

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION DELEGATION OF ERRACHIDIA

Med V HIGH SCHOOL GOULMIMA

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COMMON CORE

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FOREWORD

This compilation of didactic material is a humble attempt to help our students cope well with the English course.

One of its objectives is to meet the needs of both teachers and students by supporting and supplementing the various school activities that take place in the classroom. It covers a wide range of rubrics related to the objectives set in the national textbook for Common Core all streams alike. Thus, it caters for students needs to help them understand better the daily activities they do in class. In other terms, it aims at consolidating and reviewing the different structures and skills dealt with in class. Accordingly, the students are likely to find various appropriate language notes and activities that provide them with additional practice in order to broaden and build their lexicons. Therefore, the tasks suggested are meant to boost the learners' vocabulary stock.

Some of the material is a fruit of personal endeavor, while a great part is an adaptation of web-based research.

UNITS	CONTENT	PAGE
Foreword.....		2
Contents		3
Unit 1	PERSONAL RELATIONS	6
Introducing Yourself and Others		6
Greeting Someone		6
Saying Goodbye		7
Introducing Others		7
Grammar: Subject Pronouns		7
Exercise.....		8
Vocabulary: Useful Verbs		9
Vocabulary: Family Relations		10
Exercise: Relatives and Extended Family		11
Grammar: The Simple present of “to be”		12
Contracted Forms of “to be”		12
Exercise : The Forms of “to be”		12
Grammar : The Simple Present of other Verbs		13
Uses of the Simple Present		13
Exercise : The Present Simple Tense		13
Grammar : The Indefinite Articles: a/an		15
Uses of the Indefinite Articles		15
Exercise : The Indefinite Articles		15
Cardinal Numbers :		16
Telling the Time :		16
Grammar : Pronouns		18
Vocabulary : Famous People		19
Countries, Cities, Capitals, Nationalities, Languages and Continents		19
Suffixes for Nationalities :		20
Unit 2	TECHNOLOGY	21
Pronunciation		21
Dialogue :		21
Vocabulary :Modern Technology		21
Exercise: have / has got		22
Grammar: WH- question Words		23
Exercise :Question Words		23
Grammar :A, Some, Any, No		24
Exercise:		24
Grammar : Plurals		25
Forming Plurals :		26
Exercises : Plurals		28
And &But :		29
Vocabulary : Rooms and Places in a House		29
Pronouns :		30
Unit 3	ENTERTAINMENT (CELEBRATIONS& HOLIDAYS)	31

National, International & Religious Celebrations	31
Ordinal Numbers	33
Vocabulary :Days of the week	33
Months of the Year	34
Seasons of the Year :	34
Grammar: The Present Progressive	34
The Present Progressive for Future Plans :	35
Unit 4 ECONOMY AND EDUCATION	37
Vocabulary :Morocco's Imports & Exports	37
Occupations :	38
Places of Work :	39
Professions &Occupations :	40
Exercise : Picture Exercise	43
The Simple Present of Verbs :	46
Exercises :	46
Possessive Pronouns :	47
Prepositions of Place &Time :	47
Vocabulary : Occupations Descriptions	47
Asking for ? Giving Directions :	48
Unit 5 RECREATION, SPORTS AND EDUCATION	50
Different Kinds of sport :	50
Sports Collocations :	51
Adverbs of frequency :	51
Comparatives and Superlatives :	52
Exercises:	53
Good at / Bad at :	54
Expressing Opinion and (Dis) Agreement :	54
Expressing (Dis) Likes :	55
Unit 6 FOOD AND HOLIDAYS	55
Vocabulary : Different Kinds of food and drinks	55
Expressions of Quantity	55
List of Vegetables :	57
List of Fruit :	58
Meals : Breakfast / Lunch / Dinner	59
Modals :Can (not) for (In) Ability.....	59
Uncountable Nouns :	60
Vocabulary :Colours.....	60
Unit 7 SHOPPING	61
Grammar :The Simple Future	61
Grammar : The Simple Past (Regular Verbs)	62
Pronunciation of " -ed "	62
Shopping dialogue :	62
Exercise : Simple Past	63
Unit 8 ARTS AND EDUCATION.....	64

Noun suffixes	64
Exercises:	64
ReflexivePronouns.....	65
Exercises:	65
Tag questions :	66
Exercises:	67
Likes and Dislikes:	68
Asking for, Giving & Responding to Permission :	68
Exercise :	69
Unit 9 HEALTH, WELFARE AND SCIENCE	70
Word Formation :	70
Parts of the Body :	70
Internal Parts of the Body :	71
Health Problems	71
Diseases and Disorders	71
Medical Care	73
Medical Examinations, Tests, Operations	73
Dental Care	73
Medical Instruments	73
Exercises : Health Problems	74
Grammar : The Present Perfect	76
Exercises:	76
Can for Polite Requests :	78
Suggestions :	78
Unit 10 ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY	79
Word Formation	79
Seasons of the Year :	79
The Weather :	79
Vocabulary about the Weather :	80
Nouns and adjectives :	80
Questions about the Weather :	81
Modals :Must/ Mustn't / Have to / Don't need to / Don't have to	81
Exercises :	82
Past Progressive : When / While :	84
Past Progressive and Simple Past	85
Exercises: But / Because / So :.....	85
Invitations	85
Irregular Verb List:	89
Webliography:	91

UNIT 1 PERSONAL RELATIONS

INTRODUCING YOURSELF AND OTHERS

Greeting someone

The following polite phrases and idioms are used to greet each other in English-speaking cultures:

PHRASES

Hi/ Hello.

Good morning/ Good afternoon/ Good evening.

Hey/ Hi guys!

Good to see you.

Nice to meet you.

How are you? (AmE)/ How do you do? (BrE)

Saying goodbye

As you use polite phrases like "*Nice to meet you*" when you greet someone, you should not forget similar phrases when you say goodbye to someone. There are several possibilities: you can either wait for what your dialogue partner says and then reply the same or choose your own polite goodbye phrase.

PHRASES

It was good to see you!

It was great to see you again!

It was nice meeting you!

Have a good day!

Enjoy!/ Have fun! (if you talk about sth. that the other person is going to do)

Have a safe journey home!

Goodbye!

Bye!/ Bye-bye!

See you!

See you soon/later/tomorrow/next week/on Monday!

PHRASES

Take care!

The following phrases will help you to introduce yourself.

INTRODUCING YOURSELF

Hello, my name is ...

Hi, I'm ...

Hello, (your name).

Good afternoon. May I introduce myself? My name is ... (formal)

If you want to introduce an acquaintance, a friend, a relative or a colleague to someone, you may do so by using the following phrases.

INTRODUCING OTHER PEOPLE TO SOMEONE

I'd like you to meet my friend/colleague/brother ...

This is my friend ...

May I introduce ... to you? (formal)

Have you met ...?

This is ...

POSSIBLE REPLIES

Nice to meet you.

Pleased to meet you.

Nice to see you.

How do you do? (formal)

Introductions

Introducing Yourself

- Hello, My name is Robert Johnson
Please call me Robert.
I am from Toronto, Canada.

- Hello, I am Mrs. Shizuka.
I'm from Tokyo, Japan.
- Hi! My name is Don Corleone Omar.
- I am from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.
Please call me Omar.

Introducing Other People

If we want to introduce one of our friends to our colleague or friends. We may use these sentences. Please practice the dialogues below as the example.

Frank: Shelly, have you met my colleague Robert?

Shelly: Pleased to meet you, Robert.

Robert: Nice to meet you too, Rina. (or "Hello, Rina.")

SUBJECT PRONOUNS

What are the subject pronouns in English?

We use these subject pronouns in English

Subject Pronoun	Singular or Plural - Who?	Masculine or Feminine
I	Singular - first person	Masculine or feminine
You	Singular - second person	Masculine or feminine
He	Singular - third person	Only masculine
She	Singular - third person	Only feminine
It	Singular - third person	Object / thing / animal
We	Plural - first person	Masculine or feminine
You	Plural - second person	Masculine or feminine
They	Plural - third person	Masculine or feminine

When do you use IT?

IT is normally used when we refer to objects, things, animals or ideas (and not normally people).

- **The dog is big. It is also hairy. (It = the dog)**
- **My bed is small but it is comfortable. (It = mybed)**

Sometimes when we do not know the sex of a baby (we do not know if it is a boy or girl), then we can use **IT**.

- **Their baby is very small. It only weighs 2 kilos. (It = the baby.)**

We use **IT** we when talk about the time, weather or temperature.

- **It** is five o'clock (= the time is five o'clock)
- **It** is cold today. (= the weather is cold today.)
- **It** is 30° outside right now. (= the temperature is 30° outside right now)

He	Mr. Ken Jake Nicholas My Father	She	Mrs. Flintstone Miss Jackson Cynthia My Mother	It	The book The cat The school The weather
They		Lily and Marshall The cat and the dog Jill and James She and Barnie			

Examples:

- Tony and Timothy** are basketball players. ==>**They** are basketball players.
- Miss White** is very clever. ==>**She** is very clever.
- Richy** is an English teacher. ==>**He** is an English teacher.
- Lion** is the king of the jungle. ==>**It** is the king of the jungle.

EXERCISE

Use the appropriate subject pronouns to rewrite the following sentences.

- Mrs. Chart** is very beautiful. → **She** is very beautiful
- Dr. Phil** is a famous person. → **He** is a famous person
- Fred and Barnie** are good friends. →
- Is **James** good at basketball? →
- Maria** plays tennis. →
- Andy** and **I** are cousins. →
- Wendy** and **Robin** are good at math. →
- Mount Everest** is very high. →
- Mrs. Rogala** has 23 students. →

- 10. Is **the TV** too loud? →
- 11. How are **Jessie** and **James**? →
- 12. **The weather** is very hot today. →
- 13. **Bruce, Arnold** and **I** are good friends. →
- 14. Are **you** and **Mr. Parker** related? →
- 15. **The cat** looks very friendly. →

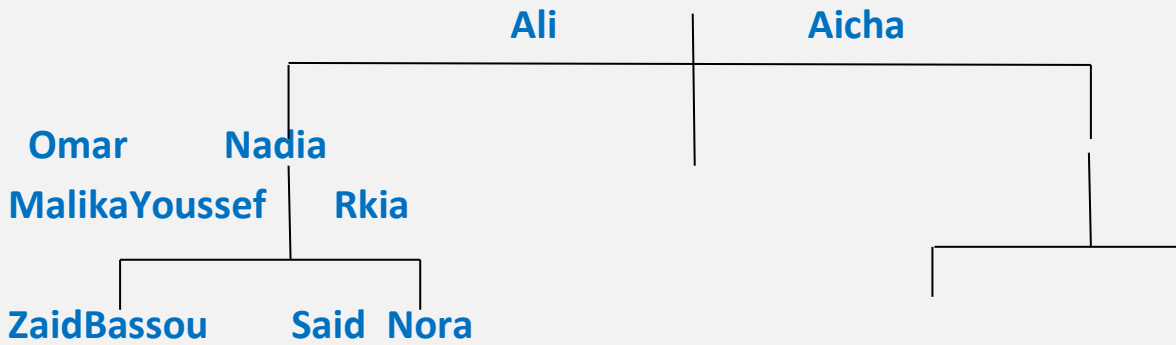
USEFUL VERBS

- I listen to music for two hours everyday.
- The teacher speaks and the students listen, and then repeat.
- He also asks them questions and they answer them.
- You are welcome Fatima. Please, take a chair and sit down.
- Some students stand up to answer questions.
- Our school opens at 7:45 in the morning and closes at 18:00 in the afternoon .

FAMILY RELATIONS

MALE	Child / Children / Cousin	FEMALE	
Grandfather	Family Members = Relatives	Grandmother	
Father		Mother	
Husband		Wife	
Son		Daughter	
Brother		Sister	
Grandson		Granddaughter	
Nephew		Niece	
Uncle		Aunt	
Father } Son } Brother }		Mother } Daughter } Sister }	- in - law
father } Step }		son } brother }	Step } mother } daughter } sister }

FAMILY TREE



1. Ali is Aisha's husband.
2. Nadia is Omar's wife.
3. Omar is Malika and Youssef's brother.
4. Malika is Omar and Youssef's sister.
5. Zaid is Omar's son.
6. Nora is Rkia's daughter.
7. Malika is Bassou's aunt.
8. Omar is Said's uncle.
9. Nora is Zaid and Bassou's cousin.
10. Rkia is Omar's sister-in-law
11. Zaid is Malika's nephew.
12. Bassou is Ali and Aicha's grandson.
13. Nora is Ali and Aicha's granddaughter.
14. Youssef is Nadia's brother-in-law.
15. Ali and Aicha are Zaid, Bassou, Said and Nora's grandparents.
16. Aicha is Said's grandmother.
17. Ali is Said's grandfather.
18. Zaid and Bassou are Omar and Nadia's children.
19. Ali is Nadia and Rkia's father-in-law.
20. Aicha is Nadia and Rkia's mother-in-law.

RELATIVES AND EXTENDED FAMILY EXERCISE

1. When you have children, you are a
2. If you are a male parent, you are a

3. If you are female parent, you are a
4. If one of your children is a boy, he is your
5. If one of your children is a girl, she is your
6. When a couple gets married, the man is the, and the woman is his...
7. A and both have the same parents.

1. **grandparents:** the parents of your parents
2. **grandfather:** the of your father/mother
3.: the mother of your father/mother
4.: the children of your children
5. **grandson:** the of one of your children
6.:the daughter of one of your children
7.: the father of your grandfather/grandmother
8. **great grandmother:** the mother of your grandfather/grandmother
9.: the brother (or brother-in-law) of your mother/father
10. **aunt:** the(or sister-in-law)of your mother/father
11.: the child of your aunt/uncle
12.: the male child of your brother/sister
13.: the female child of your brother/sister

1. **father-in-law:** theof your spouse
2.: the mother of your spouse
3.: the husband of your daughter
4. **daughter-in-law:**.....
5.: the husband of your sister
6. **sister-in-law:**.....

THE SIMPLE PRESENT OF THE VERB “ TO BE “

Affirmative form	Negative form	Interrogative form
I <u>am</u> your English teacher.	I <u>am not</u> your Arabic teacher.	<u>Am</u> I your brother?
You <u>are</u> Ali.	You <u>are not</u> Brahim.	<u>Are</u> you Ali?
He <u>is</u> my uncle.	He <u>is not</u> my father.	Who <u>is</u> your father?
She <u>is</u> my sister.	She <u>is not</u> my cousin.	Where <u>is</u> your sister?
It is my school bag.	It <u>is not</u> my suitcase.	<u>Is</u> this your handbag ?
We <u>are</u> Moroccan.	We <u>are not</u> my Algerian.	What nationality <u>are</u> we?
You <u>are</u> my students.	You <u>are not</u> my children.	Whose students <u>are</u> you?
They <u>are</u> hard working.	They <u>are not</u> lazy.	

CONTRACTED FORMS

<p>I am=====> I'm You are =====>You're We are =====>We're He is =====>He's It is =====>It's You are =====>You're he is =====>She's They are=====>They're</p>	<p>I am not =====> I'm not It is not =====> It isn't You are not =====>You aren't We are not =====>We aren't He is not =====>He isn't You are not=====>You aren't She is not =====>She isn't They are not=====>They aren't</p>
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EXERCISE

Fill in the blanks with :am, is, are

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Toma carpenter. 2. Terry and Lindafrom Armenia. 3. Jack a famous movie star. 4.Derek and Peterpolice officers? 5. BMWan expensive car brand. 6. Alan's friendsdoctors. 7. Weat home. 8. Ia diligent student. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Theymy friend's cousins. 10. Mr Jacksona pianist. 11. Dan and Ryan engineers. 12.they soldiers? 13. His shoesnew. 14.you the boss? 15.Judy beautiful? |
|---|---|

Formation of Simple Present Tense

Affirmative Form	Subject + Verb + Complement
	I speak English.
Negative Form	Subject +Do not (Don't) / Does not (Doesn't)+ Verb + Complement
	I do not (don't) speak English.
Question Form	Do / Does + Subject + Verb + Complement ?
	Do you speak English?
Negative Question Form	Don't / Doesn't + Subject + Verb + Complement ?
	Don't you speak English?

