

Definitions:

Word	Definition
nod	to move your head up and down Ex: He agrees so he nods his head. يقوم بـ (يهز) رأسه بلموافقة
escape	to get away from Ex: The thief escaped from the police. يهرب
shake	to move an object from side to side quickly Ex: Shake the bottle before taking the medicine. يهز
promise	to say you will do something Ex: He promised me not to lie. يوعد
mean	to explain an idea Ex: Huge means very big. يعني
inventor	someone who thinks of (or makes) something new Ex: Graham Bell was the inventor of the telephone. مخترع
surprise	something you didn't think would happen Ex: Wow! It's a lovely surprise . دهشة
history	things that happened in the past Ex: I like reading history books. تاريخ
cousin	the son or daughter of my aunt or uncle Ex: Rania is my cousin . ابن / بنت (العم، الخال، العمة، الخالة)
ordinary	usual, not special Ex: She has an ordinary phone. عادي
age	how old someone or something is Ex: What age are you? - Ten. عمر
missing	not here, not there Ex: My book is missing . I can't find it. مفقود
great	wonderful, excellent, fantastic Ex: The telephone is a great invention. عظيم

Unit (1) A journey to adventure

Aims of unit (1)	
Reading	the beginning of an adventure story
Grammar	past continuous / past simple While Robert was packing his bag, the telephone rang.
Grammar in conversation	used to / I used to go to my grandmother's house every day.
Spelling	words with wh. (whistle)
Study skills(WB)	alphabetical order; definitions
Use of English	spelling of adverbs, e.g. noisily, noisily
Class Composition	continuing an adventure story
Listening story	The skyscraper moneybox (Part 1)

Part (1) Reading



maid



study



inventor



armchair



ankle



bandage



shake



nod



escape

4) Write six sentences describing the picture:

Guiding words:

(last – park – car – family – had – picnic – played – volleyball – enjoyed – time)



5) Write questions:

- | | |
|---|------------|
| 1. She has made a cake. | (What) |
| 2. Yes, he's flying a plane. | (Is) |
| 3. There's only a little juice. | (How much) |
| 4. Ahmed painted this picture. | (Who) |
| 5. Yes, she could reach the high shelf. | (Could) |

A journey to adventure

Escape from the fire

Chapter (1): Grandad

Robert was excited. He was going to stay with his grandfather at the weekend. Lucy, his cousin was going to stay too. She was the same age as Robert and they were good friends.

While Robert was packing his bag, the telephone rang noisily. Robert answered it. It was Lucy.



"I hope we have a great weekend," said Lucy.

"So do I," said Robert. "It's always good fun at Grandad's".

While Robert was travelling on the bus, he thought about Grandad. There were two things about him that Robert and Lucy really liked. First, he was very, very clever. He was an inventor. He invented lots of things, but mostly he invented new kinds of mobile phones. The other thing they liked was that Grandad loved history. His house was full of history books. When Robert and Lucy came to stay, Grandad told them exciting stories from history. The cousins loved the stories because they were true. They loved Grandad's tales of explorers who used to sail across the oceans and travel across deserts to distant lands.

Robert knocked on Grandad's door. Mrs Green, the maid, opened it.

"Hello, Robert," she said. "Come in."

"Hello, Mrs Green," Robert said. "How are you?"

"I'm fine," said Mrs Green. She took his bag from him. "Your grandfather is in his study."

Robert hurried into Grandad's study. "Hello, Grandad," he began. Then he stopped in surprise. Grandad was sitting in an armchair. There was a big bandage on his foot.



