



Geel 2000 language schools
English department

CONNECT PLUS

SECOND TERM

PRIMARY THREE

Name:.....

Class:.....

Unit 7

Where are the family?

P :4

Nouns:



baby



toddler



child



teenager



adult



elderly person

1) Choose the correct answers :

- 1-I go to work and look after my family, I am an (baby – adult - teenager).
- 2- He is thinking about what he wants to do after school, he is a (teenager - baby-adult).
- 3-I am learning to walk and lots of words, I am a (elderly person – adult - toddler).
- 4-She used to work, but now she doesn't. She is an (adult - elderly person -toddler).
- 5-I go to school and I play with my friend. I am a (adult – baby - child).
- 6-I can't walk or talk, I am a (mother – child - baby).
- 7-They are in secondary school, they are (elderly person – teenagers - child).
- 8-He can drive a car, he is an (child – adult - baby).
- 9-He can't eat alone or jump, he is a (baby – adult - child).
- 10-I can cook and do exercise, I am an (toddler – child - adult).
- 11-They look after me, I am an (teenager – father - elderly person).
- 12-I am in grade three, I am a (child – toddler - baby).
- 13-He can speak English, Arabic and German. He is an (adult – baby - toddler).
- 14-I used to work as a doctor, I am an (baby – teenager - elderly person).
- 15-She cries all the time, she is a (adult - elderly person - baby).
- 16-He is learning to walk, he is a (child-adult- toddler).
- 17-I look after my family, I am an(baby-toddler-adult).
- 18-She helps her parents, she is a (teenager – baby-toddler).
- 19-He learns to sing a song, he is a (toddler – adult – baby).
- 20- She can't talk or write, she is a (teenager –child – baby).
- 21-He knows a lot of things, he is an (toddler-baby- elderly person).
- 22-I am 10 years old, I am a (teenager -child- adult).
- 23-She can swim, jump, cook and run. She is an (adult – baby - elderly person) .

24-Iam thinking about what I will do after school, I am a (toddler –baby- teenager).

25-She has one child and one baby, she is an (elderly person -teenager – adult).

2) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

(A)

Fady: What do you usually do on Monday?

Ramy:

Fady:?

Ramy: I'm watching TV now.

(B)

Heba:

Rania: Yes, I'm good at English.

Heba: How long have you learned English for?

Rania:

3) Fill in the gaps with the following words:

A) baby _ toddler _ adult

Today we're with our family. We have lots of cousins! Tarek is aHe can't walk or talk. Amir is an he goes to work. My sister Nada is a she's learning a lot about the world.

B)child _ teenager _ elderly person

My name's Ali. I'm 13 years old. I'm a I go to school with my brother Adam. Adam is 6 years old. He's a We visit our grandfather every week. He is 65 years old. He is an

4) Rearrange the following sentences:

1_ his brother _ **Adam**_ helping _ is .

.....

2_ have _ cousins _ **We** _ lots of .

3_ on Mondays _ **I** _ the park _ go to _ usually .

4_ now _ are _ doing _ **What** _ you ?

5_ painting _ **She's** _ picture _ a .

6_ is _ **Nada** _ homework _ her _ doing .

7_ **They** _ a new _ are building _ house.

8_ yesterday _ **I** _ a cake _ ate .

9_ English _ like _ **Do** _ you?

10_ talk _ **The baby** _ or _ walk _ can't.

11_ are _ **My mom** _ and _ my parents _ dad.

12_ you _ **What** _ done _ have?

13_ abroad _ never _ **I** _ been _ have.

14_ a tree _ is _ climbing _ She .

15_ goes _ Ali _ swimming _ sometimes.

Grammar Unit7

P 7

Present simple: We use the present simple tense to express:

Regular actions (Habits & facts)

Affirmative:

Form: The first form of the verbs (infinitive)

I, We, You,

(verb with no changes)

They, plural nouns

e.g. I drink orange juice every day.

- We often play football.

He, She, It,

(verb + s, es, ies)

singular nouns

e.g. He studies every day.

Sam walks to school.

My mother cooks dinner

Negative form:

don't/ doesn't + (infinitive)

(I, We, You, They)

—————→

don't + V inf.

(He, She, It)

—————→

doesn't +V inf.

e.g. He doesn't play the piano.

e.g. They don't watch TV at school.

Yes Or No Question:

To form a question with the **Present Simple** we put **Do** or **Does** at the beginning of the question

+ subject +main verb (inf.)+the rest of the sentence?

e.g. **Do** you **work** at the weekends? Yes, I **do**. / No, I **don't**.

e.g. **Does** Sam **listen** to music every Sunday? Yes, he **does**. /No, he **doesn't**

Key words :(**adverbs of frequency: usually – always – often – sometimes – never/ once – twice –on Fridays – every day/ night /week/month/year**).

The adverbs of frequency are placed **after** verb to be and **before** the main verb.

Examples: Mona is always late.

She often eats breakfast at 7 o'clock.

Choose the correct answers :

- 1_ I usually (help_ am helping) my parents.
- 2_ What does she (bought _ buy) at the clothes store?
- 3_ He doesn't (eats _ eat) in the class.
- 4_ She (doesn't _ don't) ride her bike to school.
- 5_ Ahmed (helps _ help) his friends.
- 6_ Tamer and Ali never (play _ plays) football.
- 7_ We always (watching _ watch) TV in the evening.
- 8_ (Do _ Does) you like English?
- 9_ Where (does _ do) he live?
- 10_ Malika (eating _ eats) her lunch at two o'clock.

11_ They (doesn't _ never) sleep late.

12_ He (likes _ like) fish.

13_ Amira usually (brushes _ brushing) her teeth in the morning.

14_ (Do _ Does) Hani help his mom?

15_ They (live _ lives) in Aswan.

The Past simple Tense

Affirmative: (regular verbs)

In the regular verbs, we must put(-ed / -d/- ied) at the end of the verb.

e.g. I cleaned the house yesterday.

She washed the dishes last night.

As For the irregular verbs, they don't follow that rule. The form of the verb is completely changed

- Examples: eat - ate drink - drank cut - cut am\ is – was
- stand - stood can – could go- went buy – bought are – were
- do \does – did have\ has _ had see – saw get – got

Key words :-

(yesterday– last week/year/month/night– in the past–one day/hour/ a month / year ago – in October /in 2000)

The Negative Form:

We use the Negative of Past Simple tense to say that an action didn't happen. We use didn't + (Inf.) (verb without adding anything).

e.g. He didn't play the piano yesterday.

e.g. They didn't watch TV last night.

Questions:

To form Yes /No question in the Past Simple Tense We put **Did** at the beginning of the question + subject + main verb (infinitive) + the rest of the sentence?

e.g. **Did** you **work** yesterday? Yes, I **did**. / No, I **didn't**

e.g. **Did** Peter **listen** to music last night? Yes, he **did**. / No, he **didn't**.

We give **short answers** with **Yes** or **No**, +the subject + **did** or **didn't**

Wh- questions:

To form Wh- questions using the past simple tense:

We start with the **question word** + **did** + **subject** + **main verb** + **the rest of the sentence?**

e.g. **What did** you **do** yesterday?

e.g. **Where did** you **go** last night?

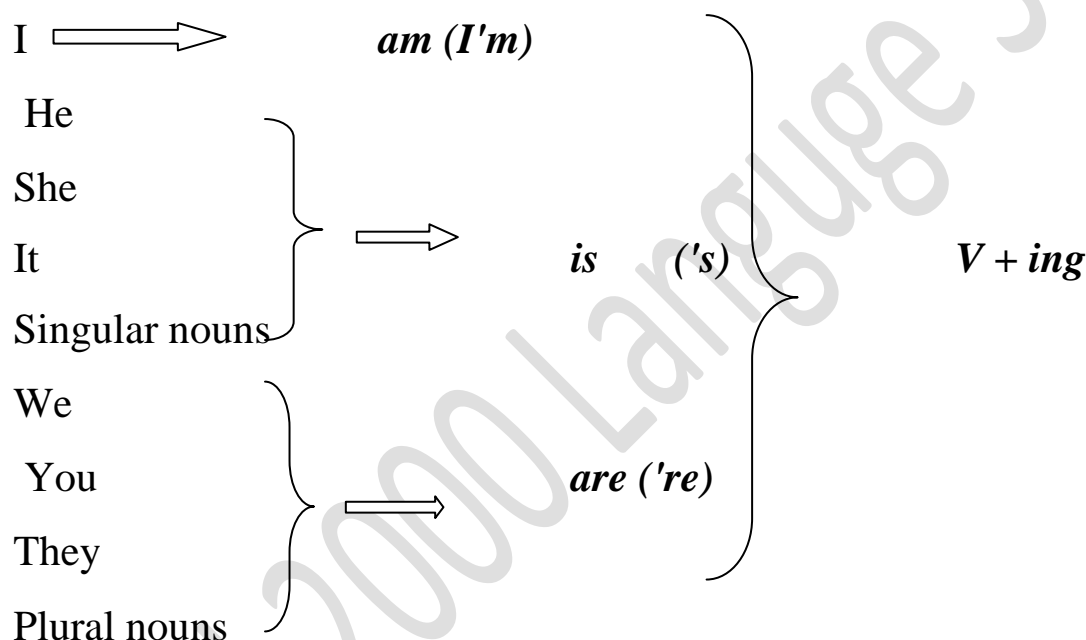
Choose the correct answers :

- 1_ He (go _ went) to the museum last week.
- 2_ She (rides _ rode) her bike to the park yesterday.
- 3_ I (visited _ visit) my grandparents last weekend.
- 4_ My sister (use _ used) to help me.
- 5_ Heba didn't (go _ went) to school because she was ill.
- 6_ Did you (have _ had) your lunch?
- 7_ What (does _ did) he do yesterday?
- 8_ They (played _ play) football after school yesterday.
- 9_ We (walking _ walked) to the park last week.