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
I walk You walk He walks She walks It walks	We walk You walk They walk	I don't cry You don't cry He doesn't cry She doesn't cry It doesn't cry	We don't cry You don't cry They don't cry

The third person singular (**he, she, it**) is usually formed by adding **-S** to the root of the verb. Sometimes **-ES** is added. **-S, -ES** and **IES** are added in positive sentences.

- Hamid listens to music every night.
- He rarely watches TV.
- She usually takes the train to work.
- Aicha cries all the time.

Uses of Simple Present Tense

- To show a habit:**====>We drink coffee every morning.
- To express a general truth:**====>Water boils at 100 degrees.
- To express an action with a future time expression :**====>I leave tomorrow.

Example Sentences

- We buy a newspaper every Sunday.
- He doesn't visit his father.
- Does she lie to her mother?
- My sister works at the theater.
- The boss gives us a lot of work to do.

- Marry and Lucas do not play fairly.
- Do you like to read comic books?
- They spend a lot of money.

EXERCISE

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE.

- My friends(go) camping every summer.
-(you / like) swimming?
- Katie(get up) at 6:00 am every day.

4. We always(use) dictionary in class.
5. School(start) at 9:00 in the morning.
6. My parents(not live) in Chicago.
7. Your aunt(not like) pop music.
8.(Kara / study) French?
9.(he / play) basketball?
10. Lea and her sister(watch) TV every day after dinner.
11. Pamela never(play) video games.
12. Dogs(not play) with cats.
13. Claire(listen) to jazz music.
14. His daughter always(take) their dog out for a walk.
15. I usually(go) to bed around 10 o'clock.
16. What time(you / get up) on weekdays?
17.(the movie / start) at 8 o'clock?
18. Which bus(you / take) to go to school?
19. My son usually(visit) his grandpa on the weekends.
20. Your brother(eat) too much chocolate.

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLES : a / an

Use 'A' before a word which begins with a consonant sound.

a man	a movie	a school	a city
a pen	a star	a shoe	a teacher
a boy	a bike	a bottle	a website
a car	a student	a mouse	a dollar
a fish	a watch	a tiger	a machine
a house	a computer	a camera	a game

Use 'AN' before a word which begins with a vowel sound

an umbrella	an American	an ice-cream
an elephant	an automobile	an ambulance
an actor	an airplane	an offer
an emergency	an ant	an equipment

NB: Note that the pronunciation is what matters when choosing between **a** & **an**.

Examples:

- an honor / an hour → (h is silent)
- a university / a unit (a before the 'y' sound)

We use the indefinite articles a / an

1. to refer to something or someone for the first time in a conversation:

I've got two children – a boy and a girl. **The** boy is 7 and **the** girl 4.

2. before professions and job titles:

a nurse a plumber a politician a marketing executive

3. with some expressions of quantity, amounts and frequency:

a pair of jeans a few minutes twice a year 50 miles an hour

4. with expressions with "What ... !":

What a great dress! What a mess! What a shame!

Exercise: Fill in the blanks with :A or An

- Ronaldo is famous football player.
- Jessica is hardworking student.
- Is Dr. Phil smart man?
- A tiger is animal.
- Is that old book?
- Is tea beneficial drink?
- Mustang is American brand.
- This is eraser.
- N.Y Times is popular news company.
- Derek is fisherman.
- It's honor to meet you.
- Angelina Jolie is actress.
- This is educational website.
- Bart Simpson is child.
- Superman is hero.

Cardinal Numbers

1 ==>one	11 ==>eleven	21 ==>twenty one
2 ==>two	12 ==>twelve	23 ==>twentytwo
3 ==>three	13 ==>thirteen	23 ==>twentythree
4 ==>four	14 ==>fourteen	24 ==>twenty four
5 ==>five	15 ==>fifteen	25 ==>twenty five
6 ==>six	16 ==>sixteen	26 ==>twenty six
7 ==>seven	17 ==>seventeen	27 ==>twentyseven
8 ==>eight	18 ==>eighteen	28 ==>twentyeight
9 ==>nine	19 ==>nineteen	29 ==>twentynine

10 ==>ten	20 ==>twenty	30 ==>thirty
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10 ==>ten	60==>sixty	200==>twohundred
20==>twenty	70==>seventy	900==>ninehundred
30==>thirty	80==>eighty	1000 ==>a/onethousand
40==>forty	90==>ninety	2000 ==>twothousand
50==>fifty	100==>a/onehundred	100000 ==>tenthousand

TELLING THE TIME

There are two common ways of telling the time.

1) Say the hour first and then the minutes. (Hour + Minutes)

- 6:25 - six twenty-five
- 8:05 - eight O-five
- 9:11 - nineeleven
- 2:34 - twothirty-four

2) Say the minutes first and then the hour. (Minutes + PAST / TO + Hour)

For minutes **1-30** we use **PAST** after the minutes.

For minutes **31-59** we use **TO** after the minutes.

- 2:35 - twenty-five **to**three
- 11:20 - twenty**past**eleven
- 4:18 - eighteen**past** four
- 8:51 - nine**to**nine
- 2:59 - one **to**three

When it is **15 minutes past** the hour we normally say: **a quarter past**

- 7:15 - a quarter**past**seven

When it is **15 minutes before** the hour we normally say: **a quarter to**

- 12:45 - a quarter **to** one

When it is **30 minutes past** the hour we normally say: **half past**

- 3:30 - half past three (but we can also say three-thirty)

O'clock

We use **o'clock** when there are NO minutes.

- 10:00 - ten o'clock
- 5:00 - five o'clock
- 1:00 - one o'clock

Sometimes it is written as 9 o'clock (the number + o'clock)

12:00

For **12:00** there are 4 expressions :**twelve o'clock / midday = noon / midnight**

Asking for / Giving the time

What time is it? or What is the time?

=====>• It is half past five (5:30).

=====>• It's ten to twelve (11:50)

What time...? or When...?

- **What time** does the flight to New York leave?

=====>• The flight (it) leaves at a quarter to two (1:45).

- **When** does the bus arrive from London?

=====>• The bus (it) arrives at midday (12:00).

- **When** does the concert begin?

=====>• The concert (it) begins at ten o'clock. (10:00)

AM vs. PM

We use **a.m.** (am) for the morning and **p.m.** (pm) for the afternoon and night.

3am = Three o'clock in the morning.

3pm = Three o'clock in the afternoon.

PRONOUNS

Personal Pronouns and Adjectives

	Person	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun	Reflexive Pronoun	Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
Singular	1 st	I	Me	Myself	My	Mine
	2 nd	You	You	Yourself	Your	Yours
	3 rd masculine	He	Him	Himself	His	His
	3 rd feminine	She	Her	Herself	Her	Hers
	3 rd things	It	It	Itself	Its	Its
Plural	1 st	We	Us	Ourselves	Our	Ours
	2 nd	You	You	Yourselves	Your	Yours
	3 rd people and things	They	Them	Themselves	Their	Theirs

- This is **my** uncle. **His** name is Hamid.
- What's **your** name.
- Goulmima is **our** town. **Its** people are nice.
- **Our** neighbor's house is big.
- **Their** children are **my** friends. **They** have one daughter **her** name is Aisha.

FAMOUS PEOPLE

- **Najib Mahfouz** is an Egyptian **writer**.
- **William Shakespeare** was a British **poet** and **playwright**.
- **Kate Winslet** is an American **actress**.
- **Marilyn Monroe** was an American **actress**.
- **Tom cruise** is an American **actor**.
- **Albert Einstein** was an American **physicist**.
- **Pablo Picasso** was a Spanish **artist (Painter)**
- **Jacque Chirac** is an ex-**president** of France.
- **Hillary Clinton** is an American **politician**.
- **Tracy Chapman** is a **singer**.

COUNTRIES, CITIES, CAPITALS, NATIONALITIES, LANGUAGES & CONTINENTS.

Country	City	Capital	Nationality	Language(s)	Continent
Morocco	Casablanca	Rabat	Moroccan	Arabic/Tamazight	Africa
Canada	Montreal	Ottawa	Canadian	English/French	America
India	Bombay	New Delhi	Indian	English	Asia
Egypt	Alexandria	Cairo	Egyptian	Arabic	Africa
Italy	Milan	Rome	Italian	Italian	Europe
Japan	Hiroshima	Tokyo	Japanese	Japanese	Asia
Spain	Malaga	Madrid	Spanish	Spanish	Europe
Senegal	Touba	Dakar	Senegalese	French	Africa
England	Liverpool	London	English	English	Europe
Russia	Grozny	Moscow	Russian	Russian	Asia

SUFFIXES FOR NATIONALITY ADJECTIVES

-an	-ian/-ean	-ese	-ish	-i	Otherforms
Moroccan	Italian	Japanese	British	Iraqi	French
German	Algerian	Senegalese	Spanish	Pakistani	Arabic
Libyan	Tunisian	Portuguese	Turkish	Omani	Dutch
American	Egyptian	Lebanese	Irish	Qatari	Amazigh
Kenyan	Chilean	Sudanese	Scottish	Kuwaiti	Swiss
American	Korean	Togolese	Danish	Bahraini	Creek

COUNTRIES AND NATIONALITIES



COUNTRY	NATIONALITY	COUNTRY	NATIONALITY
Portugal	Portuguese	Austria	Austrian
Spain	Spanish	Greece	Greek
England	English	The USA	American
France	French	Japan	Japanese
Germany	German	Brazil	Brazilian
Italy	Italian	China	Chinese



Hello there! We are from England. So we are English!

What about you? Where are you from?

What nationality are you?

A. Follow the example and complete the sentences with the correct nationality. Don't forget to include the verb! ☺

- I am from Spain. I am
- You are from France. You
- He is from the USA. He
- She is from China. She
- It is from Italy. It
- We are from Brazil. We
- You are from Germany. You
- They are from Greece. They
- Leo is from Austria.
- Ann and Chun are from Japan.

B. Now do the other way round and find out which country is missing! Don't forget to include the verb! ☺

- I am Austrian. I am from
- You are American. You
- He is Italian. He
- She is Chinese. She
- It is French. It
- We are Japanese. We
- You are English. You
- They are Spanish. They
- Johanna is Greek.
- Lewis and Gwen are German.

UNIT 2

TECHNOLOGY

Pronunciation :

tech·nol·o·gy : *noun* \tek-'nä-lə-jē\

- the use of science in industry, engineering, etc., to invent useful things or to solve problems
- a machine, piece of equipment, method, etc., that is created by technology

Dialogue

Read dialogue 1 and complete dialogue 2

<u>DIALOGUE 1</u>	<u>DIALOGUE 2</u>
A: Have you got a computer?	A: Have you got a ?
B: No, I haven't.	B:
A: Have you got a mobile phone ?	A: Have you got a?
B: Yes, I Have got one.	B:
A: What make is it ?	A: What make is it ?
B: It's a Nokia.	B: It's a
A: How much is it ?	A: How much is it ?
B: 1000, 00 DH.	B:....., 00 DH.
A: Oh!It's very expensive .	A:
B: Do you have one.	B: Do you have one.
A: Yes, I have got a cheap one.	A:
B: How much is it?	B: How much is it?
A: 200, 00 DH	A:, 00 DH

Vocabulary

- I **have got** a computer.
- Ali **has got** a camera
- **Have you got** a dictionary?Yes→I **have**No , I **haven't**.
- My **best friend** Omar is notat **school** now. He is **still**at **home**.
- The bell **rings** when you press this button.
- **Bad news** travels fast.
- I can't understand Ali these days. He is a bit **strange**.

MODERN TECHNOLOGY

CD
Scanner
Printer
Calculator
Laptop
Computer
DVD player



floppy disk
speakers
Fax phone
video game
modem

Mobile phone
Camcorder

microphone
tape recorder



HAVE / HAS (NOT) GOT

- Najathas **got** a bike, but she **hasn't got** a car.
- I **have got** a mobile phone but I **haven't got** a PC.
- Ali and Aicha**have got** a big house, but they **haven't got** a garden.

Exercise

Put in "have got" or "has got" into the gaps.

- 1) I a nice room.
- 2) She a cat.
- 3) Jack a pet.
- 4) The sisters great teachers.
- 5) He an old bike.
- 6) They a goldfish.
- 7) Emmalots of friends.
- 8) We a big problem.
- 9) Joe and Philip a sister.
- 10) The family two cars.

WH Question

Words: Who/What/Where/Which

<p>a. What is your name?</p> <p>b. Who is your class teacher?</p> <p>c. Which is your desk?</p> <p>d. Who are those people?</p> <p>e. What is Jennifer?</p> <p>f. Which book is cheaper?</p> <p>g. Where is Dave?</p> <p>h. Where is the key?</p> <p>i. What (day) is today?</p>	<p>My name is Sam.</p> <p>Our class teacher is Alan.</p> <p>The second one.</p> <p>They are my friends.</p> <p>Jennifer is a singer.</p> <p>This one is cheaper.</p> <p>Dave is at school.</p> <p>The key is under the carpet.</p> <p>It is Saturday.</p>
---	--

➤ Who is that man?	===>That's Ali .
➤ What is he?	===>He is a pilot .
➤ Who is this woman?	===>She is Aicha .
➤ What is she?	===>She is a housewife .
➤ What is this?	===>It's a chair .
➤ Who are these people?	===>They are Said, Naima and Omar .

➤ What are they?	===>They are students .
➤ What are these things?	===>They are trees .
➤ Where is your father now?	===>He's at work .
➤ Where is your mother?	===>She is at home .
➤ Where is your house?	===>it's in Aithya .
➤ Where is the Eiffel Tower ?	===>It's in Paris .

COMPLETE THE QUESTIONS WITH APPROPRIATE QUESTION WORDS.

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. is your math teacher? | Mr. Dundee. |
| 2. is his surname? | Robert. |
| 3. is my backpack? In the living room. | |
| 4. is Hannah doing? | She is watching TV. |

5. is an engineer? Nora.
6. color is the new bus? Red.
7. is that? That is an old coin.
8. are my shoes? In front of the door.
9. is the captain of the team? Julia.
10. is the captain? She is at the gym.
11. is Mr. Durant? He is a basketball player.

A , Some , Any , No

- Are there **any** pictures in the classroom? ==> No, there aren't **any**.
 - Are there **any** tables? ==> Yes, there are **some**.
 - There is not a map in our class. ==> There is **no** map in our class.
 - There are not **any** curtains in my room. ==> There are **no** curtains in my room.
 - There is **a** library in our school.
 - There are **some** trees in our schoolyard.
 - There is **some** milk in the bottle.
 - Have you got a computer?
 - I have **some** books.
-
- I don't have {
 - ==> a mobile phone.
 - ==> **any** magazine.
 - I have **no** {
 - ==> mobile phone.
 - ==> Magazine.
 - We don't have **any** animals at home.
 - We don't have **a** teacher of science.

Complete the sentences with: some, any, no, any

1. Are there women in the party?
2. There are men but women.
3. Amy's buying orange juice.
4. There are cakes in the fridge.