Prepositions:

escape from	يهرب من	take from	يأخذ من
stay with	يمكث مع / يقيد مع	hurry into	يدخل مسرعاً
full of	مليء بـ	sit in an armchair	يجلس في كرسي بذراعين
sail across	يسافر عبر	lean towards	يتكى ناحية / تجاه
travel across	يسافر عبر	look at	ينظر إلى
knock on	(يخبط / يطرق) على	want to	يريد أن
worried about	قلق على	work on	يعمل في
at the weekend	في العطلة الأسبوعية	travel on the bus	يسافر بالأتوبيس
the same age as	نفس العمر مثل	put in	يُدخل
work on	يعمل في	travel back in time	يسافر إلى الوراء في الزمن
think about	يفكر في	in surprise	في دهشة
come in	يدخل / يصل	come on	يواسل العمل
so do I.	وأنا أيضاً / أنا كذلك.	Wow!	تعبير عن الدهشة

Nouns:

maid	خادمة	adventure	مغامرة	ocean	محيط
study	حجرة المذاكرة	password	كلمة مرور	land	أرض
armchair	كرسي بذراعين	chapter	فصل من قصة	noisily	بازعاج
ankle	كاحل القدم	surprise	مفاجأة	the newest	الأحدث
bandage	ضمادة	So do I.	و أنا أيضاً.	proudly	بفخر
invention	اختراع	tales	حكايات	kind	نوع
time machine	آلة الزمن	hope	يتمنى	look worried	يبدو قلقاً
explorer	مستكشف	soon	عاجلاً - قريباً	amazed	مدهش - متحير
journey	رحلة	time travel phone			هاتف السفر عبر الزمن

Adjectives:

excited	متحمس - مثار	distant	بعيد	poor	مسكين / فقير
exciting	مثير	worried	قلق (يشعر بالقلق)	clever	ماهر

Opposites

Word		Opposite
special	خاص	× ordinary عادي
true	حقيقي / صحيح	× untrue / false غير حقيقي / خاطئ
usual	معتاد	× unusual غير معتاد
new	جديد	× old قديم
the best	الأفضل	× the worst الأسوأ
appear	يظهر	× disappear يختفي
after	بعد	× before قبل
interesting	شيق	× boring مممل

Regular Verbs:

nod(ded)	يومي رأسه	escape(d)	يهرب	widen (ed)	يوسع
promise(d)	يوعد	disappear(ed)	يختفي	pack(ed)	يحزم أمتعته
whisper(ed)	يهيمن	exclaim (ed)	يتعجب	lean(ed)	يميل / يتكى

Irregular Verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
hurt	يؤلم	hurt hurt
shake	يهز	shook shaken
mean	يعني	meant meant
ring	يرن جرس	rang rung
think	يفكر	thought thought

Present	Past	P.P
begin	يبدأ	began begun
go	يذهب	went gone
show	يعرض	showed shown
make	يصنع	made made
tell	يخبر	told told

- 22- It was really an exciting (**advantage - adventure - venture - password**) in the mountains.
- 23- I spend a good time on my holiday. It was (**grade - great - boring - bored**).
- 24- I can't switch on the laptop. Please, tell me the (**code - sign - secret - password**).
- 25- The mobile phone is a very important (**discovery - kind - invention - invitation**).
- 26- My mother needs a (**maid - chef - vet - doctor**) to help her with the housework.
- 27- Grandpa's house was (**fill - full - feel - fall**) of history books.
- 28- Hassan is my (**daughter - mother - grandmother - grandfather**). I love him so much.
- 29- My friend Jack is very (**rich - poor - clever - well**). I'm sorry for him.
- 30- We're going to Spain (**in - on - at - with**) holiday.
- 31- I think (**date - history - travel - historian**) is a very interesting subject.
- 32- Let (**me - mine - my - I**) show you.
- 33- When the telephone rang, Robert (**helped - called - asked - answered**) it.
- 34- Explorers used to sail across the oceans and travel across deserts to (**near - close - distant - next**) lands.
- 35- Robert (**put - hit - knocked - kicked**) on Grandad's door.
- 36- Ali is in his (**company - hospital - study - roof**). He is doing his homework.
- 37- Grandad was sitting (**on - at - in - of**) an armchair.
- 38- When I saw my uncle came back from London, I stopped in (**surprise - anger - silent - silently**).
- 39- There was a big bandage on my foot. I hurt my (**ankle - arm - ankle - head**).
- 40- Mum looked (**surprised - happy - worried - hungry**) because dad hasn't arrived yet.
- 41- My mobile phone has (**appeared - disappeared - missing - lose**) I haven't found it yet.
- 42- He (**shouted - whispered - cried - talked**) something in my ear. No one could hear him.
- 43- Dan (**whispered - said - explained - exclaimed**) when he knew that I could really do that.
- 44- Jack agreed to go with me so he (**nodded - moved - shook - lifted**) his head.