- 10 _ What did you (wearing _ wear) yesterday?
- 11_ My dad didn't (washes _ wash) the car.
- 12_ I used to (played _ play) tennis.
- 13_ My dad (built _ builds) this house ten years ago.
- 14_ Tarek didn't (used _ use) to speak English.
- 15_ Did dad (used _ use) to walk to school?

The Present continuous Tense

Affirmative:



Key words:-

(Look, Listen, at the moment, at present, now, this morning, today, still)

Negative:

To form negative sentences using present continuous tense:

We add (not) after (verb to be) *am not / isn't or aren't.*

e.g. Mum isn't cooking at the moment.

e.g. They aren't playing computer games now.

Yes/No questions and short answers:

To form Yes/No questions using present continuous tense:

We start with (verb to be) + subject + V ing

Am I -----? / Is he-----? /Are you-----?

e.g. Is your father working now?

e.g. Are you studying French today?

Short answers : Yes +subject + verb to be OR No, subject +verb to be + not

Yes, he is. No, he isn't.

Yes, they are. No they aren't.

Wh- questions:

To form Wh- questions using present continuous tense:

We start with the **question word** +**verb to be** +**subject**+ **main verb +ing** + **the rest of the sentence?**

e.g. What is your mum cooking at the moment?

e.g. Where are you going now?

Choose the correct answers :

- 1_ We are (learn _ learning) English now.
- 2_ Look! She's (climbs _ climbing) a tree.
- 3_ (Is _ Are) Mona helping her mom?
- 4_ He (paints _ is painting) a picture now.
- 5_ (Are _ Is) you playing now?
- 6_ My mom is (cooked _ cooking) the food now.
- 7_ I (do _ am doing) my homework at the moment.
- 8_ We're (gone _ going) to school now.
- 9_ Listen! birds (is singing _ are singing) sweetly.
- 10_ Ahmed (talked _ is talking) on the phone now.

- 11_ What (are _ is) she doing?
 12_ I'm (read _ reading) a story now.
 13_ What's Omar (doing_ do) ?
 14_ He (doesn't _ isn't) wearing a shirt now.
 15_ My dad (comes _ is coming) right now.

The Present perfect Tense

The Form :-

Subject + have or has + past participle (**p.p**)

key words:- (already - just - ever - never).

Affirmative: I / you / we / They + have +P.P

e.g : I have already cleaned my room.

He / She / It + has + P.P

e.g : She has finished her homework.

Negative: Subject + have / has + **not** + P.P (or)

Subject + have / has + **never** + P.P

e.g :- I haven't gone to club.

He hasn't gone to club.

I have never gone to club.

She has never gone to club.

Yes or No Question: Have / Has + subject + P.P +.....? Or

Have / Has + subject + ever + P.P?

e.g :- Have you finished work? Or Have you ever traveled to Paris?

Has he finished work? Or Has he ever traveled to Paris?

Short answer:- Yes , I have Or No , I haven't

Yes , he has Or No , he hasn't

Choose the correct answers :

- 1_ She has (painting _ painted) a nice picture.
- 2_ They (have _ has) finished their homework.
- 3_ My dad (has _ have) mended my bike.
- 4_ (Have _ Has) you ever seen a tiger?
- 5_ Has your dad ever (eating _ eaten) Chinese food?
- 6_ What have you (done _ did)?
- 7_ My mom (didn't _ hasn't) cooked lunch yet.
- 8_ I've (ever _ never) been abroad.
- 9_ Where has she (gone _ goes)?
- 10_ I and my friends (have _ has) just played football.
- 11_ Nada (has never _ never has) gone to Aswan.
- 12_ We (aren't _ haven't) watched TV.
- 13_ Has she (saw _ seen) the lion?
- 14_ I haven't (washed _ wash) the dishes yet.
- 15_ He has (works _ worked) here for five years.

Exercises:

1)Choose the correct answer:

- 1-Sam (drinks - drinking) milk every night.
- 2-I (doesn't - didn't) get up early yesterday.
- 3-She is (ate - eating) now.
- 4-They (have - has) gone to the club.

- 5-I (play - played) tennis two years ago.
- 6-They never (gets up –get up) early.
- 7-My sister (study - studied) math 2 hours ago.
- 8- (Is - am) she wearing a jacket?
- 9-Has he (finish - finished) his H.W?
- 10-They (could - can) go to party last week.
- 11-She (often visits - visits often) her aunt.
- 12-Mona (traveled - travelled) to Paris last month.
- 13-They are (played - playing) football at the moment.
- 14-We have never (been - be) to the pyramids.
- 15-He can (draw - draws) picture.
- 16-I (have –has) gone to the beach.
- 17-Kareem (helps - helped) his friends yesterday.
- 18-My grandma is (coming - came) now.
- 19-The cats have (eaten - ate) fish.
- 20-Sue (can't - couldn't) use a computer when she was four.
- 21-My sister (is often - are often) at home by six every day.
- 22-(Do - Did) you listen to music last night?
- 23-Look! The cat (catches - is catching) the mouse.
- 24-They have just (drunk- drink) coffee.
- 25-We (couldn't - could) do math when we were toddlers.
- 26_ She always (wears _ wear) sunglasses.
- 27_ They are (look _ looking) for the museum.
- 28_ I'm (eaten_ eating) a sandwich now.
- 29_ Last month we (went _ go) to the cinema.

30_ I (did _ do) my homework every day.

2)Rewrite:

1-Sam drinks juice everyday. (They)

.....

2-Mai is watering the tree now. (We)

.....

3-We go to the club every day. (went)

.....

4-They have taken lots of photo. (has)

.....

5-Have you eaten lunch? (Yes,...?)

.....

6-You get up on time for school. (never)

.....

7-He runs every day. (now)

.....

8-The cat ate meat yesterday. (didn't)

.....

9-My brother has eaten chicken. (have)

.....

10-I am playing tennis at the moment. (not)

.....

11-I go to school on foot. (How)

.....

12-They are playing computer games at the moment. (He)

.....
13-Omar goes to the cinema every month. (last Friday)
.....

14-Have they finished their H.W? (she)
.....

15-I run every morning. (am)
.....

16-She cooks every morning. (Look!)
.....

17-She writes stories every week. (Does)
.....

18-I played football last night. (Did)
.....

19-Are they sleeping? (No,...)
.....

20-I have bought shoes. (has)
.....

3) Fill in the gaps with the following:

A) went _ had _ saw

Last week we to the zoo. We a lot of different animals. We lunch there . It was a nice day.

B) goes _ has _ plays

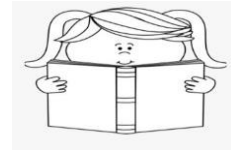
Ali a kite .Every day he to the park to play with it. He there with his friend Omar.

4) Put in a sentence the following words:



1_ (help _ every day)

.....



2_ (reading _ now)

.....

Used to

We use “used to” to talk about things happened in the past but they aren’t happening anymore.

Affirmative:

Subject + used to+ verb inf.

e.g: *She used to have long hair. (Now, she has short hair.)*

Sam used to play basketball. (He is playing football now).

The Negative Form: Subject + didn’t use to + verb inf.

e.g: I **didn’t use to** have a mobile phone when I was 9 years old.

Question: Did + Subject + use to + V inf. + the rest of the sentence ?

Yes/No question

Did she use to swim when he was young?

Wh-word + did +subject + use to + V(inf.) + the rest of the sentence ?

e.g: What did you use to drink when you were a baby?

Exercise 1:

Choose the correct answer:

1-She (used - uses) to go to a nursery .Now, she goes to school.

2-I (used - using) to ride a bike two years ago. Now, I drive a car.

3-Sam didn’t use to (have - has) long hair when he was a baby.

4-We used to (live - lives) in Cairo .Now, we live in October city.

