

الجمهورية العربية السورية
وزارة التربية والتعليم
المركز الوطني لتطوير المناهج التربوية

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طُبِعَ أَوَّلَ مَرَّةٍ لِلْعَامِ الدَّرَاسِيِّ 2021 - 2022 م/1442-1443 هـ

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Standards & Performance Indicators

Unit	Standards	Performance Indicators
<p>1 A New Start</p>	<p>B4.L.1. confirm meaning of words and sentences in authentic formats such as simple discussions, conversations and presentations developing strategies of active listening.</p> <p>B4.S.1. Speak English words, phrases and sentences clearly and correctly.</p> <p>B4.S.2. Participate in simple discussions and conversations in authentic contexts using learned words and sentences.</p> <p>B4.R.1. understand simple authentic informational and literary reading materials using reading strategies.</p> <p>B4.W.2. Create simple authentic written work using appropriate organizational patterns.</p>	<p>B4.L.1. 7 use correct pronunciation, intonation, and voice tone to improve listening (e.g. serious or making fun indicated by voice tone)</p> <p>B4.L.1. 2 recognize the correct sounds of certain consonants(e.g. dark/light L / real/like)</p> <p>B4.S.1. 2 use grammatically correct sentences when required consult a tape or ask the teacher if unsure about correct pronunciation and grammar</p> <p>B4.S.2. 3 interview peers to write a simple report (e.g. about experiences, people's lives)</p> <p>B4.S.2. 3 interview peers to write a simple report (e.g. about experiences, people's lives)</p> <p>B4.R.1. 7 interpret reading material by asking and answering questions</p> <p>B4.W.3. 2 check clarity of meaning and organization</p> <p>B4.W.1. 2 write e-mails to peers on topics related to study needs and personal interests</p>
<p>2 Hobbies</p>	<p>B4.L.1. confirm meaning of words and sentences in authentic formats such as simple discussions, conversations and presentations developing strategies of active listening.</p> <p>B4.S.1. Speak English words, phrases and sentences clearly and correctly.</p> <p>B4.R.1. understand simple authentic informational and literary reading materials using reading strategies.</p> <p>B4.W.3. revise written work for clarity, correctness and coherence with the assistance of peers and teachers.</p>	<p>B4.L.1.6 summarize main ideas after listening</p> <p>B4.S.1. 4 use grammatically correct sentences when required</p> <p>B4.R.2. 1 connect between new ideas and information and previous beliefs, values and experiences after reading</p> <p>B4.R.1. 1 build own vocabulary lists to help further understanding</p> <p>B4.W.4. 4 combine simple sentences into compound and complex sentences by using connectors</p> <p>B4.W.2.1 develop a series of paragraphs using organizational patterns (e.g. compare and contrast, cause and effect)</p>

Unit	Standards	Performance Indicators
<p style="text-align: center;">3 Advanced Life</p>	<p>B4.L.2. Understand instructions, simple role-plays and presentations in realistic contexts.</p> <p>B4.S.2. Participate in simple discussions and conversations in authentic contexts using learned words and sentences.</p> <p>B4.R.2. connect prior knowledge and experiences to simple authentic informational and literary reading materials.</p> <p>B4.W.1. Write a paragraph and a series of simple, short paragraphs for specific simple authentic purposes and audiences.</p>	<p>B4.L.1. 5 recognize using pauses and other punctuation effectively when listening</p> <p>B4.L.1.6 summarize main ideas after listening</p> <p>B4.S.2. 3 interview peers to write a simple report (e.g. about experiences, people's lives)</p> <p>B4.S.1. 3 use appropriate intonation for different kinds of moods sentences(e.g. questions and exclamation)</p> <p>B4.S.2. 1 participate in class discussions with peers and teacher about comparisons and contrasts</p> <p>B4.R.2.3 read independently short passages from magazines and newspapers for information and enjoyment</p> <p>B4.R.1. 8 assess the value of reading material for use for specific purposes</p> <p>B4.w.1.4 Write sentences in a variety of simple authentic contexts gathering information from English sources</p> <p>B4.W.4. 1 use and spell correctly learned vocabulary</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">4 Nature</p>	<p>B4.L.1. confirm meaning of words and sentences in authentic formats such as simple discussions, conversations and presentations developing strategies of active listening.</p> <p>B4.S.1. Speak English words, phrases and sentences clearly and correctly.</p> <p>B4.R.1. understand simple authentic informational and literary reading materials using reading strategies.</p> <p>B4.W.2. Create simple authentic written work using appropriate organizational patterns.</p> <p>B4.W.3. revise written work for clarity, correctness and coherence with the assistance of peers and teachers.</p>	<p>B4.L.1. 1 continue to identify sounds of diphthongs, voiced & voiceless.....</p> <p>B4.L.1. 2 recognize the correct sounds of certain consonants(e.g. dark/light L / real/like)</p> <p>B4. L.2. 5 use context to understand new words when listening</p> <p>B4 .S.1. 4 use grammatically correct sentences when required</p> <p>B4.S.2. 2 discuss a solution to a problem (e.g. protect environment) in a small group,</p> <p>B4.R.1. 9 analyze the content and organization of reading material in order to make inference</p> <p>B4 .W.1. 1 write answers to questions based on reading materials to produce a well organized paragraph</p> <p>B4.W.2.4 create authentic charts and tables of information to prepare for writing a composition</p>

Unit	Standards	Performance Indicators
<p style="text-align: center;">5 Diversity</p>	<p>B4.L.1. confirm meaning of words and sentences in authentic formats such as simple discussions, conversations and presentations developing strategies of active listening.</p> <p>B4.S.1. Speak English words, phrases and sentences clearly and correctly.</p> <p>B4.R.2. connect prior knowledge and experiences to simple authentic informational and literary reading materials.</p> <p>B4.W.3. revise written work for clarity, correctness and coherence with the assistance of peers and teachers.</p>	<p>B4.L.2. 3 make judgments that show understanding of a presentation(e.g. clear, understood, outstanding)</p> <p>B4. L.2. 5 use context to understand new words when listening</p> <p>B4 .S.1. 4 use grammatically correct sentences when required</p> <p>B4.S.1. 2 use grammatically correct sentences when required consult a tape or ask the teacher if unsure about correct pronunciation and grammar</p> <p>B4.R.1. 8 assess the value of reading material for use for specific purposes</p> <p>B4.R.2. 1 connect between new ideas and information and previous beliefs, values and experiences after reading</p> <p>B4.W.2.4 create authentic charts and tables of information to prepare for writing a composition</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">6 Culture</p>	<p>B4.L.1. confirm meaning of words and sentences in authentic formats such as simple discussions, conversations and presentations developing strategies of active listening.</p> <p>B4.S.1. Speak English words, phrases and sentences clearly and correctly.</p> <p>B4.S.2. Participate in simple discussions and conversations in authentic contexts using learned words and sentences.</p> <p>B4.R.1. understand simple authentic informational and literary reading materials using reading strategies.</p> <p>B4.W.2. Create simple authentic written work using appropriate organizational patterns.</p>	<p>B4.L.1.6 summarize main ideas after listening</p> <p>B4. L.2. 5 use context to understand new words when listening</p> <p>B4.S.2. 3 interview peers to write a simple report (e.g. about experiences, people's lives)</p> <p>B4.S.3. 6 maintain eye contact with the audience</p> <p>B4.S.3. 7 use proper respectful language to participate in classroom conversation</p> <p>B4.R.1. 3 skim and scan authentic reading materials on topics related to prior knowledge or personal interest to identify relevant information</p> <p>B4.W.4. 2 use correct punctuation</p> <p>B4.W.4. 4 combine simple sentences into compound and complex sentences by using connectors</p>

Unit	Standards	Performance Indicators
<p style="text-align: center;">7 Let's Discover</p>	<p>B4.L.2. Understand instructions, simple role-plays and presentations in realistic contexts. B4.S.2. Participate in simple discussions and conversations in authentic contexts using learned words and sentences. B4.R.2. connect prior knowledge and experiences to simple authentic informational and literary reading materials. B4.W.4. apply knowledge of the conventions of language ; spelling, punctuation, grammar and usage.</p>	<p>B4.L.2. 2 make inferences when listening B4. L.2. 5 use context to understand new words when listening B4.S.2. 1 participate in class discussions with peers and teacher about comparisons and contrasts (e.g. different places) B4.S.3.1 speak clearly and interact with the audience effectively -use connecting words (e.g. now and then, however) to help comprehension of the listener when presenting information B4.R.1. 3 skim and scan authentic reading materials on topics related to prior knowledge or personal interest to identify relevant information B4.R.1. 5 outline sequence of events or ideas B4.R.1. 7 interpret reading material by asking and answering questions B4.W.3. 2 check clarity of meaning and organization B4.W.4. 3 vary sentence structure by using simple, compound, and complex correctly B4.W.4. 4 combine simple sentences into compound and complex sentences by using connectors</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">8 Online Safety</p>	<p>B4.L.1. confirm meaning of words and sentences in authentic formats such as simple discussions, conversations and presentations developing strategies of active listening. B4.S.2. Participate in simple discussions and conversations in authentic contexts using learned words and sentences. B4.R.2. connect prior knowledge and experiences to simple authentic informational and literary reading materials. B4.W.2. Create simple authentic written work using appropriate organizational patterns.</p>	<p>B4.L.1. 5 recognize using pauses and other punctuation effectively when listening B4.L.1. 7 use correct pronunciation, intonation, and voice tone to improve listening (e.g. serious or making fun indicated by voice tone) B4.L.2. 2 make inferences when listening B4.S.2. 1 participate in class discussions with peers and teacher about comparisons and contrasts B4.S.2. 2 discuss a solution to a problem in a small group, B4.S.3.1 speak clearly and interact with the audience effectively -use connecting words (e.g. now and then, however) to help comprehension of the listener when presenting information B4.R.1. 1 build own vocabulary lists to help further understanding B4.R.1. 2 direct instructions to distinguish implicit and explicit meanings of new and unfamiliar words (e.g. definitions, comparison/contrast, and clue words) to determine meanings of words or phrases B4.R.1. 4 use dictionaries and glossaries to confirm word meanings, pronunciation, parts of speech, and clarify shades of meaning B4.W.1. 2 write e-mails to peers on topics related to study needs and personal interests</p>

Unit	Standards	Performance Indicators
<p style="text-align: center;">9 Life Goals</p>	<p>B4.L.1. confirm meaning of words and sentences in authentic formats such as simple discussions, conversations and presentations developing strategies of active listening.</p> <p>B4.L.2. Understand instructions, simple role-plays and presentations in realistic contexts.</p> <p>B4.S.2. Participate in simple discussions and conversations in authentic contexts using learned words and sentences.</p> <p>B4.R.1. understand simple authentic informational and literary reading materials using reading strategies.</p> <p>B4.W.3. revise written work for clarity, correctness and coherence with the assistance of peers and teachers.</p> <p>B4.W.4. apply knowledge of the conventions of language ; spelling, punctuation, grammar and usage.</p>	<p>B4.L.1. 5 recognize using pauses and other punctuation effectively when listening</p> <p>B4.L.1.6 summarize main ideas after listening</p> <p>B4.L.2. 2 make inferences when listening</p> <p>B4.S.1. 3 use appropriate intonation for different kinds of moods sentences.</p> <p>B4.S.2. 1 participate in class discussions with peers and teacher about comparisons and contrasts (e.g. different places)</p> <p>B4.S.2. 2 discuss a solution to a problem (e.g. protect environment) in a small group,</p> <p>B4.R.2. 4 locate information from an English reference source to an assigned topic (e.g. journals, websites,.....)</p> <p>B4.R.1. 7 interpret reading material by asking and answering questions</p> <p>B4.W.2.1 develop a series of paragraphs using organizational patterns (e.g. compare and contrast, cause and effect)</p> <p>B4.W.2. 3 develop a series of paragraphs by sequencing events in a short story</p> <p>B4.W.3. 2 check clarity of meaning and organization</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">10 Creativity and Ambitions</p>	<p>B4.L.2. Understand instructions, simple role-plays and presentations in realistic contexts.</p> <p>B4.S.2. Participate in simple discussions and conversations in authentic contexts using learned words and sentences.</p> <p>B4.R.2. connect prior knowledge and experiences to simple authentic informational and literary reading materials.</p> <p>B4.W.2. Create simple authentic written work using appropriate organizational patterns.</p> <p>B4.W.3. revise written work for clarity, correctness and coherence with the assistance of peers and teachers.</p> <p>B4.W.4. apply knowledge of the conventions of language ; spelling, punctuation, grammar and usage.</p>	<p>B4.L.1.6 summarize main ideas after listening</p> <p>B4.L.2. 2 make inferences when listening</p> <p>B4.L.2. 3 make judgments that show understanding of a presentation(e.g. clear, understood, outstanding)</p> <p>B4.S.3.1 speak clearly and interact with the audience effectively -use connecting words (e.g. now and then, however) to help comprehension of the listener when presenting information</p> <p>B4.S.3. 6 maintain eye contact with the audience</p> <p>B4.S.3. 7 use proper respectful language to participate in classroom conversation</p> <p>B4.R.1. 2 and direct instructions to distinguish implicit and explicit meanings of new and unfamiliar words (e.g. definitions, comparison/contrast, and clue words) to determine meanings of words or phrases</p> <p>B4.R.1. 3 skim and scan authentic reading materials on topics related to prior knowledge or personal interest to identify relevant information</p> <p>B4.R.2. 1 connect between new ideas and information and previous beliefs, values and experiences after reading</p> <p>B4.W.3. 2 check clarity of meaning and organization</p> <p>B4.W.4. 3 vary sentence structure by using simple, compound, and complex correctly</p> <p>B4.W.4. 4 combine simple sentences into compound and complex sentences by using connectors</p>

