

No	The word	The meaning
	<b>Describe clothes</b>	
1	baggy	فضفاض
2	casual	غير رسمي
3	checked	مقلم
4	colourful	ملون
5	comfortable	مريح
6	formal	رسمي
7	patterned	منقوش
8	plain	سادة
9	smart	انيق
10	spotted	منقط
11	striped	مخطط
12	uncomfortable	غير مريح

**Exercise 1**

Read and put these words in sentences:

( spotted - colourful - casual )

No	The word	The meaning
	<b>Clothes and</b>	<b>accessories</b>
1	belt	حزام
2	bracelet	سوار
3	crown	تاج
4	earrings	اقراط
5	glasses	نظارات
6	gloves	قفازات
7	sweatshirt	كنزة رياضية
8	tie	ربطة عنق
9	top	قميص
10	tracksuit	بدلة رياضية
11	watch	ساعة
12	Woolly hat	قبعة صوفية

**Exercise 4 \ page 9 Look at the clothes and answer:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_

### Expressions

حفظ المعنى غيبا

**I hope !**

اتمنى

**I guess so.**

أظن ذلك أعتقد كمان

**Come on!**

يلا أليس كذلك

## Exercise 1

Read and write the correct ( expression ) :

I hope !

Come on! - I guess so !

- 1- You can draw a little? - \_\_\_\_\_
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_ to finish my homework tonight
- 3- \_\_\_\_\_, you can do it
- 4- \_\_\_\_\_ you are well.

## Grammar

### Too and not .....enough

كلمة "Too" تعني "أكثر من اللازم" أو "للغاية" وتستخدم مع الصفة/الظرف للدلالة على شيء سلبي أو مبالغ فيه (Too + Adjective/Adverb) ،

بينما "Not enough" تعني "ليس كافياً" وتستخدم مع الصفة/الظرف لتدل على نقصان أو عدم كفاية (Not + Adjective/Adverb + Enough) ،

والفرق الرئيسي هو أن Too تسبق الصفة وتوحي بالكثرة الزائدة، بينما enough تأتي بعد الصفة أو قبل الاسم.



Learn English  
with  
Antri Porto

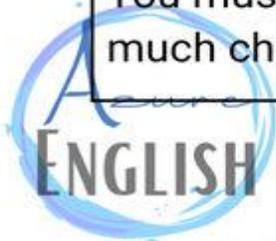
## TOO & ENOUGH

TOO	ENOUGH
means more than is needed. He is too young to drive a car.	means sufficient. He is old enough to drive a car.
TOO comes before adjectives and adverbs. It is too cold to wear that dress. It's never too late to make up your mind. Children today are too intelligent.	ENOUGH comes after adjectives and adverbs. We walked long enough. Sheila is not old enough to go to college. Ashley is strong enough to lift it up.

# TOO and ENOUGH

Write the correct word in the gap provided.

1. This suitcase is _____ heavy to carry.	2. This glass isn't big _____ for me.
3. Are you warm _____? Would you like a blanket?	4. It's _____ hot in here! Let's open a window.
5. The dog is _____ tired to walk anymore.	6. It's too expensive. We don't have _____ money.
7. His words are clear _____ for them to understand.	8. Don't invite _____ many people!
9. You are old _____ to go by yourself.	10. The bedroom is _____ small for five people.
11. We couldn't go out because it was _____ cold.	12. There aren't _____ chairs here for everyone.
13. You mustn't eat _____ much chocolate.	14. Mike is clever _____ to do this exam.



## Listening Exercises \ Ex. 6 page 11



- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_

## Listening Exercises \ Ex. 2 page 12



- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_

### Grammar

### Present Passive

تبدأ الجملة عادةً بالفاعل لأنه هو الأهم بالفكرة وأهم عنصر في الجملة، فهو الذي قام بالفعل.

( مفعول به (+ object فعل) (+ verb فاعل Subject) نستعمل المبني للمجهول عند غياب الفاعل أو عند التركيز على المفعول به أكثر من الفاعل لأهميته

مبني للمعلوم Sally opens **the door** everyday

مبني للمجهول The door is opened everyday

# The PASSIVE

## What is it:

You use the **PASSIVE** if you want to focus on an **action**. It is not important who is performing the action.

## How to build it:

form of **be** + **3<sup>rd</sup> form** of the verb

## Examples Present Simple:

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Steve <b>builds</b> a house.	A house <b>is built</b> (by Steve).
Martha <b>sings</b> lovely songs.	Lovely songs <b>are sung</b> (by Martha).
We <b>grow</b> vegetables in our garden.	Vegetables <b>are grown</b> in our garden.