- 5-Mona (didn't - don't) use to sleep early when she was three.
- 6-He used to (play - playing) football. Now, he plays tennis.
- 7-They didn't (used - use) to drink coffee when they were children.
- 8-She used to (eat - eats) lots of fast food, but now she eats healthy food.
- 9-Sally and John (used - use) to buy candy when they were children.
- 10-He (didn't - doesn't) use to help his grandpa in the field.
- 11-We used to (have - had) a lot of fun when we were toddlers.
- 12-My grandma used to (play - playing) piano when she was young.
- 13-I (used - use) to visit the museums.
- 14-My brother used to (draw - draws) pictures when he was teenager.
- 15-Karma didn't use to (sing - sings) in public.
- 16-My uncle used to (travel - travelled) a lot when he was young.
- 17-We (used to - use to) do lots of activities when we were children.
- 18-She used (at - to) visit her grandma.
- 19-They (used - used to) fly kites when they were children.
- 20-(Did - Have) he use to go to the zoo?
- 21-No, she (don't - didn't) use to paint the walls.
- 22-We didn't (use - use to) eat spaghetti.
- 23- My aunt (using - used) to write stories.
- 24-Did your mother (use - uses) to go to the club with you?
- 25-What (did - is) she use to do when she was young?

Exercise2:

Re-write the following sentences:

1-She went to the cinema in the past. (used to)

.....

- 2-Yes, they used to draw pictures. (Did)
.....
- 3-In the past he played puzzles but now he doesn't. (used to)
.....
- 4-Yes, I used to swim in the pool. (Did)
.....
- 5-We used to go to school in the evening. (not)
.....
- 6-He used to drive his car. (Did)
.....
- 7-I used to do my H.W in the morning. (not)
.....
- 8-My father played flute in the past, but now he doesn't . (used to)
.....
- 9-I ate a lot of candy when I was a toddler. (used to)
.....
- 10- They go to the zoo. (used to)
.....
- 11-She watched T.V. (didn't use to)
.....
- 12-Did you use to speak English? (Yes,)
.....
- 13-My mum drank tea yesterday. (used to)
.....

14-I used to travel to London.

(didn't use to)

15-My cat used to sleep a lot at night.

(not)

16-No, he didn't use to cook Chinese food.

(Did)

17-He climbed a tree.

(used to)

18-I live in October city.

(used to)

19-They used to make a cake.

(not)

20-We slept early.

(used to)

Use "used to" to write four sentences.

Adjectives:

Twins: one of two babies born at the same time to the same mother.

Different twins: They are not the same.

Identical twins : two babies born at the same time to the same mother that look exactly like each other.

Similar twins :two babies share some traits but are not exactly the same.

Non-identical: Two babies can be similar to each other or different in gender.

Noun:

Sibling: a brother or sister

Exercise 1 :Choose the correct answers:-

1-Twins are the same in every way, they are (identical – triplets - sibling).

2-Twins aren't the same, they are (similar – same - different).

3- Twins are two (siblings – adults - triplets).

4- Twins are exactly the same, they are (identical – different - non identical).

5-(Babies – Twins -Triplets) are two siblings who are born at the same time.

6-A sibling is a sister or (mother – father - brother).

7- Identical twins are always (two sisters – different - a sister and a brother).

P 17

New words:-

Nouns:

Organism: a living thing, all animals and plants.

Characteristics: special traits that make an organism special or different from others.

Species: a group of animals or plants that are very similar and share the same characteristics.

Litter: a number of baby animals born from the same parents at the same time.

Survival: staying alive.

Offspring: a person's child, or an animal's or plant's baby.

Trait: a key characteristic that an organism has, e.g a long beak.

Predator: An animal that kills and eats other animals.

Verbs:

adapt: to change to suit your environment.

inherit: to get characteristics from your parents.



Adjectives:

Newborn: a baby animal that has just been born.

Exercise 1 :Choose the correct answers:

1-(Trait – Inherit - Adapt) is a key characteristic, e.g. camouflaged fur.

2- (Species – Newborn - Same) is a group of animals or plants that are similar and share the same characteristic.

3-(Adapt – Newborn - Trait) rabbits don't have fur.

4-The baby rabbits in a (organ – litter - trait) look similar but not identical.

5-(Offspring – Newborn - Adapted) is a person's child, or an animal's, or plant's baby.

6-All animals and plants are living (non-organisms – organisms - persons).

7-Long ears are important for rabbits (survival – trait - species).

8-(Inherit – Newborn - Adapt) is a baby animal has just been born.

9-Bear has camouflaged fur to (offspring – litters - survive).

- 10-Any organism needs to (newborn – person - adapt) with the environment.
- 11- (Predator – New born – Adapt) is an animal that kills and eats other animals.
- 12- Having long ears is a key (characteristic – litter – adapt) of rabbits.
- 13- Similar twins are two babies share some (traits – litters – species) but are not exactly the same.
- 14- Camels have thick fur to (offspring – litters – survive) in the desert.

2) Fill in the gaps with the following:

A) parents _ traits _ identical

The rabbits in a litter will look similar to each other, but not The offspring have inherited some from their

B) characteristics _ adapt _ survive

All organisms have to to their environment. All species of animals and plants have their own and behave in ways that help them to.....

3) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

(A)

Amr: What did you do last weekend?

Fady:

Amr:?

Fady: No, I didn't go to the park.

(B)

Salma: Where do you live, Mona?

Mona: What about you?

Salma:

4) Rearrange the following sentences:

1_ looks like _ **She** _ parents _ her

.....

2_ a rabbit _ help _ **Long ears** _ survive _ to .

.....

3_ beak _ a large _ has _ **The bird** .

.....

4_ do _ have _ **Why** _ rabbits _ ears _ long?

.....

5_ in the _ **There are** _ tall trees _ rainforests.

.....

6_ environment _ to their _ **Plants** _ adapt

.....

7_ **Newborn rabbits** _ parents _ different _ look _ their _ from.

.....

8_ many _ **There** _ kinds _ are _ of plants.

.....

9_ day _ **It's** _ a foggy.

.....

10_ to eat _ **What** _ you _ would _ like?

.....

11_ can _ English _ speak _ **He** .

.....

12_ **I** _ books _ reading _ like.

.....

13_ siblings _ are _ **Twins** _ two.

14_ can be _ **Sometimes** _ triplets _ people.

15_ in a _ used to _ live _ **They** _ house.

5) Punctuate the following :

1_ what do you usually do on weekend

2_ stop that road is dangerous

3_ tarek didn t use to speak english

4_ did dad use to walk to school

5_ that was an amazing game

6_ ahmed and khaled water the flowers

7_ how long is the pencil

8_ samy is washing his bike

9_ what are there in the desert

10_ we usually eat three meals a day

.....

11_ triplets are three siblings

.....

12_ can I have your number

.....

13_ she wears sunglasses

.....

14_ i want to have fish for lunch

.....

15_ they built a new house

.....

16_ no I didn t do my homework

.....

17_ he walks across the fields

.....

18_ she used to swim

.....

19_ he s helpful

.....

20_ it s a nice day

.....

Unit 8
At the museum
P 29

New vocabulary :

Nouns:



Clay



artifact



sculpture



jewelry



tools



portrait



Bracelet



Necklace

Exercise 1 :Choose the correct answers :

- 1-Mona wears (ring – finger - bracelet) around her wrist.
- 2-We can use (flour – salt - clay) to make pots and jugs.
- 3-Old Egyptian people made a lot of (books – cars - sculptures).
- 4-I wear (necklace –ring - tool) around my neck.
- 5-The museum has a lot of (artifacts – ships - mobiles).
- 6-My dad uses (bracelet – ring - tools) to fix things.
- 7-A photographer makes a beautiful (clay – marker - portrait).
- 8-Grandma wears a lot of (sculpture – tools - jewelry).
- 9-Children can use (artifact – portrait - clay) to make shapes .
- 10-My friend gives me a beautiful (bracelet - museum - tools).

2) Rearrange the following sentences:

1_ the _ **We're** _ museum _ at.

2_ sculpture _ a _ **Was** _ it ?

3_ **There is** _ wood _ of _ a lot.

4_ interesting _ very _ **It's**.

5_ saw _ **I** _ an _ artifact.

6_ the past _ like _ learning _ **I** _ about.

7_ **Women**_ jewelry _ wearing _ like.

8_ are there _ **How**_ bracelets _ many?

9_ is _ **There** _ juice _ some.

10_ coffee _ doesn't _ **She**_ like.

11_ made of _ **Books** _ paper _ are.

12_ some _ have _ tools _ **We**.

13_ a great _ is _ **Egypt** _ country.

14_ flowers _ aren't _ **There** _ any.

15_ an expensive _ is _ **Gold** _ metal.

3) Fill in the gaps with the following:

A) clay _ museum _ artifact

I went to the and I saw an It was big. It was made of

B) necklaces _ ancient _ gold

At the museum , I saw a lot of.....things . I visited a room with lots of jewelry, such as bracelets andThey were made of.....

