

Student name : .....

## Unit 4

### A GOOD BUY

#### Vocabulary

| Word    | Meaning in Arabic | Part of speech |
|---------|-------------------|----------------|
| Beans   | فول ، فاصوليا     | N              |
| Cream   | كريم ، قشدة       | N              |
| Fizzy   | غازي، فوار        | ADJ            |
| Crunchy | متفتت ، مقدد      | N              |
| Melon   | شمام و بطيخ       | N              |

Student name : .....

## Comprehension

**\*Go to action pack ( student's book ) page 30,then answer about these questions :**

**Q1 : What are the causes of chocolate shrinkage?**

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

**Q2 : What is your favorite snack?.....**

**Q3 : Do you prefer small or large chocolates?.....**

**Q4 : Would you like to eat a chocolate bar with sugar or sugar free ?**

.....

**Q5 : Find out :**

**Noun .....**

**Verb .....**

**past con.....**

**Preposition .....**

**Article .....**

**Past simple .....**

**conjunction.....**

**ADJ .....**

**Short Comparative :.....**

Student name : .....

Long Comparative : .....

Negative .....

GRAMMAR

**COMPARATIVE (Short comparative )**

Noun + v to be + (adj)-er + than + noun

| Adjective | Comparative (short adjective ) | Meaning |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Small     |                                |         |
| Big       |                                |         |
| Old       |                                |         |
| Tall      |                                |         |
| Short     |                                |         |
| Thick     |                                |         |
| Wise      |                                |         |

1 : This table is ..... ( small )than the old another .

2 : I am .....( big ) than my sister .

3 : she is .....(old ) than her brother .

4 : you are .....( tall ) than your friend .

Student name : .....

5 : my book is .....(short ) than his book .

6 : My book is .....(thick ) than your book

7 : my dad is .....(wise ) than me .



## COMPARATIVE (Long comparative )

Noun + v to be + More (adj) + than + noun

| Word         | Comparative( Long adjective ) | meaning |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| Intelligent  |                               |         |
| Famous       |                               |         |
| Professional |                               |         |
| Pleasant     |                               |         |
| Logical      |                               |         |
| Expensive    |                               |         |
| Interested   |                               |         |

1 : Salem is .....( Intelligent) than khaled .

2 : Cristiano Ronaldo is .....( Famous ) than messi .

3 : Ameer is .....( Professional) than Ahmed .

4 : Mera is .....( Pleasant ) than Rama .

Student name : .....

5 : Yousef is .....( Logical ) than Rami .

6 : Hassan's car is ..... (Expensive ) than Jad's car .

7 : ALrryan's words is .....(Interested ) than  
Ahmed's words .

## SUPERLATIVE / SHORT

Noun + v to be + the (adj)+ est + noun

| Adjective | Superlative (short adjective ) | Meaning |
|-----------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Small     |                                |         |
| Big       |                                |         |
| Old       |                                |         |
| Tall      |                                |         |
| Short     |                                |         |
| Thick     |                                |         |
| Wise      |                                |         |

1 : This table is ..... ( small ) in the room .

2 : I am .....( big )in the family .

3 : she is .....(old )girl in school .

Student name : .....

4 : you are .....( tall ) student .

5 : my book is .....(short ) book .

6 : My book is .....(thick ) book .

7 : my dad is .....(wise ) person in our home .



## SUPERLATIVE /long

Noun + v to be + the most (adj)+ + noun

| Word         | Superlative ( Long adjective ) | meaning |
|--------------|--------------------------------|---------|
| Intelligent  |                                |         |
| Famous       |                                |         |
| Professional |                                |         |
| Pleasant     |                                |         |
| Logical      |                                |         |
| Expensive    |                                |         |
| Interested   |                                |         |

1: Lujaen is .....( Intelligent) girl in class.

2 : Cristiano Ronaldo is .....( Famous player .

3 : Leen is .....( Professional)Student .

Student name : .....

4 : Dema is .....( Pleasant ) one .

5 : Wejdan is .....( Logical ) girl.

6 : Rawan's car is ..... (Expensive )in our home .

7 : Reena 's words is .....(Interested ) words .

Note

### Irregular adjectives

| Word   | Comparative       | Superlative         | Meaning |
|--------|-------------------|---------------------|---------|
| Good   | Better            | Best                |         |
| Bad    | Worse             | worst               |         |
| Little | Less              | Least               |         |
| Much   | More              | Most                |         |
| Far    | further / farther | furthest / farthest |         |

1 : Today is the..... ( bad ) day I've had in a long time.