5.of the girls in my school are very nice.
6. There aren't.....matches in that box.
7. Have you got..... change ?
8. Here's.....money.
9. Let's buycakes.
10. No, I'm afraid I don't have money.
11. There iswater and soda. Have a drink!
12. Would you likemore information?
13. I hope we meet againday.
14. There aren't zebras in this zoo ?
15. There are..... kangaroos in France.

Complete the sentences. Use “some or any” + one of the words.

air - problems - batteries - chairs - friends - milk - cheese - shampoo - money - photos - languages - stamps

1. I can't buy you a drink. I haven't got
2. I want to wash my hair. Is there ?
3. I'm going to the post office to get
4. Can you speakforeign ?
5. I haven't got my camera, so I can't take
6. Sorry, we're late. We have with the car.
7. Everybody is standing because there aren't.....in the hall.
8. It's hot in the office. I'm going out forfresh
9. Why isn't the radio working? Are there in it?
10. Tomorrow evening I am going to a restaurant with of mine.
11. Would you like ? No, thank you. I'm not hungry any more.
12. Can I havein my coffee, please?

PLURALS

- a book → 2 books
- a dog → 2 dogs

Singular noun + «S» = plural noun

Singular / Plural Examples

Singular	Plural	No Singular Form	No Plural Form
pencil	pencils	Clothes//shorts/trunks	News/politics/physics
car	cars	trousers/pants/panties	information/ advice
city	cities	scissors	measles / billiards
woman	women	pliers	furniture/knowledge
book	books	pyjamas/ jeans	baggage/luggage
dictionary	dictionaries	glasses/goggles	draughts/checkers
lesson	lessons	thanks/means	gymnastics / athletics
foot	feet	alms / goods	rubbish/garbage/waste

Forming Plurals Table

Forming Plurals	Singular	Plural
a. Most nouns take -S at the end of their singular forms.	camera lesson	cameras lessons
b. If the noun ends in S, Z, CH, SH, O, SS, or X , we add ---ES .	potato pass tax	potatoes passes taxes
* EXCEPTIONS.	radio photo	radios photos
c. If the noun ends in F or Fe , change F or FE to V , and add - ES .	knife wife thief shelf	knives wives thieves shelves
d. If the noun ends in Y preceded by a consonant, change Y to I ; and add -ES(ies)	fly baby country city	flies babies countries cities

e. Some nouns have irregular plural forms	child foot tooth man sheep	children feet teeth men sheep
---	--	---

• Pronunciation of « S »

/s/	/z/	/ɪz/
Books Students Trips Clocks Maps Cats	Dogs friends Pens Eggs Toys Windows	Houses Garages Faces Prizes Sizes pages

• Nouns ending in « Y »

Boy Toy Day	Boys Toys Days
-------------------	----------------------

V + Y + S = V + Y + S

C + Y + S = C + i + es

City Party Country	Cities Parties countries
--------------------------	--------------------------------

• Nouns ending in : sh ,ch s ,z , x

Irregular forms

Dish Watch Lunch	Dishes Watches lunches
------------------------	------------------------------

Bus Quiz Tax	Buses Quizzes Taxes
--------------------	---------------------------

Singular	plural
----------	--------

• **Nouns ending in : O**

Hero	Heroes	Echo	Echoes	BUT
Tomato	Tomatoes	Potato	Potatoes	

Man	Men
Woman	Women
Child	Children
Foot	Feet
Tooth	Teeth
Person	People
Mouse	Mice
Louse	Lice
Sheep	Sheep
Fish	Fish

Auto	Autos
Piano	Pianos
Video	Videos
Kilo	kilos

Radio	Radios
Zoo	Zoos
Studio	Studios
Photo	photos

Nouns ending in :F(e)

Wife	Wives	Knife	Knives	But
Wolf	Wolves	Life	Lives	
Half	halves	Shelf	shelves	

Belief	Beliefs
Cliff	Cliffs
Chief	Chiefs
Roof	roofs

Choose the correct word.

1. The (glass / glasses) is full.
2. The (pencil / pencils)is short .
3. He is a little (child /children).
4. The(men / man)is in the park.
5. His(tooth / teeth) are yellow.
6. The (women /woman) are in the shop.
7. The.....(mouse / mice)is in the hole.
8. I have(an apple / apples).
9. We are (a fireman /firemen).
10. I can see two(box / boxes)

Write these words in plural. Add -s,-es, -ies, -ves

a boy=>	a pencil=>	apeach=>	apotato=>
a box=>	a baby=>	a table=>	a bus=>
a city=>	adish=>	a robot=>	aknife=>
a girl=>	a fox=>	atoy=>	atomato=>
adress=>	abeach=>	a lady=>	amonkey=>
abench=>	abrush=>	asnake=>	adoor=>
a bike=>	a desk=>	apen=>	atree=>
a story=>	a body=>	a glass=>	away=>
aleaf=>	akey=>	a cherry=>	aduck=>
aday=>	a chair=>	an egg=>	awish=>

Change the following sentences from singular to plural or from plural to singular as in the examples.

1. She is a beautiful lady. → They **are** beautiful **ladies**.
2. A book is a good friend. → **Books**are good **friends**.
3. A car is a useful invention. ==>.....
4. She is a tall girl. ==>.....
5. It is an old church.==>.....
6. Is this man a worker?==>.....
7. Is he a famous person?==>.....
8. These pants belong to those women.==>.....
9. Are the students in the classroom?==>.....
10. These glasses aren't for those women.==>.....
11. Are the bottles on the table?==>.....
12. The brush is under the chair.==>.....
13. I am not a famous woman.==>.....
14. The pencils aren't in the boxes.==>.....
15. I like those babies.==>.....

And , But

- Ali is very rich, **but** he is mean.
- Moha is hardworking **and**intelligent.
- Aicha is beautiful, **but** boastful.
- Naima is poor,**but**happy.

- My friend is nice **and** modest.

Rooms and places in a house

People live in different kinds (sorts) of **buildings**. They may live in a **house, cottage, bungalow**, an **apartment** or a **palace**, etc.

In a big house, there are large **halls, stairs, downstairs rooms, upstairs rooms, a garage**, a big **garden** with a **swimming pool, verandas (porches)** and **terraces** etc.



A kitchen:====>is a room where you **cook** food.

A bedroom:====>is a room you **sleep**.

A living/sitting room:====>is a room where you **sit** and relax.

A laundry room:====>is a room where you **wash** clothes

A dining room:====>is a room where you **eat**.

A bathroom:====>is a room where you wash your body or have a **bath/shower**.

A study:====>is a room or place where you **read/study**.

A drawing room:====>is a room where you **receive** guests.

A toilet:====>is a room where one **washes one's hands and face** (water closet).

A garage:===> is a place where you keep your car.

A basement:===>is underground room(s).

Pronouns

Subject pronouns	I	You	He	She	It	We	You	They
Object pronouns	Me	You	Him	Her	It	us	You	them
Possessive adjectives	My	Your	His	Her	Its	Our	Your	their
Possessive pronouns	Mine	Yours	His	Hers	Its	Ours	Yours	Theirs
Reflexive pronouns	Myself	Yourself	Himself	Herself	Itself	Ourselves	Yourselves	themselves

UNIT 3 ENTERTAINMENT (CELEBRATIONS & HOLIDAYS)

NATIONAL, INTERNATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS CELEBRATIONS

CHRISTMAS :(25th December)

- Christians exchange cards.
- Parents buy and give gifts (presents) to their children.
- Christians prepare and eat turkey.
- Families gather and meet together.
- They decorate a tree with lights.

NEW YEAR :(31st December)

- They stay up until midnight to see the New Year come.
- They have fun: they eat, drink, listen or play music, etc.
- They play with fireworks.

EidAlfitr:(1stShawal)

- Muslims prepare a big breakfast with a lot of food and cakes, etc.
- They give alms to the poor.
- They pray at mosque (Aid prayer).
- Parents give money to their children.
- People put on new and clean clothes.
- They exchange visits.
- Children play with fireworks.

Eidelkbir /Adha:(10th Dou Alhijja)

- A big breakfast again.
- They pray too.
- Muslims slaughter a sheep.
- They eat some meat, salt some and give some to the poor.
- They exchange visits with (neighbours, friends, relatives, etc.)

New Hegira Year :(1stMoharam)

- Muslims pray and read the Koran and Amdahat mosque.

Ashoura:(10stMoharam)

- Parents give presents/gifts(toys, dolls etc.) to their children.
- People prepare a big couscous with some meat from Eidadha.
- Boys and girls play with water.
- There is a Ashoura carnival in some places (KsarGoulmima)
- Muslims give alms to the poor.
- Muslims fast during the 9th and 10thMoharram.

DikraAlmawlid:(12th Rabi I)

- Ceremonies at mosque(they read and recite the Koran)
- People prepare couscous in different neighborhoods.
- Ceremonies at some mausoleums.

Labourday :(1st May)

- Workers all over the world celebrate.
- They ask for more rights and better working conditions.

National Celebrations:

- The Throne Day (**31st July**).
- The Youth Day.
- The Green March (**6th November**).
- The Independence Day (**18th November**).

Other Ceremonies:*Engagement, baptism, wedding, birthday, circumcision..*

- A big reception with (a lot of) food and drinks.
- A party with music, dancing, etc.
- People have fun.
- Guests bring gifts.
- A sheep or a cow is slaughtered.
- A big cake with candles.

ORDINAL NUMBERS

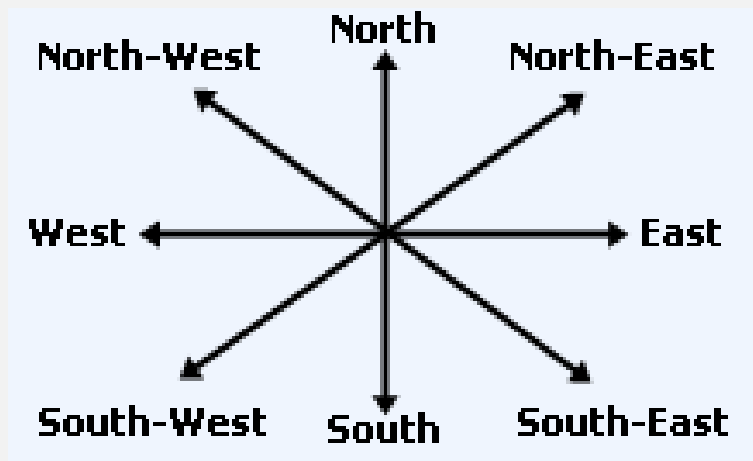
1 st ====>first	12 th ====>twelfth	30 th ====>thirtieth
2 nd ====>second	13 th ====>thirteenth	40 th ====>fortieth
3 rd ====>third	14 th ====>fourteenth	50 th ====>fiftieth
4 th ====>fourth	15 th ====>fifteenth	60 th ====>sixtieth
5 th ====>fifth	16 th ====>sixteenth	70 th ====>seventieth
6 th ====>sixth	17 th ====>seventeenth	80 th ====>eightieth
7 th ====>seventh	18 th ====>eighteenth	90 th ====>ninetieth
8 th ====>eight	19 th ====>nineteenth	100 th ====>hundredth

9th===>ninth	20th===>twentieth	101st ===>hundred&first
10th===>tenth	21st===>twenty-first	200th ===>twohundredth
11th===>eleventh	22nd===>twenty-second	999th ===> n. h.&n. ninth

DAYS OF THE WEEK

1. SUNDAY	2. MONDAY	3. TUESDAY	4. WEDNESDAY
5. THURSDAY	6. FRIDAY	7. SATURDAY.	

DIRECTIONS



MONTHS OF THE YEAR

- January** ===> is the first (1st) month of the year .
- February**===>is the second (2nd) month of the year .
- March**===>is the third (3rd) month of the year .
- April**===>is the fourth (4th) month of the year .
- May**===>is the fifth (5th) month of the year .
- June**===>is the sixth (6th) month of the year .
- July** ===>is seventh (7th) month of the year .
- August**===> is the eighth (8th) month of the year .
- September**===>is the ninth (9th)month of the year .

October===>is the tenth (10th) month of the year .

November===>is the eleventh (11th) month of the year .

December===>is the twelfth (12th) month of the year .

SEASONS OF THE YEAR

Fall (Am. Eng.) Autumn (Brit. Eng.) Winter Spring Summer

Spring	Summer	Fall / Autumn	Winter
March April May	June July August	September October November	December January February

THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE

Formation of Present Progressive Tense

Affirmative Form	Subject + <i>am / is / are</i> + Verb (<i>ing</i>) + Complement
	<i>I am learning</i> English <i>right now</i> .
Negative Form	Subject + <i>am not / isn't / aren't</i> + Verb (<i>ing</i>) + Complement
	<i>I am not learning</i> French <i>right now</i> .
Question Form	<i>Am / is / are</i> + Subject + Verb (<i>ing</i>) + Complement
	<i>Is he going</i> to work?
Negative Question	<i>Am...not / isn't / aren't</i> + Subject + Verb (<i>ing</i>) + Complement
	<i>Am I not coming</i> with you to the mall?

The Affirmative Form

- We *are studying* English *now*.
- My mother is at home. She *is cooking* lunch *at this moment*.
- I *am writing* on the blackboard right *now*.

The Negative Form

- My father *is not working* today.
- You *are not having* a test *now*.

The Interrogative Form

- *Are you watching* TV *now*?
- *Is your brother going* to school *today*?
- *Where are* you *going now*?
- *What is* your father *doing at this time*?

THE PRESENT PROGRESSIVE FOR FUTURE PLANS

The Affirmative Form

- I *am watching* a film *tonight*.
- You *are having* a test *next* week.
- My sister *is travelling* *tomorrow*.

The Negative Form

- We *are not going* on a picnic *this* weekend.
- Smith *is not working* *this* afternoon.

The Interrogative Form

- *Are you coming* to the party *tomorrow*?
- When *are you travelling* ?
- Where *are you going* *next* Monday ?

“ GOING TO ” FOR FUTURE ACTIONS

The Affirmative Form

- I *am going to visit* my friend *tomorrow*.
- You *are going to have* a quiz *this* week.
- My brother *is going to get* married *next* year.

The Negative Form

- I *am not going to help* you *next* time.
- Ali and Aisha *are not going to celebrate* their marriage in Goulmima.

The Interrogative Form

- *Are they going to invite* people?
- *Where are they going to spend* their honeymoon?

EXERCISES

Complete The Sentences With The Correct Form Of The Verbs in the List

PLAY- NOT MEET - NOT WORK- LEAVE- GO - HAVE

1. The train in five minutes.
2.Mary to the shopping centre soon?
3. Blanca and Adrián.....tennis on Monday.
4.Andrea and Estefanía.....a party after school?
5. IJorge this evening.
5. My mum at the office tomorrow.

COMPLETE. USE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1.Albato Australia tonight? (travel)
2. My classmates.....to the sports centre after school (go)
3. Francisco.....his bicycle this afternoon (not ride)
4. Pedro..... his English test tomorrow afternoon (study)
5.Chistian.....his brother to the shops soon? (take)
6. Delia..... the plants this evening (water)
7. Pablo..... TV this afternoon (not watch)
8.Jose Ángel and Elihú.....breakfast tomorrow morning? (make)
9. Verónica.....the dishes after lunch (wash)
10.Borja.....a book next weekend? (read)

UNIT 4ECONOMY AND EDUCATION

Economy is producing, selling and buying of **goods** and **services** in a country, region, or between countries. In other words, it is money, business (import and export), trade = commerce (buy and sell), agriculture and industry in a country.

Economics ==>the study of economy.

Economist ==>the person who studies economy.