1- Choose the correct answer:

- 1-How (much - many) portraits are there?
- 2-How (much - many) clay is there?
- 3-How (much - many) bowls are there?
- 4-How (much - many) metal is there?
- 5-How (much - many) tools are there?
- 6-How (much - many) cloth is there?
- 7-How many museums (are - is) there?
- 8-How much water (are - is) in the bottle?
- 9-How many necklaces (are - is) there?
- 10-How much paper (are - is) there?
- 11-There are (a lot of - much) apples.
- 12-How many schools (are - is) there in town?
- 13-There is (lots of - many) sugar in my cup of tea.
- 14-There are (much - lots of) cups.
- 15-There is (a lot of - many) juice.
- 16-There are (much - lots of) pens.
- 17-There is (many - lots of) milk.
- 18-How (much - many) bracelet are there?
- 19-How much money (is - are) there?
- 20-How many sculptures (is - are) there?
- 21-How (much - many) strings are there?
- 22-She doesn't have (many - lots of) clay.
- 23-There are (many - much) pens on the desks.
- 24-There (is - are) lots of chairs.

25-How (much - many) boys are there?

26_ There (aren't _ isn't) any toys.

27_ How (much _ many) girls are there?

28_ There (are _ is) some cloth.

29_ There (isn't _ aren't) any portraits.

30_How (many _ much) bread is there?

2-Rewrite the following sentences:

1-There is lots of clay. (How much)

.....

2-There are a lot of necklace. (How many)

.....

3- How much cloth is there? (lots of)

.....

4 – There are lots of sculptures. (How many)

.....

5-How many museums are there? (a lot of)

.....

6-I have a lot of money. (How much)

.....

7-How much clay is there? (lots of)

.....

8-There are five markers on the table. (How many)

.....

9-How many rings are there? (six)

.....

10-There is a lot of salt in the kitchen. (How much)

.....

11-How many mangoes are there? (a lot of)

.....

12-There are lots of portraits. (How many)

.....

13-How much rice is there? (lots of)

.....

14-There is a lot of metal. (How much)

.....

15-How many toys are there? (a lot of)

.....

16-There are two bags on the chair? (How many)

.....

17-How much bread is there? (Lots of)

.....

18-There is a lot of popcorn. (How much)

.....

19-There are lots of dogs. (How many)

.....

20-How many cats are there? (a lot of)

.....

Use (How many /How much/lots of /a lot of) to write four sentences .

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Some & any

Some: we use it in affirmative sentences before nouns .

EX: She has some flowers.

I have some water.

Any: we use any in questions and negative sentences before nouns.

eg: I don't have any money.

Do you have any pens?

1-Choose the correct answer:-

- 1 – There is (some – any) money in the wallet.
- 2 – Are there (any – some) portraits in the museum?
- 3 – I don't have (some - any) rings in my bag.
- 4 – There is (some – any) clay on the table.
- 5 – Is there (some – any) orange juice ?
- 6 – She doesn't have (some – any) sisters.
- 7 – There is (some – any) water in the flask.
- 8 – Is there (some – any) paper?
- 9 – I didn't see (some – any) photos.
- 10- There is (some – any) rice on the plate.
- 11 – Are there (some – any) green apples in the market?

- 12 – Those girls don't have (some – any) bracelets.
- 13 – He drank (some – any) tea yesterday.
- 14 – I didn't eat (some – any) cheese sandwiches yesterday?
- 15- There aren't (some – any) bowls.
- 16- She usually eats (some – any) nuts every day.
- 17- There isn't (some – any) milk in the fridge.
- 18- She didn't cook (some – any) meals last night .
- 19 – We often read (some – any) books every weekend.
- 20- Have you got (some – any) photos of you?
- 21- I didn't visit (some – any) museums.
- 22- He likes to drink (some – any) coffee in the early morning.
- 23- Are there (some – any) tools in the shop ?
- 24- They can't play (some – any) games.
- 25 – She makes (some – any) cakes.
- 26_ There is (any _ some) paper.
- 27_ There aren't (some _ any) tools
- 28_ Are there (some _ any) pictures here?
- 29_ There aren't (any _ some) boys in the class
- 30 _ There is (any _ a lot of) clay.

2-Re-write the following sentences :-

1 – I can't cook any types of food. (some)

2- He visited some museums. (any)

- 3 – Can you speak any languages? (some)
.....
- 4 – I wear some bracelets. (any)
.....
- 5 – Are there any portraits? (some)
.....
- 6 – She plays some games every day. (any)
.....
- 7- They don't have any bowls. (some)
.....
- 8- We draw some pictures. (any)
.....
- 9- I eat some apples every night. (any)
.....
- 10- Does she read any stories? (some)
.....
- 11- They didn't write any letters. (some)
.....
- 12- I bought some clay last week. (any)
.....
- 13- He watched some films. (any)
.....
- 14- Can he use any paper in his work? (some)
.....

15- I don't have any money. (some)

16- There are some artifacts. (any)

17- She has some cloth. (any)

18- Is there any metal in the shop? (some)

19- They visited some temples. (any)

20- He swallows some medicine every night. (any)

3) Use (some –any) to write four sentences.

4) Fill in the gaps with the following:

A) lots _ are _ some

At the museum you can see many things. There portraits. You can also find of important artifacts and tools.

B) any _ some _ are

I like going to the park. There flowers and trees . I can see birds there, but there aren't animals.

5) Put in a sentence the following words:



1_ (There _ clay)

.....



2_ (There _ tools)

.....

6) Punctuate the following :

1_ it is ziad s football

.....

2_ I ve got some clay and I m making a cup

.....

3_ Leila s book is on the teacher s desk

.....

4_ how do you go to school

.....

5_ that s amr s bag

.....

6_ there s some cloth

.....

7_ there aren t any books

.....

8_ how much wood is there

.....

9_ today we re at the museum

.....

10_ was it a sculpture

.....

11_ is there any clay in the shop

.....

12_ what s your favorite month

.....

13_ I m from America

.....

14_ there aren t any pictures

.....

15_ books are made of paper

.....

16_ no I m not listening to music

.....

17_ he doesn t eat fish

.....

18_ drinking water is very important

.....

19_ my favorite season is fall

.....

20_ where did she go

.....

Unit 9
At the hospital

P. 51

• New vocab :-

Disease



Hurt



Infection



Injury



Medicine



Scan



Sore



Surgery



Treatment



X-ray



Exercises :-

1) Choose the correct answers :-

- 1 – A hospital is a place where people can go for
(treatment - medicine - scan)
- 2 – I think your leg is broken , you need an
(sore - X-ray - disease)
- 3 –Do if you have a muscle or organ that is sore.
(surgery - scan - medicine)
- 4- happens when bacteria or viruses enter your body.
(Treatment - Infection - X-ray)
- 5- Sometimes you have an..... because of an accident.
(injury - disease - sore)

6- Sometimes people have a disease or that makes them ill.
(scan - infection - disease)

7- Do a....., it helps doctors see inside your body.
(Treatment - Scan - infection)

8- A surgeon can do..... to make a particular part of your body better.
(surgery - scan - treatment)

9- is a liquid you drink or tablet you swallow that you will take it if you feel sick .
(Medicine - Treatment - Scan)

10- Surgery is an that a surgery can do this to make you better if you are very sick.
(operation - infection - scan)

11- I'm receiving a..... for an injured shoulder.
(infection - treatment - disease)

12- If you have a problem with a muscle or organ, you need a
(scan - infection - disease)

13- If you have broken a bone, you need an
(infection - medicine - X-ray)

14- You drink or swallow to make you better when you are ill.
(X-ray - medicine - scan)

7 – If you a glass on the floor, it breaks.

(dropped - drop)

8 – If you put water in the freezer, it ice.

(becomes - became)

9 – If you boil water, it to 100 c.

(heats - heated)

10 – If the sun goes down, it dark.

(gets - got)

11_ If it for a long time, the earth gets very dry.

(doesn't rain – didn't rain)

12 – If he doesn't swim anymore, he in deep water.

(sink - sinks)

13 - If plants don't get enough water, they.....

(die - dead)

14 – If I am late for class, my teacher angry.

(gets - got)

15 – If you fall over, you yourself.

(hurt - hurts)

16 - If you ice cream in freezer, it melts .

(don't put - doesn't put)

17 - Tea tastes sweet, If yousome sugar.

(add - added)

18 – If I don't have my glasses, I don't my homework .

(do - did)

19-If I..... tired , I go to bed early.

(feel - felt)

20 - If it , you get wet.

(rains - rain)

21 – If the cat for a long time , it feels sick.

(didn't eat - doesn't eat)

22 – If the doctor thinks you have broken a bone, you an X-ray.

(have - had)

23 – If you a fire, you get burned.

(touch - touched)

24 – You a cast if you break your leg .

(wear - wore)

25 - You get better if you medicine.