Unit	Standards	Performance Indicators
<p align="center">11 What's Happening</p>	<p>B4.L.1. confirm meaning of words and sentences in authentic formats such as simple discussions, conversations and presentations developing strategies of active listening.</p> <p>B4.S.1. Speak English words, phrases and sentences clearly and correctly.</p> <p>B4.S.2. Participate in simple discussions and conversations in authentic contexts using learned words and sentences.</p> <p>B4.R.1. understand simple authentic informational and literary reading materials using reading strategies.</p> <p>B4.W.1. Write a paragraph and a series of simple, short paragraphs for specific simple authentic purposes and audiences.</p>	<p>B4.L.1.6 summarize main ideas after listening</p> <p>B4.L.2.1 listen and respond to oral commands and critical thinking questions</p> <p>B4.L.2. 3 make judgments that show understanding of a presentation(e.g. clear, understood, outstanding)</p> <p>B4.L.2. 2 make inferences when listening</p> <p>B4.S.3.1 speak clearly and interact with the audience effectively -use connecting words (e.g. now and then, however) to help comprehension of the listener when presenting information</p> <p>B4.S.3. 7 use proper respectful language to participate in classroom conversation</p> <p>B4.R.1. 1 build own vocabulary lists to help further understanding</p> <p>B4.R.1. 3 skim and scan authentic reading materials on topics related to prior knowledge or personal interest to identify relevant information</p> <p>B4.R.1. 7 interpret reading material by asking and answering questions</p> <p>B4.R.1. 9 analyze the content and organization of reading material in order to make inference</p> <p>B4.w.1.4 Write sentences in a variety of simple authentic contexts gathering information from English sources</p> <p>B4.W.1. 5 write a paragraph by expanding given hints (questions, ideas,...)</p> <p>B4.W.1. 6 write a short report on a theme in his book (e.g. new electronic inventions)</p>
<p align="center">12 Not fully Understood</p>	<p>B4.L.1. confirm meaning of words and sentences in authentic formats such as simple discussions, conversations and presentations developing strategies of active listening.</p> <p>B4.S.3. take part in unprepared simple authentic presentations.</p> <p>B4.R.1. understand simple authentic informational and literary reading materials using reading strategies.</p> <p>B4.W.2. Create simple authentic written work using appropriate organizational patterns.</p>	<p>B4.L.1.6 summarize main ideas after listening</p> <p>B4.L.2.1 listen and respond to oral commands and critical thinking questions</p> <p>B4.S.2. 1 participate in class discussions with peers and teacher about comparisons and contrasts (e.g. different places)</p> <p>B4.R.1. 1 build own vocabulary lists to help further understanding</p> <p>B4.R.1. 5 outline sequence of events or ideas</p> <p>B4.R.1. 7 interpret reading material by asking and answering questions</p> <p>B4 .W.1. 1 write answers to questions based on reading materials to produce a well organized paragraph</p> <p>B4.w.1.4 Write sentences in a variety of simple authentic contexts gathering information from English sources</p> <p>B4.W.2.4 create authentic charts and tables of information to prepare for writing a composition</p> <p>B4.W.2.6 summarize information about a specific topic from an English source</p>

Listening

Listen to a poem entitled "Back to School" and do the following tasks:

A. Circle the words in brackets that you hear in the poem.

1. It's warm outside; the breeze is (pool, cool).
2. Work hard; get some (nest, rest).
3. Go and (find, mind) your classrooms.
4. It's as sweet as a (nasty, tasty) bun.

B. Match the columns (A) & (B)

A

Walk with pride

Chat and talk

Sit as roses

Learn English

B

do your best

you're back to school

all the way

in full blooms



Speaking

Know your partner

Ask him/her using the table below.

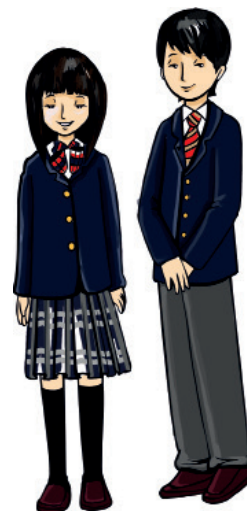
Name	How do you come to school?	How many subjects do you study at school?	What's your favourite subject?	When does the school year start in Syria?

Reading

Read the following text then do the tasks below.

A Window on the World

The Japanese school system consists of six-year elementary schools, three-year junior high schools and three-year high schools. The level of Japanese education is high, even by world standards. Public schools in Japan have classes five days a week from Monday to Friday. The school year begins in April and ends in March of the following year. Most schools adopt a three-semester system with three breaks. English is a compulsory subject in junior high and high schools. In Japan, students greet their teachers by getting out of their seats and bowing in unison, as a mark of respect. They wear a uniform called seifuku, and it differs from one school to another. In addition to that, students in most schools, are generally not allowed to wear make-up, dye their hair, or get any tattoos.



Students, in Japan, wash their hands before entering the classroom and also participate in cleaning their classrooms and the surrounding halls in shifts before starting their club activities. Children generally help keep their school clean. The Japanese value hard work and character building, and encourage the environmental awareness.

A. Choose the best sub-title for each paragraph.

1. Daily activities
2. School academic calendar.
3. Students' behaviour.

B. Decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. English is an obligatory subject in Japanese high schools.
2. Students, in Japanese schools, are free to wear different clothes.
3. Schools start in April and end in March.
4. The Japanese do their best to keep the environment clean.

C. Fill the gaps with the suitable prepositions.

1. My family consists five members.
2. French differs English.
3. Parents try to get their kids to participate the housework.
4. The school year in Syria begins September.

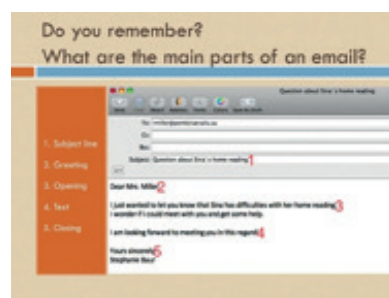


Grammar

Choose the correct verb between brackets:

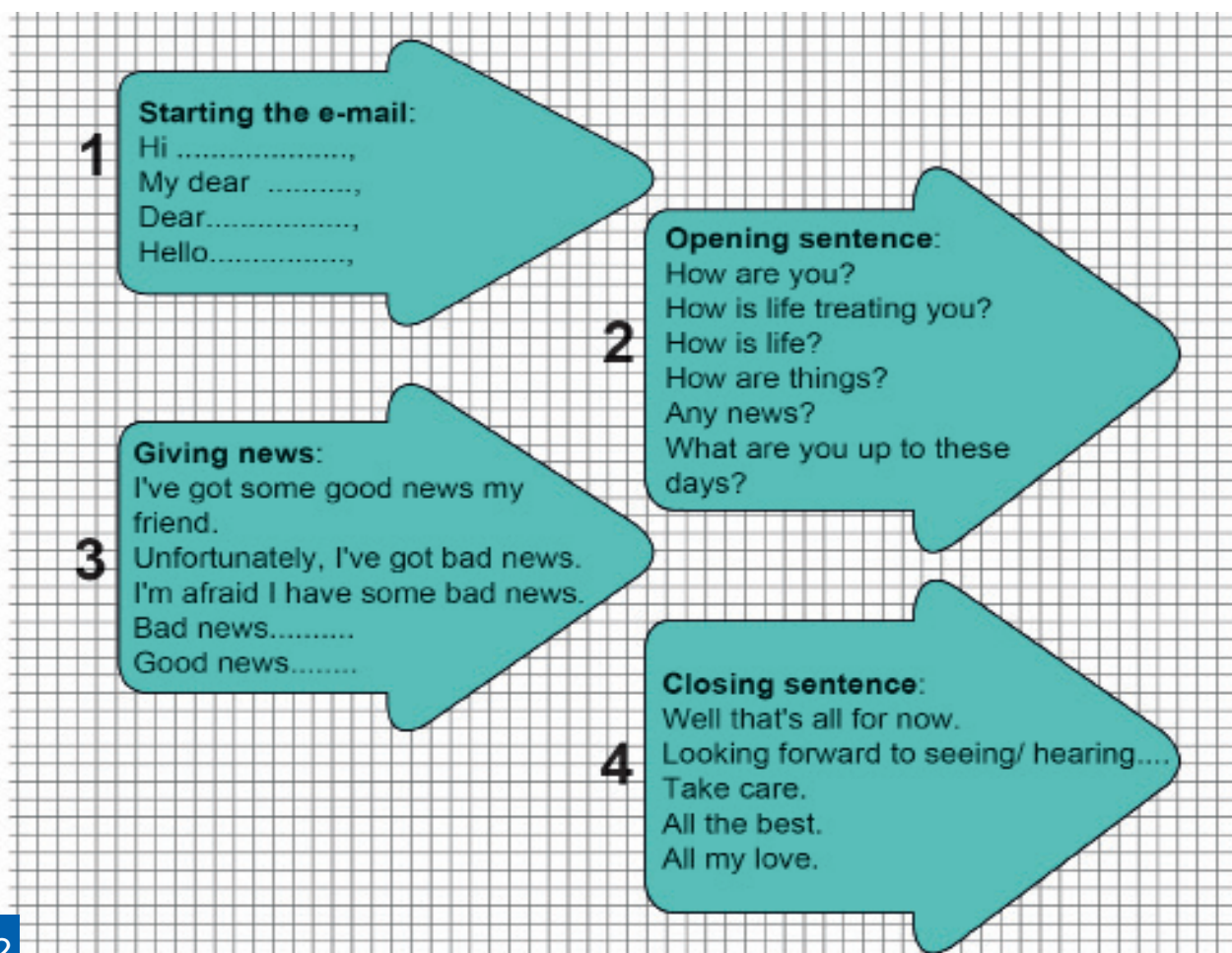
1. Water (boils/ is boiling) at 100 degrees.
2. The water (boils/ is boiling) now, so you can put in the pasta.
3. I (drink/ / 'm drinking) coffee every morning.
4. I (drink / 'm drinking) too much coffee these days because I'm so busy at work.
5. In this photo, my mother (walks/ is walking) beside a lake.
6. My mother (walks/ is walking) in the park every morning.
7. I (watch/ 'm watching) cartoons every day.
8. I (watch/'m watching) a film now.

Writing



Back to School

Writing an e-mail



Reading

Read the following text and answer the questions below.

Imagine If ...

Learning is one of the most important needs of every individual. Can you imagine what happens if we do not learn? Without learning, we will be ignorant and undeveloped. Science and technology develop people's minds. A high-educated society is a great one.

Grandfathers say that learning, in the past, was not as easy as it is today. **They** had few opportunities to continue their education to higher levels. To get to school or university, sometimes they had to go on foot because of the lack of transportation.

Therefore, many people of their age couldn't read and they are called illiterate. At that time, the teacher was the most respected person, the only one who provided information and knowledge to the public. So, students relied heavily on their teachers.

However, it becomes a fact that learning is easier today. Times have changed and everything gets easier. Now most students, teachers and parents have mobile phones through which they can get information. On the other hand, schools today still have the same structure as that of the previous decades; students follow a standard schedule; they start in the morning at half past seven or at eight o'clock, and in the afternoon at two or four o'clock.

A. Underline two sentences describing the learning process in the past and two sentences describing the learning process nowadays.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What happens if we don't learn?
2. Why were some old people illiterate?
3. How does learning become easier nowadays?
4. What does the word (They) in bold refer to in the text above?
5. What time do most students go to school?

Speaking

In pairs, use the following adjectives to discuss the statements below.

honest truthful helpful loyal kind good listener supportive

1. Tell your classmates how a true friend could be.
2. Talk about the qualities of your best friend.
3. Why is he /she your best friend?
4. What do you like about him/her?

Listening



Farrell Eldrian Wu won the Australian Mathematics Competition in 2012.

Listen and decide whether the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Farrell Wu is one of the geniuses in the world.
2. Farrell Wu, the 12-year boy, can solve simple math problems only.
3. He began solving math problems just after his third birthday.
4. He is now studying algebra at university.

Grammar

A. Choose the correct verbs between brackets.

Every day after school, I (have, am having) lunch, (am doing, do) my homework, then (practise, am practising) my favorite hobby which is swimming. Nowadays, I (am preparing, prepare) for the annual competition which (takes, is taking) place very soon. We usually (are practising, practise) swimming in Tishreen pool, but this month we (train, are training) in Al-Jalaa pool for maintenance reasons. I (like, am liking) swimming a lot and these days I (am teaching, teach) my friend Rami how to swim.

B. Write the verbs between brackets in simple present or present progressive forms.

1. Lucas.....(have) a shower every day?
2. Mr. Miller.....(not teach) chemistry this semester.
3. Linda..... (look for) her ring in the drawer.
4. We.....(borrow) books from the library twice a month.
5. Mandy..... (not have) lunch now.
6. Clark(repair) computers?

Writing

Write a paragraph about the characteristics of your friend:

.....

.....

.....

