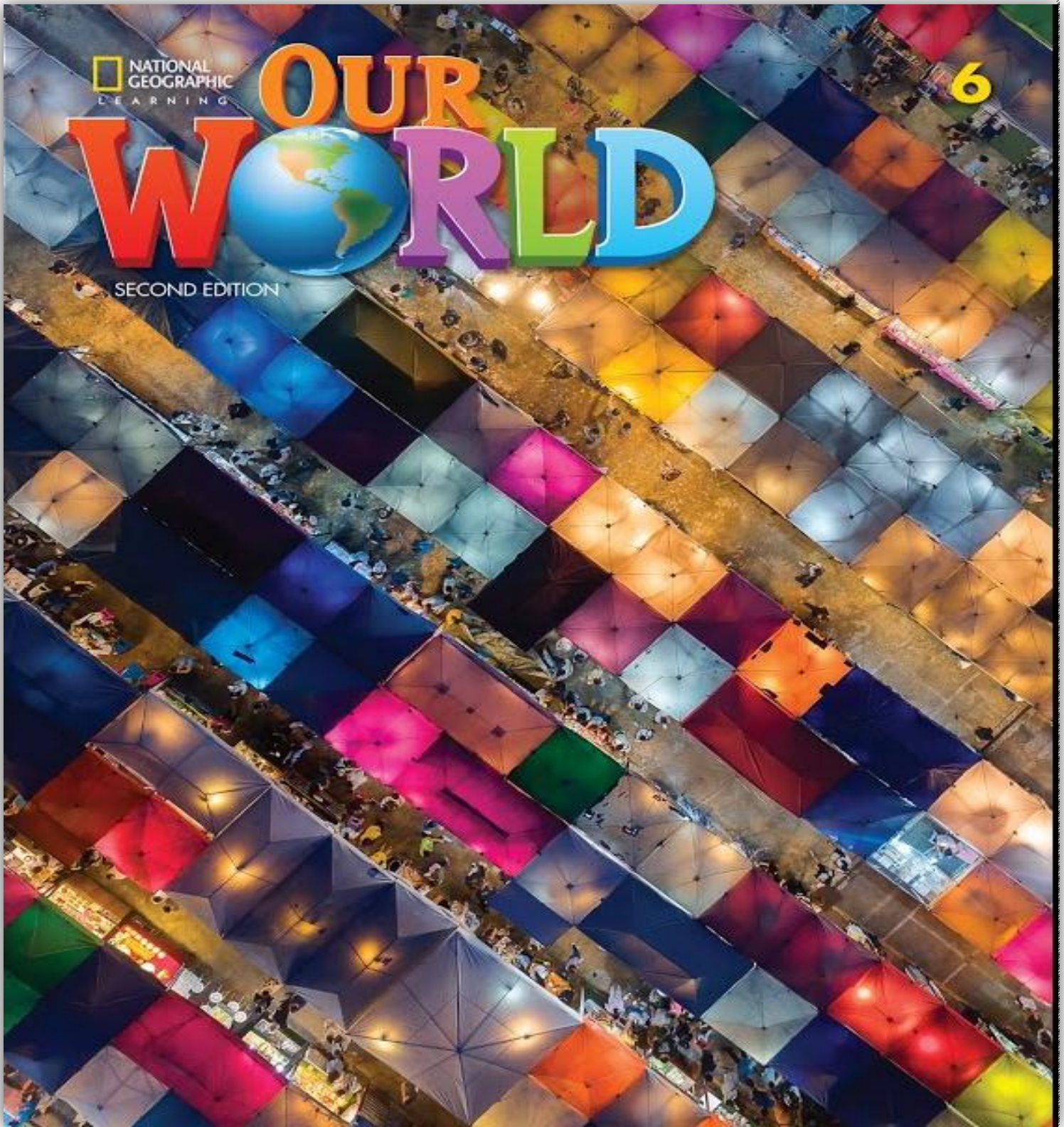


NATIONAL
GEOGRAPHIC
LEARNING

OUR WORLD

6






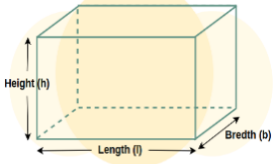
SECOND EDITION




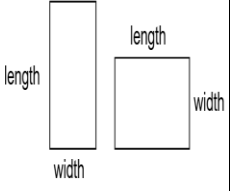






Name: _____

Class: _____

Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
Accident 	N.	Something bad that happens that is not expected or intended and that often damages something or injures someone
Crash 	N./ V.	To hit something, often making a loud noise or causing damage
Equipment 	N.	The set of necessary tools, clothing, etc. for a particular purpose
Flip 	V.	To turn over with a sudden quick movement
Hang-gliding 	N.	The activity of flying from high places in a type of glider made from a large piece of cloth fixed to a frame
Height 	N.	The measurement of someone or something from head to foot or from base to top.

<p>Injury</p> 	<p>N.</p>	<p>A wound or damage to part of your body caused by an accident or attack</p>
<p>Kitesurfing</p> 	<p>N.</p>	<p>A sport in which you move across water by standing on a board and holding onto the strings of a large kite</p>
<p>Land</p> 	<p>V.</p>	<p>Is an area of ground, especially one that is used for a particular purpose such as farming or building // To come down through the air onto the ground or another surface.</p>
<p>Length</p> 	<p>N.</p>	<p>The measurement of something from end to end or along its longest side, or a measurement of a particular part of something</p>
<p>Motocross</p> 	<p>N.</p>	<p>The sport of racing over rough ground on special motorcycles</p>
<p>Skiing</p> 	<p>N.</p>	<p>The sport or activity of moving over snow on skis</p>
<p>Skilful</p> 	<p>Adj.</p>	<p>Good at doing something, especially because you have practiced doing it:</p>
<p>Strength</p> 	<p>N.</p>	<p>The ability to do things that need a lot of physical or mental effort</p>

1- Choose the correct answer:

1- Last winter, I tried _____ on the snowy slopes for the first time.

A- kitesurfing B- strength C- skiing D- hang-gliding

2- To play tennis, you need basic _____ like a racket, ball, and net.

A- injury B- equipment C- land D- height

3- He couldn't play the football match because of a leg _____.

A- length B- accident C- skiing D- injury

4- She is a _____ ballet dancer and always performs with confidence.

A- crash B- skilful C- strength D- kitesurfing

5- He did a back _____ on the trampoline and landed on his feet.

A- flip B- hang-gliding C- equipment D- skilful

6- They measured the _____ of the rope to make sure it was long enough.

A- injury B- skiing C- length D- flip

7- The driver was lucky to escape without injury after the _____.

A- accident B- land C- motocross D- length

8- It needs a lot of _____ to lift heavy weights like that.

A- skiing B- injury C- strength D- crash

9- Have you ever tried _____ off a cliff? It feels like flying.

A- equipment B- length C- skilful D- hang-gliding

10- Riders in _____ must wear helmets and ride dirt bikes on rough tracks.

A- flip B- motocross C- kitesurfing D- injury

2- Fill in the gaps from the words in the box:

kitesurfing – crash – height – land – hang-gliding

1- He was seriously injured in a bike _____ last weekend.

2- I want to try _____ one day, it looks like flying!

3- The plane began to _____ smoothly after a long flight.

4- The tower's _____ made it perfect for taking amazing photos of the whole city.

5- We went to the beach to watch people _____ jumping over the waves.

3- Complete the missing gaps in the following text:

(motocross- skilful- flip- injury- strength)

- Last weekend, I went to watch a thrilling (1) _____ competition in the mountains. The riders were incredibly (2) _____, performing stunts that amazed the crowd. One rider did a perfect (3) _____ in mid-air and landed smoothly on the track. Unfortunately, another rider fell and had a minor (4) _____, but he was quickly helped by the medical team. You need a lot of (5) _____ and courage to take part in such dangerous sports.

4- Fill in the missing parts in the following text:

skiing – strength – crash – skilful – land

Winter Adventure

- Last winter, our school took us on a trip to the mountains. We tried (1) _____ for the first time, and it was so exciting! At first, it was hard to balance, but we soon learned that it takes a lot of (2) _____ to control your body on the snow. One of the students fell and had a small (3) _____, but luckily no one was hurt. The instructors were very (4) _____, helping everyone stay safe and have fun. By the end of the day, we were all able to (5) _____ safely at the bottom of the slope with big smiles!

4- Re-arrange the following words to form meaningful sentences:

1- was / motocross / dangerous / very / The / race.

2- did / rider / The / flip / a / perfect / mid-air / in / and / landed / safely.

3- needs / Skiing / good / balance / strength / and/ a lot of.

4- a / accident / He / had / injury / after / the / severe.

5- kitesurfing / beach / We / at / watched / doing / tricks / surfers / the.

6- crash / during / terrible / a / There / was / the / competition.

7- is / very / She / skilful / gymnastics / at.

8- skiing / went / They / family / their / winter / every / with.

9- pilot / land / must / helicopter / careful / The / be / to / the / safely.

10- great / His / fitted / height / to / basketball / play / him.

GRAMMAR

➤ Present Perfect with for and since

- We use the present perfect to talk about actions or situations that started in the past and are still true now.
 - Use (for) to talk about how long something has happened.
- ➡ Example: I have played football for five years. (= duration)
- Use (since) to talk about when something started.
- ➡ Example: She has studied English since 2020. (= starting point)

Present Perfect

describes an action that started in the past and continues to the present

FOR



shows **amount** of time

SINCE



shows **when** an event started

I have known Maria **for** 6 years.

I have known Maria **since** 2015.

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

+

S + have/has + past participle

I have tried sushi.

-

S + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle

I have not tried sushi.

?

Have/Has + subject + past participle?

Have you tried sushi?

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

1- I have studied English ____ three years.

A- at B- for C- since D- during

2- She hasn't visited her aunt ____ last month.

A- since B- for C- during D- about

3- _____ you ever done hang-gliding before?

A- Do B- Has C- Have D- Did

4- We _____ known each other since we were kids.

A- has B- have C- did D- are

5- They _____ lived in Cairo for a long time.

A- has B- haven't C- have D- is

6- He _____ been in the library _____ this morning.

A- has/ since B- have/ since C- is/ for D- had/ for

7- _____ she played basketball _____ three hours?

A- Has/ for B- Have/ since C- Did/ for D- Does/ since

8- I _____ seen my cousin _____ last summer.

A- have/ for B- hasn't/ since C- haven't/ since D- am/ since

9- How long _____ your dad worked in that school?

A- has B- have C- is D- does

10- They have _____ French _____ 2019.

A- studied/ since B- study/ since C- studied/ for D- study/ for

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in present perfect

and (for or since):

1- I _____ (live) in this house _____ 2018.

2- She _____ (study) English _____ three years.

3- We _____ (not see) our cousins _____ last summer.

4- My dad _____ (work) in that company _____ ten years.

5- They _____ (be) friends _____ primary school.

6- My brother _____ (not eat) chocolate _____ two weeks.

7- I _____ (play) the piano _____ I was five.

8- We _____ (know) each other _____ a long time.

9- He _____ (have) this phone _____ January.

10- The dog _____ (not bark) _____ this morning.

3- Complete the following text by using present perfect (has/have + past participle):

- My best friend and I are very close. We (1) _____ (be) friends since we were six years old. We (2) _____ (do) many fun things together over the years. This year, we (3) _____ (try) some new sports like kitesurfing and skiing. We both (4) _____ (improve) a lot, especially in skiing. Our coach says we (5) _____ (become) much stronger and more confident.

4- Complete the text using (for or since):

- My cousin and I have lived in the same house (1) _____ we were little. She has played the piano (2) _____ five years, and I've learned the guitar (3) _____ last summer. We've studied music together (4) _____ a long time. Our teacher has taught us (5) _____ 2021, and we really enjoy our lessons.

5- Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1- She has **play** the piano **since** five years.

2- We **hasn't saw** our teacher **for** last Monday.

3- **Did** you ever visited the zoo?

4- I **has** lived here **for** 2010.

5- My brother **have** studied Arabic **since** two months.

6- How long **do** you lived in this house?

7- They **hasn't** watched TV **since** three hours.

8- I have never **be** to Italy.

9- We've **knew** each other **for** we were six.

10- Has your sister **reads** that book **for** last week?

6- Do as shown between brackets:

1- I _____ (not see) my cousin since Christmas. **(Use present perfect)**

2- How long _____ (you have) your laptop? **(Complete)**

3- The children have been in the pool (since- for) over an hour. **(Choose)**

4-They has be married for nearly fifty years. **(Correct the mistake)**

5- Mark is not here. He has gone to the cinema with Kim _____ 5 o'clock.
(Complete with: since/ for)

6- We have _____ (teach) at this school since 2016. **(Use past participle)**

7- I _____ (have/ eat) at that restaurant for a long time. **(Use negative)**

8- He has wrote three books and he is working on another one. **(Correct the mistake)**

9- I've played the guitar ever _____ I was a teenager. **(Choose: since/ for)**

10- _____ ?

- I have studied French for two years. **(Make a question)**

Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
Helmet 	N.	A strong, hard hat that covers and protects the head
Elbow pad 	N.	It is a fairly thick, flat piece of a material such as cloth or rubber worn on the elbow.
Knee pad 	N.	It is a pad of leather, foam rubber, etc., as one worn by football or basketball players to protect the knee..
Brakes 	N.	A device for slowing or stopping a moving vehicle, typically by applying pressure to the wheels.
Life jacket 	N.	A piece of equipment, like a jacket without sleeves that is filled with air or light material and is designed to help you float if you fall into water.



1- Choose the correct word (A, B, C, or D) to complete each sentence:

1- When riding a bike, it's important to wear a _____ to protect your head.

A- life jacket B- brakes C- elbow pads D- helmet

2- The motorbike stopped quickly because the _____ were working well.

A- knee pads B- brakes C- life jacket D- helmet

3- Before going kayaking, I had to put on a _____ for safety.

A- elbow pads B- knee pads C- helmet D- lifejacket

4- Skaters often wear _____ to avoid hurting their arms when they fall.

A- helmet B- brakes C- life jacket D- elbow pads

5- You should always wear _____ when you're doing tricks on your skateboard.

A- life jacket B- brakes C- helmet D- knee pads

6- When I fell off my bike, my _____ protected my knees from getting hurt.

A- elbow pads B- knee pads C- brakes D- life jacket

7- The cyclist pressed the _____ quickly to avoid the crash.

A- brakes B- helmet C- elbow pads D- helmet

8- My parents bought me new _____ and elbow pads for rollerblading.

A- helmet B- brakes C- knee pads D- life jacket

9- Don't go on the boat without a _____. It helps you float in water.