(take - took)

Rewrite the following sentences :-

1 – I speak to John, he gets annoyed.

(If)

.....

2 –The river freezes, it is very cold.

(if)

.....

3 - You mix water and electricity, you get a shock.

(If)

.....

4 – You touch the fire, you get burned.

(If)

.....

5 –Babies are hungry, they cry .

(If)

.....

6 – You mix hydrogen and oxygen, you get water (If)

7 – People eat too much, they get fat. (If)

8 – You take a medicine, you get better. (If)

9 – You break your leg, you wear a cast. (If)

10– You fall over, you hurt yourself. (If)

Language use :

P 56, 57

Must & Mustn` t

- We use **(must)** to talk about rules and to express obligation .
- We use **(mustn` t)** to talk about things we are not allowed to do.

Must

Mustn` t

+ **(inf) (verb without adding anything).**

Exercises:-

Choose the correct answer:

1 – I go home now, it`s late.

(must - mustn`t)

2 – We make noise, be quiet!

(must - mustn`t)

3 – You..... go near that dog , it`s dangerous.

(must - mustn`t)

- 4 – You play with fire.
(must - mustn't)
- 5 – You be home on time.
(must - mustn't)
- 6 – You wear a lifejacket when you go sailing.
(must - mustn't)
- 7 – You..... use your mobile phone here ,it`s not allowed.
(must - mustn't)
- 8 – You cross the road when the light is red.
(must - mustn't)
- 9 – We write on the tables.
(must - mustn't)
- 10 – You use the mobile phone inside the class.
(must - mustn't)
- 11 – You throw your litter on the ground.
(must - mustn't)
- 12 – We run around the swimming pool, it`s dangerous!
(must - mustn't)
- 13 –Passengersspeak to the driver while the bus in the motion.
(must - mustn't)
- 14 – We steal.
(must - mustn't)
- 15 –You talk in the library.
(must - mustn't)

16 – You cheat during the tests.

(must - mustn't)

17 – You ride your bike here! It's dangerous .

(must - mustn't)

18 – You ride a bike without a helmet.

(must - mustn't)

19 – You take your friend's money.

(must - mustn't)

20 – You chew gum inside the class.

(must - mustn't)

21 – We..... respect our teachers.

(must - mustn't)

22 – You play football in the classroom.

(must - mustn't)

23 – Youtake permission if you want to go to the toilet.

(must - mustn't)

24 – You sleep in class.

(must - mustn't)

25 – You sing inside the class.

(must - mustn't)

B) Put these words in 4 sentences by using (must & mustn't):-

(play - smoke - brush - wash)

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

New vocabulary:-

1 – bandage



2 – blood pressure monitor



3 – crutches



4 – face mask



5 – first-aid kit



6 – stethoscope



7 – syringe



8 – wheelchair



Exercise 1 : choose the correct answers:-

- 1 - You should wear a to protect yourself from any virus, like corona virus .
(bandage - face mask - stethoscope)
- 2- Doctors wearto listen to your heart and your breathing .
(bandage - stethoscope - face mask)
- 3 – If you can't walk after the accident , you might use.....
(stethoscope - wheelchair - face mask)
- 4 – A doctor and a nurse can put medicine in your body with
(crutches - syringe - wheelchair)
- 5 – If you hurt your leg and you can't walk well , you can useto help you walk .
(face mask - crutches - syringe)
- 6 – A doctor can put on you to help a cut or injury get better .
(crutches - bandage - syringe)
- 7 - If there is an accident , you might need..... with bandages.
(face mask - a first- aid kit - crutches)
- 8 – You can check the health of the heart with
(blood pressure monitor - syringe - a first- aid kit)
- 9 – Surgeons wear on their face when they do operations.
(face mask – scan – infection)
- 10- A nurse uses to check the health of your heart.
(face mask – blood measure monitor – scan)
- 11- is a bag or box of medicine and health equipment.
(First- aid kit – Bandage – Blood measure monitor)

Unit 10

We love adventure!

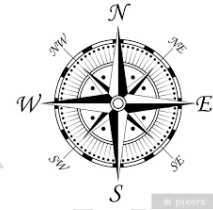
Page 87

New vocabulary :-

1 – Attract



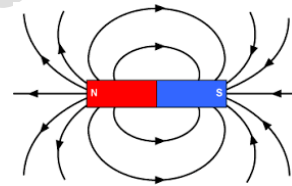
2 – Compass



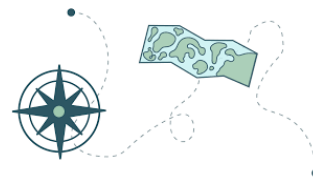
3 – Magnet



4 – Magnetic field



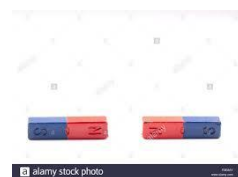
5 – Navigate



6 – Needle



7 – Repel



1- Complete the following dialogues:

(A)

A: What do you usually do on weekends?

B:

A:?

B : For me, I spend all day at the club.

(B)

A: How did he jump?

B : 1 meter high.

A :?

B : Khaled was the winner yesterday.

2- Choose the correct answers:-

1 – A.....is a piece of metal that can attract or repel some other metals.
(compass - needle - magnet)

2 – When the North Pole of the magnet is close to the South Pole of another magnet , they..... (repel - compass - attract)

3 – When the North Pole of the magnet is close to the North Pole of another magnet, they..... (repel - magnet - attract)

4 – A..... is an area around a magnet which can pull objects towards it.
(compass - repel - magnetic field)

5 – A..... helps us to found our way in the desert.
(magnet - attract - compass)

6 – The..... in a compass is magnetic, it points to the magnetic North Pole.
(magnet - repel - needle)

7 – A compass can help you

(repel - needle - navigate)

8- A..... has two poles (north& south).

(magnet – repel – needle)

9- The magnetic needle points to the magnetic.....

(desert – North Pole – sea)

10 – Use a and a compass to show you where to go.

(map – magnet – needle)

3- Fill in the gaps with the following words:

A) (poles _ north _ magnet)

A is a piece of metal that can attract metal things. All magnets have poles and south

B) (compass _ repel _ attract)

When the north pole of a magnet is near to the north pole of another magnet, they, this is totally different when we put a north pole of a magnet close to a south pole of another one, they A helps us navigate.

4- Put the following in the correct order:

1- is _ **A magnet** _ a piece _ metal _ of.

.....

2- help you _ navigate _ **A compass can** .

.....

3- can _ **A magnet** _ other metals _ attract.

.....

4- **Magnets** _ a north _ have _ pole _ and a south.

.....

5- you _ **Do** _ a _ have _ map?

.....

6- love _ **I** _ adventures.

.....

7- need _ **We** _ a _ will _ compass .

.....

8- are _ they _ **Where** _ going ?

.....

9- she _ **Yes,** _ will.

.....

10- is _ invisible _ **A magnetic field.**

.....

11- a magnet _ **The** _ is _ a compass _ in _ needle.

.....

12- points _ the north _ to _ **The needle** _ always.

.....

13- get _ lots of _ **You** _ rest _ must.

.....

14- can _ sea _ **They** _ see _ the.

.....

15- **I** _ hear _ can't _ you.

.....

Grammar p 90, 91

If (**first conditional**):- It`s used to talk about the possibility of the results in the future.

If + present simple , will + inf (verb without adding anything)

Will + inf , If + present simple.

If + (if clause), (main clause)

1) Choose the correct answer:-

1 – If it rains, I go to the park.

(won`t - am)

2 – If I study today, I to the party tonight.

(will go - go)

3 – If I have enough money, I new shoes.

(will buy - buy)

4 – She will miss the bus, if she soon.

(will leave - doesn`t leave)

5 - If I see her, I you.

(tell - will tell)

6 – If it doesn`t rain tomorrow, we to the beach.

(will go - go)

7 – If I work, I will call you.

(finish - will finish)

8 – If you watch this video, you about magnets.

(learn - will learn)

9 – If you magnets on a metal board , it will stick.

(put - will put)

- 10 – If she studies hard, she the exam.
(will pass - passed)
- 11 – If he that way, he will get lost.
(doesn't go - won't go)
- 12 – If you back late , I will be angry .
(get - got)
- 13 - If your sister goes to Paris, she a good time .
(has - will have)
- 14 _ If he that, he will be sorry.
(will do - does)
- 15 – If I leave now, I in New York by 8:00 p.m.
(will arrive - arrive)
- 16 – You on your test if you don't study.
(won't do well - don't do well)
- 17 – They won't know the truth if you them.
(won't tell - don't tell)
- 18 – If he you, will you answer the phone?
(will call - calls)
- 19 - If you don't go to the party , I very upset .
(am - will be)
- 20 – If I bake cake, have some ?
(will you - do you)
- 21 – If you get a haircut, you much better .
(will look - look)
- 22- If you junk food, you will become fat.
(will eat - eat)

23 – If you send this letter now, she it tomorrow.