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Unit 2

Hobbies

Listening



Listen to John talking to his friend on the phone, then do the tasks below:

A. Decide if the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1. Adam is calling John.
2. John regularly has guitar lessons.
3. Adam's family is moving to another country.
4. Adam refuses to help his parents.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. One of Adam's favourite hobbies is (volleyball – basketball – football)
2. John plays the (oud – guitar – violin)
3. John is preparing himself for a (party – concert – championship)

Speaking

Work in pairs and discuss the following questions.

1. What are your hobbies or interests?
2. What equipment do you need when you practise your hobby?
3. Who do you practise it with?



Read the following text then do the tasks below.

Let's Practise Origami

We all used to fold a paper and turn it into a fan, but nobody ever told us that this was an art with a name (origami)!

Look at this girl! She is folding a paper and forming it into three dimensional shapes without cutting or gluing it. Origami is an ancient art which was created by the Japanese.

The word (oru) means (to fold) and the word (kami) means (paper). This art has recently come alive and become popular in Europe with different names. Of course, many cultures reuse paper. However, the Japanese were the first to reuse paper in the form of art. Origami can also be made of tissue paper, silk or foil. You may think of a pizza box or a paper bag too.

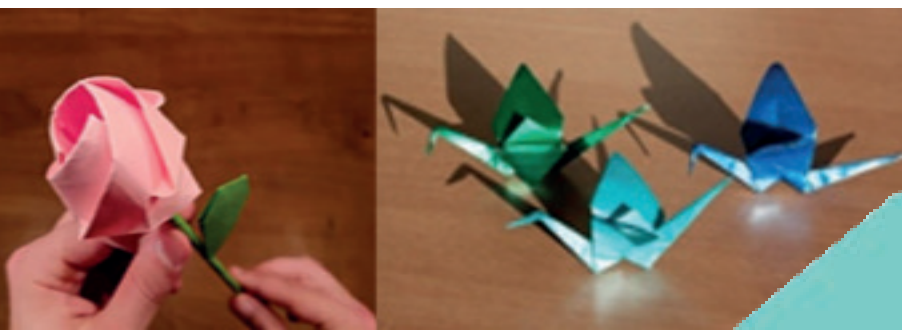
Origami was fun; then it proved to have other advantages as it has an impact on education. Nowadays, teachers are using origami to explain many concepts related to physics, problem solving and mathematics. For example, it is very useful in making fractions clear when a mathematics teacher folds a paper for three or four times asking students about the number of the parts.

Normally, origami paper is square, thin, of 15 cms size, white on one side and coloured on the other side.

Origami is considered a hobby for some people and an art for others who may spend months creating new origami models.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is origami?
2. Who invented origami?
3. What are the uses of origami?
4. How does origami help maths teachers?
5. What size is the origami paper?



Grammar

Correct the verbs between brackets using past simple or past progressive:

1. Sam (play) basketball when he was at university.
2. I broke my leg when I(ski).
3. We (watch) television when the power went off.
4. I (travel) to Italy last summer.
5. Julie(sleep) at three o'clock yesterday.
6. I(not have) dinner when you called me.

Writing

Complete the paragraph about Sally's hobby using the words between brackets:

(because, but, after, and, however)

My name is Sally. I like playing sports in general,..... basketball is my favorite.

I usually play it in the sports centre., we are playing it in the park these days
..... the centre is closed. I practice it only after I do my homework.

I feel fit happy playing with my friends.



Reading

Read the following text and answer the questions below.

Hobbies Around the World

Hi! My name's Kelly and I'm from the UK. My friends have got lots of hobbies. They like playing computer games and watching DVDs. My best friend Janet and I like doing sports, too. Janet loves playing volleyball, but she doesn't like playing basketball. I love reading stories, too.

Hi. I'm Karmen and I'm from Spain. My friends like playing computer games and doing sports, too. I don't like sports, but I love music. I like playing the guitar and the piano. My friend Sandra and I like traditional dancing, too! We have dancing lessons every Monday!

I'm Ali and I'm from Egypt. My friends like watching TV and listening to music. I like watching football on TV, and listening to pop music. My sisters love painting pictures and they like shopping with my mum.

Hello! I'm Robert. I'm a thirteen- year- old Portuguese boy. I live in a small town with my parents and my sister. I am very active. I'm the school football team leader. My favourite hobby is playing football. I like watching TV too and I love playing video games.

My best friend is Miguel. We have football training sessions on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. At the weekend we usually have football matches with other teams. My hero is Cristiano Ronaldo. He's a great footballer.

My name is Karam. I'm from Syria. My favourite hobby is photography. When I have time, I carry my camera and take lots of pictures. I take photographs of the world around me especially when I'm at my grandparents'. They live in the country, near the forest and have a big garden. It's an ideal place for the animals. I try to take pictures of them. At home, my Dad helps me to choose the best photos. I send them to magazines. I won a photo competition once. I've got a beautiful album called "Wonders of the World".

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Where is Kelly from?
2. How often do Karmen and Sandra have dancing lessons?
3. What kind of music does Ali like?
4. Who does Robert live with?
5. Why does Karam like to go to his grandparents?

B. Decide if the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1. Janet likes playing basketball.
2. Kelly likes reading stories.
3. Karmen likes sports.
4. Ali likes watching football.
5. Ali's sisters like painting.
6. Robert likes playing video games.

Speaking

Work in pairs.

1. What is your favorite hobby?
2. Why do you like it?
3. How often do you practise it?

Listening



Listen to John talking to Tom and Helen and do the tasks.

A. Decide if the following sentences are (T) or (F).

1. Helen and Marten felt afraid during their experiences.
2. Helen got wet.
3. Martin performed in front of twenty people.
4. Martin participated in (You've got Talent) program.

B. Choose the correct answer:

1. Helen went water rafting in
a. Zimbabwe b. England c. Australia
2. Who pulled her out of the river?
a. her father b. her husband c. her friends
3. Martin entered a talent contest
a. ten years ago b. two years ago c. a year ago
4. He won the place.
a. first b. second c. third

Listening



Listen to John talking to Tom and Helen about how technology has changed our lives. Then do the tasks.

A. Decide if the following sentences are true (T) or false (F)

1. Nowadays people communicate by writing letters.
2. Children who spend too much time online become more sociable.
3. In the past, children generally played outside in the fresh air.

B. Choose the correct words between brackets.

1. Children get more weight because they spend much (time-money) online.
2. A hundred years ago (doing laundry-cooking) would take a whole day.
3. Children who spend much time online, don't socialize with their (dolls-families).

Speaking

Work in pairs . Ask your partner and tick which of the inventions in his/her opinion is a good one or not, and why?

	a good invention	not a good invention
bicycle		
radio		
weapons		
plastic bag		
computer		
penicillin		
Internet		
telephone		
mobile phone		
television		



Read the article and do the tasks below.

A Button-Press Away

We live in a time and age where information is just a button-press away. Social media is widely used in our daily lives.

Social media means any human communication or sharing information on the Internet or mobile. It enables us to stay in contact with our friends and families. There are numerous websites that make it possible. The well-known social media applications are Twitter, Facebook, Snapchat, Instagram, etc. Social media is now becoming one of the largest means of communication.

It's a fact that social media has affected human relationships. For example, when some people use its applications to trick others through fake accounts, it becomes dangerous. Others feel that it is exciting and consider it as a blessing which has connected us to every part of the world so that we can meet people who are far away.

The presence of social media has made our lives easier and communication faster.

Although social media has many disadvantages, no one denies its importance as it can increase people's education and develop students' learning skills.

Answer the questions.

1. How does social media affect life?
2. What do you generally use it for?
3. What are the most famous social media applications?
4. How has social media helped students?
5. Mention one advantage and one disadvantage of using social media.

Grammar

Choose the correct verb between brackets:

1. I am so excited. I (have just passed/ had just passed) my exam.
2. I was so excited. I (have passed/ had passed) my exam.
3. We (have finished/ had finished) the game and now it's time for dinner.
4. We ('ve finished/ 'd finished) the game when mom called us for dinner.
5. His team (has won/ had won) and he's very happy.
6. His team (has won/ had won) , so he had a party to celebrate their victory.
7. She (has lived/ had lived) in Liverpool all her life.
8. Before she came to Damascus, they (has lived/ had lived) in Aleppo.

Writing

Complete the following sentences meaningfully.

1. Modern inventions have made life
2. Using mobile phones and social media enable people to
3. Some inventions may be useful but
4. Inventors are people who
5. The world has become a small village because

Reading

Do you think people spend too much time on the Internet?

Do you think the Internet has become essential nowadays?

Stop Wilfing

Wilfing on the Internet is becoming a real problem. According to the dictionary: Wilfing is browsing the Internet with no particular purpose. The term was first used as part of a market research and it is short for What was I Looking For? The term describes what happens when you spend a lot of time on the Internet without doing anything in particular. A new report has shown how computer users waste up to two days a month on the Internet. Most of the people who were interviewed said they were distracted all or most of the time when they work or study online. The study shows that the Internet can be bad for relationships because most teenagers who spend too much time in front of their computers keep away from communicating with the family members. Most of the time, this situation causes arguments between children and their parents. On the other hand, some teenagers like to use the Internet only for a short time after finishing their studies. Although the Internet has made the world better, one has to be aware of its negative effects on people. Therefore, it's better to set a time limit for being on the Internet playing video games or even surfing for some information. Organising our time helps us to be successful in life. Luckily, there is a solution to wilfing: "Set a specific objective for your Internet use and monitor your time online".

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What do we mean by Wilfing?
2. According to the text, what distracts people most of the time?
3. Why do teenagers often lose communication with their families?
4. What helps us to be successful in life?
5. Think of ways that can make the Internet useful.

B. Match column A with B to complete the sentences.

A

1. Some teenagers use the Internet after

2. It's better to set a time limit

3. Set a specific objective for your Internet use

4. You have to be aware of

B

a. and monitor your time online.

b. the negative effects of the Internet.

c. finishing their studies.

d. is becoming a real problem.

e. for being on the Internet.

Listening

Listen to the poem and then do the tasks below:

1. Tick the words that you've heard.

brain	train	rain
teams	seems	beams
seas	breeze	trees
height	light	night
mean	bean	green

2. Match column A with column B:

A

1. What a great and

2. Look at the mountains

3. I love rivers

4. I love gathering

B

a. they are high

b. crops of grain.

c. wonderful scene!

d. I love streams

Speaking

Look at the pictures and discuss the questions below in groups:

- Describe the two pictures.
- Mention two ways that keep diseases away.
- How does a clean environment affect health?
- Give one piece of advice to keep the environment clean.



Read the text and do the tasks below:

A Safe Life

Keeping the environment clean is important for being healthy. Many diseases can be prevented if we practice good personal hygiene and keep the environment clean. A healthy environment means safe food and water, clean surroundings and clean fresh water. If sick people don't follow hygiene rules, they spread disease in their surroundings. Disease-causing germs enter the body through different routes:

- Through the mouth: If we eat with dirty fingers, germs enter the body.
- Through the skin: Some germs cause diseases if there is direct skin contact.
- Through the lungs: Cold and cough are caused by viruses if they are inhaled and stuck in the air ways .

A clean environment begins with you. Always practice good personal hygiene habits

To stay healthy, we should:

- * wash vegetables before cooking.
- * wash hands before preparing food or eating.
- * cover food and water supplies so that flies and other insects do not contaminate them.
- * avoid being in closed places.
- * keep social distance especially in crowded places to protect ourselves and others as well.

People should develop respect for the environment as well as an appreciation for keeping it clean and healthy. Keeping the environment clean is everybody's responsibility.

A. Underline the correct answer.

1. Some germs cause diseases through (indirect – direct) skin contact.
2. Water supplies can be (easily – difficultly) contaminated.
3. Washing vegetables (before – after) preparing food is always needed.

B. Complete these sentences from the text.

1. If you eat with dirty fingers,
2. Sick people spread diseases in the surrounding if
3. Cold and cough are caused by viruses if

Grammar

Zero Conditional

Read the sentences and tick the correct box.

1. If I feel nervous, I eat a bar of chocolate.
2. If you throw a piece of wood on water, it floats.
3. I call my brother if my car breaks down.
4. If you heat ice, it melts.

Habit	Fact
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Writing

Read the introduction to complete the survey with sentences or questions to collect information. The first two in the table are examples:

Sami and some friends are members of the Animal Rights Activists group. They are planning for a campaign to raise money for a local animal shelter in order to protect animals from being abused (badly treated) or extinct. Before starting their campaign, the group started with a survey in their area.

Animals' Rights Survey

	Agree	Don't agree	Not sure
■ We have to respect animals.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
■ We should protect animals from injury and disease.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
■	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

This may help you:

/Respect/ protection from injury and disease/ animals for medical testing

/hunting for getting fur and ivory/ animals in cages for entertainment/ hunting as a sport

Reading

Cool Green Solutions for our Warm Planet

Being eco-friendly means living in a way that is not harmful to the environment. This way of life is becoming increasingly important, as we need to protect our planet from man-made damage. There are various ways that individuals can make sustainable changes in their lifestyles in order to reduce harmful impact on the environment.

It is possible to be eco-friendly in different areas of our lives. We can start with small changes, like using recyclable water bottles, to bigger ones, such as installing solar panels to convert to renewable energy for your home. Here are two pieces of equipment that can help:

A- Green Machine:

Washing machines require a lot of energy, as well as huge amounts of water. Now a new company has developed the world's first "almost waterless" washing machine. This machine uses 90% less water and 40% less electricity than normal washing and drying machines.

If people use this machine the world will change and CO₂ will fall by 28 million tons a year.