A- elbow pads B- life jacket C- helmet D- knee pads

10- He wore his _____ tightly to make sure it didn't fall off during the race.

A- helmet B- brakes C- elbow pads D- knee pads

2- Fill in the gaps from the words in the box:

life jacket- knee pads- elbow pads- helmet- brakes

1- Before riding his bicycle, Adam made sure his _____ were working properly so he could stop safely.

2- You must wear a _____ to protect your head when skateboarding.

3- When we went canoeing, I wore a _____ to keep me safe in the water.

4- She wore _____ to protect her knees while rollerblading.

5- He also put on his _____ so his arms wouldn't get hurt if he fell.

3- Complete the missing gaps in the following text:

(life jacket – knee pads – elbow pads – helmet – brakes)

- Yesterday, we went on a school trip to try some fun outdoor sports. Before we started, the coach told us to wear safety equipment. First, I put on my (1) _____ to protect my head. Then I wore (2) _____ and (3) _____ because we were going to ride scooters, and I didn't want to hurt my arms or knees if I fell. We also checked the (4) _____ on our scooters to make sure we could stop safely. Later, we tried kayaking, so I had to wear a (5) _____ to stay safe in the water.

4- Fill in the missing parts in the following text:

helmet – life jacket – knee pads – elbow pads – brakes

- Today, we are having a safety lesson at the sports club. The trainer is showing us how to use different types of protective equipment. He is wearing a (1) _____ on his head and showing us how it protects the skull. Some students are putting on their (2) _____ and (3) _____ because they are practicing roller skating. The coach is also testing the (4) _____ on the bikes to make sure they are working properly. Before we go kayaking, we are all wearing a (5) _____ to keep us safe on the water.

5- Rearrange the words to form correct sentences:

1- helmet / your / wearing / forget / Never / while / cycling.

2- pads / when / should / wear / knee / always / skating / be / You.

3- your / check / brakes / Always / before / you / ride.

4- his / puts / pads / on / elbow / brother / My / every / time.

5- life jacket / should / in / wear / a / Children / always / water.

6- important / your / head / is / to / protect / helmet / with / The.

7- pads / bought / dad / new / My / last / week / me / Knee.

8- hockey / elbow pads / player / The / protection / for / wore / his.

9- pressed / brakes / nothing / on / He / hard / the / but / happened.

10- your / inflate / before / is / It / to / essential / life jacket / diving / before.

GRAMMAR

ADVERBS OF EMPHASIS

Adverbs of emphasis TR: 1.7

Skateboarding is
That trick is
Those knee pads look
This boy's helmet looks

so
very
really
incredibly
extremely

cool.
exciting.
scary.
dangerous.
difficult.
silly.

- Adverbs of emphasis help us make our sentences stronger. They show how much we feel about something.
- We use them **before** describing words (adjectives) to make them more powerful.

Examples of adverbs of emphasis:
so, very, really, incredibly, extremely

Example Sentences:

- Skateboarding is **really exciting**.
- That trick is **so dangerous**.
- These knee pads look **extremely silly**.
- We use them to show **strong feelings** about something!

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

1- The view from the mountain was _____ beautiful.

A- really B- dangerous C- loud D- slow

2- The team worked _____ hard to win the championship.

A- fast B- lazy C- incredibly D- rarely

3- That science experiment was _____ fascinating!

A- early B- so C- low D- hard

4- Her performance on stage was extremely _____ for a young girl.

A- extreme B- impressive C- really D- incredibly

5- The weather today is _____ cold that we had to stay inside.

A- very B- to C- quickly D- rarely

6- This book is so _____. I can't stop reading!

A- incredibly B- really C- very D- interesting

7- He felt _____ nervous before the spelling competition.

A- calm B- very C- good D- hard

8- They were really _____ when the event was cancelled.

A- disappointed B- incredibly C- so D- exciting

9- My dad was _____ proud when I won the gold medal.

A- happy B- sad C- extremely D- interested

10- She was _____ happy with her birthday gift.

A- sad B- tired C- very D- excited

2- Complete each sentence with an adverb from the first box and its suitable adjective from the second box:

so- very- really- incredibly
extremely

difficult- happy- exciting- dangerous- hot
heavy- fast- tired- creative- good

- 1- That trick was _____, I was scared to try!
- 2- This homework is _____, I need help.
- 3- They were _____ when they won the game!
- 4- That movie was _____! I want to see it again.
- 5- It was _____ yesterday that we stayed inside.
- 6- Your drawing is _____. I love it!
- 7- The rollercoaster was _____ that I screamed!
- 8- She was _____ after the long trip.
- 9- My backpack is _____ today.
- 10- He is _____ at basketball; he always scores.

3- Complete the following text using adverbs of emphasis:

(so, very, really, incredibly, extremely)

- We have had an (1) _____ busy week at school. The teacher has given us (2) _____ interesting projects to work on. I've (3) _____ enjoyed learning about space and the planets. My group has been working (4) _____ hard to finish our poster. We've also been (5) _____ lucky to have such a helpful teacher!

4- Complete the following text using adverbs of emphasis with suitable adjective:

so colorful, very nervous, really patient, extremely hard, incredibly exciting

- This week, we are preparing for the school play. Everyone is working (1) _____ to learn their lines. The costumes are (2) _____ and fun. Our teacher is being (3) _____ with us during rehearsals. Some students are feeling (4) _____, but we're helping each other. The final scene is (5) _____, we can't wait to perform!

5- Correct the mistakes in the following:

1- She was so **tiredly** after the long trip.

2- The food was **extreme** delicious.

3- I am very **much** excited about the party.

4- This test is incredibly **hardly** for me.

5- He is **real** happy about his results.

6- They worked so **much** hard on their project.

7- We were extremely **boring** during the movie.

8- It is really **hardly** question to answer. .

9- My dog is extremely **happily** to see me.

10- That film was **incredible** boring.

6- Do as shown between brackets:

1- He was real happy to win the race.

(Correct the mistake)

2- I am so hungry I could eat a horse.

(Rewrite using “extremely” instead of “so”)

3-The classroom was very noisily today.

(Correct the mistake)

4- My little brother was extreme tired.

(Correct the mistake)

- 5- They were (**extreme- extremely- real**) helpful. (Choose)
- 6- The movie was _____ boring that I almost slept. (**Complete with a suitable adverb of emphasis**)
- 7-That story was _____ funny. I laughed a lot! (**Put a suitable adverb of emphasis**)
- 8- This game is _____ difficult. Let's play something else. (**Fill in with a strong adverb of emphasis**)
- 9- She runs incredibly fast. (**Change "incredibly" to another adverb of emphasis**)
-
- 10- I was so scared during the storm. (**Rewrite the sentence using "really" instead of "so"**)
-

➤ **Dialogue 1: Trying a New Sport**

Ali: Hi Karim! Did you try anything new during the school break?

Karim: Yes! (1) _____.

Ali: That sounds fun! Were you scared?

Karim: (2) _____, but I wore all the safety gear.

Ali: What did you wear?

Karim: (3) _____.

Ali: Good! Where did you do it?

Karim: (4) _____.

Ali: I want to try it too! Do you think I can?

Karim: (5) _____. You just need some training.

➤ **Dialogue 2: First Time Hang-Gliding:**

Mona: Guess what I did last weekend!

Aya: No idea! (1) _____?

Mona: I tried hang-gliding for the first time!

Aya: Wow! (2) _____?

Mona: It was amazing! I felt like a bird in the sky.

Aya: That's so cool. (3) _____?

Mona: I went with my cousin. He's done it many times.

Aya: Was it difficult?

Mona: (4) _____, but the instructor helped me.

Aya: I hope I can try it too one day.

Mona: (5) _____. You'll love it!

Reading "Extreme sports"

Pre-Reading: Task 1:

1- What comes to your mind when you hear the word *extreme*?

2- Can sports be dangerous? Why?

- Extreme sports are thrilling activities that create a strong feeling of excitement and energy, often called an *adrenaline rush*. These sports are considered risky and can lead to serious injury if not done carefully. Unlike team sports, they are usually done by individuals.



They typically require speed, strength, height, or skill, and involve challenges from the natural environment like wind, water, snow, and rugged land. To safely enjoy these sports, people must use proper gear and follow safety rules.

Extreme sports are growing in popularity, especially among young people. New types of extreme sports are also being invented all the time.

Examples of extreme sports include skydiving, bungee jumping, snowboarding, rock climbing, and white-water rafting.

Task 2: - Read the passage quickly and choose the best title:

A) Safe Sports B) Adrenaline adventures C) Team Sports D) Famous Athletes

Questions:

1- What kind of feeling do extreme sports give?

2- Are extreme sports usually done alone or in teams?

3- What are some natural elements athletes face in these sports?

4- What are two examples of extreme sports mentioned in the text?

5- Why is safety important in extreme sports?

Biography

WRITING

Biography A biography describes the life of another person. You can make a biography more interesting if you link the dates and events in that person's life. Words you can use to link the dates and events include: *after (that), before, since then, the next year, then, at the time, suddenly and afterwards.*

How to Write a Biography – Easy Tips to Follow

1. **Pick the person** – Choose someone interesting or inspiring.
2. **Start with the basics** – Full name, date & place of birth.
3. **Tell about their early life** □ – Childhood, family, school.
4. **Share important events** – Achievements, challenges, turning points.
5. **Add interesting facts** □ – Hobbies, quotes, fun stories.
6. **Use time order** □ – Tell events from the beginning to now.
7. **Write in the third person** – Use *he, she,* or the person's name.
8. **Keep sentences clear & short** ✍️ – Easy for the reader to understand.
9. **Check your spelling & punctuation** □ – Make it neat!
10. **End with their impact** □ – Why is this person important or special?

✍️ □ Writing Activity 1: My Sports Hero

Task: Write a short biography (80–100 words) about your favorite sports hero. You can choose a real person or invent one.

Guiding Questions:

- When and where was the person born?
- What sport do they play?
- What are their biggest achievements?
- What makes them special?
- Do they help people in other ways?

➤ My sports hero

Review

A) Vocabulary

1) Choose the best word to complete each sentence:

(Choices: *flip, strength, crash, hang-gliding, life jacket*)

- The BMX rider tried a back _____ in mid-air to amaze the crowd.
- You must wear a _____ when doing water sports to stay safe.
- It requires a lot of _____ in your arms to control the kite.
- He practiced _____ by jumping off a small hill into the valley.
- Be careful: if you lose control, you might _____ on the track.

2) Fill in the blanks using words from the list:

(Words: *helmet, motocross, equipment, injury, kitesurfing*)

- He always checks his _____ before going on the bike.
- _____ combines surfing with kite flying over the waves.
- In a _____ race, riders tackle jumps and difficult terrain on motorcycles.
- Wear protective gear like a _____ to keep your head safe.
- A serious fall can lead to an _____ that stops you from playing.

B) Grammar

1) Correct the mistakes:

- I have known her for five years ago.

- We've lived here since three months.

- She has been in the club for 2018.










- He has studied English for last summer.








- They have worked on this project since two weeks.

2) Do as shown:

- I _____ (live) in this city _____ 2015. [Use present perfect with *since*]
- She _____ (know) him _____ ten years. [Use present perfect with *for*]
- This cake is _____ delicious! [Use *adverb of emphasis*]
- It's _____ hot today that we can't go outside. [Choose: *extremely or extreme*]
- The movie was _____ interesting, I watched it twice! [Choose: *real or really*]

Unit 2 Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
Analyze 	V.	To examine in detail in order to discover meaning, essential features, etc
Bury 	V.	To put in the ground and cover with earth
Cause 	N./ V.	The reason why something, especially something bad, happens
Die 	V.	To stop being alive, either suddenly or slowly
Discover 	V.	To be the first to find or find out about something
Excavate 	V.	To dig in the ground, especially with a machine, or to look for objects from the past
Gold 	N.	A valuable, shiny, yellow metal used to make coins and jewellery
Mummy 	N.	A dead body of a person or animal prepared for burial in the manner of the ancient Egyptians by treating it with oils and wrapping it in ...
Object 	N.	A thing that you can see or touch but that is usually not alive

Preserve		V.	To keep something as it is, especially in order to prevent it from decaying or being damaged or destroyed
Ruler		N.	The leader of a country
Statue		N.	a model that looks like a person or animal, usually made from stone or metal
Tattoo		N.	A permanent image, pattern, or word on the skin that is created by using needles to put colors under the skin
Tomb		N.	A large stone structure or underground room where someone, especially an important person, is buried
Treasure		N.	A collection of valuable things such as gold, silver and jewellery.
Thief		N.	Is a person who steals something from another person

1- Choose the correct answer from A, B, C, or D.

1- The scientists will _____ the site to find ancient artefacts.

- A. bury B. analyse C. excavate D. die**

2- The king was the most powerful _____ in the country.

- A. ruler B. mummy C. thief D. statue**

3- We saw a huge stone _____ in the city square.

- A. tattoo B. statue C. site D. treasure**

4- The police caught the _____ who stole the gold coins.

- A. treasure B. thief C. mummy D. sample**

5- The scientists want to _____ the ancient bones for DNA tests.

- A. excavate B. preserve C. cause D. bury**

- 6- She got a beautiful butterfly _____ on her arm.
A. treasure **B. tattoo** **C. statue** **D. artefact**
- 7- They will _____ the time capsule in the school garden.
A. bury **B. preserve** **C. cause** **D. analyse**
- 8- The detectives tried to _____ how the accident happened.
A. discover **B. cause** **C. preserve** **D. analyse**
- 9- The pirates hid their _____ on a secret island.
A. treasure **B. mummy** **C. site** **D. ruler**
- 10- Archaeologists _____ gold jewellery in the ancient tomb.
A. discovered **B. buried** **C. caused** **D. analysed**

2- Fill in the gaps with the correct word from brackets:
(object – preserve – cause – ruler – tattoo)

- The museum displayed a rare _____ from the ancient temple.
- We must _____ old books so that future generations can read them.
- The heavy rain was the main _____ of the flood.
- The pharaoh was the most powerful _____ in ancient Egypt.
- He got a small _____ of a bird on his arm during the summer holiday.

3- Complete the text with the correct words from the box.

mummy – treasure – statue – thief – tomb

- In ancient Egypt, a (1) _____ was often buried with gold and jewellery inside a hidden (2) _____. These valuable items were considered a (3) _____ for the person in the afterlife. Sometimes, a large (4) _____ was placed at the entrance to guard the burial place. However, a (5) _____ might break in to steal the precious objects.

4- Complete the text with the correct words from the box.

discover – ruler – gold – preserve – cause

- A famous archaeologist managed to (1) _____ the palace of an ancient (2) _____. Inside, they found walls decorated with (3) _____ and fine art. Experts worked carefully to (4) _____ these items so they would last for many years. Heavy rainfall was the main (5) _____ of damage to some of the old paintings.