(receives - will receive)

24- If I your ring , I will give it back to you .

(will find - find)

25 - If I do this test, I my English.

(improve - will improve)

26 - If she study well, I won't give her the mobile today.

(don't _ doesn't)

27- you walk alone in the desert, you will need a compass.

(Can - If)

28- If I your dad, I'll tell him about your behavior.

(meets _ meet)

29- If goes to his work, he won't come to the party.

(my brother _ my brothers)

30- If you press the button, the doll

(sang _ will sing)

2) Rewrite the following sentences :-

1 – You watch this video, you will learn about sea animals. (If)

.....

2 – The bus is late, they will take a taxi. (if)

.....

3 –I go out tonight, I will go to the cinema. (If)

.....

4 – You get back late, I will be angry. (if)

.....

5 _ He comes, I will be surprised. (If)

.....

6 – If she gets a job, she will stay in London. (doesn't)

.....

7 – He won't get a better job, if he doesn't pass the exam. (passes)

.....

8 – If we don't hurry, we will arrive late. (early)

.....

9 – It rains, she will take a taxi. (If)

.....

10 – You don't come with me, I won't go. (If)

.....

11 – We don't see each other tomorrow, we will see each other next week. (If)

.....

12 – We wait here, we will be late. (if)

.....

13 –We eat all this cake, we will feel sick. (If)

.....

14 – If you don't want to go out, I will cook dinner at home. (won't)

.....

15 – You go to the supermarket, she will cook dinner. (If)

.....

16- We go on holiday this summer, we will go to London. (If)

.....

17 –I have enough money, I will buy new dress (If)

18 – I don't go to bed early, I will be tired tomorrow. (If)

19 – Don't go out in the rain because you will get wet. (If you)

20 – You aren't with me, I won't enjoy the film. (If)

3- Fill in the gapes with the following :

A: (won't _ If _ will)

I have exams next week so my dad does his best to encourage me. He always tells me " you study well, you'll get high marks." Also he says " If you get high marks, you be sad." For that I do lots of efforts to get high marks and make my dad proud of me.

B: (lots of _ any _ many)

Hany: I am at the museum today.

Ahmed: How sculptures are there?

Hany: There are..... sculptures there but there aren't portraits.

4- Put in the sentences the following words:



(If you throw....._ ,you will.....)

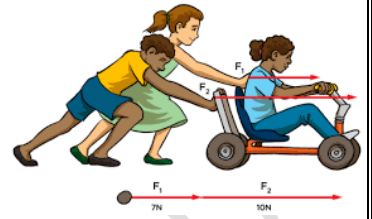


(He will.....)

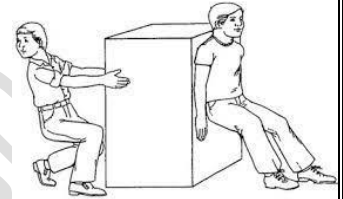
1- 2-

New vocabulary:-

1 – Contact force



2 – Friction



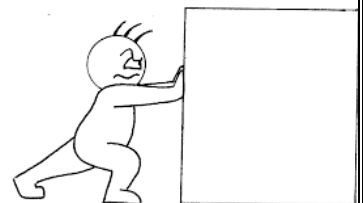
3 – Magnetism



4 – Pull



5 – Push



1- Complete the following dialogues:

(A)

A: Come on , Hoda , get up! It's nine o'clock.

B: Nine o'clock? Oh no! for school!

A: Don't worry you don't need to hurry!

B: ?

A: Because it's Friday!

(B)

A: Whose pen is this?

B:

A: So kindly, Could you pass it to Amira ?

B:

2: Choose the correct answer:-

1 – A..... force brings something towards you.

(pushing - magnetism - pulling)

2- A.....force moves an object forwards.

(pushing - magnetism - pulling)

3 –makes objects move slowly.

(Magnetism – Contact force - Friction)

4 – Pulling, pushing, and friction are types of

(magnetism - friction - contact force)

5 - is the force exerted by magnets when they attract or repel each other.

(Friction- Contact force - Magnetism)

6- The force you can do to move an object away from you.
(pulling- pushing- friction)

7- The force you can do to bring an object closer to you.
(pulling - pushing - friction)

8-The player uses the force to hit the ball .
(pulling - pushing - friction)

9- The man uses the force to move his suitcase.
(pulling - pushing - friction)

10 - force always slows down or stops motion of moving objects.
(Pulling - Pushing - Friction)

3- Fill in the gaps with the following words:

(A) (push _ cart _ away)

**Push: this means to move an object or forwards _ you can
a when you go to the store.**

(B) (handle _ towards_ open)

**Pull force brings something you _ you can pull a door
to it.**

4- Rearrange the following sentences:

1- things _ **A force** _ can _ move _ make.
.....

2- makes _ objects _ **Friction** _ slowly _ move.
.....

3- moves _ away _ objects _ force _ **A push**.
.....

4- make _ **Can** _ a marble _ you _ roll?

.....

5- **A pull** _ objects _ force _ moves _ you _ towards.

.....

6- can _ **A** _ land _ bird.

.....

7- can't _ books _ **You** _ bounce.

.....

8- hits _ **This player** _ ball _ the.

.....

9- yesterday _ dropped _ **She** _ 2 glasses.

.....

10- keep _ **Try** _ to _ balance.

.....

11- drop litter _ on _ **Don't** _ ground _ the.

.....

12- has _ her _ painted _ **Noha** _ house.

.....

13- should _ **What** _ do _ I ?

.....

14- from _ are _ **We** _ Egypt.

.....

15- far _ did _ run _ **How** _ you ?

.....

5- Punctuate the following sentences:

1- he is omar

.....

2- do you like apples

.....

3- yes it is

.....

4- I ll take care of the kids

.....

5- how old are you

.....

6- Hello How are you

.....

7- At the market i saw my cousin.

.....

8- why did aya get off the bus

.....

9- we re a big family

.....

10- salma is my sister

.....

11- if you heat ice it melts

.....

12- never give up

.....

13- my nephew live in england

.....

14- have you ever felt alone

.....

15- no you don t

.....

16- how many bracelets do you have

.....

17- I prefer eating grapes mangoes and oranges

.....

18- zyad is so happy

.....

19- wow She is totally beautiful

.....

20- it's your birthday

.....

Unit 11

Keep in touch

The Passive Voice p 112, 113

In English grammar, there are two voices: active and passive.

When a sentence is in the active voice the subject is the doer of the action:

Subject + Verb + Object (or the complement)

Ashley eats an apple every day.

When a sentence is in the passive voice, the **object** is moved to the **subject** position.

An apple is eaten by Ashley every day.

Verbs in the passive voice are formed using the **past participle** of the main verb with the main **auxiliary** (helping) verb conjugated into the appropriate tense.

The Passive Voice changes the focus from the doer of the action onto the receiver of the action. There many reasons to do this. Sometimes, we don't know the doer of the action:

The email is sent.

Sometimes, the receiver is more important than the doer.

The robber was arrested yesterday.

The present Simple Passive

The Structure of the Present Passive:

Affirmative Form: Object + am /is / are +Verb (past participle) + by + the subject.

Question Form: Am / Is /Are + Object+ Verb (past participle) + by + the subject ?

Something is done by someone every day or regularly.

Active Voice:

| Subject | present Simple Verb | Object |
|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| Cats | eat | fish |
| He | opens | the book |
| Sally and Ali | write | letters |

Passive Voice in the affirmative Form:

| <u>Subject</u> | <u>Passive Present</u> | <u>Object</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| Fish | is eaten | by the cats. |
| The book | is opened | by the boy. |
| The letters | are written | by Sally and Ali. |

Questions in the Passive Voice:

Is the fish **eaten** by the cats?

Is the book **opened** by the boy?

Are the letters **written** by Sally and Ali?

1- Choose the correct answer:

1-The dooropened by the boy.

a-am b-is c-are

2-The books.....opened by the students.

a-am b-is c-are

3-Picturesdrawn by the girls.

a-am b-is c-are

4-The thiefcaught by the police.

a-am b-is c-are

5-The cakes..... baked by my mum.

a-am b-is c-are

6-The blue shoes.....worn by Julie.

a-am b-is c-are

7-A flower..... picked by dad.

a-am b-is c-are

8-Films.....watched by Mr. John.

a-am b-is c-are

9-Volleyball.....played by the team.

a-am b-is c-are

10-The flowers.....watered by my mum.

a-am b-is c-are

11-The homework..... done by James.

a-am b-is c-are

12-Many stories are.....by the writer.

a-write b-writes c-written

13-Fruits are..... by the athletes.

a-eat b-eaten c-ate

14-Photos are..... by Mary.

a-taken b-took c-takes

15-The children are by the policeman.

a-helps b-helping c-helped

16-The housework is by my mother.

a-does b-do c-done

17-The comics areby Kelly and Sam.

a-read b-reading c-reads

18-English is..... by many people.

a-speaking b-spoken c-speak

19-The dog isto the vet by Suzan.

a-taken b-taking c-takes

20-Olive oil is from olive.

a-makes b-made c-making

21-My shoes are in China.

a-made b-make c-makes

22-This kitchen isevery day.

a-cleans b-cleaning c-cleaned

23-These shops are now.

a-closed b-closing c-closes

24-The school bus is by the driver.

a-drive b-driving c-driven

25-Four soda cans are by Dan every day.

a-drink b- drank c-drunk

26- Many books are written Omar.

a- in b- be c- by

27- Gold is in mountains.

a- find b- finds c- found

28- Our teachers by us.

a- loves b- is loved c- are loved

29- Face book everyday.

a- used b- uses c- is used

30- is made by my mom.

a- Cakes

b- Dinner

c- Meals

2- Change the following sentences into passive:

1- Someone makes a mistake.