B- Magnetic Fridge:

Refrigerators and air conditioners (AC) eat up more electricity than any other machine in our homes. Now there is a new cooling method that works using a magnetic system. This system is used in new fridges which can reduce the use of electrical power up to 40%.

A. Rewrite the following sentences with the correct information from the text.

1. Being eco-friendly means to cause damage to the environment.

.....

2. The new washing machine needs a lot of water.

.....

3. Air conditioners and magnetic fridges will increase the use of electricity.

.....

4. Using such machines will raise CO₂ by 28 million tones.

.....

B. Complete the sentences with the opposites of the words in bold from the text.

1. The bacteria are **harmless** to humans.

Chemicals are to the environment.

2. Karen's income has **decreased**.

The new bridge travelling time from 0 to 15 minutes.

3. They thought his behaviour was **abnormal**.
It's to feel tired after such a long trip.
4. All environmental problems are the result of **unsustainable** industry practices.
We should have an environmentally society.

Speaking

A. Discuss the following questions with a partner and choose the correct answer a, b, or c.

1. What does it mean to be green?
 - a. to feel angry
 - b. to wear green clothes
 - c. to be environment friendly
2. How can we be green?
 - a. eating green vegetables
 - b. wear green clothes
 - c. to be aware of issues connected to the environment.

B. In pairs, discuss the following questions.

1. Why is it important to keep our environment clean?
2. How do we keep it clean?

Listening

Listen to the interview about saving the environment then do the tasks below.

A. Tick the correct answer:

1. Sam says we should save water when
 - a. cleaning clothes
 - b. washing cars
 - c. taking a bath
2. Her second suggestion is about
 - a. separating different types of garbage
 - b. having a family clean-up party
 - c. disposing of trash properly
3. By recycling paper, we can
 - a. save money
 - b. protect the forests
 - c. cut down on waste

4. What do children do once a month?
 - a. They visit a recycling center
 - b. They collect newspapers
 - c. They clean a neighborhood park

B. Select the correct answer a or b

1. People have to be environment

a. friend	b. friendly
-----------	-------------
2. We should the water we use.

a. save	b. safe
---------	---------
3. Throwing rubbish everywhere makes our planet

a. dirty	b. dirt
----------	---------
4. Sam gave many to help the environment.

a. suggest	b. suggestions
------------	----------------

Grammar

A. Select the correct forms of the verb between brackets.

1. If you (leave - left) butter in the sun, it melts.
2. You (get - got) fat if you don't exercise.
3. If I (don't get - didn't get) home on time, my dad becomes upset at me.
4. My mum doesn't sleep well if she (drinks - drank) coffee before bed.

B. Complete the following zero conditional sentences with the verbs in brackets.

1. If she (have) a plastic bottle, she(use) it again.
2. We (protect) our environment if we (save) energy.
3. If people..... (eat) too much, they (get) fat.
4. If you (touch) fire, you(burn) your hand.

Writing

Choose an environmental problem and design a survey to collect data to suggest solutions.

You may choose.

- Water shortage
- Air pollution
- Cutting of woods and forest burning

Listening

A proverb is a well-known saying that gives advice or says something about human life.

Listen to the proverbs and do the tasks.

A. Which country is the proverb from? Circle the correct answer.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1. a. China | b. Greece | c. An Arab country |
| 2. a. Germany | b. Greece | c. England |
| 3. a. China | b. Greece | c. An Arab country |
| 4. a. China | b. An Arab country | c. Germany |
| 5. a. An Arab country | b. England | c. China |

B. Match column A with B to complete the proverbs.

A

1. When in Rome

2. Before you score

3. Do good

4. Teach a man a fish

5. A teacher

B

a. is better than two books.

b. do as the Romans do.

c. and you feed him for a lifetime.

d. and throw it in the sea.

e. you first must have a goal.

Speaking

Look at these photos. What can you see?

- In pairs, choose two photos to speak about.
- What do these emojis refer to?
- Do you think habits differ from one country to another? How?
- In pairs, discuss a habit in Syria that you know.
- Tell your classmates about it.



Here and There

Habits are cultural norms and vary from one country to another. Habits that seem usual in one country may be viewed as strange or surprising in other countries. In other words, what is acceptable and what is unacceptable may vary from one culture to another.

For example, if you receive a gift in the USA, it is a good manner to open it in front of the person who gave it to you in order to express joy and thanks. While in China, India and other countries, people open presents in private. Opening gifts in public is a sign of a lack of self-control.

Many cultures regularly use gestures of the hand, they point using the thumb or index.

While we find that people in Nicaragua point with lips. They can direct their lips forward or side-to-side in conversation to indicate something that is happening. This may seem strange and unfamiliar in many countries.

Tipping also varies from one country to another. It is familiar in the USA to tip all those from servers at restaurants to the dryer at the car-wash to a taxi driver. While in Japan, it's considered unusual and unfamiliar to tip because it is considered insulting.

A. Complete the sentences with words from the text above.

1. You need to change your eating
2. The watch was a from my mother.
3. I an e-mail from my friend yesterday.
4. He gave the waiter a generous
5. Are you with this computer programme?

B. Read the text again. What are the opposites of these words?

1. Unusual
2. Unacceptable
3. Public
4. Familiar

Grammar

The Simple Future Tense: will

A. Read the following paragraph and underline "will + verb".

I will travel to Egypt with my parents next summer. My father says that we will spend fifteen days in Egypt. During these days we'll visit our aunt who lives in Alexandria. Before we travel, we'll go shopping to buy some presents. We won't stay at my aunt's home, we'll stay in a hotel. We will visit the Pyramids and many other beautiful places. I think we will receive a direction guide in the hotel we'll stay in. It will be a fantastic journey.

B. Select the right tense. The first one is an example.

e.g. Will you (be – are) more careful, please?

1. He won't (forget – forgets) to bring the food basket for the picnic tomorrow.
2. Suzan thinks she will (come – came) to the party next Friday.
3. It's rainy today. I (will need – won't need) my umbrella.
4. According to the weather forecast, it will be rainy (tomorrow – yesterday).

Writing

Classify the following statements according categories.

- Hello!
- Respect old people.
- Don't use mobiles while eating.
- Let old people, women and children have your seat in transportation.
- Let women get in through the door first.
- Cross the streets when the traffic lights are green.
- Don't throw rubbish everywhere.
- Wear a mask while visiting a patient.

Restaurants	Greetings	Behaviour	Roads

Reading

Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Beliefs

In the Czech Republic, some people believe if they place fish scales on the tablecloth under the plate at the Christmas dinner table, it will bring wealth to the family.

Some Indian shop owners will not allow the first window shopper of the day to leave without selling him/her something even if it is a pin or a needle because they believe it is unlucky for the rest of the day.


Finding a penny on the ground, is considered a sign of good luck in the USA. People often use the saying "find a penny, pick it up, and all day long you'll have good luck"

In Egypt, it is considered unlucky to open and close scissors if you're not actually cutting anything. Similarly, leaving scissors open is also said to bring bad luck.

Giving flowers as a gift is a popular tradition all over the world. However, many people in Russia believe that yellow flowers symbolize separation, or death, so Russians avoid giving them to other people.

Serbians believe that if you spill water behind someone, it will bring them good luck. People will often spill some water behind a loved one who is about to go on a trip in order to wish them luck.

A. Find words in the text which mean the following:

1. hard materials that cover the skin of many fish
2. a large amount of money
3. 
4. represent/stand for
5. aim to

B. Match (A) with (B) to complete the sentences.

A

1. If you place fish scales on the tablecloth in the Czech Republic,
2. If you're not actually cutting anything,
3. Indian people will not allow the first customer to leave,
4. If you spill water behind someone,

B

- a. it is considered unlucky to open and close scissors.
- b. it will bring them good luck.
- c. if he/she doesn't buy something.
- d. it will bring wealth to the family.

Speaking

Work in pairs:

1. Do you think habits differ from one country to another?
1. Talk about some strange habits or traditions you have heard about.

Listening

Listen to a short paragraph about cultural traditions and eating habits and do the tasks.

A. Match column A with B to form meaningful sentences.

A

1. In Korea you should hold your bowl or glass with two hands
2. Among one of the joys of travelling abroad
3. Chinese cuisine needs practice because
4. Indian wash their hands

B

- a. is the different types of cuisines.
- b. before they begin their meal.
- c. to be polite.
- d. in China people use chopsticks when eating.

B. Circle the correct answer.

1. Traveling abroad makes us learn about
 - a. hotels
 - b. cuisines
 - c. cafes
2. Chinese hold the second stick between
 - a. the thumb and the ring finger
 - b. the thumb and the middle finger
 - c. the thumb and the little finger
3. In Korea, you should start eatingthe elders.
 - a. with
 - b. before
 - c. after



Grammar

A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of future using (will)

1. I(be) a doctor when I leave university.
2. Would you like to go shopping?
- No, I(prepare) for my science test tomorrow.
3. She(have) an accident because she drives so fast.
4. I think I(make) pizza for lunch today.
5. I..... (do) my homework on time.

B. Look at the following statements. Use will to make future sentences.

e.g. What do you think you will do tomorrow?

I think I will visit my grandmother tomorrow.

1. Be nicer to your little brother
2. Come to the party with me
3. Keep your bedroom tidy
4. I plan to go swimming, but I think it may rain

Writing

Write a short paragraph about strange food habits.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Listening

Listen to three friends Sally from Algeria, John from Germany and Sonata from India talking about the traditions in weddings, then do the tasks below.

A. Decide if the following statements are T (true) or F (false).

1. In Arab countries, they used to put henna on the feet of the groom.
2. In Germany, trees are planted when baby girls are born to raise money for weddings.
3. In China, it is good luck that the bride sees the groom before the wedding.

B. Listen again. Choose the correct answer.

1. Sally speaks about wedding customs in

a. India	b. India and China	c. Algeria
----------	--------------------	------------
2. John is from

a. Germany	b. Algeria	c. India
------------	------------	----------
3. Sally thinks wedding customs are

a. funny	b. fascinating	c. awful
----------	----------------	----------

Speaking

A. Tom is back from a cultural journey to Syria . Ask him the following questions about Syrian culture.

1. Where were you, Tom, last week?
2. Great. What will I see if I go there?
3. How can I get there?
4. What does Damascus look like?
5. If I go to Damascus, where are the best places for shopping?

B. Act out the dialogue to the class adding more information about people, cuisine, culture art and accommodation.



Reading

Read the text, then do the tasks below.

Different Cultures

Helen, an English young lady, used to believe that good manners are always good manners everywhere until she met Alexander, a Russian gentleman.

The first meeting was strange. When they first met, he said in Russian: "naley mne kofe" - which means "Pour me some coffee". She got angry. His words sounded unfamiliar; that's why she answered him: "Pour it yourself".

He didn't add any courtesy words such as "please", "would you". In Russian his sentence was fine. It was not perceived as lacking courtesy. The Russian language tends to be more straightforward.

After they got married, they went to the UK. There, he was astonished to watch people eating food that he found tasteless and saying "mmm it's delicious". They argued a lot about this issue. To convince Helen, Alexander asked her: "Would you like your guests to lie if they didn't like the food?" Then, Helen setup a plan to give Alexander a course in courtesy words like "thank you" and "please" so that he can use them when they are in the UK, although he found them completely unnecessary. Still, she insisted on teaching him to smile and say sorry even if someone stepped on his toe. However, Alexander complained, in England, he felt rather silly because in Russia if you smile all the time, people will think you are mad. Ultimately, they reached an accord at home: if he speaks Russian, he can say "Pour me some coffee" but if he speaks English, he has to add "Please", "thank you", and smile.

A. Decide if the following statements are T (true) or F (false). Correct the false ones.

1. Helen got angry because Alexander asked her to pour some coffee impolitely. ()
2. Alexander thinks that English people are liars. ()
3. In Russia, it is normal to smile all the time. ()
4. Alexander felt like a wise man in England. ()

B. Are people in your country more like Helen or Alexander?

C. Match the sentences in (A) with their complements in (B).

A

1. Helen believed that good manners are the same

2. In England people use

3. Alexander agreed with Helen that

B

a. polite expressions.

b. when he speaks English he will add "please".

c. wherever she goes.

D. Find words in the text that have similar meanings to the words in the box. The first one is an example.

1. behaviour

2. tread

3. accord

4. grumble

a. manner

b.

c.

d.

Grammar

Conditional Sentences

A. Underline the "if" sentences in the reading text.

B. Choose the correct words in brackets.

1. If Nora (comes – will come) earlier, she will attend the meeting.
2. If we practise well, we (would win – will win) the match.
3. People will respect you if you (have – will have) good manners.
4. Ali (will graduate, would graduate) if he passes his test.

Writing

Look at the following items that one may care about in visiting a country.

Number the items according to their importance for you then write sentences using "if" as in the example :

e.g. If transportation is available, I will go sightseeing in the mountains.

Transportation: available / all places/ served

Accommodation: more / restaurants, hotels, festivals / more tourists

Shopping: cheap / expensive

Cuisine: delicious / digestive / spicy

Reading



The Lighthouse Of Alexandria

The Lighthouse of Alexandria was known as one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World. It is located in the city of Alexandria on the north coast of Egypt. It was considered as the tallest building in the world with a height of around 90 meters until the Eiffel Tower was built in 1889.

The lighthouse of Alexandria was like a giant. Twelve years were needed for the completion of its whole building and a total of around 27,360 kg of silver were used.