To import (v)====>to bring in (merchandise, commodities(goods), workers, etc.) from a foreign (other) country for use, sale, processing, re-export, or services.

To export (v) ===>to ship goods or services to other countries or places for sale, exchange, etc.

=====> Exports and imports form the backbone of international trade.

Morocco's Imports

Foods stuffs	Raw materials	Manufactured goods
milk/tea/coffee/meat/wheat/rice/spices/etc.	petrol/gas/minerals/cotton/cloth etc.	vehicles/machines/gadgets electronics/Weapons/etc.

Morocco's Exports

Food stuffs	RawMaterials	Manufactured goods
Fish / tomatoes /citrus fruit /oil /olives etc.	Phosphates / silver/sand etc.	Handicrafts / leather& wood products/pottery...

VOCABULARY

- Ali is a **shopkeeper**. He sells a lot of **handicraft** products, that he buys from the south of Morocco.
- Morocco **imports** petrol and **exports** fish and phosphates.
- Both Morocco and England are **kingdoms**. We have a **king** , but they have a **queen**.
- France is a **republic**, they have a **president**, and their **currency** is **Euro**.

OCCUPATIONS

What **do** you **do**?

Q :

A: ===> I'm a **student**.

What is your **job** / **occupation**?

What **does** Ahmed **do**?

Q:

A: ==>He's a **journalist**.

What **is** Ahmed's **job** / **occupation**?

- A Farmer Works on a farm or farms the land.
- A Musician plays musical instruments.
- A Doctor treats and examines sick people.
- A Shop assistant serves clients in a shop.
- A Singer sings songs.
- An Actor acts in films and plays in plays etc.
- A Photographer takes photos.
- A Mechanic repairs or fixes vehicles etc.
- A Pilot flies a plane.
- A Dentist treats people's teeth.
- An Architect makes plans for buildings etc.
- A Policeman catches criminals / organizes traffic.
- A Postman delivers letters.
- A Taxi driver drives a taxi.
- A Plumber repairs water pipes.
- A Fireman stops fire burning and helps people in danger.
- A Shoemaker makes and repairs shoes.
- A Butcher sells meat.
- A Chemist prepares and sells medicines / drugs.
- A Midwife helps wives in childbirth.
- A Cook cooks and prepares food.
- A Blacksmith makes things out of iron or metal.
- A Tailor makes clothes and dresses.
- A Green grocer sells vegetables and fruit.
- A Grocer sells sugar, tea, bread, coffee, etc.

- A Gardner grows plants and flowers or takes care of gardens.
- A Soldier defends and fights for this country.
- A Baker bakes and sells bread.
- A Painter paints houses / pictures.
- A Waiter serves clients in café.
- A Carpenter makes tables, chairs etc. out of wood.
- A Secretary keeps an office.
- A Coach trains or coaches a team.

PLACES OF WORK

Q : *Where does a teacher work?* ==> A: He *works* in a *school*.

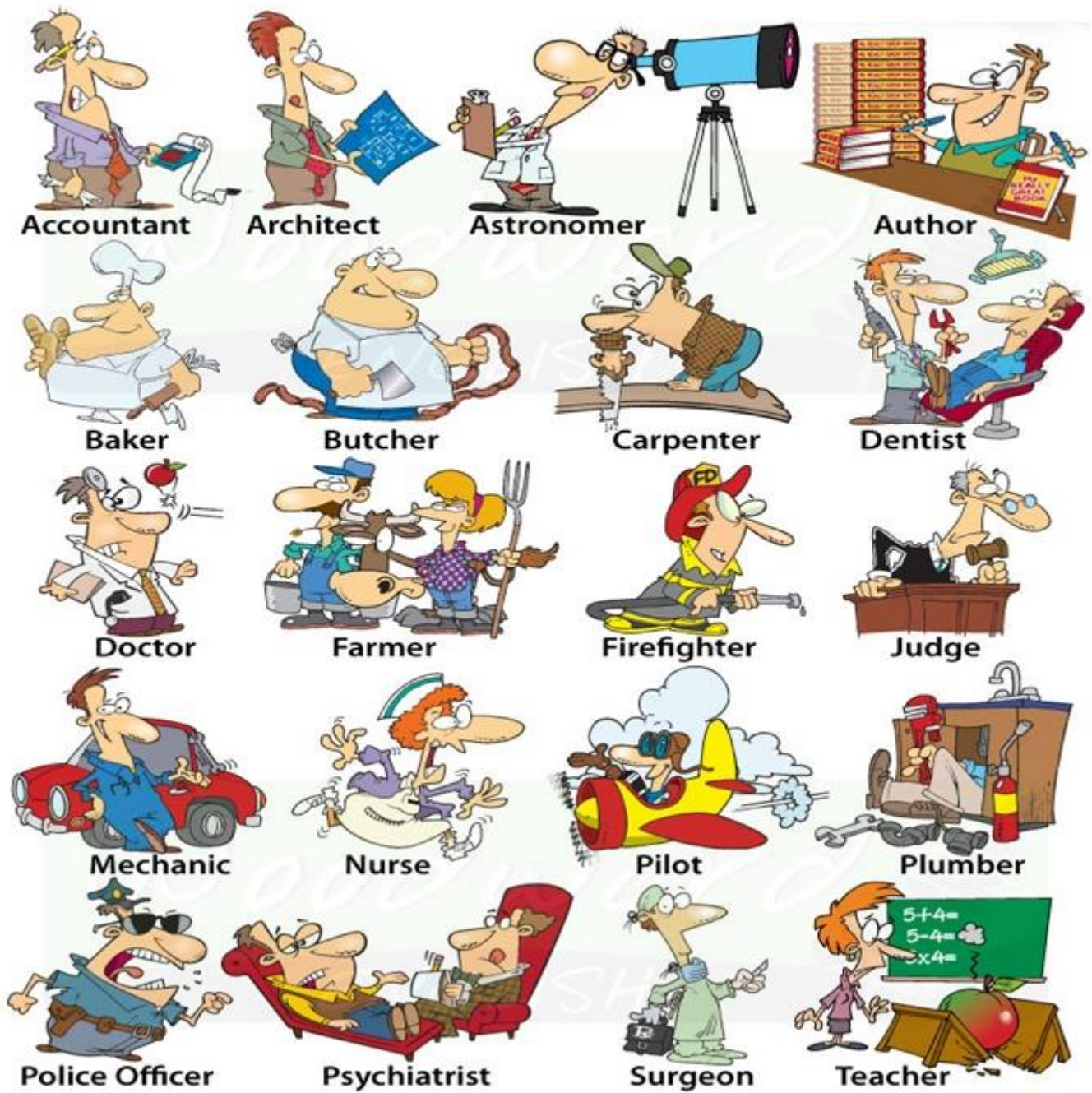
Q: *Where do you work?* ==> A: I *work* in a *bank*.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A doctor works in a hospital. • A judge works in a court. • A receptionist works in a hotel. • A waiter works in a café / restaurant. • A postman works in a post office. • A shopkeeper works in a shop. • An engineer works in a factory / office. • A chemist works in a pharmacy. • A cook works in a restaurant. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A photographer works in a studio. • A mechanic works in a garage. • A baker works in a bakery. • A hairstylist works in a salon. • A farmer works on a farm. • A secretary works in an office. • An actor works in a studio. • A gardener works in a garden. • A fisherman works in the sea. • A librarian works in a library • A miner works in a mine. |
|---|--|

PROFESSIONS & OCCUPATIONS

Below we have a list of different Professions and an explanation of what each person does in that profession.

Professions & Jobs



Accountant- a person that works with the money and accounts of a company.

Actor /Actress- a person that acts in a play or a movie

Architect - a person that designs building and houses.

Astronomer - a person who studies the stars and the universe

Author - They write books or novels.

Baker - They make bread and cakes and normally work in a bakery.

Bricklayer - a person that helps to build houses using bricks.

Bus driver - a person that drives buses.

Butcher - a person that works with meat. They cut it and sell it in their shop.

Carpenter - a person that makes things from wood such as doors and furniture.

Chef/Cook - prepares food for others, often in a restaurant or café.

Cleaner - a person that cleans/tidies an area or place (such as in an office)

Dentist - a person that can fix problems you have with your teeth.

Designer - a person who has the job of designing things.

Doctor - a person you go to see when you are ill or have some health problem.

Dustman/Refuse collector - collects trash/rubbish from bins in the street.

Electrician - a person that works with electric circuits.

Engineer - develops solutions to technical problems. They sometimes design, build, or maintain engines, machines, structures or public works.

Factory worker - a person that works in a factory.

Farmer - a person that works on a farm, usually with animals.

Fireman/Fire fighter - a person that puts out fires.

Fisherman - a person that catches fish

Florist - a person that works with flowers.

Gardener - a person that keeps gardens clean and tidy also takes care of plants.

Hairdresser - they cut your hair or give it a new style.

Journalist - a person that makes new reports in writing or through television.

Judge - a qualified person that decides cases in a law court.

Lawyer - a person that defends people in court and gives legal advice.

Lecturer - a person that gives lectures, usually in a university.

Librarian - a person that works in a library.

Lifeguard - saves lives where people swim (at a beach or swimming pool).

Mechanic - a person that repairs machines, especially car motors.

Model - a (usually attractive) person that works in fashion, modelling clothes etc

Newsreader - a person that reads the news, normally on television.

Nurse - a person trained to help a doctor look after the sick or injured.

Optician - checks your eyes and tries to correct any problems with your sight.

Painter - a person that paints pictures or the interior and exterior of buildings.

Pharmacist - a qualified person that works with and dispenses medicine.

Photographer - a person that takes photos.

Pilot - a person who flies a plane.

Plumber - a person that repairs your water systems or pipes.

Politician - a person who works in politics.

Policeman/Policewoman - They (try and) prevent crime.

Postman - a person that delivers mail to your house.

Real estate agent - makes money from selling land/houses etc.

Receptionist - a person that is at the reception (entrance) of a company/hotel.

Scientist - works in the science industry. They do many experiments.

Secretary - a person employed in an office who types letters, keeps records etc.

Shop assistant - a person that works in a shop or store selling products.

Soldier - a person who works for the army.

Tailor - a person that makes clothes for others.

Taxi driver - a person who drives a taxi.

Teacher - a person that passes knowledge to students, usually at school.

Translator - a person that translates from one language to another.

Traffic warden - a person that patrols areas to check that people do not park in the wrong place.

Travel agent - a person that organises and sells holidays and flights for others.

Veterinary doctor (Vet) - a qualified person that looks after sick animals.

Waiter/Waitress - a person that works in a food outlet (café or restaurant), looking after customers and serving food.

Window cleaner - a person that cleans windows, usually those of big buildings.

PICTURE EXERCISES

JOBS



- 1. singer
- 2. doctor
- 3. farmer



- 1. pilot
- 2. policeman
- 3. cook



- 1. artist
- 2. fireman
- 3. clown



- 1. vet
- 2. doctor
- 3. fisherman



- 1. teacher
- 2. clown
- 3. postman



- 1. pilot
- 2. doctor
- 3. baker



- 1. fisherman
- 2. dancer
- 3. fireman



- 1. farmer
- 2. vet
- 3. policeman



- 1. dancer
- 2. vet
- 3. teacher



- 1. cook
- 2. clown
- 3. butcher



- 1. baker
- 2. farmer
- 3. teacher



- 1. baker
- 2. clown
- 3. singer



- 1. artist
- 2. vet
- 3. postman



- 1. policeman
- 2. dancer
- 3. pilot



- 1. butcher
- 2. singer
- 3. fireman



JOBS AND OCCUPATIONS



MATCH

- 1- COOK
- 2- DOCTOR
- 3-TEACHER
- 4-FIREFIGHTER
- 5-NURSE
- 6-PHOTOGRAPHER
- 7-SCIENTIST
- 8- POLICE OFFICER
- 9-SECRETARY
- 10-MECHANIC
- 11-MAID
- 12-WAITER
- 13-HAIRDRESSER
- 14- VET
- 15-DENTIST
- 16-POSTMAN

MATCH THE DEFINITION (1-9) WITH THE OCCUPATIONS (A-I)

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| 1- THIS PERSON HELPS THE DOCTORS AT THE HOSPITAL. | A-POSTMAN |
| 2- THIS PERSON PUTS OUT THE FIRE. | B-WAITER |
| 3- THIS PERSON SENDS LETTERS AND ANSWERS THE TELEPHONE. | C-DOCTOR |
| 4- THIE PERSON KEEPS THE HOUSE CLEAN | D-DENTIST |
| 5- THIS PERSON CATCHES THIEVES. | E-COOK |
| 6- THIS PERSON HELPS PEOPLE GET WELL. | F-MECHANIC |
| 7- THIS PERSON TEACHES YOU NEW THINGS. | G-FIRE FIGHTER |
| 8- THIS PERSON DELIVERS LETTERS. | H-VET |
| 9- THIS PERSON COOKS DELICIOUS MEALS. | I-MAID |
| 10-THIS PERSON WORKS IN A RESTAURANT. | J-HAIRDRESSER |
| 11-THIS PERSON INVESTIGATES | K-NURSE |
| 12-THIS PERSON REPAIRS CARS. | L-DENTIST |
| 13-THIS PERSON CUTS OUR HAIR. | M-TEACHER |
| 14- THIS PERSON TAKES CARE OF OUR TEETH | N-SECRETARY |
| 15-THIS PERSON TAKES CARE OF ANIMALS | O-SCIENTIST |

WHERE DO THEY WORK?

GARAGE HOSPITAL(2) SCHOOL SHOP RESTAURANT(2) OFFICE POLICE STATION POST OFFICE

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1- A TEACHER WORKS IN A..... | 6-A POLICE OFFICER WORKS IN A..... |
| 2. A MECHANIC WORKS IN A..... | 7-A COOK WORKS IN A..... |
| 3- A NURSE WORKS IN A..... | 8-A POSTMAN WORKS IN A..... |
| 4- A WAITER WORKS IN A..... | 9-A SHOP ASSISTANT WORKS IN A..... |
| 5- A SECRETARY WORKS IN AN..... | 10-A DOCTOR WORKS IN A..... |

What job is it?

Match the job to the correct description

<u>Job</u>	<u>Description</u>
1. Police Officer	a) person who drives a bus
2. Cook	b) person who teaches students
3. Waiter	c) person who makes and designs clothes
4. Fashion designer	d) works in a hospital and helps doctors
5. Movie director	e) person that can draw cartoons well
6. Pilot	f) rescues people from burning buildings and helps put out fires
7. Writer	g) person who drives a taxi
8. Cartoonist	h) someone who can sing well
9. Basketball player	i) works in a hospital and cures sick people
10. Bus driver	j) flies an airplane
11. Scientist	k) person who acts in a movie
12. Teacher	l) does the cooking in a restaurant
13. Journalist	m) takes people's orders in a restaurant and serves food
14. Doctor	n) person who reports news on TV, radio or newspaper
15. Nurse	o) someone who writes books and stories
16. Farmer	p) works in a laboratory and does experiments
17. Actor	q) someone who makes movies
18. Firefighter	r) person that can play basketball well
19. Singer	s) works on a farm and grows crops or looks after animals
20. Taxi driver	t) works in a police station and keeps people safe
21. Mechanic	u) plays the piano well
22. Engineer	v) person in the army who wears a uniform and has a gun
23. Pianist	w) works in an animal hospital and looks after sick animals
24. Soldier	x) repairs machines and vehicles such as cars and buses
25. Hairdresser	y) someone who designs and constructs buildings
26. Veterinarian	z) someone who cuts and styles hair

THE SIMPLE PRESENT OF VERBS

The Affirmative Form

We **live** in Goulmima. My father **works** on a farm. My mother **stays** at home and **helps** him. My friends sometimes **visit** us. I **go** to school by bike because my school is far. My sister usually **prepares** food for our family.