5- Rewrite the words in the correct order:

1- must / the / tomb / the / Scientists / analyse / samples / of.

2- was / site / excavated / The / quickly.

3- drew / tattoo / a / artist / the / on / ancient / The / skin.

4- ancient / The / was / displayed / in / museum / golden/ the / statues.

5- buried / the / in / treasure / They / sand / thick.

6- DNA / a / They / performed / mummy / the / test / on.

7- sudden / death / of / cause / the / ruler's / was / a mystery.

8- a / found / We / in / the / desert / object / strange.

9- statue / made / was / of / gold / The / pure / ancient.

10- the / caught / police / was / by / The / thief / yesterday.

GRAMMAR 1 ▶ ★

Passive voice: Past simple TR: 2.4

The Sphinx **was built** around 2500 BCE.

It **wasn't excavated** until 1925.

The statues **were discovered** in a tomb.

The statues **weren't broken**.

Where **was** the treasure **found**?

The treasure **was found** in a field.

- The **Simple Past Passive** is used when we talk about an action that happened in the past, but we don't focus on **who** did it — we focus on **what happened**.

Structure:

was / were + past participle

- **was** → for singular subjects (he, she, it, a car, the answer...)
- **were** → for plural subjects (they, we, the books, the directions...)

Examples:

- *The directions **were explained** (by the teacher).* → The action “explained” happened in the past.

- *The answer **wasn't explained**.* → Negative form.
- *Was the study **published**?* → Yes/No question.
- *Where were the results **announced**?* → Wh- question.

Key idea:

- Focus on the action and the receiver of the action.
- The doer is not important (but you can add it with **by** if needed)

➤ Simple Past Passive

Form: was / were + past participle (+ by + doer)

Type	Form	Example
Positive	Subject + was/were + past participle	<i>The letter was sent yesterday.</i>
Negative	Subject + was/were not + past participle	<i>The door wasn't locked.</i>
Yes/No Question	Was/Were + subject + past participle?	<i>Was the test marked?</i>
Wh- Question	Wh- + was/were + subject + past participle?	<i>Where were the photos taken?</i>



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

- 1- The cake _____ yesterday.
A) baked B) was baked C) were baked D) is baked
- 2- The books _____ delivered on time.
A) was B) were C) were delivered D) was delivered
- 3- The door _____ locked when I arrived.
A) were not B) was not C) was not locked D) were not locked
- 4- The report _____ last week.
A) is written B) was written C) were written D) wrote
- 5- Was the meeting _____ on Monday?
A) hold B) held C) was held D) were held
- 6- The windows _____ yesterday.
A) was cleaned B) were cleaned C) clean D) was clean
- 7- The letter _____ to the wrong address.
A) was sent B) send C) sent D) were sent
- 8- The rooms _____ last summer.
A) are painted B) were painted C) was painted D) paint
- 9- _____ the homework checked last Sunday?
A) Was B) Were C) Was checked D) Were checked
- 10- The car _____ last week.
A) was repaired B) were repaired C) repair D) repairs

2- Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb in brackets in the Simple Past Passive.

- 1- The streets _____ (**decorate**) for the festival last weekend.
- 2- The lost dog _____ (**find**) near the park yesterday.
- 3- The film _____ (**not / show**) in our town last month.
- 4- The final exam _____ (**prepare**) last week, it's ready.
- 5- _____ the report _____ (**send**) to the manager on time?
- 6- The broken chair _____ (**repair**) in the living room.
- 7- The concert tickets _____ (**not / sell**) quickly.
- 8- A new sports centre _____ (**open**) in the city last year.
- 9- _____ the problem _____ (**discuss**) in the meeting?
- 10- The windows _____ (**not / paint**) last summer.

3- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the Simple Past Passive.

- Last weekend, a big football match was held in our city. The stadium (1) _____ (**decorate**) with colorful flags and banners. The tickets (2) _____ (**sell**) out in just two days. However, some seats (3) _____ (**not / fill**) because of the heavy rain. The match (4) _____ (**broadcast**) live on national TV. After the game, the winning team (5) _____ (**cheer**) loudly by thousands of fans.

4- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets in the Simple Past Passive:

- Yesterday, a science fair was organised at our school. Many projects (1) _____ (**display**) in the main hall. A special prize (2) _____ (**give**) to the most creative idea. Unfortunately, some projects (3) _____ (**not / present**) because the students were absent. The speeches (4) _____ (**deliver**) by famous scientists. At the end of the day, all participants (5) _____ (**thank**) for their hard work.

5- Each sentence has one or two mistakes. Rewrite the sentence correctly.

1- The site were closed yesterday, we couldn't enter.

2- The windows was cleaned last weekend.

3- Is the homework finished last weekend?

4- The invitations send to all parents last Friday.

5- My bag weren't found in the classroom.

6- The project was complete on time.

7- Did the match was played in our school stadium?

8- The books given to the students at the ceremony last night.

9- Was the party organises perfectly last year?

10- The prizes wasn't awarded to the winners.

6- Do as shown between brackets:

1- The car _____ (**repair**) yesterday. (Use past simple passive – negative)

2- When _____ (this bridge / build)? (Make a question)

3- This letter was (**write / written**) this morning. (Choose)

4- The cake were baked by Mary yesterday. (Correct the mistake)

5- The windows _____ cleaned last week. (Complete with: was / were)

6- The homework was done before the deadline. (Use negative form)

7- The door was painted blue last month. (Make a question)





8- The film was direct last season and won a prize. (Correct the mistake)

9- These books were (**print / printed**) in 1980. (Choose)

10- _____ ?

- Yes, the house was sold last year. (Make a question)

Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
CT-Scan 	N.	A procedure that uses a computer linked to an x-ray machine to make a series of detailed pictures of areas inside the body.
Artefact 	N.	An object that has been made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest.
DNA test 	N.	Is a test that examines DNA and that is used to identify someone or to show that people are relatives.
Site 	N.	A place where something happened or that is used for a particular purpose.



a CT scan



an artefact



a DNA test



a site

1- Choose the correct answer for each sentence:

- 1- The police went to investigate the crime _____ to look for evidence.
A) artefact B) site C) DNA test D) CT scan
- 2- An ancient gold coin was discovered among the ruins and classified as an _____.
A) site B) CT scan C) artefact D) DNA test
- 3- A _____ can help doctors see detailed images inside the body.
A) CT scan B) artefact C) site D) DNA test

- 4- Scientists used a _____ to find out who the bones belonged to.
A) site B) DNA test C) CT scan D) artefact
- 5- The museum is located on a historic _____ where a battle once took place.
A) artefact B) site C) CT scan D) DNA test
- 6- The archaeologist carefully cleaned the _____ before putting it in the museum.
A) CT scan B) site C) artefact D) DNA test
- 7- The doctor ordered a _____ to check for any internal injuries after the accident.
A) site B) DNA test C) CT scan D) artefact
- 8- The police carried out a _____ to confirm the identity of the suspect.
A) DNA test B) artefact C) CT scan D) site
- 9- The construction workers found an old sword at the building _____.
A) CT scan B) site C) DNA test D) artefact
- 10- The old vase was identified as a rare Roman _____.
A) site B) artefact C) DNA test D) CT scan

**2- Complete the sentences with the correct word from brackets
(a CT scan – artefact – a site – a DNA test)**

- 1- The archaeologists visited _____ where they believed an ancient city once stood.
- 2- The detective ordered _____ to confirm if the blood sample matched the suspect.
- 3- The doctors used _____ to examine the patient's brain after the accident.
- 4- The museum displayed a rare gold coin, an important historical _____.
- 5- The police closed off _____ to search for more clues about the robbery.

3- Complete the text with the correct words from the box.

a CT scan – artefact – site – a DNA test – floor

The police were investigating a crime scene at a (1) _____. They collected hair samples and sent them to the lab for (2) _____ to identify the suspect. Meanwhile, the injured victim was taken to the hospital for (3) _____ to check for internal injuries. During the investigation, a metal detector found a small coin under the (4) _____. This coin turned out to be an ancient (4) _____ stolen from a museum years ago. Thanks to the evidence found at the site, the suspect was caught.

4- Rearrange the words to make correct sentences:

1- found / an / ancient / They / in / site / the / desert.

2- The / was / discovered / gold / artefact / in / a / tomb.

3- police / The / the / protected / crime / carefully / site.

4- site / historical / The / is / open / to / the / public.

5- patient / scan / CT / had / The / to / needed / a / check / his / brain.

6- was / The / test / ordered / DNA / to / confirm / identity / the.

7- artefacts / of / collection / The / museum / is / priceless.

8- taken / crime / samples / site / The / from / DNA / were.

9- archaeologists / explored / months / the / for / site.

10- showed / The / CT / scan / no / damage / internal.

GRAMMAR 2 ▶ ★

Passive voice: Past simple with *by* + agent TR: 2.7

The hiker found the mummy. → The mummy **was found by** the hiker.
The divers didn't find the bottles. → The bottles **weren't found by** the divers.
Did thieves break the pottery? → **Was the pottery broken by** thieves?

Past Simple Passive with "by"

<u>Form</u>	<u>Structure</u>	<u>Example</u>
Affirmative □	Subject + was/were + Past Participle + by + agent	The cake was baked by my mother. The pyramids were built by the Egyptians.
Negative □	Subject + was/were not + Past Participle + by + agent	The car was not repaired by Ali. The emails were not sent by Sarah.

Form

Structure

Example

Question □

Was/Were + Subject + Past Participle + **by** + agent?

Was the letter written by Tom?
Were the windows cleaned by the workers?

↪ Quick Reminders:

- **was** → singular (I, he, she, it)
- **were** → plural (we, you, they)
- Past participle = 3rd verb form (built, written, repaired...)
- **By** shows *who* did it (agent) — skip it if unimportant

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

- The song _____ by John Lennon in 1971.
A) was write B) was wrote C) was written D) were written
- The book _____ by Mark Twain.
A) wasn't published B) wasn't publish C) weren't published D) not published
- _____ the Mona Lisa painted by Leonardo da Vinci?
A) Were B) Was C) Did D) Are
- The first airplane _____ by the Wright brothers in 1903.
A) was flown B) was fly C) were flown D) was flying
- This cake _____ by my grandmother yesterday.
A) wasn't bake B) wasn't baked C) weren't baked D) not baked
- _____ the car designed by a famous Italian engineer?
A) Is B) Did C) Were D) Was
- The Great Wall of China _____ by millions of workers.
A) were built B) was built C) was build D) were build
- The email _____ by Sam this morning.
A) Didn't send B) wasn't send C) weren't sent D) wasn't sent
- _____ this song sung by Adele?
A) Was B) Were C) Did D) Is
- The first photograph _____ by Joseph Nicéphore Niépce in 1826.
A) taken B) were taken C) was taken D) taken

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

Past Simple Passive:

- The classroom _____ (**decorate**) by the students before the party.
- All the homework _____ (**check**) by the teacher yesterday.
- The cake _____ (**eat**) by my brother this morning.
- The windows _____ (**clean**) by the janitor last weekend.
- The bridge _____ (**build**) by skilled engineers in 1890.
- The floor _____ (**wash**) by the cleaner after school.
- The flowers _____ (**water**) by my neighbor while we were away.
- The lost wallet _____ (**find**) by a passer-by in the park.

9- The chairs _____ (**arrange**) by the children for the meeting.

10- The computer problem _____ (**fix**) by the technician in an hour.

3- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple Passive:

- Last weekend, our street had a big clean-up event. The rubbish (1) _____ (**collect**) by volunteers from the neighborhood. Old furniture (2) _____ (**remove**) by a team of helpers with a truck. The road (3) _____ (**sweep**) by the local council workers. Even the playground (4) _____ (paint) by some parents. Finally, all the plants (5) _____ (water) by the children.

4- Complete the text with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the Past Simple Passive:

- Yesterday at school, the library got a makeover. New books (1) _____ (**donate**) by a local bookstore. The shelves (2) _____ (**arrange**) by the librarian. Old posters (3) _____ (**replace**) by bright, new ones. The tables (4) _____ (**clean**) by some students. In the end, the whole room (5) _____ (**decorate**) by the art club.

5- In each sentence one or two mistakes, correct them. Rewrite it correctly.

1- The garden were cleaned by the volunteers yesterday.

2- The meeting hold by the manager on Monday.

3- The song weren't sang by the choir at the concert.

4- The letter deliver by the postman this morning.

5- The streets were swepted by the workers after the storm.

6- Were the chairs arrange by the staff before the meeting?

7- The packages was sent by courier last week.

8- The tools were not store by the builders after work.

9- The report were prepared by the secretary.

10- The windows was fixed by the carpenter.

6- Do as shown between brackets:

1- The mountain path guided many hikers last summer. (**Make it passive**)

2- The documents were signed by the village mayor. (**Make it negative**)

3- The museum was not visited by any tourists in January. (Make it active voice)

4- Did the volunteers plant the new trees yesterday? (Make it passive)

5- The pottery was painted by local artists. (Ask a question)

6- The roof wasn't fix by the workers before the storm. (Correct the mistake)

7- Were the parcels (deliver- delivered) by the night driver? (Make it negative)

8- The ancient well was discovered by farmers in 1923. (Change into active voice)

9- The tailor sewed the uniforms for the school band. (Make it passive negative)

10- Did the old tractor ploughed the field? (Change into passive)

1- Dialogue 1: "The lost diary"

Setting: In the attic of an old house.

Characters: Rania and Adam.

Rania: (1) _____

Adam: That's a very old book. Where did you find it?

Rania: (2) _____

Adam: Wow... look at the handwriting.

Rania: (3) _____

Adam: If it's from 1910, that's more than a century old!

Rania: (4) _____

Adam: We could take it to the museum for advice.

Rania: (5) _____

Dialogue 2: "The Disappearing Painting"

Setting: Local museum gallery.

Characters: Omar and Laila.

Omar: (1) _____

Laila: What? Are you sure it's the same painting?

Omar: (2) _____

Laila: That's strange. Maybe it was moved for cleaning.

Omar: (3) _____

Laila: So you think someone stole it?

Omar: (4) _____

Laila: Then we need to tell the museum guard right away.

Omar: (5) _____

Reading

Cleopatra: The Last Pharaoh of Egypt

Pre reading: Task 1: Look at the title and discuss with teacher:

- 1- Have you ever heard of Cleopatra before? What do you know about her?
- 2- Do you think it was easy or hard to be a queen in ancient times? Why?
- 3- If you could ask Cleopatra one question, what would it be?