The lighthouse was built from large blocks of light-colored stone. The tower was made of three sections. The first was a lower square section; the middle octagonal section, and, at the top, a circular section. It was built by the architect Sostratus of Cnidus in the time of King Ptolemy I.

The construction of the lighthouse was necessary at that time. It was considered as a guide. It guided thousands of ships safely into the harbor.

The Lighthouse was used, like the sun by day and fire by night. It could be seen from 100 miles. The lighthouse stood until 1323 AD when a powerful earthquake destroyed it. Then came Sultan Qayetbay and fortified the place as a part of his coastal defenses and built his castle on its site.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How tall was the lighthouse of Alexandria?
2. Why was the lighthouse important?
3. How many kilograms of silver were needed to build the lighthouse?
4. How was the light house of Alexandria destroyed?

B. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. Alexandria is located on the top of a mountain.
2. Metals were used to build the lighthouse.
3. The same shape was used in building the sections of the lighthouse.
4. No ruins of the lighthouse remained.

C. Complete the sentences with prepositions from the text.

1. This tower was built 1920.
2. Jim's town is the south coast of England.
3. They were standing the top of the mountain.
4. The tower was made3 sections.

Speaking



A. Look at the pictures. In pairs, ask and answer the questions.

1. If you travel abroad, what places will you prefer to visit?
2. What kind of hotels do you prefer to stay in if you go abroad?

B. Ask your classmates to complete the survey below.

Name	Do you like to travel?	Why?	Have you ever travelled abroad?	If yes, which places did you visit?	If you travel abroad, which places will you visit?

Listening

Listen to the dialogue. Then do the tasks:

Before you listen, make sure you understand the meaning of the following words:

A. Choose the right answer a, b, or c.

1. The son told his father that he'd
 - a. graduated from university
 - b. got high marks
 - c. got his driving license
2. The father promised his son to buy him a new
 - a. horse
 - b. car
 - c. bike
3. The father will be his son if he applies his instructions
 - a. proud of
 - b. angry with
 - c. happy with

B. Decide if the following sentences are True (T) or false (F).

1. If the son crosses the traffic lights, his father will take the car back.
2. The father will break his promise.
3. The father put six conditions to buy his son the car .

Grammar

A. Choose the correct verb in brackets.

1. If you don't sleep early, you (would be, will be) tired in the morning.
2. We (will not, don't) go to the restaurant today if you are not hungry.
3. If he drives too fast, he (will have, would have) an accident.
4. You (will become, would become) thin if you don't eat enough food.

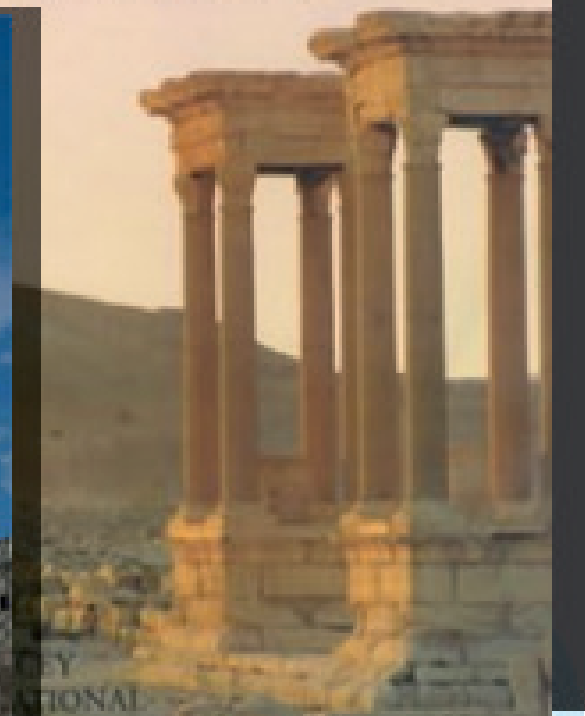
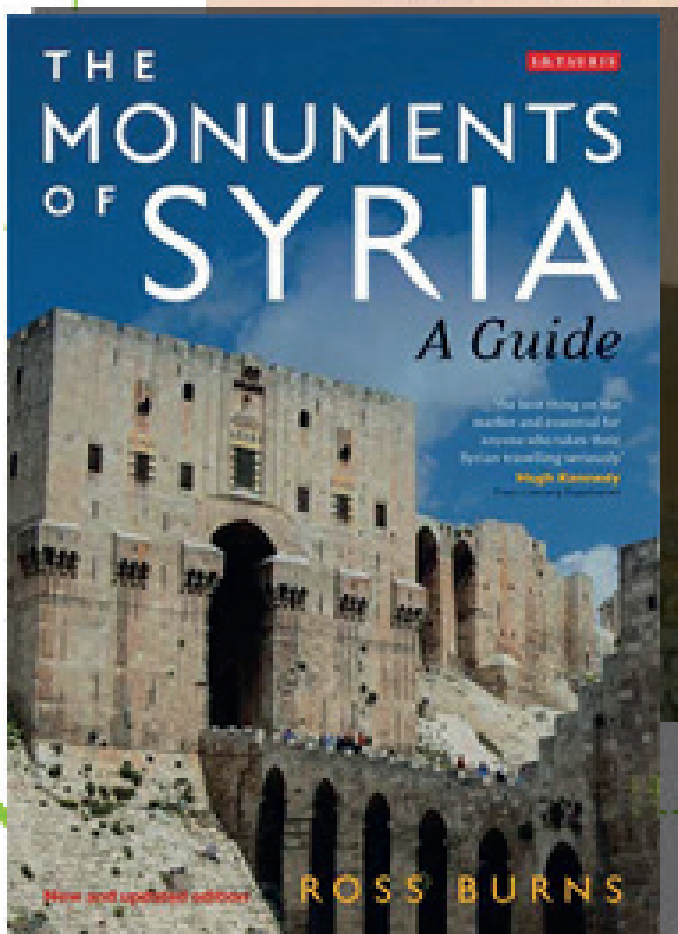
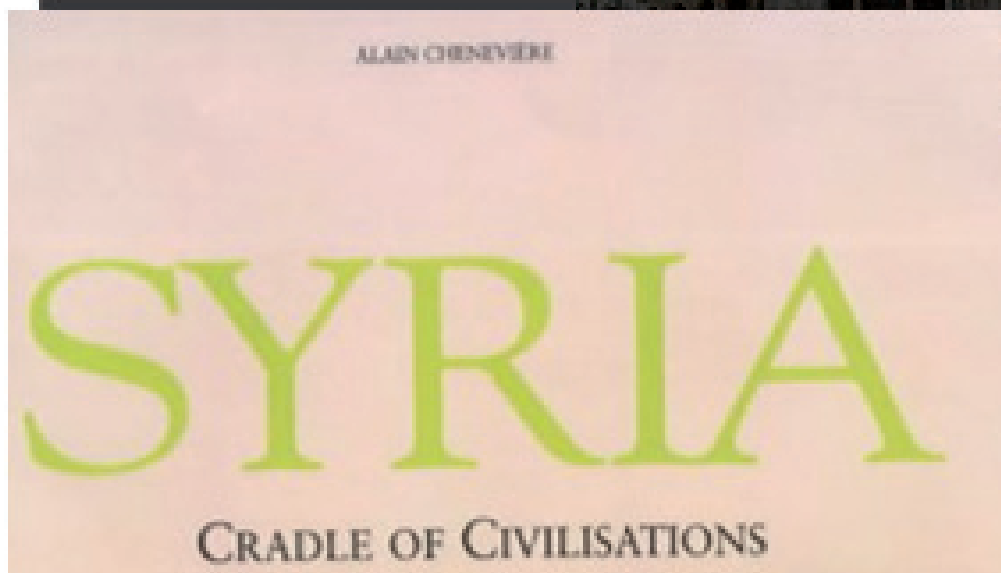
B. Correct the verbs between brackets.

1. If it(rain), I won't go to the park.
2. If Sami studies, he(pass) his exam.
3. If I have enough money, I(buy) a new bike.
4. She'll miss the bus if she(not leave) soon.
5. If they plan well, they..... (win) the cup.



Project

Make a brochure encouraging tourists to visit Syria.

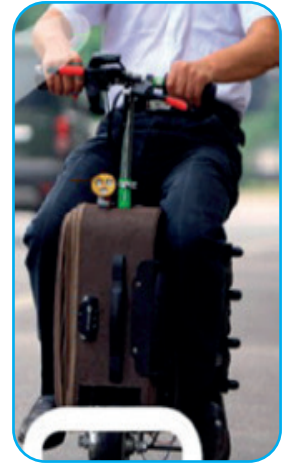


Listening

Look at the picture. Listen to a man talking about an innovation, then do the tasks.

A. Choose the correct answer.

- Hie Liang who is from.....has invented a motor bike.
 - Syria
 - China
 - England
- Hie Liang has invented a suitcase; he has called it the
 - bike
 - scooter
 - City Cab
- Hie Liang's invention can travel up to
 - 30 km/h
 - 90 km/h
 - 60 km/h



B. Decide if the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

- Hie Liang is an engineer.
- Getting to the airport can be an unpleasant experience.
- Hei Liang's invention is powered by an engine.

Speaking



Look at the forms of transport then ask your partner:

- How many means of transportation can you see?
- Which transport do you like to travel by?
- What do you think the best way to travel is? Why?
- Which one would be the fastest / the cheapest / the most comfortable / the safest?

For example: I think the fastest way to travel across a large city would be by scooter.

I agree / I don't agree. I think travelling by a ferry is the safest.

- What do you usually pack when you go away for a short trip?

Read the following text then do the tasks below.

My Amazing Journey

People need to interact and communicate with others. Travel is means of amusement and enjoyment that allows interaction among people.

I would like to share with you one of my journeys to Spain accompanied by my friends.

The tourist company had done an amazing job. They organised the trip and confirmed the dates and places that we were going to visit in Spain. Our flight tickets showed that we needed three hours to reach our destination, which is about 800 kilometers from our city.

Upon arrival, a bus was waiting to drive us to the hotel. We enjoyed the beautiful views and lots of amazing things on

our way to the hotel. We passed through a mountainous area with many high volcanic mountains. After checking in our rooms, we headed to a small restaurant which served traditional delicious food. The view from the restaurant was great.

During the three-day trip, we visited various ancient sites and old markets and we bought nice souvenirs for our families.

Besides, we met people from different nationalities and we learnt about various traditions and cultures. It was an amazing trip that has increased our knowledge about the world.

At the end of the trip, we thanked the trip supervisor and the tourism company for their great efforts.



A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why is travelling an important activity?
2. Who did the travelers contact to confirm the date and the place of the trip?
3. What kind of food did the restaurant serve?
4. How long did the trip last?
5. What did they see on their way?

B. Choose the correct answer a, b, or c.

1. The writer travelled with his
a. teachers
b. friends
c. family
2. The distance between my city and the destination of the trip is
a. eighty kilometers
b. eighty meters
c. forty kilometers
3. We were the efforts of the company and the trip supervisor.
a. unsatisfied with
b. upset with
c. grateful for

Grammar

Revision of Present Perfect Tense:

Ask your classmates questions using the present perfect tense and complete the table.

Find somebody who	
For example: (be to another country) Have you been to another country?	Firas has been to another country.
(meet someone famous)	
(win a competition)	
(climb a mountain)	
(fly an airplane)	
(plant a flower)	
(have a pet)	

Reported Speech

It's a bad phone line and we could only hear a few sentences of Jerry's phone call.

"I'm sitting in a train station in New Delhi but I don't have a lot of time. I don't have a laptop here so I can't check my email every day. I'll call you when I find a room with Wi-Fi. I've tried so many new kinds of food here in India. I've eaten spicy food and it is delicious. I'm going to travel to Egypt next week to see the Pyramids. I miss you!"

Reporting what Jerry said.

Jerry said that he was sitting in a train station in New Delhi but he didn't have a lot of time. He told his friend that he didn't have a laptop there so he couldn't check his email every day. He would call his friend when he found a room with Wi-Fi. He said that he had tried so many new kinds of food there in India. He had eaten spicy food and it was delicious. He added that he was going to travel to Egypt the week after to see the Pyramids. At the end of the call he told his friend that he missed him.

Select the correct words between brackets.

1. **"I've forgotten to bring my lunch with me".**

Jim said that he had forgotten to bring (his, my) lunch with him.

2. **"We will be home soon".**

My parents told me that they (would be, will be) home soon.

3. **"I'll clean the car tomorrow".**

(He, I) told his father that he would clean the car the following day.

4. **"I have finished reading the story".**

Gary said that he (has finished, had finished) reading the story.

5. **"I'm preparing for the exam".**

My sister said that she (is preparing, was preparing) for the exam.

Writing

Complete the following email about a trip you have made using the suitable sequencers.

then first finally while after that

Hi Mohammed,

I've just got back from my trip to South Africa. It was great. we flew to Johannesburg. We visited some of the islands. we took a boat down the river for two weeks. We saw lots of interesting animals and plants we were travelling by boat, it started raining heavily and unfortunately my bag dropped into the water.

We caught the plane back home. I loved the trip, but I got sad because I lost my passport It was a disaster.

Write soon.

Love
Sally

Reading

Read the following text and do the tasks below.

My Favourite Country

Last summer, my family and I had the opportunity to travel and discover the beautiful continent of Australia.

Considering the options of beautiful places in the world, picking Australia was not an easy choice. Still, Australia has always fascinated us with its culture. In fact, Australia is one of the richest continents and is also one of the largest countries in the world. It is located in the southern hemisphere. The currency in all its states is the Australian dollar. Australian English is the national and popular language of the country. It is similar to English in grammar and spelling with some notable exceptions.