### Exercise 1 : Rewrite the sentences in PASSIVE VOICE:

1.- Mike throws the garbage.

— The garbage is thrown by Mike —

2.- They grow coffee in Venezuela.

\_\_\_\_\_

3.- They serve breakfast at 7 a.m.

\_\_\_\_\_

4.- We don't make lunch on Saturdays.

\_\_\_\_\_

5.- She doesn't teach French at school.

\_\_\_\_\_

6.- She feeds her horses twice a day.

\_\_\_\_\_

# Present Simple Passive Form

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

Result: \_\_\_/19    Date: \_\_\_/\_\_\_/20\_\_\_

1. That's how the world \_\_\_\_\_ is built \_\_\_\_\_. (**build**)
2. But the strength of winter \_\_\_\_\_. (**break**)
3. They \_\_\_\_\_ once a day usually. (**collect**)
4. I see you \_\_\_\_\_ of that circumstance. (**inform**)
5. You \_\_\_\_\_ in the whole of it. (**not/mention**)
6. Christian names \_\_\_\_\_ in the same way. (**treat**)
7. It \_\_\_\_\_ to us for some reason. (**send**)
8. If you refuse, you \_\_\_\_\_. (**lose**)
9. It \_\_\_\_\_ to as a fact. (**swear**)
10. Many other eyes \_\_\_\_\_ towards the window. (**turn**)
11. They \_\_\_\_\_ no will of their own. (**allow**)
12. And she \_\_\_\_\_ from it. (**not/cover**)
13. We \_\_\_\_\_ to have a show of some sort. (**determine**)
14. A thing in the roof \_\_\_\_\_ a window. (**call**)
15. I \_\_\_\_\_, am I? (**not/want**)
16. All knowledge \_\_\_\_\_ to be useful. (**bind**)
17. It \_\_\_\_\_ that he came here. (**know**)
18. The words \_\_\_\_\_ into my brain. (**burn**)
19. That is the way we \_\_\_\_\_. (**make**)
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ to visit us every day. (**suppose**)

No	The word	The meaning
1	bandage	ضمادة
2	blanket	بطانية
3	Camping stove	موقد تخييم
4	compass	بوصلة
5	First -aid kit	حقيبة اسعافات اولية
6	matches	اعواد ثقاب
7	penknife	سكين جيب
8	plaster	لصقة جروح
9	rucksack	حقيبة ظهر
10	shelter	ماوى
11	rope	حبل
12	Sleeping mat	فرشة نوم
13	Break your arm	كسر ذراعك
14	Burn your hand	حرق يدك
15	Call an ambulance	الاتصال بالاسعاف
16	Cut your finger	جرح اصبعك
17	Fall over	السقوط
18	Have a pain	اشعر بألم
19	Have an accident	التعرض لحادث
20	Hurt your ankle	اصابة كاحلك
21	Keep cool	حافظ على برودة جسمك
22	Keep warm	حافظ على دفئك
23	Lie down	استلق

**Exercise 4 \ page 19 Look at things and answer:**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_

**Exercise 2 \ page 20 Read the dialogue and answer the**

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_

**Expressions**

حفظ المعنى غيبا

**How embarrassing**

كم هو محرج

**What an  
adventure!**

يا لها من مغامرة

**Poor you!**

يا مسكين استخدم للتعبير عن  
الشفقة

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_ got stuck in the rain without an umbrella.
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_, I tripped and fell in front of everyone!
- 3- "We got lost in the jungle but found a hidden temple \_\_\_\_\_"

## Exercise 1 \ page 21 Read the dialogue and answer the

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

### Grammar

### Indefinite pronouns

ما هي الضمائر غير المحددة في اللغة الإنجليزية؟  
الضمير غير المحدد هو ضمير يُستخدم للإشارة إلى شخص أو شيء أو كمية غير معروفة. غالبًا لا يكون هناك حاجة لتعريف محدد للشيء أو الكمية أو المكان أو الشخص المشار إليه.

Person	Thing	Place
Somebody	Something	Somewhere
Anybody	Anything	Anywhere
Nobody	Everything	Everywhere
Everybody	Nothing	Somewhere
Someone	Everything	Nowhere
Anyone		Somewhere
No one		Nowhere
Everyone		

- **Somebody** called for you.
- **Anything** is possible if you believe.
- **Everywhere** I go, I feel at home.
- **Everyone** should follow their dreams.
- **Something** smells delicious in the kitchen.
- **Nobody** knows the answer to that question.
- Is there **anything** I can help you with?



# INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Complete the sentences below with the correct indefinite pronouns

someone

something

everyone

everything

anyone

anything

no one

nothing

1. Joseph called his friend, but ----- answered the phone.
2. Let's get ----- to eat after our class.
3. Did you hear that? I think ----- rang the doorbell.
4. ----- was on time. No one was late.
5. I didn't eat ----- for lunch, so I am really hungry.
6. Linda understood ----- that her teacher said.
7. ----- came to school because of Covid-19.
8. Was ----- at home when you knocked on the door?
9. There's ----- under the bed. You must be dreaming.
10. It was really dark outside. I cannot see -----.
11. I like my classmates. ----- is very nice.
12. John is very lazy. He does ----- at all.
13. Help! There's ----- moving in the tent.





- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

**Grammar**

Should-shouldn't \ must-mustn't  
Need to –don't need to

**Should / Shouldn't**

- **Function:** Giving advice, suggestions, or expressing opinions.
- **Example:** "You **should** study for the test." (Good idea) / "You **shouldn't** eat so much sugar." (Bad idea).

**Must / Mustn't**

- **Function:** Expressing strong obligation, rules, or necessity/prohibition.
- **Example:** "You **must** wear a seatbelt." (Rule/Obligation) / "You **mustn't** smoke here." (Forbidden).

**Need to / Don't Need to**

- **Function:** Expressing necessity or lack thereof.
- **Example:** "I **need to** finish my homework." (Required) / "You **don't need to** bring a gift." (Not required).

**Key Difference: Mustn't vs. Don't Need to**

- **Mustn't:** Prohibition (You *cannot* do it).
- **Don't Need to:** Lack of necessity (You *can* do it, but it's not required).
- **Example:** "You **mustn't** park here" (It's illegal) vs. "You **don't need to** park here, there's a closer spot" (No obligation)

**Unit 7****Entertainment**

No	The word	The meaning
1	Animator	رسام رسوم متحركة
2	Camera operator	مصور كاميرا
3	Clown	مهرج
4	Comedian	ممثل كوميدي
5	Designer	مصمم
6	Make-up artist	فنان مكياج
7	Performer	مؤدي
8	Presenter	مقدم برامج
9	Puppeteer	محرك دمي
10	Sound editor	محرر صوت
11	Stunt performer	مؤدي مشاهد خطيرة
12	Writer	كاتب
13	Adventure playground	ملعب مغامرات
14	Aquarium	حوض اسماك
15	Art gallery	معرض فني
16	Bowling alley	صالة بولينغ
17	Circus	سيرك
18	Ice rink	حلبة تزلج على الجليد
19	Plane atrium	القبة السماوية
20	Safari park	حديقة سفاري
21	Science museum	متحف علوم
22	Soft play center	مركز العاب الاطفال
23	Theme park	مدينة ملاهي

## Exercise 4 \ page 33 Look at the people and answer the

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_

### Expressions

حفظ المعنى غيبا

**That's cool**

هذا رائع

**I've no idea**

ليس لدي فكرة إلا أعلم

**I get it**

فهمت عليك اوصلت الفكرة

1- \_\_\_\_\_ you're trying to avoid talking about it.

2- "Where's the map?" - " \_\_\_\_\_!"

3- "You finished the project early? \_\_\_\_\_"

### Grammar

### The present perfect with (since –for)

يستخدم المضارع التام (Present Perfect) مع "since" و "for" للتعبير عن أفعال بدأت في الماضي وما زالت مستمرة أو لها أثر في الحاضر

*Subject+have/has+PastParticiple(V3)*

1. استخدام **For** المدة الزمنية (Duration) -

تستخدم مع فترات زمنية محددة (عدد الأيام، الأشهر، السنوات) للإجابة على سؤال "كم المدة؟" (How long).

I have lived here **for 10 years** .

2. استخدام **Since** نقطة البداية (Starting Point) -

تستخدم لتحديد متى بدأ الحدث بدقة (تاريخ، ساعة، يوم، حدث سابق).