Exercises

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

- Anas : Hello Zein , (1) ?
 Zein : I've hurt my ankle.
 Anas : Oh, sorry..... (2) ?
 Zein : Yes, I went to the doctor.
 Anas : What did he say?
 Zein : (3) a bandage.
 Anas : I hope you get well soon.
 Zein : (4)

2) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1- A penguin is a (**history** - kind - chapter - **bird**) of sea bird. (WB)
- 2- The last (**history** - **inventor** - chapter - scene) in the book was the most exciting. (WB)
- 3- "This is my new baby brother," said Kate (**slow** - proud - proudly - **quick**). (WB)
- 4- Your (**length** - height - weight - **age**) means how old you are. (WB)
- 5- (**History** - Maths - Arabic - **story**) is the things that happened in the past. (WB)
- 6- To (**promise** - shake - nod - **mean**) is to move an object from side to side quickly. (WB)
- 7- An ordinary object is (**usual** - special - unusual - **private**). (WB)
- 8- He was an (**explorer** - actor - inventor - doctor). He invented lots of new things.
- 9- The (**driver** - farmer - maid - **vet**) serves people at homes.
- 10- It's an ordinary phone. It's not (**usual** - special - missing - **lost**).
- 11- My phone is (**kind** - great - missing - **usual**). I can't find it.
- 12- What does this word (**means** - mean - lean - **meaning**)?
- 13- He (**nodded** - promised - escaped - **shed**) his head showing agreement.
- 14- He has a (**panda** - band - bandage - **pond**) on his ankle. It hurts.
- 15- (**Inventors** - Explorers - Teachers - Engineers) are people who try to travel to new lands.
- 16- We are going to Spain on holiday. It's a big (**surprise** - proudly - history - **prize**).
- 17- Ali is my aunt's son. He's my (**nephew** - brother - cousin - **uncle**).
- 18- You must write the (**bandage** - password - passport - **report**) to use this computer.
- 19- They loved Grandad's (**tales** - tells - sales - **told**) of explorers and inventors.
- 20- The thief (**skipped** - escaped - **quitted** - caught) from the policeman.
- 21- He went into Grandad's (**study** - studies - studying - **kitchen**) to get a history book.

"Grandad, what happened?" Robert asked.

"I've hurt my ankle," Grandad said. "The doctor says I mustn't walk on it for a few days."

"Poor Grandad. Does it hurt? I'll help you and so will Lucy. Where is she? Has she arrived yet?"

Grandad looked worried. "I'm not sure," he said. "I think she has disappeared."

"Disappeared?" said Robert. "What do you mean?"

Grandad leaned towards him and whispered, "I think she has travelled back in time."

Chapter (2): The time-travel phones



Robert looked at Grandad, amazed. "How could Lucy have travelled back in time?" he asked.

Grandad showed him a mobile phone. "Look at this," he said. "This is not an ordinary phone. This is my newest invention."

Robert thought the mobile phone looked ordinary. "What's special about it?" he asked.

"Do you promise not to tell anyone?"

"Not even Lucy?"

"Lucy knows already."

"Not even Mum and Dad?"

"I'll tell them soon."

"Okay. So what does it do?" asked Robert.

"With this mobile phone you can travel back in time."

"Wow!" Robert exclaimed. "Can you really do that?"

Grandad noded proudly. "I've worked on this invention for two years," he said. "It's ready now."