Immediately my parents bought airline tickets when they learned about the wonders of Australia that awaited us.

We woke up early in the morning to catch a direct flight to Australia. The flight lasted about 18 hours. Finally, we arrived in Sydney and settled in a hotel.

The next day, we visited the Opera House which had a beautiful architecture. It was a perfect day. In the afternoon we went to Taronga Zoo to see the famous Australian animals like kangaroos and koalas. The following days, we enjoyed the beaches, shopping centers and beautiful museums of Sydney. Unfortunately, we had to prepare our luggage to return home to Montreal before I could realize that our seven-day vacation had already passed.



A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the family choose traveling to Australia?
2. Who bought the airline tickets?
3. Where did they settle when they arrived in Sydney?
4. Which animals did they see?

B. Decide whether the sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1. It was an easy choice to travel to Australia.
2. Australia is one of the poorest continents in the world.
3. The flight lasted about 20 days.
4. We went to visit the Opera House on the second day.

Speaking

Work in pairs. Discuss these questions.

1. When you travel abroad, do you try to learn about the place/ culture/ language? Why?
2. Do you enjoy visiting tourist areas/ old cities/ new cities? Why?

Listening

Listen to Sami and Sally speaking about their journeys to some countries and do the tasks below.

A. Decide if these sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1. Sami said that they knew nothing about other cultures.
2. Sami travelled with his family to Bahrain only.
3. Sally stayed at home.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Sally visited
 - a. Egypt and Lebanon
 - b. Yemen and Syria
 - c. Yemen and Jordan
2. Sami is knowing new cultures.
 - a. careless of
 - b. interested in
 - c. annoyed about
3. Sami will tell his to visit the Dead Sea next year.
 - a. parents
 - b. neighbours
 - c. friends

Revision of the present perfect tense

The present perfect tense is used to express:

an event that started in the past and the effect of the event is now continuing.

an event that started in the past and is still going on.

Affirmative	I, you, we, they have seen He, she, it has seen
Negative	I, you, we, they haven't seen He, she, it hasn't seen
Interrogative	have I, you, we, they seen the film? has he, she, it seen ?

A. Put the verbs into the correct form (present perfect tense).

e.g. We (buy) have bought a new lamp.

1. We (not / plan)our holiday yet.
2. Where (you / be).....? I haven't seen you for ages.
3. She (not / see)him for a long time.
4. School (just / start)
5. (he / speak) to his boss lately?

Reported Speech

When we use reporting verbs like (said , told), we do the following changes to:

1. the tense of the verbs

Tense	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
present simple → past simple	I like-ice cream.	She said (that) she liked ice cream.
present continuous → past continuous	I am working in London.	She said (that) she was working in London.
present perfect → past perfect	I haven't seen Julie.	She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie.

2. the pronouns / possessive adjectives.

I	→	he / she
We	→	they
You	→	I / we
us	→	them
our	→	their
your	→	my / his / her / their
me	→	him/her
my	→	her/ his

B. Select the correct answer:

1. She said (her, she) went early.
2. He said (we, he) was going to Canada.
3. They said they (spent, spend) a nice holiday.
4. They told me that they (took, take) (they, their) grandchildren on holiday.

C. Write the sentences in reported speech.

1. "I always forget my things".
Sally said
2. "I work very hard at school"
Hani said
3. "Our class is going to the museum".
Samia and Nada said
4. "I have a headache"
Ali said
5. "We are having lunch at our house on Saturday".
Ruba and Sana said

D. Change these sentences into reported speech.

1. **Jake:** "I often have a big breakfast."
Jake said (that)
2. **Susan:** "We live in Berlin."
Susan said (that)
3. **Sean:** "Max doesn't like scary movies."
Sean told me (that)
4. **Petra:** "I speak Chinese."
Petra said that

Read the article and do the tasks below.

You Can Help Stop Bullying

What is bullying?

Bullying is a repeated or constant, harsh, aggressive behavior which may be physical or verbal. It is, then, not just about physically hurting someone, or taking their things without permission. Bullying can also be verbal like saying or writing things that are not nice. It may also be of a social nature like choosing to exclude or embarrass or humiliate someone. It can happen anywhere at school, on public transport, when you're walking home, and even online. Online bullying is known as cyber-bullying. It can happen even at home, via smart phones, emails texts, and social media, 24 hours a day and it does not require face to face contact or physical power. However, bullying in general, involves an imbalance of power. Like a person who is physically bigger or stronger than another, or a person or group that is more popular.

Studies show that unfortunately bullying is really common. People who are bullied are more likely to suffer anxiety, fear or depression. Bullying might lead people to seclude themselves and avoid other people.

What role children play in bullying?

Bullying is not just about people who bully and those who are bullied. Sometimes, people who are not directly bullying, can encourage the bullying by laughing or having fun at the expense of the person being bullied. People can also take a stand against bullying and seek to help. They can defend or comfort the person who is being bullied. It is then everyone's responsibility to work against bullying, to put a stop to it.

How to deal with bullying?

Bullying is a social problem and it should be everyone's responsibility to stop it. The next time you see someone being cruel to someone else, don't laugh or ignore what's happening. Don't say it is a joke. It is not a joke if someone is getting hurt. Take a stand, tell an adult as soon as possible, help raise awareness that bullying is not OK. Check with your school if there is a policy against bullying. Communicate to your administration how well the school is doing in fighting bullying. Seek to raise awareness.

If you are being bullied, know that it is not your fault. Seek support. Talk to a parent or teacher, or counselor or other adults you trust; this does not mean you are weak. Talking to someone can help you deal with the bullying while retaining your dignity.

A. Match the following words with their correct definitions.

A

1. aggressive

2. constant

3. humiliate

4. retain

5. dignity

B

a. to keep something

b. ready to attack

c. staying the same

d. your sense of your own value or importance

e. embarrass

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What does bullying mean?
2. How does cyber bullying occur?
3. Give two pieces of advice from the text above to deal with cyber bullying.

Grammar

1. If I had a problem	a. if we couldn't contact our friends.
2. Life would be very boring	b. if we knew how to use social media correctly.
3. It would be safer	c. I would ask my parents for help.

Fill the spaces with the correct word.

took

strike

if

would

1. If you had a problem, you.....talk to a parent.
2. Bullying would.....you even if you were at home.
3.you asked for help, it wouldn't mean that you are weak.
4. If you.....a break from your mobile, you would feel more relaxed.

Writing

The following is an e-mail from Sami. Help him to find a solution.

What would you do if you were him?

Hi, I'm Sami.

My exam results were not good for this term and my parents were not happy with that.

They say I spend too much time following social media and that's true. What would I do to stop it?

Regards

Sami

Reply;

Hi Sami,

If I were you, I would

Reading

Read the following text and do the tasks below.

How to Feel as Happy as You Look on Social Media



It's no secret that the way we present ourselves on social media doesn't always reflect how we're truly feeling. You can easily post a photo of yourself looking very excited on Instagram while sitting at home feeling bored. Social media can give us a false sense of other people's reality, since we often see only the best image people choose to share online. It's natural to compare yourself to how others appear on social media, but sometimes you feel upset. It's important to build a real life that you can feel good about. Here are some tips which may help you to feel as happy as you look on social media.

1. Identify what's really the reason of your unhappiness

If you realize your negative feelings, you will feel healthier and happier.

2. Evaluate your situation

If you feel frustrated, take some steps to make a change. You need to take a moment to evaluate where you are at and what you want.

3. Stop the endless surfing

By spending hours searching social media, you end up measuring your happiness against others, which only creates feelings of loneliness and grief. Remember they don't know every detail about your life and you don't know every detail about theirs. If you have negative emotions while searching through Instagram or Facebook, you will need to take a break from your phone and do something that makes you feel better.

A. Match (A) with (B) to complete the sentences.

A

1. People look happier on social media

2. It is healthy to understand

3. Stop using social media for a while

B

a. the reason of your real feelings.

b. if you feel unhappy or upset.

c. than they would be in real life.

B. Answer the following questions.

1. What kind of photos do people share online?
2. What causes the feeling of loneliness?
3. When do we need a break from social media?

Speaking

Work with a partner to answer the following questions. Share your answers with your classmates.

1. What do you usually like to share on the social media?
2. Do you believe all what you see on social media?
3. Why would you like to follow celebrities?

Listening



**Advantages
and
Disadvantages
of Social Media**

A. Listen to the dialogue between John and Suzy and do the tasks.

B. Decide if the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1. John downloaded a video game.
2. Suzy believes that the social media can have bad effects on her study.
3. John believes that the solution is how to manage our time.
4. Suzy finds social media so attractive that you can't stop following.

C. Choose the correct word to complete the sentences.

1. John feels so.....about the music application he downloaded.
 - a. nervous
 - b. worried
 - c. excited

2. Suzy believes that social media
 - a. helps them to study
 - b. wastes their study time
 - c. needs much money

3. Suzy thinks that we can't stop surfing the social media because they are so
 - a. attractive
 - b. popular
 - c. cheap

Grammar

The Second Conditional Sentences

If clause: simple past		Result clause: would + base form of verb
If	he had money,	he would travel around the world
	he were here,	he would solve the problem

Negative statements

If clause: simple past		Result clause: would + base form of verb
If	he didn't have money,	he wouldn't travel around the world

We use the second conditional sentences to talk about unreal, **imagined** and **impossible** conditions.

- The **if clause** uses the simple **past tense** form, but the **meaning** is not past.
- Use **/were/** for all subjects when the verb in the if clause is a form of **/be/**.
- You can begin conditional sentences with the if clause or the result clause.
- If I had enough apples, I would bake an apple pie. (comma).
- I would bake an apple pie if I had enough apples. (no comma).

A. Match column A with B to form conditional sentences.

A	B
1. Life would be boring	a. if there were no water.
2. If there weren't any wars,	b. we would feel lonely.
3. If we didn't have friends,	c. if there were no Internet.
4. Life would be impossible	d. people would live peacefully.

B. Choose the correct form of the verb to complete the sentences.

1. If there weren't social media, we (wouldn't/ won't) connect with our friends easily.
2. I would buy a new bike if I (didn't spend/ spent) all my money.
3. Kids would face problems if they (share/ shared) personal information.

C. Write the correct form of the verb in brackets using the second conditional.

1. If I had the chance, I.....(visit) London.
2. Everyone..... (be) safe if we did not share personal information on the Internet.
3. I.....(feel) very sad if I left my country.
4. If you asked your parents for advice, you.....(not be) in trouble.

Listening

Listen to an interview between Jean and Mike on a radio programme entitled:

"Dream it, Believe it, Achieve it". Then do the tasks.

A. Tick the topics Mike talked about.

- | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Setting goals | <input type="radio"/> | 4. Success | <input type="radio"/> | 7. Hobbies | <input type="radio"/> |
| 2. Training | <input type="radio"/> | 5. Relaxation | <input type="radio"/> | | |
| 3. Love | <input type="radio"/> | 6. Skills | <input type="radio"/> | | |

B. Choose the correct answer.

- Jean's father was a successful
 a. businessman b. teacher c. doctor
- Setting goals is in life.
 a. impossible b. helpful c. unimportant
- Success could be achieved through money, fame and with your family.
 a. going shopping b. travelling abroad c. good relations

Speaking

How To Achieve Your Goal

- Define it
- Write it down
- Schedule it

- Want it
- Split it
- Do it

- Believe it
- Review it

Achieve

Create

Think

Learn

Read

In pairs, discuss the following questions.

- What are the dreams you want to achieve?
- How can you achieve them?
- Why do you want to achieve them?

Read the following story and do the tasks below.

Dream it, Believe it, Achieve it

Natalie du Toit, the South African swimmer, was only 17 when she lost her leg in a road accident. She was one of the promising young swimmers. Her leg had to be amputated at the knee. Everybody thought she would never be able to swim in a competitive way again.

But Natalie went back to the pool three months after the accident. And just after one year, at the Commonwealth Games in Manchester, she was qualified to the final-not for disabled swimmers, but for able-bodied ones. She says, "I remember how thrilled I was the first time I swam. Swimming was my life and still is. You can't go back and change anything. My dream is to swim faster than I did before the accident".



Natalie added: "The road to one's dreams isn't always easy to navigate. Sometimes it is dotted with mountains to climb, obstacles to overcome-and hard, mind-numbing times that will make a person feel like quitting. Anything worth having doesn't come easy.

So don't turn back around. Don't give up".

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How did Natalie lose her leg?
2. When did she start swimming again?
3. How does she see her future?
4. Did she give up? Why?
5. Mention a person you know (or a famous person) who has been successful in very difficult situations.

B. Complete the following sentences.

1. Natalie is a young promising swimmer from
2. Natalie could participate at the Commonwealth Games after
3. Her dream is to

Grammar

Using "Wish"

Read the following paragraph and do the tasks below.

There are many things I wish were different in my family. My father arrives home late every day. He works long hours. My mother spends too much time using her mobile phone. My elder brother is a heavy smoker.

A. Decide which sentence in the text above is suitable for the following "wish sentences".

1. I wish my father arrived earlier
2. I wish my mother didn't spend so much time on the mobile phone
3. I wish my brother weren't a smoker

B. Look at the following sentences. Choose the right verb in brackets.

1. She wishes she (**were - is**) married. (She isn't married now).
2. I wish you (**will - would**) tell us the truth .(but you're not telling the truth now).
3. We wish we (**could - can**) help you. (but we can't).
4. I wish I (**listen - listened**) to you. (but I didn't).