The Negative Form

- I **don't** like fish.
- Ali **doesn't** speak English.

The Interrogative Form

- **Do** you **have** English today? ==> Yes, I **do**.
- **Does** Ahmed **speak** English? ==> No, he **doesn't**.
- **When** do you **go** to school on Monday? ==> I **go** to school at 9 on Monday.
- **Where** does Ali **work**? ==> He **works** in a bank.

EXERCISES

FILL IN THE BLANKS WITH THE CORRECT SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE FORM OF THE VERB (IN PARENTHESES):

e.g: I **read** (read) every day. / Peter **reads** (read) every day.

1. My sister(talk) very fast.
2. My brother and I(speak) Japanese.
3. They(live) in Portland.
4. Peter(work) a lot.
5. Our neighbors (be) very quiet.
6. We (go) to the movies every Friday.
7. My cousin (be) thin.
8. My mother (clean) the house every Sunday.
9. Robert's cat (like) to chase birds.
10. I (love) my parents
11. My brother (go) to college.
12. I (understand) English.

13. My friends always (*laugh*) at my jokes.
14. The weather in California (*be*) perfect.
15. Our cats (*sleep*) all day.
16. Your dress (*look*) very pretty.
17. My sister (*walk*) very quickly.
18. We (*make*) mistakes when we speak English.
19. I (*be*) from Italy.
20. My brother (*have*) two dogs.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- My name is Hamid, what is **yours**? ==> **Mine** (My name) is Aicha.
- Is this your car? ==> Yes, it is **mine**.
- Is that Rachida's house? ==> No, it is **nothers**.
- Whose is it, then? ==> It is **ours**.

PREPOSITIONS OF PLACE

- Mourad is sitting **beside** Khalil.
- My school things are **on** my desk.
- The police station is **in front of** the city council.
- Goulmima is **between** Errachidia and Tinjdad.
- We are **in** class.
- The pharmacy is **under** our house.
- The market is **behind** the mosque.

PREPOSITIONS OF TIME

- I was born **on** January 3rd **in** 1990.
- We have English **on** Thursday **at** two o'clock in the afternoon.
- The weather is very nice **in** March.
- The weather is very hot **in** summer.
- I go to school **at** eight o'clock **on** Monday **in** the morning.

OCCUPATIONS: Description

WHO ...

...has an easy job ?	...earns a lot of money ?	...works at night ?	...uses a computer ?	...has a dangerous job ?	...has a difficult job ?
A hairdresser A (green)-gocer A postman A secretary A florist	An engineer A business-man An architect A football-player A coach An actor A singer A pilot	A guard A waiter A soldier A doctor A Bus-driver A fireman	A journalist An architect A secretary A typist A business-man	A journalist A fireman A soldier A carpenter	A teacher A farmer A mechanic A doctor A postman A mason

DIRECTIONS

Asking for directions:

- 1) Where is the stadium, please?
- 2) Can you show me the way to the market, please?

Giving directions:

- **Get out** of the school, **turn right** and **go straight on until you get to** the roundabout, then **turn left**. **Go past** the café **on the right**, it's **on the left**.
- **Get out** of the bus station, **turn left**, go **down** the street. **Go past** the police station, the post office, the bank **until you get to** CTM station in sport café. **Turn left** at the end of the road. The market is **in front of** you.

Conversation 1

A : Excuse me! Excuse me, sir! Excuse me, madam! Excuse me, miss!
Could you tell me how to get to the bank, please?

B :Sure. When you leave the hotel, turn left and walk three blocks.
Make a left turn at the bookstore.

You will see a cafe and a post office.

The bank is next to the post office.

A : Thanks a lot.

B : You're welcome.

Conversation 2

C :Could you tell me where the Science Museum is, please?

D :It is on the corner of Maple Street and Lincoln Road.

C :How do I get there from here, please?

D :Go down this street and turn right at the traffic light.

Walk two blocks and turn right onto Maple Street.

Go past the department store and the flower market, and you'll see the Science Museum across the street.

It is a large red-brick building. You can't miss it.

C :Is it far from here?

D :No, it's just a ten-minute walk.

C :Thank you very much.

D :You're welcome.

Conversation 3

E :Is there a restaurant near here, please? / Can you tell me if there is a restaurant near here?

F :There is a restaurant around the corner, next to the toy store.

E : Thanks.

F : Don't mention it.

Conversation 4

G :Excuse me, where is the nearest pharmacy? / Excuse me, do you know where the nearest drugstore is?

H :There is one next to the grocery store on King Street.

Do you see the square opposite the bank? King Street starts behind the square.

G :How long will it take to get there?

H :About ten minutes.

G : Thankyou.

UNIT 5 RECREATION, SPORTS AND EDUCATION

Sport is an activity that involves physical efforts,people do it for **exercise**(to be fit),**Competition** (money, medals, etc.) or **recreation** (enjoyment, amusement...) there are **individual** and **teamsports**.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SPORT

1 Target sports	====>Shooting	Archery	Darts
2 Net games	====>Tennis	ping pong	football
			Basketball
	Volleyball	Badminton	handball
			Water polo
3 Water sports	====>Swimming	Water	Diving
	Jet Ski	Surf	
	Sailing	Water ballet	rowing
	Water skiing	Fishing	Jet Ski
4 Animal racing	====>Sledge race	Polo	Rodeo
	Horse riding	Horse race	Camel race
	Ostrich race	Ball fighting	Torero
5 Combat sports	====>Aikido	Boxing	Judo
			Kung FuFencing
	TaekwondoSumo	Kendo	Karate
6 Stick and ball games	====>Cricket	polo	Baseball
			GolfSnooker
			Pool
7 Racket and ball games	====>Ping-Pong	tennis	squash
8 Sports on wheels	====>Cycling	car racing	motor racing
9 Athletics	====>Running races	Marathon	decathlon
			long jump
	The hammer	High jump	Triple jump
			Pole vault
	The javelin	The shot	The discus
			the hurdles
	Steeplechase	walking	

10 | Team ball sports ==> Football basketball hockey baseball

Tennis ping pong Rugby Water polo

American football volleyball cricket handball

11 | Other sport ==> Mountain climbing Chess jogging mountaineering

Gliding bowls hiking curling Aerobics

Gymnastics bowling Skiing Ballet trekking

Sports collocations

We use different verbs with different sports for example. We do certain sports, play some and go doing others.

Do	Go	Play
Karate	Skiing	Tennis
Taekwondo	Jogging	Football
Gymnastics	Swimming	Volleyball
Aerobics	Walking	Baseball
Weightlifting	Horse black riding	Ping pong
Judo	Mountain climbing	Golf
Kung Fu	Cycling	Basketball
Aikido	Fishing	Hand ball

- I like to *go swimming*, but I don't like to *play tennis*.
- Ali likes to *do karate*, but he doesn't like to *go fishing*.

Adverbs of frequency

- I **always** read a short story before I sleep.
- My mother **usually** has a siesta.
- My sister **often** helps me with math.
- My parents **sometimes** beat me.
- I **rarely** go to the steam bath in summer.
- Aicha **never** helps her mother when she has homework.

➤ Do you ever walk to school?

Yes, I **always** do.

No, I **never** do.

➤ **Does** your father **ever** drive to work?

Yes, he **sometimes** does.

No, he **never** does.

➤ **How often** do you watch TV?

====> I **rarely** watch TV?

➤ **How often** does your father give you pocket money?

====> He **usually** gives me pocket money.

COMPARATIVES

Short Adjectives

- Goulmima is **smaller than** Errachidia.
- Errachidi **bigger than** Goulmima.
- English is **easier than** French.
- Ali is **wiser than** his sister.

A + Verb + Adj + er + than + B

Long Adjectives

- Aicha is **more intelligent than** Naima.
- Mercedes is **more expensive than** Uno.
- French is **more difficult than** English.

A + verb + more + Adj + than + B

Irregular Adjectives

Adjective	Comparative
Good	Better
Bad / ill	Worse
Much/many	More
Little	Less
Far	Farther
Old	Older / elder

SUPERLATIVES

Short Adjectives

- Ifran is **the coldest** city in Morocco.
- August is **the hottest** month of the year.
- Jawad is **the happiest** student in our class.
- March is **the finest** month of the year.

A + Verb + the +Adj + est + N +(B,C,D,E...)

Long Adjectives

- China is **the most populated** country in the world.
- The dolphin is **the most intelligent** animal on Earth.
- Aisha is **the most beautiful** girl in her family.

A + verb + the most + Adj + N + (B,C,D,E...)

Irregular Adjectives

Adjective	Comparative
Good	The best
Bad / ill	The worst
Much/many	The most
Little	The least
Far	The farthest
Old	The oldest

Give the correct form of the words (comparative or superlative):

1. There are 10 houses on our street. Our house is the (big) _____ one.
2. My brother sings better than I do, but I play the guitar (good) ___than him.
3. This is (good) _____ song I have ever heard!
4. Tom is (strong) _____ than I am.
5. Out of all the students in our class, I am (short) _____.
6. Everyone says that my sister is (good) _____ looking than I am.

7. She is (good) _____ looking girl in our school.
8. This is boring. Let's do something (interesting) _____.
9. This isn't (interesting) _____ book I have ever read.
10. Your apartment is (clean) _____ than mine.
11. This is (expensive) _____ book in the whole store.
12. That shirt is (dirty) _____ than the other one.
13. Peter was laughing hard, but his wife was laughing even (hard) _____!
14. He is (strong) _____ man that I know.
15. Robert is never on time. He always arrives (late) _____ than the rest of us.
16. That is (good) _____ song I've ever heard!
17. Your cat is (small) _____ than ours.
18. This test is (easy) _____ test I've ever taken.
19. Out of all the films I've seen, this one is (sad) _____.
20. Your answer is (correct) _____ than the other students' answers.

GOOD / BAD AT...

- I am **good at** football, but I am **bad / terrible at** basketball.
- Ali is **better at** tennis than golf.

EXPRESSING OPINION AND (DIS) AGREEMENT

- **I think** football is a violent sport.
 ==> **I don't think** it is.
 ==> **I disagree with you.**
- **According to me,** } hiking is an easy sport. ==> I {
 - agree.
 - guess it is.
 - think so.
- **In my opinion,** }

EXPRESSING (DIS) LIKES

- **I like** to go swimming, but **I don't like** to fish.
- Ali **likes** to do karate, but he **doesn't like** to play tennis.
- Ikram **hates** cooking, but **likes** eating.

- I **abhor** boxing.
- I **detest** karate, too.
- Aicha **loves** dancing, but she **dislikes** singing.
- Omar **doesn't like** studying.

UNIT 6

FOOD AND HOLIDAYS

- **Food** is the different things that people or animals eat.
- **To feed**= to give food to somebody or something.
- **To spoon-feed** = to give food to sb / sth with a spoon.
- **To breastfeed** = to feed a baby with milk from the breast of its mum.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF FOOD AND DRINKS

Vegetables	Fruit	Meat and other	Grains	Drinks	Other
Potatoes	Apples	Chicken	rice	soda	olives
Tomatoes	Oranges	Beef	barley	juice	parsley
Onions	Apricots	Lamb	wheat	lemonade	coriander
Carrots	Avocado	Fish	legumes	tea	popcorn
Pepper	Water melon	Camel meat	lentil	coffee	
Cucumber	Mango	Goat meat	chick peas	water	
Beets	Pear		corn / maize	milk	
	Kiwi			cheese	
	Peach			yoghurt	

Expressions of quantity

A bag of: a bag of potatoes, a bag of oranges, a bag of dog food, a bag of potato chips;
A bar of: a bar of chocolate, a candy bar, a bar of soap;
A bottle of: a bottle of milk, a bottle of mineral water, a bottle of grapefruit juice, a bottle of red wine, two bottles of beer, a bottle of ketchup, a bottle of soy sauce;
A bowl of: a bowl of breakfast cereal, a bowl of cornflakes, a bowl of salad, a bowl of soup;
A box of: a box of spaghetti, a box of corn flakes, a box of crackers, a box of cookies, a box of chocolates, a box of matches;
A bunch of: a bunch of parsley, a bunch of carrots, a bunch of radishes, a bunch of flowers;
A can of: a can of green peas, a can of olives, a can of tomato soup, a can of sardines, a can of beer, a can of hair spray;
A carton of: a carton of milk, a carton of fruit juice, a carton of eggs, a carton of cigarettes (ten packs of cigarettes);
A container of: a container of sour cream, a container / a cup of yogurt;
A cup of: a cup of coffee, a cup of tea, a cup of soup, a (plastic) cup of coffee;
A dozen: a dozen eggs, two dozen eggs, a dozen oranges, a dozen bread rolls, a dozen hamburger buns;
A gallon of: a gallon of milk, a gallon of spring water;
A glass of: a glass of milk, a glass of beer, a glass of wine;
A head of: a head of cabbage, a head of cauliflower, two heads of garlic;
A jar of: a jar of coffee, a jar of mayonnaise, a jar of raspberry jam, a jar of pickles;
A loaf of: a loaf of bread, a loaf of French bread, two loaves of rye bread;
A mug of: a mug of beer, a mug of coffee;
A package of: a package of hot dogs, a package of chicken legs, a package of sesame rolls, a package of cookies, a package of cottage cheese, a package of popcorn, a package of beans, a package of candies;
A pack of: a pack of chewing gum, a pack of cigarettes, a pack of cards; a six-pack of beer, a twelve-pack of mineral water, a twin pack;
A piece of: a piece of bread, a piece of cake, a piece of pie, a piece of fruit;
A pint of: a pint of blueberries, a pint of cream, a pint of beer;
A pound of: a pound of meat, three pounds of ground beef, a pound of cheese, a half pound of butter, two pounds of tomatoes;
A quart of: a quart of milk, a quart of apple juice, two quarts of orange juice;
A roll of: a roll of toilet paper, a roll of paper towels, a roll of foil, a roll of film;
A slice of: a slice of bread, a slice of pie, a slice of pizza, a slice of cheese, a slice of meat; a slice of tomato;
A teaspoon of: a teaspoon of instant coffee, a teaspoon of syrup; a tablespoon of salt;
Sugar: a lump of sugar; two lumps of sugar; a cube of sugar; a teaspoon of sugar; a spoonful of sugar;
A tube of: a tube of mustard, a tube of hand cream, a tube of shampoo, a tube of toothpaste;

One, two, five: two fish, four salmon steaks, five frozen hamburgers, three cinnamon buns, six oranges.