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Course: \_\_\_\_\_

## Present Perfect with **FOR** and **SINCE**

### 1. Choose **FOR** or **SINCE**

- |                        |                          |
|------------------------|--------------------------|
| a) _____ yesterday     | i) _____ two months      |
| b) _____ a week        | j) _____ 1992            |
| c) _____ June          | k) _____ fifteen minutes |
| d) _____ Wednesday     | l) _____ a long time     |
| e) _____ six hours     | m) _____ ten years       |
| f) _____ last month    | n) _____ last summer     |
| g) _____ five days     | o) _____ a short time    |
| h) _____ eight o'clock | p) _____ I was ten       |

### 2. Complete the sentences using Present Perfect. Then, choose **FOR** or **SINCE**.

- a) She \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in London **FOR** / **SINCE** five years.
- b) Nick \_\_\_\_\_ (know) Tom **FOR** / **SINCE** he moved to London.
- c) Mrs Harris \_\_\_\_\_ (be) a teacher **FOR** / **SINCE** twelve years.
- d) Felix \_\_\_\_\_ (live) in Paris **FOR** / **SINCE** 1998.
- e) You \_\_\_\_\_ (not / play) the piano **FOR** / **SINCE** several weeks.
- f) I \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) Emma **FOR** / **SINCE** last week.
- g) They \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English **FOR** / **SINCE** three months.
- h) Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (not / speak) to Eva **FOR** / **SINCE** five days.
- i) We \_\_\_\_\_ (be) there **FOR** / **SINCE** three hours.
- j) He \_\_\_\_\_ (look) for his keys **FOR** / **SINCE** a long time.

### 3. Complete the conversation with the correct words.

ballooning	for	How	since
been	have	long	yet

**Riley:** \_\_\_\_\_ long have you lived in Turkey?

**Noah:** Since 2008. I moved here with my family. How \_\_\_\_\_ have you been here?

**Riley:** Only \_\_\_\_\_ three weeks. I'm on vacation with my aunt and uncle.

**Noah:** Cool. How long \_\_\_\_\_ you been in Istanbul?

**Riley:** Only a few days.

**Noah:** Have you been to Cappadocia \_\_\_\_\_ ?

**Riley:** No, but we're going to go there tomorrow. Have you \_\_\_\_\_ there?

**Noah:** Yeah, it's fantastic. You can go \_\_\_\_\_.

**Riley:** Really? That's cool!

**Noah:** Yeah. My family has done it once a year \_\_\_\_\_ we moved here. I love it.

يُستخدم زمن المضارع المستمر (Present Continuous) للتعبير عن المستقبل عند الحديث عن ترتيبات وخطط مؤكدة ومُعدّة لها مسبقاً (Arrangements)، غالباً مع تحديد زمان ومكان، وتكون نسبة حدوثها عالية جداً. يُصاغ بـ (am/is/are + verb-ing) مع كلمات دالة على المستقبل مثل (tomorrow, tonight, next week)

• لقد اتفقت مع سارة على الموعد: I'm meeting Sarah at 7 tonight.

• حجزنا التذاكر: We are flying to London tomorrow.

## FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verbs.

- 1- This time tomorrow, I \_\_\_\_\_ (travel) to London.
- 2- She \_\_\_\_\_ (not/work) on the project next week.
- 3- At 8 PM tonight, we \_\_\_\_\_ (watch) the new movie.
- 4- He \_\_\_\_\_ (study) for his exams all weekend.
- 5- They \_\_\_\_\_ (have) dinner with their grandparents on Sunday.
- 6- What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) at this hour tomorrow?
- 7- My brother \_\_\_\_\_ (drive) to the airport when you call him.
- 8- We \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for you at the station at 6 o'clock.
- 9- She \_\_\_\_\_ (wear) her new dress at the party tonight.
- 10- The children \_\_\_\_\_ (sleep) when you arrive.
- 11- I \_\_\_\_\_ (not/use) the computer in the evening, so you can borrow it.
- 12- He \_\_\_\_\_ (play) football with his friends this afternoon.
- 13- By this time next week, they \_\_\_\_\_ (relax) on the beach.
- 14- You \_\_\_\_\_ (study) English at 7 PM tomorrow?
- 15- The chef \_\_\_\_\_ (prepare) a special meal for the guests tonight.