Robert's eyes widened. "How does it work?"

"Let me show you. You put in the date you want to visit. Then you put in the place you want to visit. Then you put in the password, *Adventure*."

"Did you tell Lucy this?"

"Yes. And now one of the time-travel phones is missing."

"How many time-travel phones have you made?" Robert asked.

"Four" Grandad shook his head. "I'm worried, Robert. I think Lucy has used the missing phone to travel back in time."

"Wow!" Robert exclaimed. "Where do you think she has gone?"

From *Escape from the fire*, by Richard Brown (Macmillan English Explorers Level 4)

Ex: Jim saw a shark while he was swimming.

When + Past Simple, Past Continuous

Ex: When Jim saw a shark, he was swimming.

Past Continuous + when + Past Simple

Ex: Jim was swimming when he saw a shark.

Remember

Past Continuous	Past simple
Usage <i>to express a continuing action in the past</i>	Usage <i>to express an action that finished in the past</i>
Form subject + (was / were) + v + ing Ex: He <u>was reading</u> a book EX: They <u>were playing</u> football.	Form <i>Regular</i> v + d / ed / ied Ex: They <u>played</u> football. <i>Irregular</i> She <u>bought</u> a new dress yesterday.
Keywords <i>when / while / as / just as / yesterday (morning - evening -)</i>	Keywords <i>yesterday / ago / last / in the past</i>

- Complete the sentences with a verb from each box.

Be careful to use the correct tenses:

(WB.P.4)

do play make
walk climb watch

see knock hurt
begin ring arrive

1. While the children were walking to school, it began to rain.
2. While Rose was watching TV, the telephone rang.
3. While Mum was making a cake, someone knocked on the door.
4. While we were climbing the mountain, we saw an eagle.
5. While I was doing my homework, my friend arrived.
6. While Dan was playing football, he hurt his ankle.

Part (2) Grammar

Nouns:

shark	سمكة قرش	bricks	طوب	castle	قلعة
ring	خاتم	doll	عروسة لعبة / دميمة	forest	غابة

Regular Verbs:

look after(ed)	يعتني بـ	knock(ed)	يُطرق (الباب)	shop(ped)	يتسوق
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Irregular verbs:

Present	Past	P.P
read يقرأ	read	read
build يبني	built	built
sleep ينام	slept	slept
find يجد	found	found
take يأخذ	took	taken
see يرى	saw	seen

Present	Past	P.P
swim يمشح	swam	swum
ring يلق العرس	rang	rung
sing يغني	sang	sung
break يكسر	broke	broken
dig يحفر	dug	dug
eat يأكل	ate	eaten

Useful Phrases:

How about you?	ماذا عنك؟
Really? Why?	حقاً؟ لماذا؟
That sounds nice.	هذا يبدو لطيفاً.

Grammar

While

As +

Just as

Past Continuous, Past Simple

Ex: While Jim was swimming, he saw a shark.

□
□

Past Simple + { while
as
just as } + Past Continuous

- 45- I (backed - picked - packed - picked) my clothes and was ready for the trip.
- 46- I (hop - want - hope - need) we have a great weekend.
- 47- While I was travelling (by - in - of - on) the bus I thought about my Grandad.
- 48- Grandad tells me exciting stories from history. I love them because they are (false - untrue - boring - true).
- 49- Which place do you want (visit - visits - to visit - visiting)?
- 50- He (nodded - exclaimed - promised - shouted) me not to tell anyone.

3) Write questions:

1. Grandad showed him a mobile phone. (What)
2. I've worked on this invention for two years. (How long)
3. Yes, I told Lucy this. (Did)
4. No, Lucy hasn't found the missing phone. (Has)
5. Robert knocked on Grandad's door. (Whose)

Exercises

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

- Molly : Do you remember when you were little?
Sam : Yes, of course..... (1)
Molly : Why did you use to go to your grandmother's house every day?
Sam : (2)
Molly : (3)?
Sam : Yes, I liked going to her house. It was great.
Molly : (4)?
Sam : She used to read stories and sing songs.
Molly : That sounds nice.
Sam : Yes, it was.

2) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1- While he (walking - was walking - walked - walks), he fell down.
- 2- (When - Then - While - After) Mum was making a cake, Ali knocked on the door.
- 3- While they were playing, it (started - starts - start - starting) to rain.
- 4- I (use - uses - used - using) to ride a bike but now I don't.
- 5- Did he (use - used - using - uses) to swim every day?
- 6- What were you (do - does - doing - did) all day yesterday?
- 7- While Robert was (pack - packing - packed - packs) his bag, the telephone rang.
- 8- While Jim was swimming, he (see - sees - saw - seeing) a shark.
- 9- I didn't (used - using - uses - use) to sleep in tiny beds.
- 10- He used (in - on - to - for) build castles with bricks.
- 11- Did you (use - used - using - uses) to read stories?
- 12- She used to (read - play - drive - run) with dolls.
- 13- My mum used to (play - read - arrive - eat) stories to me.
- 14- While the boys (was - were - are - is) playing football, they broke a window.
- 15- He (swim - swam - swimming - swims) in the sea yesterday.
- 16- She (sleep - was sleeping - sleeps - slept) at ten o'clock yesterday.
- 17- He used to live in Canada, but now he (lived - lives - living - is living) in Egypt.
- 18- (Were - Was - Are - Am) you listening to the radio yesterday evening?

Used to

Usage → To express habits in the past.
Ex: He used to get up early.

Affirmative → **Sub. + used to + inf.**

Ex: I used to swim every day but now I don't.

Negative → **Sub. + didn't use to + inf.**

Ex: I didn't use to swim every day.

Question → **Did + sub. + use to + inf. ...?**

Ex: Did you use to swim every day?

- Change the underlined verbs to used to + verb. (WB.P.5)

1. Jenny had long hair but now her hair is short.

Jenny used to have long hair but now her hair is short.

2. Billy went to school by car but now he goes by bus.

Billy used to go to school by car but now he goes by bus.

3. Helen played the piano but now she plays the violin.

Helen used to play the piano but now she plays the violin.

4. The boys swam every day but now they swim once a week.

The boys used to swim every day but they swim once a week.

5. Miss Fox taught French but now she teaches English.

Miss Fox used to teach French but now she teaches English.

6. My brother rode a motorbike but now he has got a car.

My brother used to ride a motorbike but now he has got a car.

7. Billy liked ice cream but now he hates it.

Billy used to like ice cream but now he hates it.

8. The football team won every game but now they always lose.

The football team used to win every game but now they always lose.

Study the following:

1. Omar was sleeping when he heard a noise. (While)
While Omar was sleeping, he heard a noise.
2. He fell down. He was walking. (While)
While he was walking, he fell down.
3. Ali watched TV last night. (Yesterday evening)
Ali was watching TV yesterday evening.
4. The farmer was digging in the garden. He found a ring. (while)
The farmer found a ring while he was digging in the garden.
5. While they were eating, the telephone rang. (what)
What happened while they were eating?

Practice

1) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets: WB P.4

1. While Rose was watching TV, the telephone (ring - rings - rang - rung).
2. While I (was - were - is - has) doing my homework, my friend arrived.
3. While the children (were walking - walk - was walking - walked) to school, it began to rain.
4. Someone knocked on the door while Mum (made - makes - was making - were making) a cake.
5. (When - While - So - Because) we were climbing the mountain, we saw an eagle.

Grammar in conversation

- Molly : Do you remember when you were little?
Sam : Yes, of course. I used to go to my grandmother's house every day.
Molly : Really? Why?
Sam : Because she used to look after me while Mum was at work.
Molly : Did you like going to her house?
Sam : It was great. Grandma used to read stories and sing songs.
And we used to make cakes together, too.
Molly : That sounds nice.
Sam : Yes, it was.