Cleopatra VII was the last active ruler of the Ptolemaic Kingdom of Egypt. She was born in 69 B.C.E. in the city of Alexandria, which was the capital of Egypt at the time. Cleopatra was famous not only for her beauty but also for her intelligence, political skill, and leadership. She could speak several languages, including Egyptian and Greek. Cleopatra became queen at the age of 18, ruling alongside her younger brother Ptolemy XIII. Their relationship was full of conflict, and they eventually became rivals for power. Cleopatra formed political alliances with two powerful Roman leaders: Julius Caesar and, later, Mark Antony. These alliances helped her protect Egypt's independence for some time.

Cleopatra is remembered for her dramatic life and tragic death. After losing a war against Octavian, the future Emperor Augustus, she chose to end her own life in 30 B.C.E., reportedly by allowing a poisonous snake to bite her. Her death marked the end of Egypt's independence, and the country became a province of the Roman Empire.

Today, Cleopatra remains one of history's most famous and mysterious figures. Many works of art, literature, and film continue to tell her story, making her a lasting symbol of power, charm, and determination.

➤ Task 2: Read the text quickly and answer:

- What made Cleopatra an important historical figure?

➤ Task 3: Read the text again and find:

- 1- Cleopatra's full name: _____
- 2- The year she was born: _____
- 3- The name of her brother: _____
- 4- The year she died: _____
- 5- How she died: _____

➤ Task 4: Answer the following in full sentences:

- 1- What languages could Cleopatra speak? _____
- 2- How old was she when she became queen? _____
- 3- Why did Cleopatra form alliances with Julius Caesar and Mark Antony? _____
- 4- Who defeated Cleopatra in war? _____

Exemplification essay

WRITING

Exemplification Writing In this type of writing, you give examples that support important ideas in your text. Be clear and show the reader that you know what you are writing about. To do this, add examples of facts. Use expressions like: *for instance, such as, namely, specifically* and *a good example is*. These words let the reader know that more information is coming in the text.

- In this type of writing, we give **examples** to support our ideas. Examples help the reader understand better and believe what we say.
- **Steps to Follow**
 1. **Start with a topic sentence** – Say your main idea.
 2. **Add examples** – Use expressions like *for example, such as, namely, specifically, a good example is*.
 3. **Explain the examples** – Tell why the example is important or what it shows.
 4. **End with a conclusion** – Summarise your point.

Writing 2

Writing Task 2 – Mystery from the Past

Example mysteries you can choose from:

- The Lost City of Atlantis
- The Pyramids of Egypt
- The statues of Easter Island
- The disappearance of the Indus Valley civilization

Mystery from the past

REVIEW

A) Vocabulary

1) Choose the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence:

- The old castle is an important _____ for tourists to visit.
A) site B) cause C) tattoo D) ruler
- The king was a powerful _____ in the 12th century.
A) object B) ruler C) artefact D) evidence
- This necklace is a valuable _____ from an ancient civilization.
A) DNA test B) artefact C) CT scan D) preserve
- A _____ can show what a person looked like inside their body without surgery.
A) object B) CT scan C) site D) ruler
- Scientists used a _____ to find out who the mummy was.
A) tattoo B) preserve C) site D) DNA test

2) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(tattoo, preserve, cause, artefact, ruler)

- The archaeologists discovered an ancient _____ buried under the sand.
- Museums work hard to _____ historical treasures.
- The flood was the main _____ of the city's destruction.
- She has a colorful _____ on her arm of a historical symbol.
- The _____ of the kingdom ordered the construction of a huge wall.

B) Grammar

1) Correct the mistake:

- The treasure is found by the explorers in 1920. _____
- This temple build by the Mayans hundreds of years ago.

- The letters were wrote by a famous queen.

- The ship was sink by a huge storm in 1895.

- A beautiful statue were carved from marble.

2) Do as shown between brackets:

- The pyramids were built by the ancient Egyptians. *(Change into negative)*

- The letter was sent by the king in 1805. *(Make a question)*

- This bridge designed by a famous architect. *(Correct the mistake)*


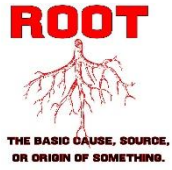






- Gold coins were found in the cave. *(Add "by" + archaeologists)*

- The castle was restored last year. *(Make a question with "When")*

Unit 3 Chocolate

Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
Bar 	N.	A small block of something solid
Caramel 	N.	Sugar that has been heated until it turns brown and that is used to add color and flavor to food
Cinnamon 	N.	A spice that has a hot taste and is used especially in sweet foods
Filling 	N.	Food that is put inside things such as cakes, pastry, pieces of bread, etc
Hot chocolate 	N.	A hot drink made from milk and/or water, powdered chocolate, and sugar
Liquid 	N.	A substance, such as water, that is not solid or a gas and that can be poured easily
Milkshake 	N.	A shaken or blended drink made of milk and ice cream and a flavor such as fruit or chocolate, mixed together until it is smooth

 <p>Occasion</p>	N.	A time when something happens, an important event or ceremony
 <p>Origin</p>	N.	The cause of something, or where something begins or comes from
 <p>Pod</p>	N.	A long, narrow, flat part of some plants, such as beans and peas, that contains the seeds and usually has a thick skin
 <p>Powder</p>	N.	A loose, dry substance that consists of extremely small pieces, usually made by breaking something up and crushing it
 <p>Solid Liquid Gas</p> <p>Solid</p>	N.	Hard and firm without holes or spaces, and not liquid or gas
 <p>Spice</p>	N.	A substance made from a plant, used to give a special flavor to food
 <p>Type</p>	N.	A person or thing that is part of a group of people or things that have similar qualities, or a group of people or things that have similar qualities
 <p>Vanilla</p>	N.	A substance made from the seeds of a tropical plant, used to give flavor to sweet foods

1- Choose the best word to complete each sentence:

- 1- I like to drink a cup of _____ on cold winter nights.
A) milkshake B) hot chocolate C) vanilla D) cinnamon
- 2- The chef added a pinch of _____ to the cake for extra flavor.
A) spice B) bar C) powder D) origin
- 3- This box of chocolates is perfect for a special _____ like a birthday.
A) filling B) occasion C) pod D) type
- 4- White chocolate often contains a lot of _____ for its sweet taste.
A) caramel B) spice C) cinnamon D) solid
- 5- Cocoa butter is _____ at room temperature but melts when heated.
A) liquid B) solid C) pod D) powder
- 6- The cacao _____ contains the seeds used to make chocolate.
A) pod B) bar C) vanilla D) milkshake
- 7- This dessert has a creamy strawberry _____ inside.
A) filling B) cinnamon C) occasion D) type
- 8- The word "cocoa" has its _____ in the Aztec language.
A) origin B) spice C) vanilla D) powder
- 9- He ordered a chocolate _____ with ice cream and milk.
A) type B) milkshake C) cinnamon D) bar
- 10- Some people sprinkle _____ powder on top of their coffee for aroma.
A) cinnamon B) vanilla C) caramel D) origin

2- Fill in the blanks using words from the list:

(bar, caramel, filling, hot chocolate, origin, pod, powder)

- 1- My grandmother always makes a cup of warm _____ for me in winter.
- 2- The cacao _____ contains the beans used to make chocolate products.
- 3- We added cocoa _____ to the milk to make it taste like chocolate.
- 4- Chocolate has its _____ in ancient Central and South America.
- 5- The chef decorated the dessert with melted _____ to give it a golden shine.

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

bar, vanilla, spice, cinnamon, milkshake, pod

- Last weekend, my friends and I went to a café famous for its chocolate drinks. I ordered a delicious chocolate _____ (1) that was cold and creamy. The menu also had desserts made with different flavors such as _____ (2), which gave them a sweet and floral taste. One cake was sprinkled with _____ (3) on top, giving it a warm and cozy smell. The chef explained that chocolate used to be considered a valuable _____ (4) in the past. Before leaving, I bought a chocolate _____ (5) to take home.

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

filling, type, solid, occasion, origin, vanilla

- Chocolate comes in many forms. The most common _____ (1) is the solid one that we eat as a snack. Chocolates often have a creamy _____ (2) inside, such as caramel or fruit. People also give chocolate as a gift on special days like birthdays or Valentine's Day, making it perfect for any _____ (3). Historians believe the _____ (4) of chocolate can be traced back to the ancient Mayans and Aztecs. Today, it is enjoyed all over the world in both _____ (5) and liquid forms.

5- Rearrange the words to make correct sentences:

1- always / in / winter / hot chocolate / drink / We.

2- for / pod / The / contains / cocoa / beans / chocolate.

3- The / cake / vanilla / added / chef / a little / of / to.

4- favorite / My / type / of / milky / chocolate / is.

5- caramel / dessert / decorated / chef / with / The / melted.

6- is / a / spice / Cinnamon / popular / baking / in.

7- creamy / with / ice cream / milkshake / is / Chocolate / delicious.

8- The / filling / fruit / sweet / inside / has / a.

9- The / of / origin / chocolate / America / is / Central.

10- shared / occasion / an / on / cake / big / We / chocolate / a.

Grammar 1

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

GRAMMAR 1 ► ★

Past continuous TR: 3.4

By 250 CE, people **were drinking** hot chocolate.

Was the cacao tree **growing** in Africa by then?

No, it wasn't. But it **was growing** in Africa by the late 1800s.

We **were talking** about the history of chocolate **when** I remembered the chocolate bar in my bag.

+

S + was/were + V-ing

She was cooking all morning.

-

S + was/were + not + V-ing

She was not sleeping when he came home.

?

Was/were + S + V-ing?

Was she sleeping when he came home?

Usage

Example

To describe parallel actions

While I was washing the dishes, I heard a loud noise.

To describe what someone was doing at a particular point in time

I was working in the garden all day yesterday.

To express interrupted action in the past

I was driving to work when I crashed my car.

To describe repetition and irritation

He was always complaining in class.

1- Choose the correct answer:

1- At 8 p.m. yesterday, we _____ dinner together at my grandmother's house.

A) were having B) had C) have D) are having

2- The children _____ in the garden when the rain started.

A) played B) play C) were playing D) playing

3- I _____ to music at 7 o'clock last night.

A) listening B) listened C) listen D) was listening

4- She wasn't studying at 9 a.m. yesterday; she _____ a movie.

A) watched B) was watching C) is watching D) watching

5- What _____ you doing when I saw you at the bus stop this morning?

A) was B) were C) did D) are

6- We were visiting the museum, when we _____ our history teacher.

A) see B) seen C) saw D) sees

7- The students _____ an exam at this time yesterday.

A) wrote B) were writing C) write D) writing

8- I wasn't talking on the phone; I _____ to a podcast.

A) listened B) was listening C) am listening D) listening

9- _____ she working on the project at midnight yesterday?

A) Was B) Were C) Did D) Is

10- We were walking by the river when we _____ a strange noise.

A) heard B) were hearing C) hear D) hearing

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. Use the Past Continuous.

1- At 10 o'clock last night, my parents _____ (watch) TV in the living room.

2- We _____ (not / play) football when it started snowing.

3- What _____ you _____ (do) at 6 p.m. yesterday?

4- I _____ (walk) to school when I met my best friend.

5- She _____ (not / cook) dinner at 7 p.m.; she was reading a book.

6- _____ your brother _____ (study) for the test at 9 o'clock last night?

7- The children _____ (paint) pictures when the bell rang.

8- The sun _____ (shine) brightly at noon yesterday.

9- We _____ (not / drive) home when the accident happened.

10- What _____ your classmates _____ (talk) about when the teacher came in?

3- Complete the text using the past continuous tense:

The Picnic Surprise

- Last Sunday, my family went for a picnic. At 1 p.m., we (1) _____ (sit) under a big tree, enjoying our lunch. My father (2) _____ (not / eat) because he was taking photos. Suddenly, we heard a noise. We (3) _____ (talk) when a small dog ran into our picnic blanket! It grabbed a sandwich and ran away. My mother laughed and asked if we (4) _____ (watch) the dog while it came near the food. We all laughed and continued eating. At 2 p.m., we (5) _____ (relax), enjoying the sunny weather.

4- Correct the verbs between brackets and complete the text:

The Stormy Evening

- Yesterday evening, at exactly 7:30, I (1) _____ (walk) home from the library. It was starting to get dark. I (2) _____ (not / carry) an umbrella because the weather was clear in the afternoon. Suddenly, it started raining heavily. I (3) _____ (look) for a shop to buy an umbrella when I met my neighbor. She asked if I (4) _____ (wait) for the bus when the rain started. I shook my head and explained what happened. By the time I got home, my parents (5) _____ (watch) a film in the living room.

5- Correct the mistakes and rewrite the sentences, one or two mistakes in each sentence:

1- Cocoa tree were growing in Africa by 1800s.

2- She were not listening to music when her phone rang.

3- Were you played football when it started raining?

4- They was watching TV when the power go out.

5- My brother wasn't study at 10 o'clock; he was playing video games.

6- I were cleaning the kitchen when the guests arrived.

7- Was he sleeping when you was knocking on the door?

8- The children was playing in the park at 3 p.m. yesterday.

9- I wasn't walked to school when I met my friend.

10- We were wait for the bus when it started snowing.

6- DO as shown between brackets:

1- I was reading a book at 9 o'clock last night. **(Make negative)**

2- The boys _____ **(play)** basketball when the rain started. **(Correct)**

3- We _____ (studying) for the test when the power cut off. **(Correct)**

4- She **(is walking- waked- was walking)** home when she saw an old friend. **(Choose)**

5- _____? **(Ask)**

Yes, I was watching a movie at midnight yesterday.