FOOD

FRUIT	VEGETABLE	MEAT	DAIRY PRODUCTS	CEREALS	DESSERTS	DRINKS
apple	carrot	beef	milk	bread	cake	tea
pear	peas	pork	yoghurt	rice	pudding	coffee
peach	potato	veal	butter	roll	pie	water
lemon	tomato	poultry	cheese	cornflakes	strudel	lemonade
orange	onion	steak	cottage cheese	flour	ice-cream	wine
melon	garlic	ham	cream		croissant	beer
cherry	bean	bacon	sour cream			ice-tea
strawberry	leek	sausage	whipped cream			coke
blueberry	pepper	frankfurter				
raspberry	cauliflower					
watermelon	cabbage					

List of Vegetables in English

artichoke	celery	potato
asparagus	cucumber	pumpkin
avocado	eggplant (aubergine)	radish
beetroot	green bean	spring onion
bell pepper	leek	squash
broccoli	lettuce	sweet corn (corn)
Brussels sprout	mushroom	sweet potato
cabbage	onion	tomato
carrot	pea	zucchini (courgette)
cauliflower		

VEGETABLES



artichoke



asparagus



beetroot



bell pepper



broccoli



Brussels sprout



cabbage



carrot



cauliflower



celery



corn



cucumber



eggplant



green bean



lettuce



mushroom



onion



pea



potato



pumpkin



radish



sweet potato



tomato



zucchini

List of Fruit in English

apple
apricot
avocado
banana
blackberry
black current
blueberry

grape
grapefruit
kiwi
lemon
lime
lychee
mandarin

papaya
passion fruit
peach
pear
pineapple
plum
pomegranate

boysenberry cherry coconut fig	mango melon nectarine orange	quince raspberry strawberry watermelon
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FRUIT IN ENGLISH



MEALS

Breakfast

Food	Drinks
------	--------

bread / cakes / cheese / soup / eggs / honey / jam/ chocolates / oil / Dates / omelette / fritters / yoghurt	Water / tea / coffee / milk / juice
--	-------------------------------------

Lunch

Food	Drinks	Dessert
Legumes / couscous / tagine / broth / chicken / fish / salad / barbecue / mechoui / chips / pasta / bread / pastille	Water / soda / lemonade/ juice / coke / tea / butter/ milk	Oranges / bananas /dates / Apricots /(water)melon/ Apples/ ice-cream / pie / etc.

Diner

Food	Drinks
Soup / pasta / fish / couscous / sandwich / pizza / bread / chicken / tagine / eggs / salad / legumes /	Water / juice / soda / butter milk / tea

CAN / CAN'T FOR ABILITY

- I **can** swim in a swimming pool.
- Nezhac**an** speak Arabic, but**can't**teach it.
- Abdelkarim's mother **can** prepare couscous, but **can't** make pastille.
- **Can** you play the guitar? ==>Yes, I **can**.
- **Can** your mother drive a car? ==>No, she **can't**.
- I **may** travel tomorrow.
- My father **could** take us to Tifounassine next Sunday.
- You **may** have a quiz before the holidays.
- Our team **could** win the watch.

(UN) COUNTABLE NOUNS

Countable nouns		Uncountable nouns	
A(n)	Chicken(s)		Chicken

Two	Apple(s)	Some	Milk
Some	Peach(es)	A lot of	Bread
A lot of	Tomato(es)	Much	Tomato sauce
Many	Fish(es)	Plenty of	Fish
Plenty of	Potato(es)	A little	Beef
Several	Banana(s)	Little	Mineral water
A few	Orange(s)	Very little	Orange Juice
Few	Chicken tagine(s)		Chicken
Very few	Dirham(s)		Money
	Coffee cup(s)		Coffee

COLORS

- Aichahas got long **black** Hair.
- My father's hair is **grey**.
- The sky is **blue**, but when it is cloudy, it becomes **grey**.
- Milk, snow, sugar, and cotton are **white**.
- Chocolates are **brown**.
- Grass, cucumber, mint, broad beans are **green**.
- Oranges are **orange**.
- Blood, tomatoes, strawberries are **red**.
- Roses are **pink** or **rose**.
- Lemon, bananas are **yellow**.
- The soldiers wear **beige** uniform in summer.
- My cat is **black and white**.
- Ali's jacket is **light red** and **dark blue**.
- Water is **colorless**.
- **What color is** the board?====> It is **white** / **black**.
- **What color are** your eyes?====> They are **green**.

Typical Things of each Colour

The following is a list of things typically associated with each colour:

Red: Strawberry, Rose, Fire engine, Blood, Heart
Orange: Pumpkin, Carrot, Basketball
Yellow: Cheese, Sun, Butter, Lemon
Green: Grass, Lettuce, Frog, Leaf, Lizard
Blue: Sky, Ocean, Blueberry, Whale
Black: Bat, Night, Tire (tyre), Fly

White: Paper, Sugar, Milk, Snow, Sheep
Pink: Pig, Tongue, Cotton candy (Candy floss)
Brown: Wood, Cigar, Earth, Acorn, Horse
Grey / Gray: Rock, Lead, Dust, Mouse, Elephant
Purple: Bruise, Grapes

UNIT 7 SHOPPING

Men's clothes		Women's clothes	
Jeans	Djellaba	Jeans	Caftan
Pants	Shoes	Leggings	Boots
Overall	Sandals	Hat	Dress
Turban	Tee	Scarf	Slippers
Cap	Suit	Belt	Bow tie
Suspenders	T-shirt	Petticoat	Frock
Jacket	Trunks	Jumper	Shorts
Sweater / jersey	Briefs	Outfit	Panties
Coat	Under pants	Nightdress	Bra(ssiere)
Pajamas	Shirt	Stockings	Blouse
Socks	Trousers	Cardigan	
Waistcoat			

THE SIMPLE FUTURE

Affirmative

- I **will travel** to Meknes **next** holiday.
- My father **will buy** a new car **next** year.
- My sister **will watch** a film **tonight**.
- =====> I **will** → I'll

Negative

- I **will not listen** to music **tomorrow**.
- Ali **will not visit** us **next** Sunday.
- =====> I **will not** → I **won't**

Interrogative

- **Will you come** to the party? =====> Yes, I **will**.
- **Will Brahim buy** your bike? =====> No, he **won't**.
- **Where will you go** next Sunday? =====> I **will go** to Tifounassine.
- **What will you do** there? =====> I **will go** fishing.

THE SIMPLE PAST OF REGULAR VERBS

Affirmative

- I **watched** a match last night.
- My father **fixed** his car yesterday.
- We **studied** Islamic Education at three yesterday.

Negative

- I **didn't clean** my room last work.
- My mother **didn't cook** couscous last Friday.

Interrogative

- **Did you visit** your friend last weekend? =====> Yes, I **did**.
- **Did Aisha finish** the film last night? =====> No, she **didn't**.
- **When did Ali work** in Laayonne?====>He **worked** there from 1977 to 1991.
- **Who did you invite** to your party? =====> I **invited** all my friends.

Pronunciation of « ed »

t	d	id
Watched Fix / cook / finish / ask / watch / malk / work / dance	Cleaned Listen / lie / play / stay / kill / enjoy / fill / dive / cool /	Visited Act / invite / decide / cheat / want / wait / start / defend / roast / respect / need / add / import

SHOPPING DIALOGUE

Customer: Good afternoon.

Shop assistant: Good afternoon. Can I help you?

Customer: Yes, please I'm looking for a pullover.

Shop assistant: What's your size ?

Customer: 36 / large / medium / etc.

Shop assistant: What color do you like?

Customer: Light green.

Shop assistant: Ok, Here you are.

Customer: Can I try it, please?

Shop assistant: Yes, of course, the changing room is over there.

(After a moment) how was it ?

Customer: I'm sorry it's a bit loose.

Shop assistant: No problem, we'll change it for you. Try this black one.

Customer: That's fine. I'll take it, can I pay by check, please?

Shop assistant: Sure.

Customer: Here are you.

Shop assistant: Thank you.

Write the past simple of the verbs in brackets

1. Children (dress) quickly.
2. I(help) my mother in the kitchen.
3. We(walk) in the park.
4. They(wash) their clothes in the bathroom.
5. We(watch) an interesting film.
6. Students(work) in the garden.
7. Guna(play) basketball.
8. The girl(skip) very fast. (X2)
9. It(rain) a lot.
10. Henry(ski) down the hill.
11. It (snow) last winter.
12. We (open) the door.
13. Children (smile) happily.
14. Martin (listen) to music.
15. she (want) a new dress.
16. Ervin(count) the documents.
17. A lot of people(skate) on the lake.
18. Nick(rest) last summer.
19. We(paint) the walls.
20. The teacher(plant) a tree.
21. We(wait) for you.
22. Ervin(fix) the bike.
23. The girl(clean) the house.
24. We(search) for information.
25. They(work) in the morning.
26. She(promise) to help.
27. They(ski) in winter.
28. I(look) through the window.

29. You(listen) to music.

30. She(wash) the cups and the plates.

UNIT 8 ARTS AND EDUCATION

- **Art** is the expression of human creative talent.
- **Artist** (person)
- **Entertainment**= amusement = passing time in a pleasant way.
- **to entertain** = to amuse.

Music	Plays	Films	TV programmers
Jazz	Drama	Sitcom	Sport
Rat	Comedy	Action	News
Popular	Melodrama	Romance	Music
Classical	Tragedy	Love story	Documentary
Pap / hip hop	etc.	Horror	Education
Reggae		Historical	Game show
Pop		Detective	Weather
Hard rock		Cartoon	Cuisine
etc.		etc.	Economy

NOUN SUFFIXES

-ist	-er	-or
Violinist	Writer	Actor
Artist	Drummer	Director
Guitarist	Composer	Conductor
Physicist	Singer	Translator
journalist	Painter	Inventor

EXERCISES

What do you call someone who ...

... writes novels? =====>

... plays the piano? =====>

... visits a place? =====>

... advises people? =====>

... reads books? =====>

... uses something? =====>

CHANGE EACH WORD TO FORM A NOUN WITH : -ER / -OR / -IST

CHOOSE SOME OF THE FORMED NOUNS AND PUT THEM IN TRUE SENTENCES.

WORD	NOUN	WORD	NOUN	WORD	NOUN
Clean		Survive		Garden	
Mine		Calculate		Train	
Plan		Collect		Farm	
Refrigerate		Educate		Smoke	
Cycle		Flower		Science	
Special		Manage		Decorate	
Competition		Operate		Govern	
Reception		Tour		Type	
Active		Extreme		Terror	

REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Subject Pronouns	I	You	He	She	It	You	We	They
Possessive Pronouns	My	Your	His	Her	Its	Your	Our	Their
Reflexive Pronouns	Myself	Yourself	Himself	Herself	Itself	Yourselves	Ourselves	Themselves

- I fixed my bike **myself**.
- **This machine** works by **itself**.
- **Ali** does his works **himself**
- (**You**) Help **yourself**.

Fill in these sentences with the correct reflexive pronoun.

1. Every morning I wash and clean my teeth.
2. Jane is a baby, she is too small to eat by

3. Peter always copies his friend's homework and never does it by
4. The children can decorate the Christmas tree by
5. Julie is always looking at in the mirror.
6. If you can't do this exercise by, ask the teacher for help.
7. The cat cleans with its tongue.
8. Don't help us, Dad! I and Jim can paint the car all by
9. You are five years old, Danny. You have to comb your hair by now.
10. Hi, Martin!Hi, Rebeca! Please, come in and make at home.
11. Robert made this T-shirt
12. Lisa did the homework
13. We helped to some cola at the party.
14. Emma, did you take the photo by?
15. I wrote this poem
16. He cut with the knife while he was doing the dishes.
17. The lion can defend
18. My mother often talks to
19. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help
20. Alice and Doris collected the stickers

TAG QUESTIONS :

- You are Farid, **aren't you** ?
- You live in Goulmima, **don't you** ?
- Ali isn't here, **is he** ?
- You have got a book, **haven't you** ?
- They haven't got a computer, **have they** ?

EXERCISES

Put in the correct question tags.

1. He sometimes reads the newspaper,.....?
2. You are Indian,?
3. Peggy didn't use the pencil,?
4. Mary has answered the teacher's question,?
5. The boy is from Turkey,?
6. Sue wasn't listening,?

7. Andrew isn't sleeping,?
8. He's been to Texas,.....?
9. Dogs like meat,?
10. I'm late,?
11. He does sing in the bathroom,?
12. I think, he's from India,?
13. Lovely day today,?
14. We often watch TV in the afternoon,?
15. You have cleaned your bike,?
16. John and Max don't like Maths,?
17. Peter played handball yesterday,?
18. Mary didn't do her homework last Monday,
.....?
19. I'm clever,?

CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. You're coming to the party,
___?
a. aren't you
b. isn't you
c. shouldn't you 2. It wasn't very difficult, ___?
a. wasn't it
b. isn't it
c. was it 3. Tom is getting something for
Sue, ___?
a. wasn't he
b. isn't he
c. was he 4. It won't be anything
expensive, ___?
a. won't it
b. isn't it
c. will it 5. There's some milk in the
refrigerator, ___? | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. isn't there
b. isn't it
c. wasn't it 6. We don't need to go to the
store today, ___?
a. don't we
b. do I
c. do we 7. Susan can bring some food,
___?
a. won't she
b. will she
c. can't she 8. The party starts at eight
o'clock, ___?
a. isn't it
b. doesn't it
c. does it 9. The movie was very long,
___?
a. isn't it |
|---|--|

- b. wasn't it
c. was it
10. There's a dictionary on the shelf, ___?
a. isn't it
b. isn't there
c. aren't there
11. There's a lot of noise outside, ___?
a. aren't there
b. isn't there
c. is there
12. Mrs. Smith is sick, ___?
a. isn't she
b. is she
c. wasn't she
13. The dishes are dirty, ___?
a. weren't they
b. isn't they
c. aren't they
14. Steven won't be at the party, ___?
a. won't he
b. isn't he
c. will he
15. The math test was very difficult, ___?
- a. wasn't it
b. isn't it
c. weren't they
16. We can go tomorrow, ___?
a. won't we
b. can we
c. can't we
17. I'm early, ___?
a. isn't I
b. aren't I
c. are I
18. This shirt is too big for me, ___?
a. isn't it
b. doesn't it
c. does it
19. Emily plays the piano well, ___?
a. isn't it
b. does she
c. doesn't she
20. Your neighbors went on vacation, ___?
a. isn't they
b. didn't they
c. aren't they

LIKES AND DISLIKES

EXPRESSING LIKES	EXPRESSING DISLIKES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I like comedy films. • I love listening to Amazigh music. • I enjoy surfing the Internet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aisha does not like housework. • I dislike Turkish films. • I hate(detest/abhor) rugby.

ASKING FOR, GIVING AND RESPONDING TO PERMISSION

ASKING FOR	GIVING	RESPONDING TO PERMISSION
------------	--------	--------------------------

PERMISSION	PERMISSION	ACCEPTING	REFUSING
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can I...,please ? • May I..., please? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You can • You may ... 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yes, please do. • (Sure.) Go ahead. • No problem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No,please don't. • I'm sorry,but that's not possible. • I'm afraid, but you can't

Asking for permission	Giving/ refusing permission
• Can I go to Tifounassine tomorrow, dad?	• Yes, you can but you need to finish your homework before you go.
• Can I use your hand phone, Omar?	• I'm sorry you can't because I've left it at home.
• Can we go now, Miss Nor?	• Yes, you can/ No, you can't.

Asking for permission	Giving/ refusing permission
• Miss Ifoulkin, may I ask a question?	• Yes, you may.
• May I submit the assignment tomorrow?	• I'm sorry. Everyone must submit it today.
• May I see you at 5.00 p.m. today, Miss Kate? I need to discuss my project paper.	• Yes, you may. I'll be in my office from 2.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. today.

EXERCISE

WHAT DO YOU SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS ?