2 : You play tennis..... ( good ) than I do.

3 : This is the..... (little ) expensive sweater in the store.

Student name : .....

4 : This sweater is..... ( little ) expensive than that one.

5 : I ran pretty far yesterday, but I ran even.....( far) today

## Quantity words and expressions

The first thing we must know :

**\*countable and uncountable nouns**

**\*countable nouns :**

Countable accept the counting principle , so they are always checked by the number 5. If they accept it, they are countable, and they accept ( S ) plural .

**\*uncountable nouns :**

Uncountable nouns are those that do not accept the principle of counting, do not accept the number 5, and are not plural .

We have cats .

( 5 cats ) countable .

We have honey .

( 5 honey ? ✗ ) uncountable

- Let's try : ( Check through number 5 )

| Word  | Countable /uncountable |
|-------|------------------------|
| Honey |                        |
| Car   |                        |



Student name : .....

|          |  |
|----------|--|
| Rice     |  |
| Building |  |
| Brad     |  |
| Pen      |  |
| Flour    |  |
| Flower   |  |

### **\*Some & any :**

We use them with nouns .

|      |  |
|------|--|
| Some | We use it with affirmative sentences         |
| Any  | We use it with question & negative sentences |

### **\*Some or any ?**

1 : there are .....eggs in the fridge .

2 : Are there ..... eggs in the fridge ?

3 : There aren't .....eggs in the fridge .

---

| Words               | Negative     | Question  |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------|
| There is = singular | There isn't  | Is there  |
| There are = plural  | There aren't | Are there |

**\*Try to do it ?**

Student name : .....

1 : ..... Some apples on the table .

2 : .....an orange on my bag .

3 : ..... any shops here .

4 : .....any books on my desk ?

5: ..... An egg in our fridge ?

6: ..... any car in our neighborhood .



## MUCH AND MANY

| Word | Meaning           |
|------|-------------------|
| Many | العدد الكبير من   |
| Much | الكمية الكثيرة من |

\*we use them with

Much = large amount of .....

Many = large number of .....

EX :

Write ( much / many ) :

Student name : .....

1 : ..... pens .

2 : .....pasta .

3 : ..... cars .

4 : ..... biscuit

5 : ..... people .

6 : ..... sugar .

7 : ..... Books



### A FEW AND A LITTLE

| Word     | Meaning           |
|----------|-------------------|
| A few    | العدد القليل من   |
| A little | الكمية القليلة من |

**\*we use them with**

**A few = small number of .....**

**A little = small amount of .....**

**EX :**

**Write ( a few / a little ) :**

1 : ..... water .

2 : ..... pennies .

Student name : .....

3 : ..... soup .

4 : ..... coffee

5 : ..... lights .

6 : ..... salt .

| Word     | Meaning             |
|----------|---------------------|
| A little | Enough quantity     |
| Little   | Not enough quantity |
| A few    | Enough number       |
| Few      | Not enough number   |

LET'S

### How much and how many

| Word     | Meaning   |
|----------|-----------|
| How much | كم الكمية |
| How many | كم العدد  |

\*how many friends do you have ?

\*how much rice in this place ?

EX :

1 : ..... books did you buy ?

Student name : .....

2 : ..... pasta did you eat ?

---

### A lot of

We can use it with every thing :

We have a lot of coffee .

We have a lot of cups .

### Note

We use a lot of and lots of in informal styles. Lots of is more informal than a lot of. A lot of and lots of can both be used with plural countable nouns and with singular uncountable nouns for affirmatives, negatives, and questions:

- 1) Too much : (uncountable nouns ) أكثر مما ينبغي
- 2) Too many : ( countable nouns ) كثير جدا

Student name : .....

Ex:

1 ) we have got ..... Sugar .

2 ) we have got ..... Eggs .

3 ) we have got .....pens .

4 ) we have got ..... tea .

---

\*Enough :1 ) use with countable nouns with ( there are )

Ex : There are enough eggs in the fridge .

\*Enough :2 ) use with uncountable nouns with ( there is )

EX : There is enough sugar in the box .

EX : 1 ) there ..... books .

2) there .....coffee .

3)There .....milk .

4 there ..... pens .

Student name : .....

**Unit 5**

**Fit and well**

| Word            | meaning in Arabic  | Part of speech |
|-----------------|--|----------------|
| Freezer         | a refrigerated compartment, cabinet, or room for preserving food at very low temperatures. | N              |
| Iron            | Smoothing iron   | N              |
| Kettle          | Boiler   | N              |
| Vacuum cleaner  | Sweeper  | N              |
| Washing machine | a machine for washing clothes, bed linens, etc.  | N              |
| Dust            | Powder   | N              |
| Microwave       | Food warmer  | N              |

Student name : .....