6- He was repairing his bike when _____ **(Complete)**







7- They _____ (not / sleep) at midnight. **(Complete)**

8- I was working on my project at 11 p.m. **(Ask with "What")**

9- We were cooking dinner when our neighbors visit us. **(Correct)**

10- The teacher _____ (explain) the lesson at 10 a.m. yesterday. **(Complete)**

Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
Gram  <p style="text-align: center;">1 gram</p>	N.	A unit for measuring weight, equal to 0.001 kilograms
Ingredient 	N.	A food that is used with other foods in the preparation of a particular dish
Mix 	V.	To make into one mass by stirring together / blend by combining different things to become one mass through blending
Pour 	V.	To make a liquid flow from or into a container
Recipe 	N.	A list of foods and a set of instructions with ingredients telling you how to cook something
Teaspoon 	N.	A small spoon that is used for mixing drinks and measuring small amounts of food, or the amount this spoon can hold



a gram



mix



pour



a recipe



ingredients



a teaspoon

1- Choose the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence:

- 1- The cake needs 200 _____ of sugar to be sweet enough.
A) gram B) teaspoon C) ingredient D) recipe
- 2- Before baking, you should _____ the flour and eggs together.
A) pour B) ingredient C) mix D) gram
- 3- The chef gave me his special chocolate cake _____ so I could make it at home.
A) recipe B) gram C) teaspoon D) mix
- 4- Add one _____ of cinnamon to the hot chocolate for extra flavor.
A) ingredient B) gram C) teaspoon D) pour
- 5- Carefully _____ the milk into the bowl without spilling.
A) recipe B) gram C) pour D) ingredient
- 6- Chocolate is the main _____ in this dessert.
A) mix B) gram C) ingredient D) teaspoon
- 7- My grandmother told me to _____ the butter and sugar until smooth.
A) gram B) mix C) teaspoon D) recipe
- 8- A small _____ of salt can improve the taste of chocolate.
A) teaspoon B) gram C) pour D) ingredient
- 9- This cookbook contains my favorite dessert _____ from around the world.
A) gram B) recipe C) teaspoon D) pour
- 10- Please measure 100 _____ of cocoa powder for the brownies.
A) teaspoon B) mix C) ingredient D) gram

2- Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(gram, ingredient, mix, pour, recipe, teaspoon)

- 1- To make this cake, you need to follow the _____ carefully.
- 2- The chef measured 200 _____ of chocolate chips for the dessert.
- 3- Always _____ the flour and cocoa together before adding eggs.
- 4- Salt is an important _____ in many sweet and savory dishes.
- 5- Gently _____ the melted chocolate over the fruit.

3- Complete the text with the correct word from the box:

teaspoon, gram, mix, recipe, ingredient, pour

The Chocolate Cake Challenge

Yesterday, our class had a "Bake-off Day." The teacher gave us a special (1) _____ to make the best chocolate cake. First, we measured 250 (2) _____ of flour and 200 grams of sugar. Then we added each (3) _____ carefully to the bowl. We had to (4) _____ all the dry ingredients before adding the eggs and milk. Finally, we used a small (5) _____ to add vanilla for the perfect flavor.

4- Complete the text with the correct word from the box:

pour, ingredient, teaspoon, recipe, mix, gram

Grandma's Hot Chocolate Secret

On a cold winter afternoon, my grandma decided to make her famous hot chocolate. She opened her old cookbook and followed the (1) _____ step by step. First, she warmed 500 (2) _____ of milk in a saucepan. Then, she added a secret (3) _____ – cinnamon – to give it a special taste. We watched her (4) _____ the hot chocolate into mugs and smile. Finally, she stirred in one (5) _____ of sugar for sweetness.

5- Rearrange the words to make correct sentences:

1- cake / delicious / baked / a / 250 / with / grams / of / sugar / The / was.

2- is / My / favorite / chocolate / the / ingredient / in / muffin.

3- a / Please / of / add / cinnamon / teaspoon / to / the / mixture.

4- chef / the / carefully / into / sauce / The / poured / the / pan.

5- together / mix / We / and / butter / the / sugar / well / the / should.

6- found / in / a / dessert / recipes / new / I / book.

7- added / A / to / the / special / cake / ingredient / for / flavor / new / was.

8- recipe / grams / 300 / of / requires / flour / The.

9- the / milk / eggs / sugar / and / Mix / in / a / large / bowl.

10- onto / chocolate / the / strawberries / Pour / slowly.

6- I _____ a new notebook so that I could take notes during the lecture.

- A) bought B) buy C) buys D) buying

7- We _____ by train so that we could enjoy the scenery on the way.

- A) travel B) travels C) travelled D) travelling

8- The photographer _____ early so that he could choose the best location for the pictures.

- A) arrive B) arrived C) arrives D) arriving

9- She prepared an extra cake so that there _____ be enough for all the guests.

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

10- They sent the invitations a month earlier so that everyone _____ have time to reply.

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

2- Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets and a suitable modal (could, would, might, etc.) where needed.

1- The chef _____ (measure) the ingredients carefully so that he _____ (make) the cake perfectly.

2- They _____ (clean) the museum hall so that visitors _____ (see) the exhibition clearly.

3- I _____ (leave) the door unlocked so that my friend _____ (come) in easily.

4- We _____ (book) the tickets early so that we _____ (get) good seats.

5- She _____ (write) down the recipe so that she _____ (not / forget) it later.

6- The builders _____ (finish) the roof before winter so that the house _____ (stay) warm.

7- He _____ (draw) a map so that the hikers _____ (find) the hidden waterfall.

8- We _____ (prepare) extra chairs so that everyone _____ (sit) comfortably.

9- They _____ (collect) fresh flowers so that they _____ (decorate) the hall for the ceremony.

10- The teacher _____ (print) extra worksheets so that absent students _____ (catch) up.

3- Complete the text with the correct past simple form and modal verbs (could, would, might, etc.).

- Last week, our school held a **cooking competition**. The students worked in pairs to make delicious desserts. My partner and I (1) _____ (not / prepare) enough chocolate, so we (2) _____ (use) extra strawberries instead. We (3) _____ (decorate) the cake early so that we (4) _____ (focus) on the presentation. In the end, we (5) _____ (finish) on time so that the judges could taste our dish before it got cold.

4- Complete the text with the correct past simple form and modal verbs (could, would, might, etc.).

- During our history trip, the guide took us to an **ancient castle**. Unfortunately, they (1) _____ (not / repair) the old stairs, so we (2) _____ (not / climb) to the highest tower. Instead, we (3) _____ (explore) the gardens so that we (4) _____ (learn) about the plants grown there hundreds of years ago. The guide (5) _____ (explain) the castle's history so that we would understand its importance.

5- Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

- 1- They *build* the bridge so that people could cross the river easily.

- 2- We packed lunch early so that we *can* eat before the bus arrived.

- 3- She *write* the instructions so that everyone could understand them.

- 4- The teacher explained slowly so that the students *can remembered* the story.

- 5- He fixed the bike so that his sister could to ride it to school.

- 6- They *didn't planted* enough trees so that the park could look beautiful.

- 7- I bought new paint so that we *decorates* the living room together.

- 8- She didn't lock the door so that the guests *could entered* freely.

- 9- The organisers *prepared* the chairs so that everyone can sits comfortably.

- 10- He *don't* send the invitation early so that people couldn't prepare to attend.

6- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- They planted more flowers (the garden look beautiful).
(Connect)

- 2- The chef cook the meal early so that the guests could enjoy it fresh. **(Correct)**

- 3- We _____ (send) the invitations a month earlier so that everyone _____
(prepare) for the party. **(Complete)**
- 4- She wrote the report so that her manager _____ understand the problem.
(Choose: could / can)
- 5- The builders *doesn't finish* the roof before winter so that the house could stay warm.
(Correct the mistakes)
- 6- I _____ (buy) extra paper so that my classmates _____ (not / wait) for the printer.
(Complete)
- 7- He gave clear instructions (the team finish on time). **(Connect)**

- 8- They sent us a map so that we could find the museum easily. **(Negative)**

- 9- We _____ (practice) a lot so that we _____ (win) the match. **(Complete)**
- 10- She *writes* down the recipe so that she could remember it. **(Correct)**

Reading 1

➤ Pre-reading task:

- Discuss these questions with your partner:

- 1- Do you like chocolate? Why or why not?
- 2- What do you think chocolate is made from?
- 3- Can chocolate be healthy? Why or why not?



Fascinating Facts about Chocolate

Chocolate is one of the most popular treats in the world, but its story is much older than you might think. The first people to make chocolate were the ancient Maya and Aztec civilizations in Central America. They used cocoa beans to make a bitter drink, often mixed with spices like chilli. This drink was considered special and was sometimes used in religious ceremonies.

Today, chocolate is made from cocoa beans that grow on cacao trees in warm regions around the world. The beans are harvested, fermented, dried, roasted, and ground into a paste. Sugar and milk are often added to make the sweet chocolate we know today.

Chocolate has some surprising health benefits. Dark chocolate, in particular, contains antioxidants that can help protect the heart. However, eating too much chocolate, especially milk chocolate, can add extra sugar and fat to your diet, which is not healthy.

The world's largest chocolate bar weighed more than 5,700 kilograms and was made in the UK in 2012. Chocolate is also an important part of many festivals and celebrations, such as Easter and Valentine's Day.

Next time you enjoy a piece of chocolate, remember its long journey — from a cocoa bean on a tropical tree to the sweet treat on your plate.

➤ While-reading task 1 (Gist):

- What is the main idea of the text?

- A) Chocolate is bad for your health.
- B) The history, making process, and interesting facts about chocolate.
- C) Chocolate is only eaten in celebrations.
- D) Cocoa trees only grow in Central America.

➤ While-reading task 2 (Scanning):

-Read the text again and answer the questions:

1- Which two ancient civilizations first made chocolate?

2- What was added to the original chocolate drink to make it spicy?

3- Name two things that are added to cocoa paste to make modern sweet chocolate.

4- What does dark chocolate contain that is good for the heart?

5- In which country was the world's largest chocolate bar made?

➤ **Post-reading task:**

-In pairs, discuss:

- Would you prefer to eat dark chocolate, milk chocolate, or white chocolate? Why?



➤ **Dialogue 1 – At the Chocolate factory tour:**

Guide: Welcome to the Sweet Dreams Chocolate Factory! Today, you'll see how our chocolates are made.

Sami: That's amazing! _____ ?

Guide: First, cocoa beans are cleaned and roasted to bring out their flavor.

Sara: I love dark chocolate. _____ ?

Guide: For dark chocolate, we mix cocoa mass, cocoa butter, and sugar—no milk.

Sami: Wow, that's interesting.

Guide: Next, the chocolate is cooled, shaped, and wrapped.

Sara: _____ .

Guide: Yes, each bar is wrapped carefully to keep it fresh.

Sami: _____ .

Guide: Don't worry—there's a tasting session after the tour!

➤ **Dialogue 2 – Planning a School Chocolate Day**

Liam: Hey, Emma, the teacher said we can plan a "Chocolate Day" for the school.

Emma: Really? That sounds delicious!

Liam: Yes, we can have games, a chocolate quiz, and maybe a small tasting stand.

Emma: _____ .

Liam: Great idea! A chocolate art competition would be fun.

Emma: _____ ?

Liam: Yes, we can ask them to bake chocolate desserts for the event.

Emma: We should also have a chocolate history corner.

Liam: _____ .

Emma: And we can _____ .

Liam: That's perfect! We can donate the money to help children in need

WRITING

- When you write a paragraph, imagine it's like making a chocolate cake.

- **The topic sentence** is the main flavor – it tells what your paragraph is about.
- **Supporting sentences** are the ingredients that make it richer – they give examples, facts, and details about the main idea.

- **Irrelevant sentences** are like adding fish to your cake – they just don't belong!
To make a *perfect paragraph*, keep all your sentences connected to the main idea, just like all your cake ingredients should be chocolate-friendly.

Your paragraph should:

1. Begin with a topic sentence introducing the country and its chocolate tradition.
2. Add details about how chocolate is made, served, or celebrated there.
3. Avoid adding information that is unrelated to chocolate in that country.

Writing Task 3 – “The Best Chocolate Product Ever”

- Write a paragraph about your favorite chocolate product (bar, cake, drink, etc.).

Your paragraph should:

1. Start with a topic sentence introducing the product.
2. Give at least three reasons why it is the best (taste, texture, memories, price, etc.).
3. Make sure every sentence supports your opinion about this product.

Example topic sentence:

“My favorite chocolate product is a warm cup of hot chocolate on a rainy day.”



Review A) Vocabulary

1) Choose the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence: (pour- pods- origin- filling- teaspoon- hot chocolate)

- 1- This dessert has a soft _____ in the middle and a crunchy chocolate shell.
- 2- Please _____ the warm chocolate sauce over the cake slowly.
- 3- A cacao _____ contains several beans used to make chocolate.
- 4- The chef added one _____ of cinnamon to give extra flavor.
- 5- The _____ of this drink can be traced back to ancient Mexico.

2) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

caramel – powder – origin – mix – hot chocolate – gram – spice – recipe

- 1- Add 200 _____ of sugar to the bowl before mixing.
- 2- The factory makes both _____ chocolate and chocolate bars with nuts.
- 3- Cinnamon is a popular _____ used in desserts.
- 4- She followed her grandmother's _____ to make the perfect chocolate cookies.
- 5- Tourists in the Alps often enjoy a cup of _____ after skiing.

B) Grammar

1) Correct the mistake:

- 1- We was drinking cocoa when the cup fell down.

- 2- They were played football so that they can win the school cup.

- 3- The chef melt the chocolate so it could be easier to stir.

- 4- The students studied hard so that they can pass the test.

- 5- She was watching TV when her friend arrives. _____

2) Do as shown between brackets:









- 1- We / melt the butter / it / be easier / mix the ingredients. **(so that/ could)**

- 2- Last Saturday at 10 am, we _____ (visit) the chocolate fair. **(Complete)**
- 3- _____ ?
Yes, she was decorating the cake when I arrived. **(Ask a question)**
- 4- I was walking to the shop when it rained. **(Negative)**

- 5- We followed the recipe so that the dessert **(could taste- will taste- taste)** delicious.
(Choose)

Unit 4 Water, Water Everywhere

Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
Carve 	V.	To make something like sculpture or design by cutting into a hard material, especially wood or stone
Drop of water 	Noun phrase	A drop of a liquid is a very small amount of it shaped like a little ball
Filter 	V.	To remove solids from liquids or gases, using special equipment
Freeze 	V.	To change (a liquid) into a solid as a result of a reduction in temperature
Fresh water 	N.	Water that does not contain any salt, especially water found in lakes and rivers
Float 	V.	To stay on the surface of a liquid instead of sinking
Glacier 	N.	A large mass of ice that moves very slowly, usually down a slope or valley
Lake 	N.	A large area of water surrounded by land and not connected to the sea except by rivers or streams

Salt water		N.	Is water from the sea, which has salt in it. An ocean is a huge body of salt water
Sea		N.	A large area of salt water that is partly or completely surrounded by land
Sea level		N.	The average height of the sea where it meets the land
Soak		V.	To put something in a liquid for a period of time
Swamp		N.	Is an area of very wet land with wild plants growing in it
Waterfall		N.	Water, especially from a river or stream, dropping from a higher to a lower point, sometimes from a great height.
Wet		Adj.	Covered in water or another liquid

1- Choose the best word to complete each sentence:

- The artist used a knife to _____ a design into the wood.
A) filter B) carve C) soak D) float
- A huge _____ covered the mountain, slowly moving downhill.
A) swamp B) glacier C) lake D) sea level
- The scientist showed us how to _____ dirty water to make it clean.
A) freeze B) soak C) carve D) filter
- The small boat will _____ on the surface of the water if it isn't too heavy.
A) soak B) wet C) float D) freeze

- 5- The map showed the _____ of the ocean rising every year.
A) sea level B) drop of water C) waterfall D) origin
- 6- The farmer stepped into the muddy _____ full of frogs and plants.
A) glacier B) lake C) swamp D) salt water
- 7- Be careful! The rocks are very _____ after the rain.
A) wet B) frozen C) carved D) salty
- 8- The glass broke into pieces when the water inside began to _____.
A) filter B) carve C) freeze D) float
- 9- A spectacular _____ fell from the high cliff into the river below.
A) waterfall B) swamp C) glacier D) lake
- 10- Just one tiny _____ can shine like a diamond in the sunlight.
A) fresh water B) sea level C) salt water D) drop of water

2- Complete the sentences with the correct word:

(wet, filter, drop of water, glacier, waterfall, soak)

- 1- A single _____ fell from the leaf after the rain.
- 2- The villagers use a special device to _____ dirty water.
- 3- The mountain climbers walked on a _____ of ice.
- 4- We had to wear boots because the ground was _____ and muddy.
- 5- The Nile _____ is one of the most famous in the world.