1. Ask your friend to let you use his/her bike.

====>

2. Your friend accepts

====>

3. Ask your father to leave you go out with friends

====>

4. Your father refuses

====>

5. Ask your teacher to let you use the dictionary

====>

6. Your teacher accepts

====>

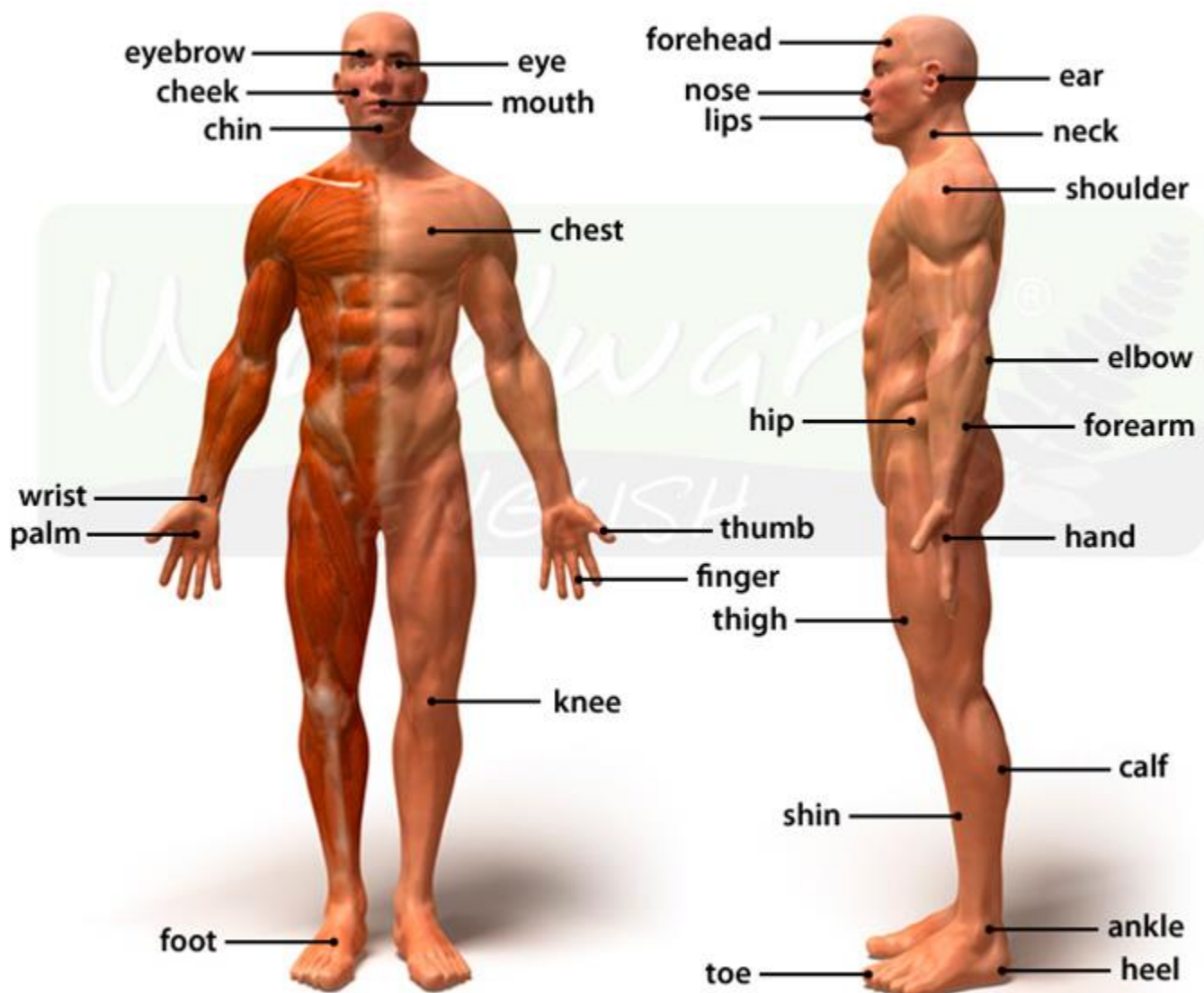
UNIT 9 HEALTH, WELFARE AND SCIENCE

WORD FORMATION

Birthday cake	Shopping basket	Clothes shop	School bus
Carpet shop	Tennis shoes	Dust bin	Fish market
Bottle opener	Sea food	Friday meal	<u>Shopping list</u>

PARTS OF THE BODY

Parts of the Body



Internal Parts of the Body

heart - your heart pumps your blood around your body.

lungs - when you breathe, the air goes into your lungs.

veins - these transport blood through your body. They are like little tubes.

brain - this is your 'thinking machine' inside your head.

throat - food goes down this to get to your stomach.

liver - the organ that cleans your blood.

stomach - your food goes here when you swallow it.

kidneys - the organs that process all your body waste.

skeleton - all of the bones in your body.

ribs - these are the bones that protect the organs in your chest.

bones - your skeleton consists of many bones. There are about 206 in your body.

skin - it covers almost the entire body and helps keep all the organs and muscles in place.

Other Parts of the Body

head - face - hair - tongue - tooth - back - waist - chest - hip - thigh – muscles

neck - this connects your head with your shoulders and the rest of your body.

tongue - the muscle at the bottom of your mouth that tastes things and helps you pronounce words

wrinkles - the lines in your skin caused by age. Old people have a lot of wrinkles.

HEALTH PROBLEMS

Healthy living

- healthy living, healthy lifestyle ==> to be in good health, to feel well;
- balanced diet, nutritious food ==> to have regular meals, to eat plenty of fruit and vegetables; proteins, fats, carbohydrates, vitamins, minerals;
- to be overweight, to go on a diet, to stay slim; to keep fit
- physical fitness ==> regular exercise, sports; to do morning exercises, to exercise regularly, to play sports, to go swimming;
- to feel well, to be in good health, to be physically fit, to be in good shape;
- healthy environment ==> clean water, fresh air, to quit / to give up smoking
- to sleep well ==> to have / to get a good night's sleep, to have eight hours of sleep;
- coping with stress ==> to cope well with stress;
- regular medical checkups, preventing injuries and diseases.

Diseases and disorders

- disease, malady, ailment, illness, sickness, disorder, health problem;
- chronic disease, acute disease, serious disease, heart disease, common diseases;

- infectious disease, contagious disease, communicable diseases, noncommunicable diseases;
- to have a heart disease, to suffer from asthma, to catch an infectious disease;
- minor disorder, major disorder, nutrition disorder, blood disorders, mental disorders, congenital disorders, hereditary disorders, hormonal disorders;
- to have a minor kidney disorder, to have a serious genetic disorder;
- to fall ill, to be ill, to be sick, to be in poor health, to be in bad shape;
- to have a cold, to catch cold, to come down with a cold, to come down with pneumonia, to go down with a cold / with pneumonia;
- to have a headache, to have a toothache, to have earache, to have a pain in the stomach, to have chest pains, my left foot hurts, my wrist hurts;
- to have an allergy to medication / to medicines / to drugs; to be allergic to pollen / to animal hair / to smoke; to have food allergies;
- to faint, to lose consciousness, to be unconscious, to regain consciousness;
- to treat, to cure, to heal; to be on the mend, to recover (from an illness), to get well.

Medical care

Doctors, medical specialists

- physician, general practitioner, family doctor;
- surgeon, neurosurgeon, plastic surgeon, orthopedic surgeon, orthopedist;
- neurologist, dermatologist, gastroenterologist, urologist, pediatrician, psychiatrist, oncologist, dentist, dietician;
- cardiologist / heart specialist, ophthalmologist / eye specialist, otolaryngologist (ear, nose and throat specialist);
- women's doctor, gynecologist, obstetrician;
- anesthesiologist, radiologist, pharmacist, veterinarian;
- nurse, paramedic.

Medical examinations, tests, operations

- physical examination, to be examined by a doctor, to have a checkup, to have a medical;
- blood test, urine test, X-ray, electrocardiogram;
- to take a temperature, to take a blood test, to take an X-ray;
- to measure weight and height, to measure blood pressure;

- to check the pulse, check your pulse rate, to take the patient's pulse, to count the pulse, to count the heartbeats;
- vaccination, immunization, medical history;
- to dress the wound, to put a broken arm in a cast, to give an injection / to give a shot;
- to check into a hospital, to have an operation, to undergo an operation;
- to give a blood transfusion, to donate blood, blood donor;
- tonsils removal, appendix removal, heart surgery, organ transplantation, kidney transplant;
- plastic surgery, cosmetic surgery, skin graft.

Dental care

- dental care, toothpaste, toothbrush, mouthwash, dental floss;
- to wear braces; to have dentures;
- to have a toothache, to go to the dentist;
- to have a cavity, to drill the tooth, to fill the cavity / to fill the tooth, to have a tooth filled;
- to have root canal treatment, to have a tooth capped;
- to have a tooth pulled, to have a wisdom tooth extracted.

Medical instruments

- thermometer, eye dropper, nose dropper, hot-water bag / hot-water bottle, heating pad, enema;
- tongue depressor, stethoscope, syringe, scalpel;
- bandage, sterile gauze, cotton wool, adhesive plaster, Band-Aid, elastic bandage, tourniquet;
- ice pack, sling, cast, crutches, stretcher.

Health Problems



1 _____



2 _____



3 _____



4 _____



5 _____



6 _____



7 _____



8 _____



9 _____



10 _____



11 _____

Match the words to the pictures:

toothache runny nose fever cough backache backache broken
leg headache sore throat overweight (adj.) flu stomachache

Conversation

A: What's wrong?/ What's the matter?

B: I have a headache/ I am overweight

A: How did you get a headache?/ Why are you overweight?

B:.....

Useful Vocabulary: ate too much, fell down some stairs, walked home in the rain, ate too many sweets, caught it from my friend, lifted some heavy boxes, shouted so loudly at the football match, was on the computer all night

How much do you know about...



Health Problems



1 What do you call a pain in the head or neck?

- a) Headache.
- b) Bad head.
- c) Hitch.



2 If you have chills, fever, muscle pains, you probably have ...

- a) a cold.
- b) a flu.
- c) constipation.



3 When your body temperature is above the normal range, you have ...

- a) a fever.
- b) a cough.
- c) a sore throat.



4 If you eat contaminated food, you're suffering from...

- a) fatigue.
- b) diarrhea.
- c) food poisoning.



5 What do you call a pain in the ear?

- a) Deafness.
- b) Ear ache.
- c) Bad earring.



6 What do you call a head injury with temporary loss of brain function?

- a) Amnesia.
- b) Concussion.
- c) Fracture.



7 If you have red spots, conjunctivitis and four-day fever, you probably have ...

- a) measles.
- b) mumps.
- c) chicken-pox.



8 If you have a throat inflammation, you have a...

- a) throat ache.
- b) sore throat.
- c) rash.



9 If you need to wear a cast on your arm, you probably have a ...

- a) rash.
- b) burn.
- c) fracture.



10 What do you call it when you fall down and a part of your skin starts to darken?

- a) Sneeze.
- b) Bruise.
- c) Cut.



11 What do you call painful sensations caused by muscle contraction?

- a) Insect bite.
- b) Blister.
- c) Cramps.



12 What do you call it when a person has difficulty falling asleep?

- a) Insomnia.
- b) Hiccups.
- c) Hysteria.



13 What do you call a small pocket of fluid under the skin?

- a) Cut.
- b) Burn.
- c) Blister.



14 If you're feeling a strong pain in your chest, you're probably having a ...

- a) heart attack.
- b) heartburn.
- c) asthma attack.



15 What do you call it when a person has high blood sugar?

- a) Diabetes.
- b) Insulin.
- c) High blood pressure.



16 A person that has difficulty in defecating suffers from ...

- a) Constipation.
- b) Diarrhea.
- c) Appendicitis.



17 People who have repeated unprovoked seizures, suffer from...

- a) epilepsy.
- b) strokes.
- c) acne.



18 What do you call the shedding of dead skin from the scalp?

- a) Sunburn.
- b) Bleed.
- c) Dandruff.



19 What do you call the symptoms that follow heavy alcohol consumption?

- a) Nose bleed.
- b) Hangover.
- c) Runny nose.



20 What do you call an injury to ligaments caused by overstretching them?

- a) Sprain.
- b) Contusion.
- c) Bump.



21 What do you call a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways?

- a) Sneezing.
- b) Bronchitis.
- c) Asthma.



THE PRESENT PERFECT

Present Perfect Positive Form

Subject + have / has + past participle + objects

Examples:

- Tom **has lived** in New York **for** ten years.
- We **have studied** French **since** 2003.

Present Perfect Negative Form

Subject + have / has + not + past participle + objects

Examples:

- She **hasn't met** Peter.
- They **haven't finished** the job yet.

Present Perfect Question Form

(Question Word) + have / has + subject + past participle?

Examples:

- **Has** she **worked** her **for** a long time?
- Where **has** she **gone**?

Yet / Just / Already

- '**Yet**' is used in the present perfect negative and question forms.
- '**Just**' is used in the present perfect positive form.
- '**Already**' is used in the present perfect positive form.

Examples:

- **Have** you **finished** the job **yet**?
- She **has just left** for Chicago.
- They **have already eaten** lunch.

Since / For

- '**Since**' and '**for**' are common time expressions used with the present perfect tense.
- '**Since**' is used with specific dates.
- '**For**' is used with periods of time.

Examples:

- Janet **has worked** at this company **since** 1997.
- We **have lived** in this house **for** five years.

EXERCISES

Give the correct form of the verb in parentheses using the form indicated.

1. How long _____ (he / live) in New Jersey?
2. Peter _____ (not play) baseball since 1987.
3. I _____ (speak) Russian for twenty years.
4. We _____ (not see) Tom since Christmas.
5. _____ (Alan / fly) in an airplane before?
6. Shannon _____ (not / go) to lunch yet.
7. Our class _____ (take) a field trip three times this year.
8. Where _____ (they / move) to?
9. Jennifer _____ (ask) that question four times today.
10. You _____ (not eat) lunch yet, have you?
11. Jason _____ (want) to move to New York since he was five years old.
12. How long _____ (they / know) Peter?
13. Alexandra _____ (work) for IBM since 2002.
14. Jeff _____ (buy) a few books this week.
15. Sally _____ (not read) that book yet.
16. _____ (they / leave) for work yet?
17. Bill _____ (not / drive) very far today.
18. We _____ (enjoy) eating seafood all of our lives.
19. _____ (he / watch) the documentary yet?
20. I _____ (not / finish) the job yet.

Choose the correct time expression used with the present perfect tense.

1. They have lived in that house (since / for) ten years.
2. She has (just / yet) gone to the bank.
3. Franklin hasn't arrived in Boston (yet / already)
4. We have worked at this company (since / for) 2008.
5. Jason hasn't telephoned me (since / for) two weeks.
6. How (long / much) have you known Susan?
7. They've (already / yet) studied the past simple tense.
8. Our mothers have (just / yet) left for the station.
9. The President has traveled to more than twenty countries (since / for) he was elected.
10. Thomas hasn't had time to read the book (just / yet).
11. Alice has told me she's (yet / already) been to that park.
12. My daughter's (just / since) finished her homework.
13. Have they (already / yet) spoken to Mr. Peters?
14. I've (just / for) interviewed the best candidate for the job.
15. Our coach hasn't chosen the starting team (already / yet).

16. Bob and Tim have (already / yet) decided where they are going on vacation.
17. Have you purchased the new computer (just / yet)?
18. Sam has wanted to go to Japan (for / since) he was a little child.
19. Jason hasn't worked here (since / for) very long.
20. Our boss has (just / yet) hired a new engineer.

CAN FOR POLITE REQUESTS

MAKING REQUESTS	RESPONDING TO REQUESTS	
	ACCEPTING	REFUSING
Can you ... ? Can I have your ... ?	Sure. / Yes, of course.	I'm afraid. I can't. I'm sorry. It's not possible.

GIVING SUGGESTIONS

PROBLEMS	SUGGESTIONS
	You should... / shouldn't ... Don't ... Go to ... Take ...