Adjectives

* *The adjective describes the noun. It comes before the noun or after verb to be.*

Ex: A noisy telephone.

The telephone is noisy.

Adverbs

* *The adverb describes the verb. It comes after it.*

Ex: The telephone rang noisily.

* *An adverb → (adj. + ly.)*

Ex: quick → quickly

Note

In adjectives with a constant + (y), change the (y) to (i) and add (ly).

funny	فكاهي	→	funnily	بطريقة فكاهية
angry	غاضب	→	angrily	بغضب
pretty	جميل	→	prettily	بطريقة جميلة
heavy	ثقل	→	heavily	بطريقة ثقيلة
lazy	كسل	→	lazily	بكسل

Practice

1) Use these adverbs to complete these sentences (funnily – angrily – prettily – heavily – greedily – lazily) (WB P. 7)

- 1- When he saw the broken window, the man spoke
- 2- The elephant stepped onto the bridge.
- 3- "I'm not going to do any work today," said Tom
- 4- The naughty children grabbed the cakes and ate them
- 5- The clown walked and everyone laughed.
- 6- The bird sang and we all listened silently.

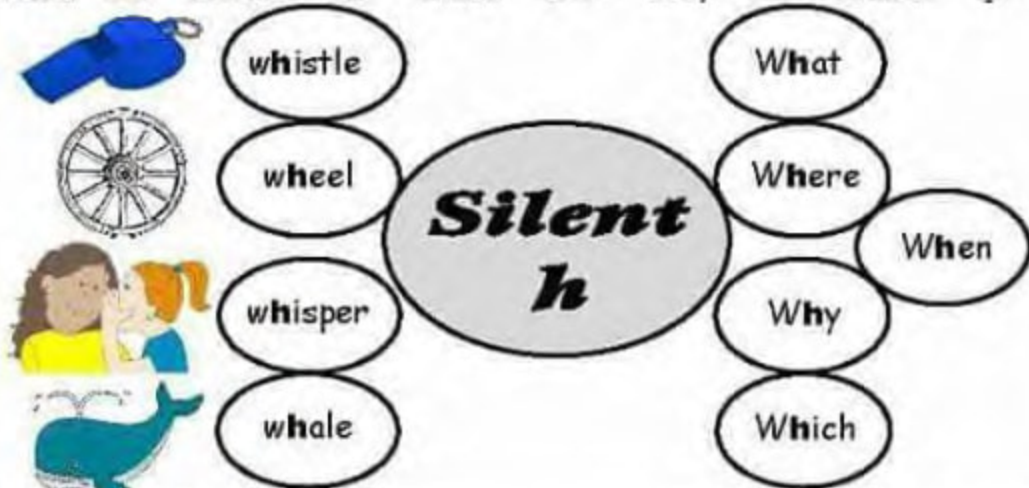
Spelling

The letter "h" is silent in these words:

whistle صفارة wheel عجلة whisper همس whale حوت

It is also silent in "wh" words:

What ماذا Where أين When متى Why لماذا Which أي



Study the following:

(WB) P.6

- 1- The blue **whale** is the biggest animal in the world.
- 2- When the **whistle** blows, the train will start.
- 3- Dad is changing a **wheel** on his new car.
- 4- It is not polite to **whisper** in class.

Study the following:

(PB) P.27



- 1- Hello, **what** is your name?
- 2- **When** will the train arrive?
- 3- **Which** shoes do you like?
- 4- **Where** is your homework, Dan?
- 5- **Why** does an elephant have a long trunk?