3- Fill in the gaps to complete the text:

fresh water – salt water – lake – soak – sea

Every weekend, our family visits a small village near the mountains. In the middle of the valley, there is a beautiful _____ (1) where families go to picnic and relax. Not far away, we can see the wide _____ (2), shining brightly under the sun. Our guide explains that people cannot drink from the ocean because it is full of _____ (3). Instead, they use rivers that carry clean _____ (4) down from the glacier. While we are walking along the shore, I sometimes step into the water and my shoes begin to _____ (5).

4- Fill in the gaps to complete the text:

Sea level – freeze – swamp – waterfall – float

In cold countries, rivers sometimes _____ (1) during the winter, turning the water into ice. In other places, boats can _____ (2) gently on the surface of calm lakes. When too much rain falls, low areas can turn into a _____ (3), making it difficult for people to walk or build houses there. Tourists often visit a _____ (4) to see water rushing down from a mountain in a beautiful view. Scientists are also studying how the _____ (5) is rising because of climate change, which can cause problems for people living near the coast.

5- Re-arrange the following to make meaningful sentences:

1- mountains / Glaciers / valleys / deep / carve / into.

2- drop / starts / a / Sometimes / of water / flood / a.

3- filter / use / water / camping / You / should / when / a.

4- freeze / didn't / The / completely / last night / lake.

5- salt water / drink / We / can't / because / it / is / harmful.

6- the / surface / Ducks / lake / float / on / the / of.

7- huge / moves / A / slowly / glacier / mountain / down.

8- sea / island / level / below / is / The.

9- got / wet / I / rain / the / heavy / in.

10- swamp / crocodiles / The / often / in / live.

Grammar

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

+

S + have/has + been + V-ing

They have been learning English for 2 years.

-

S + have/has + not + been + V-ing

They have not been learning English for 2 years.

?

Have/has + S + been + V-ing

Have they been learning English for 2 years?

Usage

Express long actions that started in the past and continue until now

Express recent actions that have clear evidence or results now

Typically used for shorter, more temporary situations

Example

I've been living in Ireland for almost 4 years.

Her eyes are red because she's been crying all evening.

Have they been learning English this week?

The Present Perfect Continuous

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

- 1- How long ___ you been waiting here?
A) do B) have C) did D) are
- 2- She ___ been learning French for five years.
A) has B) have C) is D) was
- 3- I have been living in Cairo ___ 2015.
A) during B) since C) for D) ago
- 4- My brother has _____ football for two hours.
A) plays B) played C) playing D) been playing
- 5- How long have they been _____ on this project?
A) works B) working C) work D) worked
- 6- We have been studying science ___ three months.
A) since B) for C) by D) ago
- 7- The baby has been crying _____ this morning.
A) since B) to C) for D) by
- 8- How long has she _____ playing the piano?
A) be B) been C) is D) was
- 9- I have been walking in the rain ___ an hour.
A) since B) by C) for D) until
- 10- He has been waiting at the bus stop ___ 7 o'clock.
A) for B) ago C) since D) by

2- Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs and use: for or since.

- 1- She _____ (study) Spanish _____ two years.
- 2- We _____ (wait) for the teacher _____ 9 o'clock.
- 3- How long _____ you _____ (play) the guitar?
- 4- They _____ (live) in this city _____ 2018.
- 5- My brother _____ (watch) TV _____ more than three hours.
- 6- He _____ (work) at the library _____ last summer.
- 7- I _____ (read) this interesting book _____ yesterday.
- 8- How long _____ your family _____ (plan) the trip?
- 9- The children _____ (swim) in the pool _____ the morning.
- 10- She _____ (practice) tennis _____ she was eight years old.

3- Complete the text using present perfect continuous tense with: since or for:

The music band

The school band is very popular. They _____ (perform) at concerts _____ five years. The lead singer _____ (sing) with the band _____ he was fifteen. The musicians _____ (practice) every afternoon _____ last month. How long _____ they _____ (travel) to other cities for concerts? They _____ (prepare) for the next big show _____ the beginning of the year.

4- Complete the text using present perfect continuous tense with: since or for:

Life by the Sea

My grandparents live near the sea. They _____ (**live**) in the same house _____
1970. My grandmother _____ (**grow**) vegetables in the garden _____ more
than twenty years. How long _____ your grandfather _____ (**go**)
fishing every morning? He _____ (**catch**) fish _____ sunrise today. My cousins
_____ (**play**) on the beach _____ two hours.

**5- Correct the mistakes using the present perfect continuous with since or for:
(one or two mistakes in each sentence):**

1- She has been playing the piano since five years.

2- I am studying English for 2019.

3- How long you have been waiting for the bus?

4- They has been living in this house since three months.

5- My brother been worked in the garden since the morning.

6- We have been swim since two hours.

7- He has been practices football for last year.

8- How long has she been knows your best friend?

9- They have been watch TV since 7 o'clock.

10- I has been walking to school for ten minutes.

6- Do as shown between brackets:

1- She has been learning French _____.

(Use: for)

2- The have been playing basketball since last summer.

(Make a question)

3- I have been taught English since 2015.

(Correct the mistake)

4- The children have been doing their homework for half an hour. (Use: since)

5- My uncle (**have- has- had**) been driving taxi for ten years.

(Choose)

6- She has been (**living- lived- lives**) in Cairo since 2019.

(Choose)

7- He _____ (**work**) in the shop for two hours.

(Complete)

8- We have been waiting at the station _____ Monday.

(Use: since or for)







9- I have been using this laptop since last week.

(Make a question)

10- They have been studying maths for 40 minutes.

(Make a question)

Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
Drain 	N.	Is a pipe that carries water or sewage away from a place, or an opening in a surface that leads to the pipe
Leak 	N.	A hole in something that a liquid or gas comes out of, or the liquid or gas that comes out
Running water 	N.	Water supplied by pipes to a house or building
Save 	V.	To make or keep someone or something safe from danger or harm, or preserve
Tap 	N.	Is a device that controls the flow of a liquid or gas from a pipe or container, for example on a sink
Waste 	V.	To use too much of something or use something badly when there is a limited amount of it



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

1- Don't leave the _____ on while you brush your teeth.

- A) tap B) drain C) waste D) leak

2- The plumber fixed the pipe because there was a small _____ in it.

- A) drain B) leak C) save D) tap

3- We must try to _____ water by turning off the tap when not needed.

- A) waste B) save C) leak D) drain

4- The dirty water went down the kitchen _____.

- A) drain B) tap C) running water D) leak

5- If you keep the _____ flowing, we will waste a lot of water.

- A) tap B) drain C) running water D) save

6- Don't _____ water by taking very long showers.

- A) waste B) drain C) leak D) tap

7- The gardener turned the _____ to water the plants.

- A) waste B) save C) tap D) running water

8- The sound of _____ in the bathroom kept me awake all night.

- A) drain B) leak C) tap D) waste

9- One way to _____ the environment is to stop wasting water and electricity.

- A) drain B) leak C) save D) tap

10- After the heavy rain, the streets could not handle all the water, so the _____ were full.

- A) drains B) taps C) wastes D) leaks

2- Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(drain, leak, running water, save, tap, waste)

- 1- Always turn off the _____ when you finish brushing your teeth.
- 2- There is a small _____ in the roof, so water is dripping inside the house.
- 3- We should try to _____ water because it is very important for life.
- 4- Rainwater goes into the _____ at the side of the road.
- 5- Don't leave the _____ on, or you will use too much water.

3- Fill in the gaps to complete the text:

drain – leak – running water – save – waste

Water is one of the most important resources on Earth. People should always try to (1) _____ it. Unfortunately, many families (2) _____ water when they leave the (3) _____ on for no reason. In some houses, pipes have a small (4) _____, and this can also lose a lot of water every day. To keep our cities clean, every street has a (5) _____ where the rainwater goes.

4- Fill in the gaps to complete the text:

tap – waste – running water – leak – save

At school, teachers always remind us to (1) _____ water. They tell us not to let (2) _____ go down the sink while we wash our hands. If a (3) _____ is broken, the janitor needs to fix it quickly. Even a small (4) _____ in the bathroom can cause many liters of water to disappear. By learning these habits, we will not (5) _____ water in the future.

5- Rearrange the words to make correct sentences.

1- drain / garden / into / The / quickly / the / water / went.

2- was / the / bathroom / in / leak / A / discovered / yesterday.

3- water / save / must / to / learn / We / every day.

4- the / water / leaving / often / waste / running / with / Children / it.

5- was / The / dripping / all / night / tap / kitchen.

6- cause / of / a / water / lot / Factories / sometimes / waste / of.

7- of / blocked / was / because / drain / full / leaves / The.

8- his / tap / didn't / the / turn / after / off / washing / hands / He.

9- a / old / roof / through / The / rain / leak / entered / water.

10- It's / important / is / water / because / scarce / save / to / it.

Grammar

WHATEVER, WHENEVER, WHEREVER, WHICHEVER, WHOEVER, HOWEVER

WHATEVER

"anything at all" or "it doesn't matter what"

Examples:

- Whatever you do, try your best.
- Please take whatever you want from the fridge if you feel hungry



WHENEVER

"any time at all" or "it doesn't matter when"

Examples:

- Whenever I go to London I feel like a provincial.
- Call me whenever you need something.



WHEREVER

"any place at all" or "it doesn't matter where"

Examples:

- Wherever we are going, as long as we are together.
- Wherever you go wherever you go i will be right here waiting for you!



WHICHEVER

"any one at all" or "it doesn't matter which"

Examples:

- Whichever day you come, we will be pleased to see you.
- You can drive whichever of the cars you want.

WHOEVER

"any person at all" or "it doesn't matter who"

Examples:

- Whoever made this cake is a real artist.
- Whoever goes to the shop, please remember to buy some milk



HOWEVER

"any way at all" or "it doesn't matter how"

Examples:

- However you look at it, it's going to cost a lot.
- However much she eats, she never puts on weight.

GRAMMAR 1 ▶ ★

Present perfect continuous with *for* and *since* TR: 4.4

How long **have** you and your sister **been having** swimming lessons?

I've been having swimming lessons **for** three months.

for about a year.

My sister **has been having** swimming lessons **since** March.

since she was nine.

1- Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D).

- 1- You can eat _____ you like from the buffet.
A) whoever B) wherever C) whenever D) whatever
- 2- She always feels safe _____ she goes with her parents.
A) wherever B) whatever C) whoever D) whenever
- 3- Call me _____ you finish your homework.
A) whenever B) whatever C) whoever D) wherever
- 4- The teacher will help _____ asks a question.
A) wherever B) whenever C) whoever D) whatever
- 5- I'll be happy _____ I travel with my best friend.
A) whatever B) whenever C) whoever D) wherever
- 6- Take _____ book you need from the shelf.
A) whatever B) whoever C) whenever D) wherever
- 7- _____ wins the race will get a gold medal.
A) Whenever B) Whoever C) Whatever D) Wherever
- 8- We can sit _____ you want in the park.
A) whoever B) whatever C) wherever D) whenever
- 9- She listens carefully _____ the teacher explains.
A) whenever B) wherever C) whoever D) whatever
- 10- He promised to support me _____ happens.
A) whoever B) whatever C) whenever D) wherever

2- Fill in the blanks with the correct word: whatever, whoever, whenever, wherever.

- 1- You can borrow _____ clothes you like from my wardrobe.
- 2- I will follow you _____ you decide to go.
- 3- She feels nervous _____ she speaks in front of the class.
- 4- Take _____ answer seems right to you.
- 5- _____ helps others will always be respected.
- 6- My cat sleeps _____ it feels comfortable.
- 7- You may ask for help _____ you need it.
- 8- The teacher said we can choose _____ topic we want for the project.
- 9- I enjoy visiting my grandparents _____ I have free time.
- 10- _____ studies hard will pass the exam.

3- Fill in the blanks with whatever, whoever, whenever, wherever.

My grandmother is a very kind woman. She always helps (1) _____ needs support, and she shares her food with (2) _____ is hungry. She also loves cooking, and she says I can choose (3) _____ dish I want when I visit her. We usually eat in the garden, (4) _____ the weather is nice. I enjoy visiting her (5) _____ I have free time.

4- Fill in the blanks with whatever, whoever, whenever, wherever.

Life is full of surprises. Sometimes you meet (1) _____ makes your day brighter, and you go to places you didn't expect. My parents say, "Do (2) _____ makes you happy, but remember to be responsible." I like reading books (3) _____ I find them, even in a café or at the park. I also believe that success comes to (4) _____ works hard and doesn't give up. We can achieve our dreams (5) _____ we stay determined.

5- Correct the mistakes in each sentence:

- 1- You can sit **whenever** you like in the classroom. _____
- 2- I always listen to **wherever** the teacher says carefully. _____
- 3- My sister eats **whoever** she wants without asking. _____
- 4- He will help **whatever** needs his support. _____
- 5- The students may choose **wherever** topic they prefer for the project. _____
- 6- I smile **whatever** I see a cute animal _____
- 7- We can play football **whoever** we finish our homework. _____
- 8- Please take **whenever** book you like from the shelf. _____
- 9- She always goes for a walk **whatever** the weather is cold. _____
- 10- I trust **wherever** is honest and kind. _____

6- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- You can call me _____ you need help. (Choose: whenever- whoever)
- 2- He will follow _____ you tell him to go. (Choose: wherever- whatever)
- 3- _____ she says is true. (Complete)
- 4- We can play **wherever** game you want. (Correct the mistake) _____
- 5- We'll start the trip _____ the bus arrives. (Complete)
- 6- Take _____ seat you like in the classroom. (Complete with: whatever- whichever)
- 7- **Whoever** she goes, she makes new friends. (Correct the mistake) _____
- 8- You may eat _____ you like from the fridge. (Choose: whatever / whoever)
- 9- My brother runs to the park _____ it rains. (Complete)
- 10- _____ finishes the project first will get a prize. (Complete with: whoever or whenever)

Dialogue

➤ Dialogue 1: Saving Water at Home



Sara: I noticed you turned off the tap while brushing your teeth.