## Comprehension

**\*Go to action pack ( student's book ) page 30, then answer about these questions:**

**Q1: Define the minimalist ?.....**

.....

**Q2 : Do you keep something just because it is from a loved one?**

.....

**Q3: Do you like collecting things If so ,what are the things you like ?**

.....

**Q4: What are the benefits of keeping few things?**

.....

.....

**Q5: Write True next to the correct statement and False next to the incorrect statement.**

- 1) Keep few things (            )
- 2) leaving things untidy (            )
- 3) When your home is tidy, you feel happy(            )
- 4) Buying things you don't need(            )
- 5) Buying low quality items for a short period of time(            )

## Grammar



Student name : .....

## Modal verbs

|      |         |        |       |
|------|---------|--------|-------|
| MUST | Have to | Should | Could |
|------|---------|--------|-------|

**A : Must** = we use must to talk about obligation or necessity especially when we refer to something the speaker feels is necessary .

للتحدث عن الالتزام أو الضرورة، نستخدم يجب، خاصة عندما نشير إلى شيء يشعر المتحدث أنه ضروري

**AFF:** you must study hard .

**NEG :** you must not / mustn't stop studying hard .

**QUE :** must you study hard ?

**ANS :** yes , I must / No , I must not .

**EX :** convert these sentences to :

**1 :** you must brush your teeth .

.....(?)

.....(not)

**2:** Must she wash her clothes alone ?

.....(.)

Student name : .....

.....(not)

**B : Have to :** we use have to talk about obligation or necessity especially when we refer to something that's necessary because of a rule or law .

نستخدم كلمة (يجب ان ) للتحدث عن الالتزام أو الضرورة خاصة عندما نشير إلى شيء ضروري بسبب قاعدة أو قانون .

**AFF :** You have to wear a suit to work ( plural noun )

**AFF :** She has to wear a suit to work ( singular noun )

**QUE:** do you have to wear a suit to work .

**QUE :** does she have to wear a suit to work .( V1 )

**NEG :** You don't have to wear a suit to work when you at home ( plural noun )

**NEG :** She doesn't have to wear a suit to work when she at home ( singular noun ) .

ملاحظة : بعد افعال ( ) الفعل دائما يبقى مجرد ان كان نفي ام سؤال .

**EX : Choose the correct answer :**

1 :Your mom says: you have to / must write your homework .

2 : She must/ has to keep her class clean .

3 : I don't have to / mustn't play tennis everyday .

4 : She has to / have to wear her uniform at school .

5: He doesn't has to / doesn't have to smoke on the bus .

**C : Should :** we use should to say that something is a good idea or to give advice ( do that ) .

. نستخدم لنقول أن شيئاً ما هو فكرة جيدة أو لتقديم النصيحة ( افعل ذلك )

Student name : .....

**But shouldn't :** we use it to say that something isn't a good idea or to give advice to someone ( don't do that ) .

نستخدمها لنقول أن شيئاً ما ليس فكرة جيدة أو لتقديم النصيحة لشخص ما (لا تفعل ذلك)

**AFF :** you should study English language .

**QUE:** Should she go home early .

**NEG :** Fatima should not write all examples alone .

---

**Translate :**

يجب عليك ان تنام مبكرا

.....

لا يجب عليها ان تقرأ هذا الكتاب

.....

هل يجب عليه ان يدرس ؟

.....

**D : Could / couldn't :** To say that something was or wasn't possible or allowed in the past, we use could/couldn't:

للقول بأن شيئاً ما ، كان أو لم يكن ممكناً أو مسموحاً به في الماضي، نستخدمهما .

**EX:** When I was six years old , I couldn't play outside on my own ,but I could go out with my mom .

Student name : .....

ملاحظة : في الاثبات والنفي تعتبر في الماضي و لكن في حالة الطلب لا يصح ان يطلب شخص بالماضي .

Could I go to toilet , please ?

هل يمكنني الذهاب الى الحمام و من فضلك ؟  
الفعل ( يمكنني ) الان اطلب الان وليس في الماضي .

EX : Translate :

هل يمكنني ان ادرس معك و من فضلك ؟

.....

هل يمكنني ان لعب مع اخي ؟

.....

هل يمكنني ان اذهب للخارج وحدي ؟

.....

.....