- 19- It (~~isn't~~ - ~~weren't~~ - ~~wasn't~~ - ~~didn't~~) raining all day yesterday.
- 20- Sam used to (~~go~~ - ~~goes~~ - ~~going~~ - ~~went~~) to his grandmother's house every day.
- 21- He (~~use~~ - ~~used~~ - ~~using~~ - ~~uses~~) to have long hair but now his hair is short.
- 22- While the boys were playing football, they (~~broke~~ - ~~broken~~ - ~~breaks~~ - ~~break~~) the window.
- 23- He(~~hurt~~ - ~~hurts~~ - ~~hurting~~ - ~~heart~~) his ankle, while he was playing football.
- 24- Uncle Fred used to (~~drive~~ - ~~drives~~ - ~~drove~~ - ~~drive~~) an old car.
- 25- His grandma used to look (~~for~~ - ~~up~~ - ~~out~~ - ~~after~~) him

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

- 1- He saw an eagle. He was climbing a mountain. (While)
- 2- Dan was playing football when he hurt his ankle. (while)
- 3- My friend arrived. I was doing my homework. (While)
- 4- It began to rain. The children were walking to school. (While)
- 5- They broke the window. They were playing. (Just as)
- 6- She taught French but now she teaches English. (used to)
- 7- Billy liked ice cream but now he hates it. (used to)
- 8- It was their habit to swim every day. (used to)
- 9- Rose went to school by car but now she goes by bus. (used to)
- 10- She used to teach English. (not)

4) Write questions:

1. Yes, I used to read stories. (Did)
2. He went to Grandad's house. (Where)
3. He was running quickly. (How)
4. I used to build castles with bricks. (What)
5. No, I was sleeping. (Were)
6. While Robert was packing his bag, the telephone rang. (What)
7. He likes adventure stories. (What kind)

5. When he saw the broken window, he spoke angrily.

(angry)

6. The naughty children ate the cakes greedily.

(greedy)

4) Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Ancient Chinese scientists were trying to find a potion (جرعة) for long life. They used to mix some chemicals together. One day while they were mixing chemicals, there was a big explosion (انفجار). They found that they invented gunpowder. They realized that if you explode gunpowder near people, **they** may die. So they used it for fireworks. But later they used it for wars. So gunpowder became a potion for death rather than life.

A) Answer the following questions:

1. What were the Chinese scientists trying to find?

2. What did they invent?

B) Choose the correct answer:

3. Ancient means very (big - old - young - small).

4. The underlined word "they" refers to (gunpowder - people - scientists - Egyptians).

5) Write a paragraph of six sentences describing the picture:

(computers - invention - amazing - useful
- study - subjects - play games - schools
- hospitals - home - live - computer)



Answer

Computers are great inventions. They are amazing and useful. Students use computers to study their subjects. They also use them to play games. There are computers at homes, in schools and hospitals. We can't live without computers.

6) Write six sentences describing the picture:

(Chinese - great / amazing - inventions / gunpowder / also - paper / sun clock - very clever)



- 3- Dad is changing a (**whale - whistle - wheel - roll**) on his car. (WB)
- 4- The clown walked (**funnily - greedily - heavily - well**) and everyone laughed. (WB)
- 5- The bird sang (**lazy - prettily - funny - bad**) and we all listened silently. (WB)
- 6- When the (**whisper - whistle - wheel - wind**) blows, the train will start. (WB)
- 7- The blue (**shark - dolphin - whale - wheel**) is the biggest animal in the world. (WB)
- 8- When he saw the broken window, the man spoke (**angrily - lazily - heavily - happily**). (WB)
- 9- The naughty children grabbed the cakes and ate them (**pretty - angry - greedily - hungry**). (WB)
- 10- The elephant stepped (**greedily - heavily - angry - lazy**) onto the bridge. (WB)
- 11- Lions are (**farm - pet - fierce - tame**) animals.
- 12- Skyscrapers are very (**short - tall - longer - tiny**) buildings.
- 13- We put a (**comma - full stop - mark - colon**) at the end of a sentence.
- 14- Wow! He (**explained - asked - exclaimed - screamed**).
- 15- To (**shut - scream - ask - laugh**) is to speak loudly because of feeling angry or afraid.
- 16- I haven't got (**some - a - any - an**) money.
- 17- (**What - Which - When - Whose**) will the train arrive?
- 18- (**Gunpowder - Glue - Baking powder - Swords**) is used in bombs.
- 19- They travelled back in time with the (**clock - time machine - train - car**).
- 20- The soldiers (**took - attacking - attacked - taken**) the enemy bravely.
- 21- (**Where - Who - Whose - When**) are my glasses?
- 22- Hello, (**which - when - why - what**) is your name?
- 23- "(**Which - What - Whose - Where**) is your homework, Dan?" the teacher asked.
- 24- (**Which - Whose - What - Why**) does an elephant have a long trunk?
- 25- I can't understand. Could you (**exclaim - explain - explode - excuse**) it, please?