.....

2- An old woman feeds the birds.

.....

3- Everyone loves that teacher.

.....

4- The doctor talks to the patients

.....

5- Sam takes the cat to the vet.

.....

6- Peter and Suzi set the table.

.....

7- The police officer catches the thief.

.....

8- My mum cooks dinner.

.....

9- The students do the homework.

.....

10- My grandma tells stories.

.....

11- The doctor helps patients.

.....

12- A journalist tells us the news.

13- A chef chops the vegetables.

14- I invite my friends to my birthday party.

15- My grandma makes lunch .

3- Fill in the gapes with the following:

A) made _are_ cleaned

When I get back home, I find lots of things done, for example, my food is and prepared also my room is and tidied by my mom.

B) (is _ We _ by)

Social media becomes very important now a days. use different apps daily. Face book used many people. Whats app is also used by lots of people daily for chats or for work.

The Past Simple Passive

The structure of the Past Simple Passive:

The Affirmative Form: Object + was / were + verb (past participle) + by + the subject.

The Question: Was / Were + the object + verb (past participle) + by + the subject ?

Examples: active voice sentence: The police caught the thief yesterday.

The Passive Voice: The thief was caught by the police yesterday.

Was the thief caught by the police yesterday?

13-The books lost yesterday from the school.

a-are b-is c-were

14-Were the animals to the zoo last year?

a-send b-sent c-were

15-..... the rooms cleaned by my mum yesterday?

a-Was b-Were c-Is

16-The mistakes were by the teacher.

a-are b-were c-is

17-That book was by Mr. James.

a-write b-written c-wrote

18-The bell wasby the children.

a-rings b-rang c-rung

19-Two men were by the wild animals yesterday.

a-are b-kill c-killed

20-The story was.....by the kids.

a-forget b-forgotten c-forgets

21-The windows were open yesterday.

a-leave b-left c-leaving

22-Our house was..... by our father.

a-built b-builds c-building

23-The studentstested by the head teacher.

a-is b-were c- am

24-A lot of mistakes were.....by the students.

a-make b-making c-made

7-The students made a lot of mistakes.

.....

8-The police caught the thief yesterday.

.....

9-The athletes ate fruits and vegetables.

.....

10-Gen drew a triangle on the board last Monday.

.....

11- My mom does laundry every day.

.....

12- People used telephones to communicate in the past.

.....

13- I bought a new shirt yesterday.

.....

14- People use smart phones now days.

.....

15- Writers wrote articles on typewriters in the past.

.....

3- Fill in the gapes with the following words:

A) sent _ could _ was

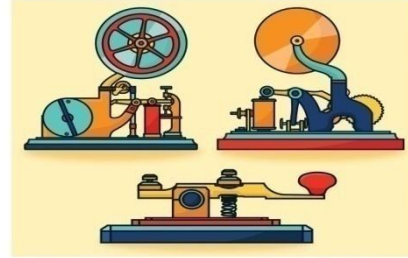
In 1876, the telephone invented. People speak directly to people far away. The first email was in 1971.

4- Put the following words into sentences:



(Cell phones are)

.....



(Telegraph machines were)

.....

Geel 2000 Language Schools

Unit 12

Community Connections

The Past Continuous tense: P133

We use *past continuous tense* to talk about an action that happened in the past and lasted for a certain time.

Key words :-

(all day / all morning) yesterday– at 2 o'clock (last Monday,.....etc.)

at 3 o'clock yesterday __ yesterday afternoon (evening-morning – night)

at this time last week/month/ year __ **from** three o'clock **till** four

• Affirmative:

I
He
She
It
Singular nouns } **was + verb +ing**

You
We
They
Plural nouns } **were + verb + ing**

e.g. She **was reading** a story yesterday night.

e.g. They **were playing** computer games all day.

• Negative:

To form negative sentence using past continuous tense we add **not** after verb to be.

Subject + { **was not (wasn't)**
were not (weren't) } + verb + ing

e.g. Mum **wasn't sleeping** all night.

e.g. We **weren't watching** TV all day.

• **Question:**

⇒ To form **Yes or No questions** :

verb to **be**+ subject +the main verb +ing. +.....?

e.g. **Was** she **playing** the piano yesterday evening?

e.g. **Were** they **visiting** their granny last Friday morning?

Short answers:

Yes, Subject+ was OR were

No, Subject+ wasn't OR weren't

Yes, she was. No, she wasn't.

Yes, they were. No, they weren't.

⇒ To form **Wh questions**:

question word + verb to **be** + subject + the main verb +ing.+.....?

Question word + $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{were} \end{array} \right\}$ + **subject** + **main verb** + **ing**

e.g. **What was he mending** yesterday evening?

e.g. **Where were they going** all day?

1 - Choose the correct word:

1-All day yesterday, she..... books.
(**was reading** - **reads**)

2- From three o'clock till four, they..... football.
(**were playing** - **play**)

- 3- The new DVD player..... working all morning yesterday .
(wasn't - isn't)
- 4- At 5 o'clock yesterday, my sister was..... lunch.
(cooking - cook)
- 5-At this time last week, we..... pictures.
(were painting - painted)
- 6- Mum wasn't washing the dishes.....
(at 2 o'clock yesterday - now).
- 7- Where..... you going yesterday morning?
(were - are)
- 8- Yesterday afternoon, shea nice song.
(was singing - song)
- 9-Last Thursday evening, theythe garden.
(clean - were cleaning)
- 10-Idoing my homework all day yesterday.
(am - was)
- 1- My dad.....my bike all morning yesterday.
(fix - was fixing)
- 2-My friend was..... his plants from 2 to 3 yesterday.
(water - watering)
- 13- I..... swimming in the pool at 3 o'clock yesterday.
(was - were)
- 14-you eating your breakfast at 8 o'clock yesterday?
(Were - was)

- 15- The pupils were..... their lessons at 2 o'clock.
(**study - studying**)
- 16- They..... playing yesterday evening.
(**don't - weren't**)
- 17- Ali.....dancing at the party yesterday night.
(**was - were**)
- 18-you watching TV all morning?
(**Is - Were**)
- 19- Yes, Iplaying volley ball all the day.
(**was - were**)
- 20- No, they..... drawing all day yesterday.
(**were - weren't**)
- 21- What you doing yesterday at 7 pm?
(**was - were**)
- 22- I my homework all day yesterday.
(**did - was doing**)
- 23- My parents in their phones yesterday at 1 pm.
(**was talking - were talking**)
- 24_ Basmala breakfast for her children in the morning yesterday.
(**made - was making**)
- 25- Touristslistening to the guide at the museum.
(**were - was**)

2- Re-write the following sentences:

1-He was cooking dinner last Friday evening. (They)

2-They read some stories every day. (yesterday night)

3-Ali is playing football at the moment. (all day yesterday)

4-They swam in the swimming pool yesterday . (yesterday morning)

5- They were building a flat at this time last year. (He)

6-They are making a snowman now. (at this time last winter)

7- My little sister isn't drawing at present. (all day yesterday)

8-They were playing football yesterday night. (not)

9-Mira didn't study her lessons yesterday. (all day yesterday)

10-What were you doing now? (from 6 o'clock to 8 yesterday)

11-Were they painting the wall this morning? (No,.....)

12-Yes, they were playing from 4 o'clock to 5. (Were?)

.....

13-Were they listening to music this morning? (Yes)

.....

14-Was she having a picnic all day yesterday? (No)

15-No, he wasn't tidying his room yesterday morning. (Was?)

3- Fill in the gapes with the following words:

(A) (painting _ was preparing _ was washing)

All day yesterday, we were doing lots of things in our home. My mom food all day. As for my dad, he his car. As for me, I was my room.