No	The word	The meaning
1	Antennae	قرون استشعار
2	Beak	منقار
3	Claw	مخالب
4	Fin	زعنفة اذيل سمكة
5	Flippers	زعانف
6	Paws	كف الحيوان ( للقطه )
7	Pouch	
8	Scales	حراشف
9	Spins	اشواك
10	Tongue	لسان
11	Webbed	أغشية
12	Feet	أقدام
13	Whiskers	شوارب القطه
14	Bite	عضة
15	Die	موت
16	Dig	حفر
17	Dive	غوص
18	Feed on	يتغذى على
19	Fight	قتال
20	Fly away	يطير بعيد
21	Hide	اختباء
22	Lay eggs	وضع البيض
23	roar	زئير

## Exercise 4 \ page 43

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_

## Exercise 2 \ page 44 Read the dialogue and answer the

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) \_\_\_\_\_

### Expressions

حفظ المعنى غيبا

It's so cute

لطيف للغاية

Watch out !

احذرا انتبه

Wow!

رائع

- 1- \_\_\_\_\_ for cars.
- 2- \_\_\_\_\_! That was great!!
- 3- "I love your new bag, \_\_\_\_\_"

تُستخدم الأفعال الناقصة (Modals) may, might, could, must, can't للتعبير عن درجة الاحتمالية والاستنتاج

### 1. الاستنتاج المؤكد (Deduction - Certainty)

**Must** (يجب/لابد أن): تُستخدم عندما تكون متأكداً بنسبة كبيرة أن شيئاً ما صحيح.

مثال: She has been working all day. She must be tired. (لابد أنها متعبة)

**Can't** (لا يمكن أن): تُستخدم عندما تكون متأكداً أن شيئاً ما مستحيل أو غير منطقي.

مثال: That can't be John. He is in London. (لا يمكن أن يكون جون).

### 2. الاحتمالية (Possibility - Uncertainty)

**May** (قد/ربما): احتمالية حدوث شيء في الحاضر أو المستقبل، وهي أكثر رسمية من might.

مثال: It may rain later. (قد تمطر لاحقاً).

**Might** (ربما/قد): احتمالية حدوث شيء، ولكنها تشير إلى ضعف الاحتمال (أقل احتمالية من may).

مثال: I might go to the party, but I'm not sure. (ربما أذهب...).

**Could** (يمكن/ربما): تُستخدم للتعبير عن إمكانية حدوث فعل، وتتشابه مع might/may في الاحتمالية.

مثال: We could arrive late. (قد نصل متأخرين).

**Must:** متأكد (إيجاب) - 100%

**May/Might/Could:** ربما (احتمال) - 50%

**Can't:** مستحيل (نفي مؤكد) - 0%

ملاحظة: تأتي جميع هذه الأفعال قبل الفعل الرئيسي في المصدر (بدون to).



عندما تكون الحالة الشرطية الأولى ( **The first conditional** ) هي أسلوب من أساليب الشرط يُستعمل لوصف حدث مستقبلي قد يحصل أي من المحتمل حدوثه إن تحقق شرطه.

## First Conditional

### Structure

**IF + Simple Present, Simple Future**  
(S + will/won't + V(bare form))

### Usage

To talk about possibilities in the present or in the future

### Examples

- If it **rains**, I **will stay** at home.
- If I **wake** up late, I **will miss** the bus.
- And, if it's sunny, we'll **go** to the park.
- If Juan **leaves**, Paula **will be** sad.
- If I **find** your email, I **will send** you the picture.
- If you **study** hard, you **will pass** your exams.



If she  (go) to bed early, she will not be tired tomorrow.

(if) he saves enough money, he will buy a new car.

She will be very happy if she  (get) the promotion.

## FIRST CONDITIONAL

**IF** \_\_\_\_\_ , \_\_\_\_\_ .

- 0 If you **visit** me, I **will give** you the book you want.
- 1 If it \_\_\_\_\_ (not rain), we  
\_\_\_\_\_ (go) for a walk.
- 2 Mike \_\_\_\_\_ (not / be) happy if he  
\_\_\_\_\_ (lose) the bet.
- 3 If they \_\_\_\_\_ (not / arrive) on  
time, we \_\_\_\_\_ (not / manage) to  
get there before noon.
- 4 You \_\_\_\_\_ (be) hungry if you  
\_\_\_\_\_ (not / take) a sandwich with  
you.
- 5 If Sarah \_\_\_\_\_ (set) off before 8  
o'clock, she \_\_\_\_\_ (arrive) at 4 p.m.
- 6 If you \_\_\_\_\_ (not / do) your  
homework, your teacher \_\_\_\_\_  
(not / be) pleased.
- 7 If he \_\_\_\_\_ (not / see) his doctor  
today, he \_\_\_\_\_ (not / get) better  
before the trip.
- 8 I \_\_\_\_\_ (buy) everything you need  
if you \_\_\_\_\_ (make) a list.