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. The elephant was heavy when it stepped onto the bridge. (**heavily**)
2. Tom was lazy when he did his homework. (**lazily**)
3. The clown was funny when he walked and everyone laughed. (**funnily**)
4. The bird was pretty when it sang. (**prettily**)

Definitions:

Word	Definition	
shout	To speak in a loud voice.	يصرخ
scream	To speak loudly because of feeling angry or afraid.	يصرخ
whisper	To speak in a quiet voice.	يهمس
exclaim	To speak loudly and in surprise.	يتعجب
explain	To give information to help someone understand.	يقدر

Class composition (PB P. 28): (Example writing)

Grandad, Robert and Lucy looked around. There were lots of big buildings. Some people were walking through the courtyard. They were wearing long coats and trousers. "Those soldiers look very fierce," whispered Robert. The garden was quiet and there were birds and flowers in the trees.

Two ladies were walking in the garden. They were wearing long dresses. They were carrying fans and umbrellas. The umbrellas had beautiful colours. "Chinese ladies always used to carry umbrellas in the garden," Grandad said. Near the garden they saw some men.

There was a small fire. The men had lots of bottles and jars. One man was putting something into a bowl. The bowl was over the fire. "These men are scientists," said Grandad, "and I think they are inventing ... " Suddenly there was a loud explosion. The scientists jumped. Grandad, Lucy and Robert jumped too. " ... gunpowder!" exclaimed Grandad. Just then, Robert saw the soldiers. "Look out!" he shouted, "The soldiers are coming!"

Exercises

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

- Samar** : (1) ?
- Jury** : It's my moneybox.
- Samar** : How (2) ?
- Jury** : I've got one hundred pounds in it.
- Samar** : What are you going to buy?
- Jury** : (3)
- Samar** : Wow! Adventure stories. Do you like them?
- Jury** : (4)

2) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1- (What - Where - Which - Who) shoes do you like best? (WB)
- 2- It's not polite to (whisper - wheel - whale - write) in class. (WB)

Test (1) Based on Unit (1)

1) Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Hamza : Where will we go next weekend?

Dad : (1)

Hamza : Great! (2) ?

Dad : No, the pyramids aren't far from here.

Hamza : How will we go there?

Dad : (3)

Hamza : (4) ?

Dad : Of course. You can take your camera with you.

2) Underline the correct word(s) in brackets:

- 1- While they (were having - have - was having - are having) a picnic, it started to rain.
- 2- He (promised - nodded - explained - shouted) me not to make noise in class.
- 3- Grandma (was - used - using - uses) to read stories.
- 4- (Mammoths - Penguins - Sharks - Whales) are a kind of elephants.
- 5- I'm worried (on - about - at - with) my exam results.
- 6- The blue (whistle - whale - wheel - whip) is the biggest animal in the world.
- 7- I (play - played - was playing - am playing) tennis all day yesterday.
- 8- The clown walked (funnily - greedily - pretty - happy) and everyone laughed.
- 9- Mum bought me a money box to (waste - save - spend - bring) money.
- 10- Tiny means very (big - huge - small - enormous).

3) Rewrite the following sentences using the word(s) in brackets:

- 1- She had long hair. (used to)
- 2 - My father came. I was watching TV. (While)
- 3- He spoke in an angry way. (angrily)
- 4- He used to eat fish. (not)
- 5- It rained heavily yesterday. (yesterday morning)