Writing

Write the suitable conjunction to complete Tom's letter to his boss.

but

although

because

Dear Harry,

I am writing this letter to inform you of my decision to leave my job in your factory

..... I moved to the countryside.

..... I enjoy working with you, I find it difficult to arrive on time every morning.

I'm sorry to leave, I have to. Thank you for your help during my time with the company.

Please let me know the arrangements for returning my uniform and factory pass.

Yours,

Tom

Reading

Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Failure Led to Fame

Walt Elias Disney is a well-known name all over the world. You'll be surprised when you know that the man who has affected generations by his fantastic cartoon creations was once considered a failure.



In 1919, Disney was fired from his job at the Kansas City Star paper by the editor, who said that Disney shows a lack of imagination and had no good ideas. However, the man who brought us Mickey Mouse and a slew of other characters didn't stop there. He went on establishing an animation studio called "Laugh-O-Gram" because at that time Disney's cartoon creations had gained popularity in the Kansas City area. But unfortunately, he was unable to manage money and the business sank deeper in debt. He filed for bankruptcy and moved to Hollywood, California.

The early failures in Disney's life didn't prevent him from moving forward. Disney's failures were a blow to his hopes. However, when he formed the Walt Disney Company, all of his past failures helped to pave the way for a successful business.

Disney and the Walt Disney Company have touched the lives of millions across the globe. From cartoons, to theme parks, and animated movies, both children and adults now enjoy the fruits of Disney's labor.

If Disney gave up, things would be far different. But in spite of failure and bankruptcy he went on to achieve success through will and hard work.



A. Answer the following questions.

1. Who fired Disney from his work?
2. Why did Disney establish an animation studio in the Kansas City area?
3. What did he call the studios?
4. What helped Disney to pave the way to a successful business?

B. Decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Disney has influenced generations by his cartoon creations.
2. The failures in Disney's life prevented him from moving forward.
3. Only kids watch and enjoy Disney's cartoons.
4. Although Disney faced failure at first, he realized his goal at the end.

Speaking

1. What was your first dream? Did you achieve it?
2. What were the problems you faced?
3. How could you overcome all the problems?

Listening



Listen to four classmates expressing their interests and do the tasks.

A. Choose the right answer a, b or c:

1. Jane's interested in
a. photography b. snowboarding c. chess
2. Julia is really into
a. photography b. cinema c. theater
3. Diana loves
a. dancing b. doing tricks and jumps c. writing plays
4. Doris is keen on theatre, because it is always
a. inspiring b. amusing c. entertaining

B. Decide if the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1. Doris is fond of tennis.
2. Diana is into rap music.
3. Julia is into photography.
4. Jane is interested in chess.

How to use "wish"

wish + (that) + Past Simple

We use "wish" to talk about something that we would like to be different;

e.g.- I wish that I had a big house. (I don't have a big house)

- I wish I were rich. (I'm not rich)

A. Select the correct word between brackets.

1. I wish John (ate , eats) all the chocolate.
2. The students wish the bus (is , were) on time.
3. I wish I (pass , passed) my driving test.
4. Sami wishes he (visits , visited) Italy.
5. They wish their grandparents (were , are) alive now.

B. Put the verbs in brackets in the correct form.

1. I wish I (have)..... more books than I have.
2. I wish I (play)..... the piano.
3. I wish he (not / whistle)..... in the class.
4. They wish he (be)..... there.
5. I wish I (speak) Spanish.

Writing

Write a paragraph about how you spend your free time.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Listening



- A.** Listen to Haya speaking on a radio-programme called "All About you". Then do the tasks.
- B.** Decide if the statements are True or False.
1. Haya is French.
 2. Her mother is a teacher.
 3. She lives in Egypt.
 4. She likes swimming and running.
 5. Her dream is to become a top model.
- C.** Match A with B to complete the sentence.

A

1. Her favourite subjects

2. She has got

3. She likes wearing

4. She doesn't like

B

a. long straight brown hair.

b. fashionable clothes.

c. are Math, Science and English.

d. watching TV or playing with videogames.

Speaking

In pairs, discuss the following questions.

1. What is your dream?
2. What do you have to do to achieve it?
3. Who do you think can help you?



I want to be a well-known writer.



I want to be a singer in a famous band.



I want to make a living off my paintings.



I want to be the best person in the medical field.



Reading

Read the following story and do the tasks below.

How to Find out your own Dreams

Some people believe that "imagination" is the best friend in discovering their dreams.

But why are other people who have a good life, skills, education, and a good job unable to achieve their dreams? The answer is simple. They don't know what they want in their life. At best, they will be helping others in achieving their dreams. Having no big dreams may be a result of having endless excuses.

Jessica De Bry says: "Passion is your compelling emotion behind your dreams. Your feelings drive your passion. Purpose is the 'WHY' behind it all.

Purpose is the deep reason for your existence".

The power of dreams lies in your investment in achieving that dream, and in having a strong reason "why you want it".

The stronger the reason is, the stronger the chance to achieve your dream will be.

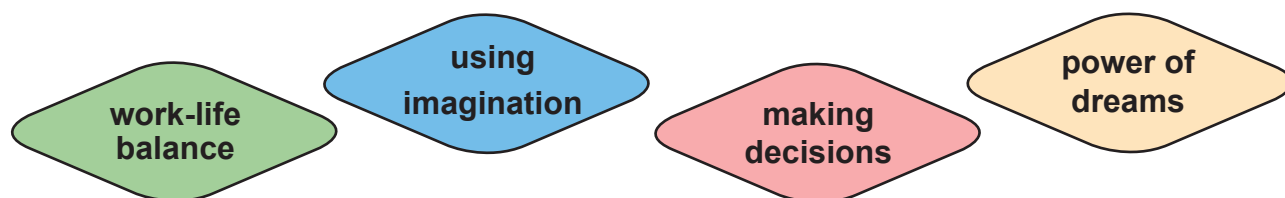
A dream without passion means to quit when things get tough.

Some people balance well between work, family and friends: "Work-life balance".

They live their life, but they lose the track of their childhood and school dreams.

If passionate people fail, they are convinced that they are one step closer to fulfilling their dreams. People who have passion for their dreams will go after them regardless of the challenges and obstacles they face. Their passion will keep them focused and on track.

A. Find out the idea that is not discussed in the passage.



B. Answer the questions.

1. What does "imagination" represent to some people?
2. Why are some people unable to achieve their dreams?
3. How will passion keep people concentrated and on track?
4. Do you agree with Jessica's saying? Give reasons.

Question Tags

A. Read the following dialogue and do the tasks below.

A: Hi Mimo, how are you?

B: I'm fine thank you.

A: It's a lovely day today, isn't it?

B: Yes, it is. It's a good day to have a walk.

A: You are moving to Paris, aren't you?

B: Yes, we are. Maybe next week.

A: Your father has got a new job there, hasn't he?

B: Yes, he has. Your parents don't like to live abroad, do they?

A: No, they don't. They like this country.

B: They work here in the same company, don't they?

A: Yes, they do. They have been working there for 15 years.

B: Ok, hope to see you soon.

A: Thank you. Take care.

B. Match A with B.**A**

1. They work in the same company,

2. Your father has got a new job there,

3. Your parents don't like to live abroad,

4. It's a lovely day,

5. You are a teacher,

B

a. isn't it?

b. aren't you?

c. hasn't he?

d. don't they?

e. do they?

C. Select the correct choice.

1. She doesn't have any children, (does - doesn't) she?
2. The bus isn't coming, (is it - isn't it)?
3. She was at home yesterday, (was - wasn't) she?
4. He hasn't eaten all the cake, (has - is) he?
5. They won't be late, (will - won't) they?
6. I should go now, (shouldn't - should) I?

Writing

Write a suitable ending to the following short paragraph about Albert Einstein.

Albert Einstein, the pioneer of the theory of general relativity, did not even speak until he was 4 years old. By the age of 16, he took an examination for entrance into the Swiss Federal Polytechnic school located in Zurich but failed to earn a passing score.

His earlier setbacks did not stop him from winning the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921.

After all, he believed that: "Success is failure in progress"

To this day

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.....

.....

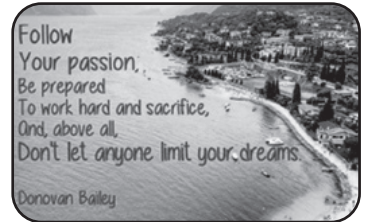
.....

Reading

Read the text and do the tasks below.

Be a Warrior Of Your Dream

One day a son came to his father for a piece of advice and said, "Dad, I can't go on doing these lessons of football anymore. They have exhausted me, and the result doesn't change. It seems that it isn't destined for me to play football, and I think my dream will never come true".



The father looked at his son with loving eyes and said, "You know son, every person has a dream and a goal in his life. We have to fight for what we believe in. The easiest way is to quit when we feel that things get difficult. We want everything to be easy. This is how our dreams die, and the goals become unreachable. Gradually, life becomes a routine without depth and meaning. We wait for a new day to make our life different but new obstacles are placed in our path and we stop again.

Then we are driven to despair because we couldn't manage to overcome our fears.

My son, you only need to remember one thing: never give up and fight to the end. It doesn't matter that you have lost one battle and even dozens of battles. Life goes on! Your biggest enemies which are laziness, fear, doubt and indecision are hidden within yourself. Don't waste time. Remember that the present is your chance to plan for the future. Be a warrior of your dream, a knight of your goal and a soldier of your wishes!

A. Answer the following questions.

1. Why did the boy think that he couldn't continue anymore?
2. How did the father look at his son?
3. Why do most people find it easy to quit everything?
4. What should the boy remember?
5. Who is the biggest enemy that prevents us from achieving our goals?

B. Match column A with B.

A

1. Every person in life has
2. You have to fight for
3. We want everything
4. Be a warrior of your dream and

B

- a. to be easy.
- b. a knight of your goal.
- c. a dream and a goal.
- d. what you believe in.

Speaking

Look at the photo. Answer the questions below .

1. Do you know the person in the photo?
2. What did he do?
3. Do you agree with Steve's saying? Why?
4. What's your dream or goal in life?
5. How will you achieve it?

Listening

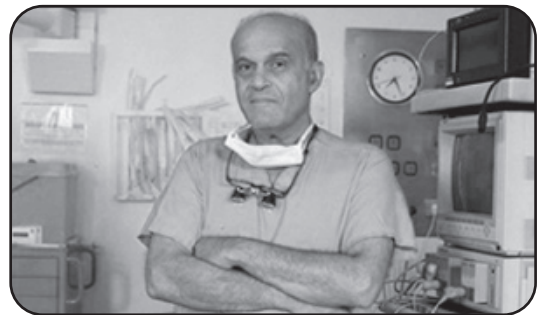
Listen to a short paragraph about Magdi Habib Yacoub's life and do the tasks.

A. Decide if the statements are true or false.

1. Magdi Yaquob is from Jordan.
2. He is a cardiac surgeon.
3. He retired when he was 75.
4. He got many prizes and medals.

B. Choose the right answer a, b or c.

1. Magdi Yaquob studied
 - a. law at Cairo University.
 - b. medicine at Cambridge University in London.
 - c. medicine at Cairo University.
2. The death of his aunt him to specialize in heart surgery
 - a. prevented
 - b. inspired
 - c. stopped
3. Having retired, he continues operating on
 - a. children
 - b. old people
 - c. teenagers
4. Chain of Hope is the name of a
 - a. School
 - b. hospital
 - c. charity



Question Tags

Question tags are formed with the auxiliary or modal verb from the statement and the appropriate subject.

- * A **positive** statement is followed by a **negative** question tag
 - Jack **is** from Spain, **isn't** he?
 - Mary **can** speak English, **can't** she?
- * A **negative** statement is followed by a **positive** question tag.
 - They aren't funny, are they?
 - He shouldn't say things like that, should he?

When the verb in the main sentence is in the present simple we form the question tag with do / does.

- You play the guitar, don't you?
- Alice likes tennis, doesn't she?

If the verb is in the past simple, we use did?

They went to the theatre, didn't they?

A. Select the correct word between brackets.

1. They went to the cinema, (didn't - don't) they?
2. She lives in New Zealand, (didn't - doesn't) she?
3. I should go now, (shouldn't - should) I?
4. He hasn't eaten all the cake, (has - is) he?
5. The cat isn't sleeping, (is - isn't) it?

B. Add a suitable question tag.

1. You can ski,?
2. She will come,?
3. Years ago, we could run fast,?
4. He usually sleeps on his couch,?
5. They've drunk all the juice,?

Writing

Write about a successful person you admire.

Listening

An illusionist

is an entertainer who performs tricks that seem strange or impossible to believe.

Listen to a conversation between two people about the ability of walking on water.

Then do the tasks.

A. Decide if the following statements are True (T) or False (F).

1. The man in the show walked on the sea.
2. There was a big audience watching the man.
3. The man actually has the power of walking on water.
4. The man got into a police boat after finishing his show.

B. Select the correct words between brackets:

1. Tom thought that there were invisible (ropes - cables) preventing the man from sinking.
2. Tom also thought that the man was wearing special (clothes - shoes) to help him walk on the water.
3. The man was (an illusionist - a magician).
4. There was a (platform - bridge) under the water.