Ali: Yes, because _____.

Sara: That's a good idea! Do you also collect rainwater?

Ali: Yes, we have a small tank. _____.

Sara: That's so smart. What about fixing leaks?

Ali: _____.

Sara: Great! We should share these tips with our classmates.

Ali: Absolutely. _____.

➤ Dialogue 2: A Visit to the Waterfall

Teacher: Did you enjoy the trip to the waterfall?

Omar: It was amazing! _____.

Teacher: Yes, waterfalls are powerful and beautiful. Do you know how they are formed?

Omar: Not exactly. _____.

Teacher: That's right. When water flows quickly over rocks, it creates a waterfall.

Omar: _____.

Teacher: Exactly! And that's why we must protect rivers and lakes.

Omar: _____.

Reading 1

➤ Pre-Reading task:

• Look at these questions and discuss:

- 1- What can happen if a big lake or river dries up?
- 2- Why do you think people waste water even when they know it is important?

The Aral Sea – A Disappearing Lake



The Aral Sea, once one of the largest lakes in the world, has almost disappeared. It was located between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan in Central Asia. In the 1960s, rivers that fed the Aral Sea were diverted to irrigate cotton fields. At first, people were happy because they had water for farming. But soon the lake began to shrink.

By the 1980s, the fishing industry had collapsed because there were no more fish. Thousands of people lost their jobs. The dry land left behind turned into salty desert. Winds carried the salt into villages and farms, destroying crops and making people sick.

Today, the Aral Sea is considered one of the world's biggest environmental disasters. Efforts have been made to save part of it, but it will never return to its original size. The story of the Aral Sea reminds us that water must be used carefully, because wasting it can have serious consequences for nature and people.

➤ **While-Reading**

- What is the main problem described in the text?

• **Scanning (True or False) :**

- 1- The Aral Sea was one of the smallest lakes in the world. ()
- 2- The rivers were used to grow cotton. ()
- 3- The fishing industry disappeared in the 1980s. ()
- 4- Salt storms made people sick. ()
- 5- The Aral Sea has completely returned to normal. ()

➤ **Post-Reading**

- Write a short paragraph: **“What can people do to save water in their daily life?”**

Problem solution essay

Problem/Solution Structure

Introduction

Paraphrase the question

Introduce the specific topics that will be discussed in the main body paragraphs.

Main Body Paragraph 1

Introduce the problem (topic sentence)

Explain/give detail

Example

Main Body Paragraph 2

Introduce the solution (topic sentence)

Explain/give detail

Example

Conclusion

Summary of the main points

What you think is most important about this topic / give a recommendation

Writing Task 1 – Water Pollution

Task: Write about a problem related to water pollution in rivers, lakes, or seas.

Water pollution

Review

A) Vocabulary

1) Choose the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence:

(float – freeze – swamp – waterfall – drain – leak – waste – tap- save)

1- The boat will _____ on the lake if the weather is calm.

A) freeze B) float C) drain D) leak

2- Please turn off the _____ after brushing your teeth.

A) swamp B) tap C) sea level D) waterfall

3- If the pipe has a _____, we must call a plumber.

A) waste B) leak C) freeze D) save

4- The Amazon rainforest often floods and creates a _____.

A) waterfall B) drain C) swamp D) sea level

5- We should always _____ water instead of _____ it.

A) float / freeze B) drain / leak C) save / waste D) freeze / float

2) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(waterfall – sea level – running water – drain – swamp)

1- The village is below _____, so it often gets flooded.

2- There is no _____ in this house, so people bring water from a well.

3- The mountain stream forms a beautiful _____.

4- The bathroom floor will flood if the _____ is blocked.

5- Crocodiles usually live in a _____.

B) Grammar

1) Correct the mistake:

1- She have been studying for two hours.

2- How long you are waiting here?

3- We has been living in Cairo since ten years.

4- Whenever there is water, plants can grow.

5- She will eat whoever you cook.

2) Do as shown between brackets:

1- I _____ (play) the piano since I was five. (Present perfect continuous)

2- _____ they _____ (work) here long? (Make a question)

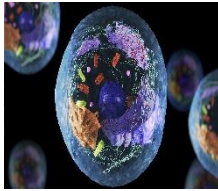
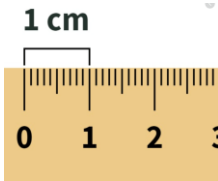






3- _____ comes first will get the best seat. (Complete using *whoever*)



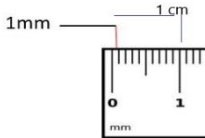
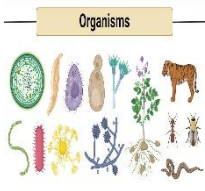

4- You can sit _____ you want in the classroom. (Complete using *wherever*)

5- She has been cooking (for / since) two hours. (Choose)

Unit 5 It's a world

Vocabulary 1

Words	Form	Definitions
Cell 	N.	Wherever there is the smallest basic unit of a plant or animal , a small room with not much furniture
Centimeter 	N.	A unit of length equal to 0.01 of a meter
Common 	Adj.	The same in a lot of places or for a lot of people
Female 	N.	Belonging to or relating to women, or to the sex that can produce eggs or have babies
Grab 	V.	To take or hold somebody/something with your hand suddenly or roughly
Habitat 	N.	The natural environment in which an animal or plant usually lives
Horrible 	Adj.	Very unpleasant or bad
Human 	N.	Being, relating to, or belonging to a person or to people as opposed to animals

Male  Male	N.	Used to refer to a man or boy, or used to refer to any person whose sex is male
Microscope 	N.	A device that uses lenses to make very small objects look larger, so that they can be scientifically examined and studied
Millimeter 	N.	A unit of length that is equal to 0.001 meters
Organism 	N.	A living thing, often one that is extremely small: Plants, animals, bacteria, and viruses are organisms
Thin 	Adj.	Of relatively small extent from one side or surface to the other; fine or narrow, slim, lean

1- Choose the correct answer (A, B, C, or D):

1- A scientist looked at the tiny _____ under the microscope.

- A) habitat B) organism C) horrible D) human**

2- The spider tried to _____ the insect in its web.

- A) thin B) grab C) cell D) female**

3- A whale's natural _____ is the ocean.

- A) habitat B) microscope C) organism D) human**

4- A _____ is the smallest unit of life in all organisms.

- A) habitat B) cell C) thin D) horrible**

5- The new microscope can measure things smaller than a _____.

- A) centimeter B) millimeter C) human D) male**

6- Some frogs are very _____ in the rainforest, you can find them almost everywhere.

- A) horrible B) thin C) common D) organism**

7- That smell coming from the swamp was absolutely _____.

- A) thin B) horrible C) male D) habitat**

8- A baby was only a few _____ tall at birth.

- A) cell B) human C) centimetres D) organisms**

9- The scientist compared the size of a _____ hair with a thin strand of silk.

- A) human B) habitat C) microscope D) female**

10- In many species, the _____ is bigger and stronger than the male.

- A) organism B) horrible C) female D) thin**

2- Fill in the gaps to complete each sentence correctly:

Word bank: habitat – thin – microscope – cell – millimeter

1- The scientist looked through a powerful _____ to study the bacteria.

2- The insect's body is only a few _____ long.

3- A fish cannot survive outside its natural _____.

4- The paper was very _____, so it tore easily.

5- A single _____ is the smallest unit of life.

3- Complete the text from words in the box:

common - grab- human- cell- male

In nature, both _____ (1) and female animals play an important role. For example, in bees, the female worker bees collect nectar, while the _____ (2) drones help in reproduction. A frog's body is measured in centimetres, but its tongue can still _____ (3) food in an instant. Some insects look scary, but many of them are quite _____ (4) and harmless to humans. Studying their body parts, like each individual _____ (5), helps scientists understand how life works.

4- Complete the text from words in the box:

organism – microscope – horrible – cell – habitat

Many things around us are alive, even if we cannot see them. A single (1) _____ works inside our body every second. A tiny (2) _____ can live in water or soil, helping nature stay balanced. Scientists often use a (3) _____ to look at things too small for the eye. Each living thing needs a (4) _____ where it can survive. Sometimes, researchers even discover (5) _____ creatures that look strange or scary.

5- Rearrange the words to make correct sentences

1- under / seen / microscope / a / Cells / be / can.

2- live / the / of / desert / organisms / Some / habitat / in / harsh / the.

3- role / play / Bacteria / important / an / environment / the / In

4- sometimes / look / creatures / horrible / very / Small

5- blood / cell / red / oxygen / carries / The.

6- discovered / microscope / new / A / was / powerful / recently.

7- survive / without / can't / Living / water / organisms.

8- balanced / be / must / habitats / All / to / healthy / stay.

9- amazing / are / The / shapes / cells / different / of

10- millimeters / only / are / a / tiny / Some / creatures / long / few.

Grammar 1 Reported Speech

Reported Speech: Statements

When we tell someone what another person said, we **change the tense and pronouns**. This is called **reported speech**.

□ How to change it?

- Present → Past
"I play football." → He said that he **played** football.
- to have → had
"We have a cat." → She said that they **had** a cat.
- "will" → would
"I will help you." → He said that he **would** help me.
- "can" → could
"I can swim." → She said that she **could** swim.
- "must" → had to
"You must finish homework." → He said that I **had to** finish homework.

⚠ □ Remember:

- **Pronouns change** → "I" becomes "he/she," "we" becomes "they."
- **Time words change** → tomorrow → the next day, today → that day.

Trick to remember:

One step back in tense (Present → Past, Will → Would, Can → Could, Must → Had to).



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

1- He said, ***“I play football every weekend.”***

- A) He said that he played football every weekend.
- B) He said that he was playing football every weekend.
- C) He said that he had played football every weekend.
- D) He said that he plays football every weekend.

2- Sara said, ***“We have a new science teacher.”***

- A) Sara said that they have a new science teacher.
- B) Sara said that they had a new science teacher.
- C) Sara said that we has a new science teacher.
- D) Sara said that they having a new science teacher.

3- My dad said, ***“You must finish your homework.”***

- A) My dad said that I must finish my homework.
- B) My dad said that I had to finish my homework.
- C) My dad said that I must to finish my homework.
- D) My dad said that I should finished my homework.

4- The boy said, ***“I don’t like milk.”***

- A) The boy said that he doesn’t like milk.
- B) The boy said that he not liked milk.
- C) The boy said that he didn’t like milk.
- D) The boy said that he hadn’t liked milk.

5- Emma said, ***“I will visit my grandmother.”***

- A) Emma said that she will visit her grandmother.
- B) Emma said that she would visit her grandmother.
- C) Emma said that she visiting her grandmother.
- D) Emma said that she visits her grandmother.

6- The teacher said, ***“We have got a test tomorrow.”***

- A) The teacher said that they had got a test the next day.
- B) The teacher said that they has got a test tomorrow.
- C) The teacher said that they have got a test the next day.
- D) The teacher said that they had a test yesterday.

7- Tom said, ***“I can help you with the project.”***

- A) Tom said that he could help me with the project.
- B) Tom said that he can help me with the project.
- C) Tom said that he helping me with the project.
- D) Tom said that he could helped me with the project.

8- She said, ***“We are happy at school.”***

- A) She said that they are happy at school.
- B) She said that they were happy at school.
- C) She said that we was happy at school.
- D) She said that they being happy at school.

DIRECT & INDIRECT SPEECH



9- The man said, **"I have two brothers."**

- A) The man said that he has two brothers.
- B) The man said that he had two brothers.
- C) The man said that he having two brothers.
- D) The man said that he have two brothers.

10- Anna said, **"My little sister can draw well."**

- A) Anna said that her little sister could draw well.
- B) Anna said that her little sister can draw well.
- C) Anna said that her little sister draw well.
- D) Anna said that her little sister can drawing well.

2- Rewrite the sentences in reported speech.

1- **"I like watching insects."**

→ She said that _____.

2- **"We have two microscopes in the lab."**

→ He said that _____.

3- **"We don't have enough samples to do the experiment."**

→ The teacher said that _____.

4- **"I don't enjoy looking at horrible creatures."**

→ My friend said that _____.

5- **"The microscope is broken."**

→ The scientist said that _____.

6- **"I can see the cell through the microscope."**

→ She said that _____.

7- **"You must wear gloves during the experiment."**

→ The teacher said that _____.

8- **"I will finish the project tomorrow."**

→ He said that _____.

9- **"We can collect samples from the lake."**

→ They said that _____.

10- **"I have got a new science book."**

→ He said that _____.

3- Complete the following text using reported speech:

Last week, the science teacher gave a lecture about small organisms. She said that they (1) _____ **(live)** everywhere, even in water and air. She explained that scientists (2) _____ **(use)** special microscopes to see them clearly. She also told us that we (3) _____ **(have)** to keep our hands clean to avoid harmful germs. Then she mentioned that students (4) _____ **(can)** join the school science club if they were interested. Finally, she added that every member (5) _____ **(have)** a chance to use the lab equipment.

4- Complete the following text using reported speech:

During a visit to the science museum, the guide spoke about inventions. He explained that scientists (1) _____ (**study**) insects carefully to learn new ideas. He added that we (2) _____ (**should**) protect even the smallest creatures in nature. He also mentioned that modern labs (3) _____ (**have**) the tools to observe very tiny living things. Later, he told us that visitors (4) _____ (**must**) follow the safety rules inside the labs. Finally, he said that children (5) _____ (**like**) the new interactive displays very much.