4- Put in sentences the following words:



1- (help _ all the morning yesterday)

2- (sing _ last Monday at 3 pm)

1-

2-

Summer Activities: Skills Sheet

1- Form a sentence using the following words and put the verb in the correct tense :-

| Subject | Verb | Object |
|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|
| 1- I | Play | tennis now |
| 2- We | Sleep | everyday |
| 3- You | eat | out tomorrow |
| 4- They | should listen | their teacher |
| 5- I | take care of | pets now |
| 6- Elephants | might swim | Rivers |
| 7- You | run | fast |
| 8- They | going to do | homework |
| 9- I | watch | T.V now |
| 10- We | go | to school |
| 11- He | will wear | a jacket |
| 12- You | Wash | dishes yesterday |
| 13- We | take | photos now |
| 14- You | Talk | to your friend yesterday |
| 15- They | will ride | a bike |
| 16- I | should get | a break |
| 17- We | going to draw | a picture |
| 18- She | going to write | a letter |
| 19- They | visit | my grandma next week |

- 1-.....
- 2-.....
- 3-.....
- 4-.....
- 5-.....
- 6-.....
- 7-.....
- 8-.....
- 9-.....
- 10-.....
- 11-.....
- 12-.....
- 13-.....
- 14-.....
- 15-.....
- 16-.....
- 17-.....
- 18-.....
- 19-.....

2- Rearrange the following sentences:

1- football / I /play.

.....

2- He / bananas /likes.

.....

3- reads / a book /She.

.....

4- You / a letter / write.

.....

5- tea / They/drink.

.....

6- watch / TV /We.

.....

7- meat / It / eats

.....

8-wears / He / a jacket.

.....

9- rope / I / jump.

.....

10- We / our homework / do

.....

11- He / on bed /sleeps.

.....

12- I / ice cream / like.

.....

13- She / milk / drinks

.....

14- I / the school bus / take.

.....

15- They / a picture / draw.

.....

16- It / fish / eats.

.....

17- I / my cat / like.

.....

18- You / your grandma / visit.

.....

19- We / in summer / travel.

.....

20- I / a movie / watch.

.....

3-Write a sentence under each picture describing it :-



(play)

1).....



(run)

2).....



(drink)

3).....



(read)

4).....



(brush)

5).....



(sleep)
(read)

6).....6).....



(watch)

7)



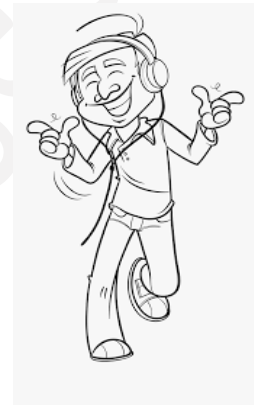
(ride)

8).....



(study)

9).....



(listen)

10).....



(like)

11).....



(go)

12).....



(climb)

13)



(walk)

14)



(swim)

15).....



(get up)

16)



(help)

17).....



(jump)

18).....



(study)

19).....

Yes/No Questions

“Yes/No ”questions are questions that can be answered with a simple ”yes” or ”no”.

When the sentence contains a modal verb such as (can,will,may)or verb to be or has/have, was and were.

e.g.: He is ten years old.


Is he ten years old?

Yes, he is.

No, he isn't.

4-Answer these questions :

1- Does she have glue?

Yes,.....

2- Did he go to the club?

No,.....

3- Do you have books?

Yes,.....

4- Are they girls?

No,.....

5- Does he have glue?

Yes,.....

6- Did you see the new film?

No,.....

7- Do they have scissors?

Yes,.....

8- Is she a doctor?

No,

9- Have you got any red paint?

Yes,.....

10- Is there a robot in your classroom?

Yes,.....

11- Does she have glue?

Yes,.....

12- Did he go to the club?

No,.....

13- Do you have books?

Yes,.....

14- Are they girls?

No,.....

15- Does he have glue?

Yes,.....

16- Did you see the new film?

No,.....

17- Do they have scissors?

Yes,.....

18- Is she a doctor?

No,

19- Have you got any red paint?

Yes,.....

20- Is there a robot in your classroom?

Yes,.....

21- Was Ali happy?

No,.....

22- Did you travel to America?

Yes,.....

23- Is it a mall?

No,.....

24- Was the bear scary?

Yes,.....

25- Are there lots of toys in your room?

No,.....

26- Can you speak English?

Yes,.....

27- Did she eat spaghetti last night?

No,

28- Can he play tennis?

Yes,.....

29- Has he got a story?

Yes,.....

30- Can girls cook food?

Yes,.....

5-Comprehensions

(1) **Flowers For Mom**

Joudy went to a flower shop. She wanted to get flowers for her mom. She wanted to pick the right ones. Joudy found five pretty flowers. Two flowers were yellow and three were white.

Answer the following questions:

1- Where did Joudy go?

.....

2- Who did Joudy buy the flowers for?

.....

3- How many white flowers did Joudy get?

.....

4- Mention the verbs in the past simple form in the passage.

.....

2) **Under The Stars**

Meg lies under the stars. She can see them well in the clear night sky. The stars shine bright white. Meg knows that the stars are very old. She thinks they are pretty.

Answer the following questions:

1)What can Meg see?

.....

2)What color are the stars?

.....

3) What does Meg know about the stars?

.....

4) Select the verbs in present simple from the passage.

.....

5) Mention the adjectives in the passage.

.....

(3) *Doctors*

Doctors are important. They care for people. They help people to get well, when they are sick. They give them medicine. Doctors work in hospitals.

1- **Put √ or x:**

1- Doctors are not important. ()

2- Doctors help people. ()

3- Doctors work in hospitals. ()

2- Mention the nouns in the passage

.....

3- Search for the adjectives in the passage and write them.

.....

(4) At The Park

Ben is at the park. His dog is Sam. Sam is at the park too. Ben rides his bike and plays with Sam.

Put ✓ or ✗ :

1- Ben is at school. ()

2- Ben's dog is Sam. ()

3- Ben rides his bike. ()

5- The Four Seasons

There are four seasons in a year. They are called winter, spring, summer and autumn. Winter is very cold and rainy. In spring, it is warm. Summer is the hottest season. In autumn, it is cool and leaves of the trees fall.

Answer the following questions:

1- How many seasons are there in a year?

.....

2- What is the hottest season in the year?

.....

3- What happens with the leaves in autumn?

.....

4- Mention some plural nouns from the passage.

.....

(6)The Watermelon

Liz had a small black seed. She put it in the sand. She put water on it. Every day, she came to look at it. It grew and grew. On day, she saw a big watermelon. Her mom cut it for her. Liz ate it and liked it very much.

1- Choose the correct answer:

1- The seed was small and

- a) White b) black c) red

2- Liz put the seed in the

- a) Sand b) dish c) bag

3- Hercut the watermelon.

- a) Dad b) sister c) mom

(7)My Puppy

I have got a puppy for my birthday. He is white with black spots. My puppy is very playful. He likes sweets.

Answer the following questions:

1- What color is my puppy?

- a) white with black spots b) black with white spots

2- What does the puppy like?

- a) sweets b) pizza

(10) Monkeys

Monkeys love to play around. Monkeys live on trees. They have long tails. They love to eat bananas. A group of monkeys is called a troop.

Answer the following:

1) Where do monkeys live?

- a) trees b) houses c) schools

2) What do monkeys like to eat?

- a) fish b) bananas c) orange

3) What is the name of a group of monkeys?

- a) bunch b) pride c) troop

4) Monkeys have long

- a) noses b) tails c) arms

11-Elephants

Elephants are big animals. They have very big ears. They use their ears to cool themselves down. The elephants' trunks can smell food. Elephants legs need to be so strong to help them carry their heavy bodies.

Choose the correct answer:

1) Elephants are animals

- a) big b) small c) tiny

2) Elephants need trunks to food.

- a) smell b) sleep c) watch

3) Elephants use their ears to themselves down.

- a) warm b) cool c) drink

6) Punctuation
Punctuate the following:

1- the boy is tall

.....

2- my name is ahmed

.....

3- i live in egypt

.....

4-mona likes english

.....

5-do you love your sister

.....

6-suzan and leila are my friends.

.....

7-yes she likes ice cream

.....

8-apples are good for your health

.....

9-who is your best friend

.....

10-they go to Geel 2000 language school.

.....

7) Paragraphs

1- Write a paragraph of four sentences on **The organs in your body and why they are important.**

(heart _ moves blood _ skeleton _ stomach _ skin _ protect_ bones)

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

2_ Write a paragraph of four sentences about your **Daily routine.**

(every day _ brush _ wake up _ school _ play _ homework)

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

3_ Write a paragraph of four sentences on **The food and drinks I should and shouldn't have.**

(fruit _ soda _ water _ candies _ eggs _ fish _ ice cream)

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

4_ Write a paragraph of four sentences on **The animals you know and where they live.**

(penguin _ camel _ lion _ monkey_ polar bear_ birds)

.....

.....

.....

.....

5_ Write a paragraph of four sentences on **How is water very important.**

(humans _ plants _ animals _ hydrated _ dehydrated_ toxins_ sweat)

.....

.....

.....

.....