Speaking

A. Work with a partner. Ask and answer the following questions.

1. Have you ever heard of any of the powers in the boxes below?
2. Do you know a person who has such powers?

B. Choose one of the following powers and discuss it.

Knowing the
past lives

Power of
healing

Telepathy the
ability to
read the minds
of other people

Seeing the
future

Read the text and do the tasks below.

Stare at it, Move it!

Telekinesis is simply the ability to move an object in some manner without coming into physical contact with it.

In 1960, a Russian housewife videoed herself moving the tableware by just looking at it. She could also break an egg and separate the white from the yolk without touching it. She accidentally discovered her ability to do so.

Another Cuban youngman called Khwan used to work as a clerk in a gift shop. He coincidentally discovered that he had a supernatural power and that he could move the cups on the shelves and make them fly. He used to do that sitting behind his desk.



One explanation to the mentioned phenomenon is related to the magnetic field which can occur when a human being is in control of it. So, they can push that field into a certain object causing it to move.

Scientists also said that emotional states especially anger can affect an external environment and this could be clearly seen in all the movies which were made about this phenomenon.

Logically speaking, there are no supernatural powers. In fact, there are powers that we don't know how to use. Such powers are similar to life skills which are learnt daily; they are similar to how children learn to hold things, to read and write. The more we practice the more we achieve.



A. Answer the following questions.

1. What does Telekinesis mean?
2. How does the magnetic field work?
3. How are supernatural powers similar to life skills?

B. Give evidence from the text about the following statements.

1. The Russian lady and the Cuban man did not plan to find out about their powers.
2. Feelings can be the cause of Telekinesis.
3. Thoughts are just like muscles. They need to be trained.

Grammar

Articles

- A. Complete the sentences with articles from the text when necessary.**
1. Telekinesis is the ability to move object without touching it.
 2. In 1960 Russian housewife videoed herself moving the tableware by just looking at it.
 3. scientists said that emotional states can affect the external environment.
 4. Clerk discovered that he could move cups on the shelves and make them fly.
- B. Select the correct article.**
1. I saw (a - an) elephant.
 2. (A - The) U.S.A is a big country.
 3. I left my jacket at (the - an) office.
 4. There were no buses so I took (a - an) taxi.
 5. Christmas day is on (a - x) Sunday this year.

Writing

Look at the photos. Choose one superhero and write a short paragraph about him. Write about.

- uniform
- superpower
- the reason you like him



Reading

Read the following text and do the tasks below.

Déjà Vu

People sometimes experience new events and have a strange feeling that it's not the first time. This sensation is called déjà vu.

déjà Vu, the French expression for “already seen”, is one of the human supernatural powers which results from the subconscious.

Some researchers believe that déjà vu is our memory about dreams. This means that you did not face the situation before, but you had seen it in one of your dreams! Of course you don't remember the dream, but when you face the situation you recall that dream and feel shocked, yet you don't remember when or where exactly you saw it before.

Other scientists say that the embryo sees his whole life when it is still in his mother's womb, and so it feels déjà vu as a recall from his memories.

About 60 to 70% of people report having déjà vu, and it is more common in younger people, Giordano, a professor of neurology, says: “We experience the most déjà vu between the periods of 15 and 25”. If you experience déjà vu a lot that means you are young. While you can't say that as you get older, your chances to experience déjà vu will vanish, you should definitely enjoy it when it appears. It is really a remarkable phenomenon that shouldn't just be dismissed.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What is the other name of déjà vu?
2. At what age do people feel déjà vu the most?
3. Which explanation do you feel is more correct and why?

B. Decide if the following sentences are True (T) or False (F).

1. Déjà vu is a disease.
2. All people feel déjà vu.
3. Déjà vu is related to memory.

Speaking

1. Have you ever been into a situation and felt you've experienced it before?
2. How would you feel if you thought that you had heard this conversation before?
3. What do you think the explanation would be?

Listening

Listen to a dialogue between Mary and Moy talking about The Green Mile "movie".

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. The movie is about a ability.
 - a. hiding
 - b. healing
 - c. flying
2. The movie also talks about a person who doesn't
 - a. die
 - b. sleep
 - c. drink
3. Who is the main actor in the movie?
 - a. Brad Pitt
 - b. Tom Cruise
 - c. Tom Hanks
4. The feeling of was too much for the main actor.
 - a. happiness
 - b. fear
 - c. sadness



B. Decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. The star dislikes his power.
2. The movie was on in the Shark Cinema.
3. The star has his power because of a spider.
4. Mary likes social movies.

Articles

a/an

the

no article

With the first time we introduce an object.

Eg. I saw a movie last night.

When we mention the object for the second time.

Eg. The movie is based on a real-life incident.

To talk about things in general.

Eg. Milk is good for you.

Instead of number one.

Eg. They bought a computer.

Before plural countries or regions.

Eg. The U.A.E.

To talk about sports and games.

Eg. Let's go and play basketball.

To indicate one of a group.

Eg. She is a singer.

Before certain adjectives to give a plural meaning.

Eg. The rich must help the poor.

Before the names of countries.

Eg. Japan, France, Italy.

(an) is used before vowels (a, l, i, o, u)
My father is an engineer.

before ordinal numbers (first, second, third).
I won the first prize.

With meals.
breakfast, lunch, etc.

Listening

A. Listen to a conversation between Sarah and Perla about ghosts and do the tasks.

B. Choose the correct answer.

1. Who believes in ghosts?

- a. both b. Perla c. Sarah

2. Sarah went to the kitchen to make some

- a. Nescafe b. tea c. coffee

3. Sarah made adrink.

- a. sweet b. salty c. sour

4. Perla said that what Sarah heard was probably the sound of

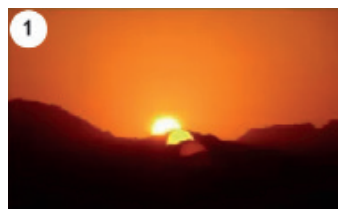
- a. dry leaves b. lightning c. wind

C. Decide if the following sentences are true or false.

1. Sarah saw a man wearing a black shirt.
2. Sarah was home alone.
3. The ghost didn't have legs.
4. Perla tried to convince Sarah that there are no ghosts.



Speaking



Look at the pictures and discuss the following questions.

1. How many suns can you see in the first picture?
2. Is it normal? Have you seen this before?
3. In your opinion, what makes the sky black in picture no. 2?
4. What do you think the tracks in picture three are?
5. Give explanations for the previous phenomena.



Reading

Read the text, then do the tasks below.

Mysterious Phenomena

Do you think there is life on other planets? Do you think that creatures on other planets may visit Earth one day?

Have you ever seen a spaceship in real life?

Well, if you haven't, someone has!

In 1947, a pilot named Kenneth Arnold reported seeing nine objects resembling boomerangs in the sky. He described their movement and said that they were "like a saucer if you skip it across the water. This phenomenon is called UFO (unidentified flying objects). This term is used to describe any observations of alien spaceships. It is called unidentified because it cannot be immediately explained.

Many people believed in that phenomenon, and science-fiction movies started to be made; so we can say that everyone of us has seen a spaceship either in real life or in a movie.

However, this phenomenon has been studied by scientists and researchers to clarify the mystery.

Researchers think that Arnold probably saw a flock of birds and couldn't tell their exact size, so he didn't know that their large wings created the "V" shape which he described.

Other explanations of UFO are that some secret experiments are done by governments under the name of X-Files and so they do not always deny what is presented in movies.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. How did Arnold describe the objects he saw in the sky?
2. What does UFO stand for?
3. What did researchers say about these objects?
4. What do governments think of UFO movies?

B. Match A with B to make a complete sentence.

A

1. UFO has not been explained yet

2. Scientists started studying the phenomenon because

3. When pelicans migrate, they make

4. (X-Files) is the name of

B

a. undisclosed experiments.

b. so it is called unidentified.

c. they don't believe in spaceships.

d. the form of letter "V".

Grammar

Passive voice

A. Complete the following sentences from the text.

1. This phenomenon UFO.
2. The term UFO..... to talk about any observations of alien spaceships.
3. Science-fiction movies started to so we can say that everyone of us has seen a spaceship either in real life or in a movie.
4. Some secret experiments by governments.
5. It is called unidentified because it

B. Put the correct form of verb (to be) to make passive sentences.

1. Milk kept in the refrigerator.
2. Photos taken on special occasions.
3. Comics read by most children.
4. English spoken all over the world.
5. This song sung by so many people.

Writing

Phenomenon	Reason
Sea Smoke	the humidity of the ocean water facing the coolness of the wind over the water's surface.
Sea Foam	natural gases or warm and cold air coming together.

Search the Internet and write about one of the above phenomena. Write four sentences about it including the reasons behind this phenomenon.

Reading

Read the following text and do the tasks below.

The Bermuda Triangle

The Bermuda triangle is known as the horror triangle. It is a geographical area in the Atlantic Ocean in the shape of a triangle with an area of one million square kilometer.

In 1945, five American planes entered the field of Bermuda triangle.

"We entered a world different from ours. We see white water, we are over an island. We are lost", these were the last words said by one of the pilots before the planes disappeared for good. The USA sent a search plane with 13 people on board to look for the lost aircrafts, but again the plane disappeared.

Many explanations are offered by scientists and researchers. Some say that there are hexagonal clouds which create winds of 106 km per hour and they act as "air bombs" which sink ships and bring down planes.

Others say that the cause is huge waves, swallowing up everything in their path. A third opinion is strong whirlpools, causing ships that get caught in them to sink. The strange thing is that nowadays many planes and ships go over this place a lot nearly every day, but nothing happens to them. We haven't heard about planes falling or ships disappearing in this place since the last century.

A. Answer the following questions.

1. What were the last words said by the disappeared pilot?
2. How many explanations are given to this phenomenon?
3. Are events of disappearance still taking place nowadays?
4. Which explanation do you tend to believe the most and why?

B. Choose the correct answer a, b or c.

1. Bermuda triangle is square kilometer area.

a. 1.000	b. 100.000	c. 1000.0000
----------	------------	--------------
2. Five American planes entered the field of Bermuda triangle in

a. nineteen forty five	b. eighteen forty five	c. nineteen forty four
------------------------	------------------------	------------------------
3. The USA sent a search plane with people on board to look for the lost aircrafts

a. thirty	b. three	c. thirteen
-----------	----------	-------------

4. One explanation is that there are hexagonal clouds which create winds of km per hour.

a. sixteen

b. one hundred and six

c. one thousand and six

Speaking

1. What is the location of Bermuda triangle?
2. What happens in the Bermuda triangle?
3. What other names does it have?

Listening



Listen to a conversation between a clerk at the movies and Leen who would like to book tickets to attend a movie. Then do the tasks.

A. Choose the correct answer.

1. What is the name of the movie which Leen wants to attend?
a. Harry Potter b. The Hunger Games c. Frozen
2. What time did Leen choose?
a. 8.00 b. 5.30 c. 7.00
3. Leen booked tickets.
a. four b. two c. three
4. The tickets cost Syrian pounds.
a. sixteen hundred b. six thousand c. six hundred

B. Listen again, then work with a partner to make a similar conversation.

Forming Simple Present Passive

- **Active Sentence:**

The gardener waters the flowers every evening.

(subject) (verb) (object) (the rest of the sentence)

- **Passive Sentence:**

The flowers are watered by the gardener every evening.

(object)+(verb to be)+(v3)+by (agent) + (the rest of the sentence)

Affirmative Form	object + am / is / are + verb3 (past participle)
Question Form	am / Is / are + object + verb3 (past participle)?
Negative Form	object + am / is / are + not + verb3 (past participle)

Examples

Active: The gardener waters the flowers every evening.

Passive (affirmative): The flowers are watered by the gardener every evening.

Passive (question): Are the flowers watered by the gardener every evening?

Passive (negative): The flowers aren't watered by the gardener every evening.

A. Select the correct form of the verb.

1. Spanish (teaches - is taught) in most schools in Britain.
2. Baseball and basketball (is played - are played) in many places in Cuba.
3. In Turkey tea (isn't drunk - don't drink) with milk.
4. The most expensive smart phones (are sold - sells) by Apple.

B. Put the verbs between brackets in the form of passive voice.

1. Goods and services(buy) in e-shops.
2. Telephone and video calls (make) by people all around the world.
3. Videos and cartoons (watch) by kids.
4. Hotel accommodation(search for) by travelers.

C. Change the following into the passive voice.

1. Many people read this writer's articles.
2. Jackie milks the cows every morning.
3. Benny doesn't understand the new lesson.
4. Everybody loves chocolate.
5. Does the mechanic check the brakes regularly?

Writing

Write a paragraph about a mysterious phenomenon that you have read or been told about.

Project

How to create a YouTube channel?



1- First put a plan:

- Decide what your channel is about
Brainstorm video ideas.
- Create a channel.

2- Check YouTube app:

- 1 Create a gmail account by going to www.gmail.com and clicking the button create an account. Then fill in the information required
- 2 Once your gmail account established you can go to www.youtube.com or download the youtube app.
- 3 Sign in to YouTube using your Gmail email address.
- 4 Click on the profile picture at the top of the screen and click "Create a Channel"
- 5 Choose a name which will be the name of your channel.
- 6 Click "Create Channel"
- 7 Done

3- Customize your account with something you're interested in.

- 4- Get started uploading videos you like from a camera, or from your storage.
- 5- Confirm your channel name.
- 6- Tap to create your channel, to upload the videos.
- 7- Choose whether it will be public or private.
- 8- Tag a location you like.
(Your uploading will be from 10 - 60 minutes only).