5- Correct the mistake according to reported speech rule:

- 1- She said that she **has finish** her homework. _____
- 2- He told us that we **must** wear gloves in the lab. _____
- 3- The guide explained that the castle **have** secret tunnels. _____
- 4- She mentioned that we **can** find many insects in the garden. _____
- 5- He told me that I **should** bring my notebook tomorrow. _____
- 6- The teacher said that the students **was** ready for the trip. _____
- 7- She added that her brother **don't** like chocolate. _____
- 8- He explained that the school **have** bought a new microscope. _____
- 9- She told us that we could **uses** computers for the project. _____
- 10- The scientist said that they **has** discovered a new insect. _____

6- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- I can see tiny creatures under the microscope," she explained. (**Use: could**)

- 2- The teacher said, "You must wear gloves in the lab." (**Use: had to**)

- 3- He told us that he (**will- would**) collect the samples the next day. (**Choose**)
- 4- She said that her brother has a pet turtle. (**Rewrite correctly**)

- 5- He said, "I eat chocolate every day." (**Reported speech**)






- 6- She said, "We can see the stars clearly tonight." (**Start with: She said**)

- 7- "I have two goldfish at home," Tom said. (**Start with: Tom said**)

- 8- They said that they (**had to- must- can**) finish the project that day. (**Choose**)
- 9- She said, "My cat has sharp claws." (**My cat.....**)

- 10- He said, "I always drink milk before school." (**Change into reported speech**)

Vocabulary 2

Words	Form	Definitions
Adult	N.	A fully grown person who is legally responsible for their actions / Mature
Furry 	Adj.	Something that's furry is covered with fur, or a thick coat of hair
Pointed 	Adj.	A pointed object has a thin, sharp end
Spotted 	Adj.	Covered in small, usually round areas of color
Strange 	Adj.	Unusual and unexpected, or difficult to understand
Tiny 	Adj.	Extremely small



b. tiny

d. furry

e. strange

1- Choose the best word to complete each sentence:

1- The kitten is so _____ that it can fit inside a shoe.

A) adult B) tiny C) furry D) strange

2- A giraffe looks very _____ compared to other animals because of its long neck.

A) pointed B) strange C) adult D) spotted

3- The rabbit's ears are long and _____.

A) spotted B) furry C) pointed D) adult

4- That tiger has a beautiful _____ coat with black stripes.

A) furry B) spotted C) strange D) tiny

5- When a butterfly changes from a caterpillar, it becomes an _____.

- A) tiny B) furry C) adult D) spotted

6- My dog is very _____; its hair feels like a soft blanket.

- A) furry B) pointed C) strange D) adult

7- The owl has _____ eyes that glow in the dark.

- A) pointed B) spotted C) strange D) adult

8- A baby bird grows bigger until it is an _____ and can fly on its own.

- A) tiny B) furry C) pointed D) adult

9- The cactus has _____ thorns that can hurt if you touch them.

- A) pointed B) tiny C) furry D) strange

10- The scientist found a _____ insect in the forest that nobody had seen before.

- A) adult B) strange C) spotted D) furry

2- Complete the sentences with the correct word from the list:

(adult, tiny, pointed, spotted, strange, furry)

1- The old cat is an _____ now and doesn't like to play much.

2- The puppy had _____ paws covered in soft hair.

3- Look at that _____ fish! It has three eyes.

4- The eagle's beak is sharp and _____.

5- The ladybird is small and _____ with black dots on its back.

3- Read the text and fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box:

adult, furry, pointed, spotted, strange, tiny

At the zoo, we saw many different animals. One (1) _____ lion was resting under a tree, looking calm and powerful. Nearby, children were excited to see a (2) _____ rabbit with long soft ears. In the bird area, there was an owl with a sharp, (3) _____ beak that it used to catch food. We also noticed a (4) _____ lizard with bright colors that no one had seen before. Finally, my little sister loved watching the (5) _____ ladybirds crawling on the leaves.

4- Read the text and fill in the blanks with the correct words from the box:

tiny, furry, strange, spotted, pointed, adult

Last summer, we went camping in the mountains. During the night, we saw a (1) _____ bear walking near the river. In the morning, a (2) _____ squirrel jumped from tree to tree with its soft tail. Then, we found a nest of birds; one baby bird had a (3) _____ beak and was calling for food. On the ground, we noticed a (4) _____ insect that looked very unusual. My friend also found a (5) _____ frog hiding under a rock.

5- Rearrange the following to make meaningful sentences:

1- adult / joined / The / group / giraffe / the / quickly.

2- furry / tail / cat's / The / very / is / long.

3- dog / pointed / has / teeth / sharp / The.

4- spotted / in / cow / the / The / field / grazed.

5- strange / museum / insect / a / We / discovered / the / in.

6- spotted / beach / turtle / a / tiny / on / We / saw / the.

7- furry / friendly / is / rabbit / The / very.

8- adult / stronger / The / than / baby / much / is / elephant.

9- strange / noise / heard / suddenly / the / They.

10- pointed / ears / fox / The / has / big / the.

Grammar 2 Order of adjectives

Order of Adjectives

When we use **two or more adjectives** before a noun, we put them in a special order:

Opinion → Size → Age → Shape → Color → Origin → Material → Purpose → Noun

Easy Trick: **OSASCOMP**

Examples:

- A **beautiful small old round brown Italian wooden coffee table**
- She has a **cute tiny black cat**.
- He bought an **expensive new red sports car**.

⚡ Remember: We **don't use too many adjectives** at once in daily English, usually 2–3 are enough!

Determiner	Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Color	Origin	Material	Purpose	Noun
a	handsome		young			Brazilian			man
a		huge		Round			metal		bowl
a		small			Yellow			sleeping	bag

1- Choose the best answer A, B, C, or D.

- 1- She wore a _____ dress to the party.
 A) red long beautiful B) beautiful long red
 C) long red beautiful D) beautiful red long
- 2- He bought a _____ car yesterday.
 A) fast new German B) German fast new
 C) new German fast D) fast German new
- 3- We stayed in a _____ house during the trip.
 A) stone large old B) old large stone
 C) large old stone D) stone old large
- 4- My uncle has a _____ dog.
 A) black tiny cute B) cute tiny black
 C) cute black tiny D) black cute tiny
- 5- She found a _____ vase in the shop.
 A) Chinese small beautiful
 B) small beautiful Chinese
 C) beautiful Chinese small
 D) beautiful small Chinese
- 6- They live in a _____ building near the sea.
 A) tall modern glass B) modern tall glass
 C) glass tall modern D) tall glass modern
- 7- I saw a _____ bird in the garden.
 A) yellow little strange B) little yellow strange
 C) strange little yellow D) yellow strange little
- 8- He is wearing a _____ jacket today.
 A) leather brown old B) brown leather old
 C) old brown leather D) old leather brown
- 9- We visited a _____ castle in France.
 A) French old huge B) old huge French
 C) huge French old D) huge old French
- 10- She bought a _____ chair for her office.
 A) comfortable plastic new B) plastic new comfortable
 C) new comfortable plastic D) comfortable new plastic

2- Complete each sentences with the right order of adjectives:

- 1- She has a _____ bag. (red / leather / beautiful)
- 2- We saw a _____ bird in the park. (small / yellow / strange)

- 3- My father drives a _____ car. (**fast / new / Japanese**)
- 4- He is wearing an _____ suit. (**expensive / black / elegant**)
- 5- They live in a _____ house. (**stone / big / old**)
- 6- She bought a _____ table. (**round / glass / modern**)
- 7- The children played with a _____ toy. (**plastic / funny / little**)
- 8- He is reading a _____ book. (**interesting / old / French**)
- 9- I want to buy a _____ chair. (**comfortable / wooden / new**)
- 10- We stayed at a _____ hotel. (**luxury / tall / Italian**)

3- Fill in the blanks with the correct order of adjectives. Use the words in brackets.

Last summer, we stayed in a (1) _____ hotel. (**Italian / beautiful / old**) It was located on a hill with a view of the sea. The rooms had (2) _____ windows. (**glass / big / round**). Every morning, we had breakfast at a (3) _____ table. (**wooden / small / traditional**) In the evening, we relaxed in a (4) _____ garden. (green / peaceful / large) It truly was a (5) _____ holiday. (**unforgettable / family / wonderful**)

4- Fill in the blanks with the correct order of adjectives. Use the words in brackets.

At the museum, I saw a (1) _____ vase. (**ancient / Chinese / rare**). It was displayed in a glass case next to a (2) _____ statue. (**Greek / marble / tall**). In another room, there was a (3) _____ painting. (**modern / abstract / colorful**). The guide showed us a (4) _____ chair. (**comfortable / leather / brown**). Finally, we looked at a (5) _____ crown. (**golden / royal / beautiful**)

5- Correct the mistake in the order in each sentence and rewrite it correctly:

- 1- She bought a **red small pretty** dress yesterday.

- 2- They live in a **wooden big old** house near the river.

- 3- He adopted a **white tiny furry** cat.

- 4- We had dinner at a **metal long black** table.

- 5- I saw a **Spanish old beautiful** church in the village.

- 6- They found a **round small plastic** ball in the garden.

- 7- She wore a **woolen nice warm** scarf in winter.

- 8- We visited a **marble tall ancient** statue in the museum.

- 9- He carried a **black heavy leather** bag to school.

- 10- I drank tea from a **Chinese delicate blue** cup.

6- Do as shown between brackets:

1- She bought a (blue / silk / beautiful / long) dress. (Rearrange the adjectives)

2- This is a bag (brown, small, leather). (Rearrange the adjectives)

3- Write a sentence with these adjectives in the correct order: (round / red / big / ball).

4- Correct the mistake: He lives in a modern nice big flat.

5- My mother baked a _____ cake. (chocolate / delicious / large)

6- Choose the correct order:

A) A leather old black jacket

B) An old black leather jacket

C) A black leather old jacket

D) A leather black old jacket

7- Rearrange and make a sentence: (Italian / fast / new / car).

8- Fill in the gap with correct order: The teacher has a _____ desk.
(wooden / brown / heavy)

9- Correct the mistake: She has a plastic small pink bottle.

10- Write your own sentence using these adjectives in correct order:
(ancient / Egyptian / huge / statue)

Dialogue

Dialogue 1: At the Science Fair

Ali: Wow! Look at this microscope. What are you watching?

Sara: I'm looking at something really small (1) _____

Ali: That's amazing. Where did you find it?

Sara: (2) _____

Ali: Oh, I see. Is it dangerous?

Sara: (3) _____

Ali: That's incredible. Science really helps us understand nature better.

Sara: (4) _____

➤ Dialogue 2: Preparing a School Project

Omar: We have to make a poster about small creatures. Which one should we choose?

Mona: (1) _____

Omar: Good idea. Where does it live?

Mona: (2) _____

Omar: Okay, what materials do we need for the poster?

Mona: (3) _____

Omar: Great! And we mustn't forget to add some facts.

Mona: (4) _____

Reading

➤ Pre-Reading Task:

➤ Discuss with your partner:

- Have you ever seen a firefly at night? How did it look?
- Why do you think some creatures can produce light?



Fireflies – Nature’s Little Lights

On warm summer nights, you might see tiny lights flashing in the air. These are fireflies, also called lightning bugs. Fireflies are insects that can produce light inside their bodies, a process known as bioluminescence.

Fireflies use this magical light for different reasons. They flash to attract mates and to warn predators that they are not tasty to eat. Each type of firefly has its own special flashing pattern, like a secret code.

Fireflies usually live in warm and wet places such as forests, gardens, and near rivers. Unfortunately, fireflies are disappearing in many areas. Pollution, cutting down trees, and bright city lights make it difficult for them to find each other at night.

Protecting fireflies is very important. If we care for their habitats and keep the environment clean, future generations will still be able to enjoy their beautiful glow. Fireflies are more than just insects—they are little lights of nature that make summer nights magical.

➤ Gist Task

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

- A) To explain how fireflies are dangerous.
- B) To describe the life and importance of fireflies.
- C) To compare fireflies with other insects.
- D) To teach how to keep fireflies as pets.



- **Read the text quickly and match each fact with the correct answer:**

- 1- The part of the firefly that produces light → _____
- 2- The main reason fireflies glow → _____
- 3- A danger that is making fireflies disappear → _____
- 4- A place where fireflies live → _____
- 5- The color of firefly light → _____

Options:

- A. Forests and gardens
- B. Green or yellow
- C. Abdomen (lower body)
- D. To attract mates
- E. Pollution and artificial lights

How to write an Information Report ?

✍️ Writing Focus: Information Report

An **information report** gives facts and details about a topic (like an animal, place, or object).

It is **not a story** – it's about giving clear and true information.

You can include:

- **Habitat** – where it lives
- **Food** – what it eats
- **Characteristics** – size, shape, color, pattern
- **Special facts** – statistics or expert opinions



Tip: Imagine you are a “mini scientist” writing to teach others. Use **describing words** (big, tiny, spotted) and keep the sentences clear and factual.

✍️ Writing Task 1:

Title: An Amazing Bird

➤ Write an information report about a bird. Include details about:

- Its **habitat** (where it lives)
- Its **appearance** (size, color, special features)
- Its **diet** (what it eats)
- One or two **interesting facts** (migration, behavior, or survival skills)
- Why this bird is **important** to nature

An Amazing Bird

✍️ Writing Task 2:

Title: A Strange Ocean Animal

➤ Write an information report about an unusual sea animal. Include:

- Its **name** and **where it lives**.
- Its **shape, size, or color**.
- How it **survives** (camouflage, sharp teeth, stings, or speed).
- Any **amazing facts** scientists have discovered.
- Why it is **special** or needs protection

A strange ocean animal

Review

A) Vocabulary

1) Choose the best vocabulary word to complete each sentence:

1- A mosquito is so _____ that you can hardly see it with your eyes.

A) adult B) tiny C) furry D) pointed

2- A cheetah has a _____ coat with black dots all over its body.

A) spotted B) strange C) furry D) millimeter

3- The desert is a very hard _____ for most plants and animals.

A) organism B) habitat C) centimeter D) adult

4- A butterfly is first a caterpillar, then it becomes an _____.

A) strange B) adult C) tiny D) furry

5- The hedgehog has _____ spines that protect it from danger.

A) pointed B) furry C) spotted D) centimeter

2) Fill in the blanks using the words from the list:

(spotted- furry – millimeter – habitat – strange – organism)

1- A rabbit has soft, _____ ears.

2- The scientist measured the insect, and it was only one _____ long.

3- Every _____ needs food, water, and air to survive.

4- That fish looks very _____; it has two heads!

5- Penguins' natural _____ is the icy land of Antarctica.

B) Grammar

1) Correct the mistake:

1- She told me that she has one brother and two sisters.

2- The delicate, tiny flower bloomed in the garden.

3- I have a purple, huge, teddy bear.

4- She told her friend that she don't like pizza.

5- The moon is white, cold, and big.

2) Do as shown:

1- He said, "I have a microscope." (Rewrite in Reported Speech)

→ _____

2- She said, "We like animals." (Rewrite in Reported Speech)

→ _____

3- They said, "We can help you ". (Start with: They told us.....)

→ _____

4- She said, "I must finish my homework." (Use had to)

→ _____

5- I saw a (round / tiny / green) insect. (Put adjectives in the correct order)

→ _____

Good Luck!
☺