UNIT 10 ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY

WORD FORMATION

English learner	Story teller	Taxi driver	Belly dancer
Film director	Geography teacher	Shop keeper	TV viewer
Football player	Rai singer	Bottle opener	Bus conductor

SEASONS OF THE YEAR

Summer

Autumn

Winter

Spring

THE WEATHER

The Weather



RAIN

drizzle
showers
rain
downpour
flood



CLOUDS

cloudy
gloomy
foggy
overcast
clear



COLD

hail
sleet
snow
snowflake
blizzard



WIND

breeze
blustery
windy
gale
hurricane



TEMPERATURE

hot
warm
cool
cold
freezing



OTHER VOCAB

forecast
drought
lightning
thunder
rainbow

It is + adjective = A description of the weather

- **It is** sunny today.
- **It's** hot and humid today.
- **It's** a nice day today.

We can also say:

It is a + adjective + day (or morning/afternoon/night)

- **It's** a fine day.

- **It's** a windy afternoon.

It is + verb-ing = This type of weather is happening now.

- **It's** drizzling outside.
- **It's** snowing.
- Take an umbrella, **it's** raining.

You can also use **it is** in different tenses

- **It was** cold yesterday.
- **It will be** cloudy tomorrow.

Vocabulary about the weather: noun / verb and/or adjective forms:

- **Rain:** (noun) The game was cancelled because of the **rain**.
- **Rain:** (verb) I think it is going to **rain** later.
- **Rainy:** (adjective) It's a **rainy** day.

Nouns and Adjectives

We add the letter **-Y** to the end of a **noun** to make it an **adjective**.

- **rain** (noun) - **rainy** (adjective)
- **sun** (noun) - **sunny** (adjective)
- **wind** (noun) - **windy** (adjective)
- **cloud** (noun) - **cloudy** (adjective)
- **fog** (noun) - **foggy** (adjective)
- **snow**(noun) - **snowy**(adjective)

Questions about the weather

- **What is it like out(side)?**
- **How is the weather?**
- **What is the weather like?**
- **What is the temperature?**
- **What is the weather forecast?**

➤ **What's the weather like ?**

====>It'ssunny/cloudy/windy/snowy/rainy/foggy/cold/hot/warm/fine.

➤ What's the weather like in ...

- Summer ? =====> It is often **sunny** and **hot**.
- Autumn ? =====>It's generally **cloudy** and **windy**.
- Winter ? =====>It's usually **cold**, **rainy** and **snowy**.
- Spring ? =====>It's**warm** and **fine**.

MODALS :MUST/ MUSTN'T/ HAVE TO/ DON'T NEED TO/ DON'T HAVE TO

The modals **must**, **must not** and **need not** have the same form regardless the subject. There is no ending with he/she/it.

▶ If you want to say that something is unnecessary, use **need not**, not **must not**. (The **negation of must** means **not allowed to**.)

- I **must** play football. = I **have to** play football.
- I **need not** play football. = I **do not need to** play football. = I **do not have to** play football.
- I **must not** play football. = I **am not allowed to** play football.

Modal	Substitutes
I must play football	I have to play football.
I need not play football.	I do not need to play football.
	I do not have to play football.
I must not play football.	I am not allowed to play football.

MODAL VERBS



Must - to express obligation
 Children must go to school (it's the law)
 You have to do your homework tonight (the teacher says)

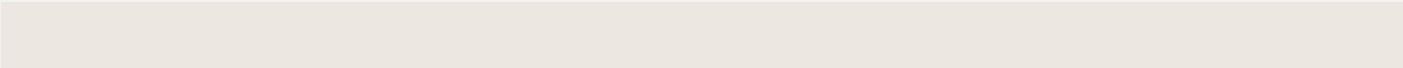
Have to - to express necessity for personal reasons.
 I have to do my homework every day
Need - is used to express necessity
 You need to buy some food, the fridge is empty

Mustn't - to express prohibition
 He mustn't arrive late for work.



one CHOOSE THE CORRECT OPTION

- It's raining. Youto take an umbrella with you.
 1.- need 2.- mustn't 3.- must
- She pay me the money.
 1.- must 2.- have to 3.- has
- Look! It's getting late. I go home now.
 1.- need 2.- must 3.- have
- Children obey their parents and teachers.
 1.- mustn't 2.- have 3.- have to
- We to get to school early tomorrow.
 1.- have 2.- must 3.- mustn't
- George to pay his electricity bill today.
 1.- must 2.- has 3.- mustn't
- We to buy any vegetables today.
 1.- have 2.- don't have 3.- must
- That boy walk in the puddles.
 1.- mustn't 2.- need 3.- don't have to
- My uncle to walk the dog twice a day.
 1.- have 2.- must 3.- has
- We walk on the grass. It's forbidden.
 1.- must 2.- mustn't 3.- have
- You brush your teeth after eating.
 1.- has to 2.- mustn't 3.- must
- Leonardo finish the exercises.
 1.- have to 2.- has to 3.- need
- My grandmothertake this medicine in the morning.
 1.- need to 2.- needs to 3.- have to
- I park my car here. I may get fined.
 1.- must 2.- have 3.- mustn't



Must - mustn't / Have to - don't have to

A) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I must / mustn't lose weight. I'm too fat.
- 2) I must / mustn't be late for the school.
- 3) The kids must / mustn't sleep regularly to grow healthily.
- 4) I must / mustn't finish my homework.
- 5) We must / mustn't obey the rules to live in peace.
- 6) I must / mustn't come home before ten o'clock.
- 7) We must / mustn't be quiet in the classroom.
- 8) We must / mustn't shout in the classroom.
- 9) We must / mustn't be careful while we are walking on the street.



C) Fill in the blanks with must - mustn't / have to - don't have to.

- 1) I ----- eat junk food if I want to be healthy.
- 2) I ----- be careful during the exam. Otherwise I can't be successful.
- 3) We ----- cross the street when it is red.
- 4) My mother ----- get up too early. Because she doesn't work.
- 5) I ----- inform my boss that I will be late to work.
- 6) My father always reminds me that I ----- study more.
- 7) You ----- wear school uniform in this school. It is not necessary.
- 8) You ----- make noise at night.
- 9) You ----- be careful while you are driving.
- 10) We ----- cut the trees if we want to earn money.
- 11) I ----- get up early today. I have a meeting at eight o'clock.
- 12) I ----- leave home as soon as possible or I will be late to school.
- 13) I ----- make a cake today as it is my son's birthday.
- 14) We ----- clean the house after the party. Otherwise my mom will be angry.
- 15) They ----- type the letters today. Because they have enough time to finish them.



B) Choose the correct answer.

- 1) I have to / don't have to finish my project on Monday. The deadline is Monday.
- 2) My father has to / doesn't have to be at work at eight o'clock. He is the boss.
- 3) My father warned me about the party. I have to / don't have to be at home before midnight.
- 4) The doors have to / don't have to be closed at five o'clock.
- 5) I have to / don't have to finish painting. Otherwise I will be punished.
- 6) The students have to / don't have to go to school on Sunday.
- 7) You have to / don't have to wear a helmet in the construction area.



- 14) We ----- clean the house after the party. Otherwise my mom will be angry.
- 15) They ----- type the letters today. Because they have enough time to finish them.



D) Make sentences by using "must - mustn't or have to - don't have to".

- 1) I'm very tired. I ----- . (go home-have a rest)
- 2) Today is Saturday. I ----- . (get up-early)
- 3) The baby is sleeping. We ----- . (be quiet)
- 4) The boss is angry with me. ----- . (be careful)
- 5) She has a project. She ----- . (finish - in time)
- 6) We ----- . (obey-the rules)
- 7) My mother doesn't let me go out. So, ----- . (stay-at home)
- 8) I have a car. So, ----- . I (buy-another one)
- 9) I have some guests today. So ----- . (do housework and cook)
- 10) You ----- . (bully on - friends)
- 11) If you want to lose weight you ----- . (do exercise)



THE PAST PROGRESSIVE :

Use of the Past Progressive

1. actions were in progress at special time in the past

- Peter **was reading** a book **yesterday evening**.

2. two actions were happening at the same time

- Anne **was writing** a letter **while** Steve **was reading** the newspaper.

3. together with Simple Past

- **While** we **were sitting** at the breakfast table, the telephone **rang**.

4. repeated actions irritating the

- Andrew **was always coming** late.

Form :to be (was, were) + infinitive + -ing

Affirmative sentences in the Past Progressive

Long forms	Contracted forms
I was playing football.	not possible
You were playing football.	
He was playing football.	

Negative sentences in the Past Progressive

Long forms	Contracted forms
I was not playing football.	I wasn't playing football.
You were not playing football.	You weren't playing football.
He was not playing football.	He wasn't playing football.

Questions in the Past Progressive

Long forms	Contracted forms
Was I playing football?	not possible
Were you playing football?	
Was he playing football?	

PAST PROGRESSIVE VS SIMPLE PAST

Put in the verbs in brackets in **Simple Past** or **Past Progressive** into the gaps.

1. While I, the school bus (to text) (to arrive)
2. Cindy her leg while she (to break) (to snowboard)
3. He to the radio while hebreakfast. (to listen) (to prepare)
4. My father at 70 km/h when a policemanhim (to drive) (to stop)
5. The girl that the boy her. (to notice) (to watch)
6. My dad the ladder while he the carport. (to fall off) (to paint)
7. While we, wecrossword puzzles. (to wait) (to do)
8. Nick sick while he in Texas. (to become) (to travel)
9. What when you about 9/11? (to do) (to hear)
10. She said that shehappy, so I to her. (not/to feel) (to talk)

BUT/ BECAUSE/ SO/

Complete the sentences with the correct conjunction. Use **and, but, or, because, or so.**

Example: I have a pen **and** a pencil.

1. I like ricefish for breakfast.
2. Jenny is kindsmart.
3. She wants coffee not cake.
4. He works very hard,He's really tired.
5. Sue can't come tomorrow she's sick.
6. He plays soccer every day he's very good.
7. I can meet you today not tomorrow.
8. David likes small dogs not big dogs.
9. She can speak French not Italian.
10. David's very happy he's got a new job.

INVITATIONS

OFFERING AN INVITATION	ACCEPTING AN INVITATION	DECLINING AN INVITATION
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Would you like to ... ? • Come and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank you. I'd like to. • That would be very nice. • With pleasure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'm very/terribly sorry. I can't. • I'd love to, but ...

Inviting People

Example of conversation

Hello, Maria. How are you?

Fine, thank you. How are you?

Fine, thanks. I would like to invite you to our annual party for new students.

How nice! I'd love to. Thank you for your invitation.

Example of conversation

Hello, Lina. I'm glad to see you. How are you?

I'm fine, thank you. And you?

Fine, thank you. I was wondering if you would like to go with me to the new Italian restaurant tonight?

I'm afraid I can't. I'm very busy tonight. But thanks for the invitation.

Well, maybe some other time. Good-bye!

Formal and informal phrases for invitations

Formal polite phrases

Would you like to go to a concert (show, play, party, reception) with me?

I would like to invite you to a concert (show, play, party, reception) tomorrow night.

We would like to invite you to dinner (at our house; at a restaurant) tonight.

I was wondering if you would like to attend a concert (ceremony, meeting) next Saturday.

We would be very pleased if you would attend our wedding ceremony next week.

Informal phrases

Let's have dinner together sometime.

Let's go to the cinema (to the movies).

Let's go to a football game.

Do you feel like going to the beach?

Why don't we go to a concert?

How about a movie tonight?

How about a cup of coffee in a nice quiet cafe?

Asking about someone's plans

Are you free tomorrow evening?

Have you made any plans for tomorrow?

Do you have any plans for Saturday evening?

Are you busy on Friday night?

What are you going to do tomorrow evening?

What are you doing tonight?

Inviting someone to go with you

I'm going to the art museum. Would you like to go with me?

I'm planning to visit the new auto exhibition. Do you want to come with me?

I'm going to the central market. Do you want to join me?

I'm going for a walk in the park. Would you like to come along?

I have two tickets for a jazz concert next Friday. Would like to go to the concert with me?

Would you like to see a movie tonight?

Invitation to a party

We are having a party next Saturday. Can you come?

I would like to invite you to my birthday party this Saturday.

Can you come over for dinner tomorrow? We would be glad to see you.

We are going to have a picnic by the river next Sunday. Would you like to join us?

We would like to invite you to our wedding reception next month.

Tom and Vera are going to give a farewell party next Saturday. We've been invited.

Responses to invitations

Accepting an invitation

I'd like that very much.

I'd really like that.

I'd love to.

Thank you for the invitation. I'd love to.

Thank you very much. I would like to come.

That's a great (wonderful, good) idea. I'd love to go with you.

What a great (wonderful, good) idea! I'd like that very much.

Declining an invitation

Thank you for the invitation, but I may be busy then (on Friday; next week).

That's not a bad idea, but maybe some other time, OK?

I'm afraid I won't be able to go.

I'm sorry. I don't feel well.

Oh, I'm sorry. I'm busy tonight.

I wish I could, but I really can't.

LIST OF IRREGULAR VERBS

	Infinitif	Past Form	Past Participle	Translation
B				
1	be	was / were	been	être
2	become	became	become	devenir
3	begin	began	begun	commencer
4	blow	blew	blown	souffler
5	break	broke	broken	casser
6	bring	brought	brought	apporter
7	build	built	built	construire
8	burn	burnt / (US) burned	burnt / (US) burned	brûler
9	buy	bought	bought	acheter
C				
10	catch	caught	caught	attraper
11	choose	chose	chosen	choisir
12	come	came	come	venir
13	cost	cost	cost	coûter
14	cut	cut	cut	couper
D				
15	deal	dealt	dealt	distribuer
16	do	did	done	faire
17	draw	drew	drawn	tirer, dessiner
18	dream	dreamt / (US) dreamed	dreamt / (US) dreamed	rêver
19	drink	drank	drunk	boire
20	drive	drove	driven	conduire
E				
21	eat	ate	eaten	manger
F				
22	fall	fell	fallen	tomber

23	feel	felt	felt	(res)sentir, éprouver
24	fight	fought	fought	combattre
25	find	found	found	trouver
26	fly	flew	flown	voler
27	forbid	forbade	forbidden	interdire
28	forget	forgot	forgotten	oublier
29	forgive	forgave	forgiven	pardonner
30	freeze	froze	frozen	geler
G				
31	get	got	gotten / got	obtenir, devenir
32	give	gave	given	donner
36	go	went	gone	aller
34	grow	grew	grown	grandir, croître
H				
35	have	had	had	avoir
36	hear	heard	heard	entendre
37	hide	hid	hidden	cacher
38	hit	hit	hit	frapper, heurter
39	hurt	hurt	hurt	blessé, faire mal
K				
40	keep	kept	kept	garder, conserver
41	know	knew	known	savoir, connaître
L				
42	lead	led	led	conduire, mener
43	learn	learnt / (US) learned	learnt / (US) learned	apprendre
44	leave	left	left	quitter, partir
45	lend	lent	lent	prêter
46	let	let	let	laisser (faire), louer
47	lie	lay	lain	être couché
48	lose	lost	lost	perdre
M				
49	make	made	made	faire, fabriquer
50	mean	meant	meant	signifier, vouloir dire
51	meet	met	met	rencontrer
P				
52	pay	paid	paid	payer
53	put	put	put	mettre

R				
54	read	read(<i>soundslike"red"</i>)	read(<i>soundslike"red"</i>)	lire
55	ride	rode	ridden	aller (à cheval)
56	ring	rang	rung	sonner, téléphoner
57	rise	rose	risen	se lever
58	run	ran	run	courir
S				
59	say	said	said	dire
60	see	saw	seen	voir
61	sell	sold	sold	vendre
62	send	sent	sent	envoyer
63	set	set	set	placer
64	shake	shook	shaken	secouer
65	shoot	shot	shot	tirer, faire feu
66	show	showed	shown	montrer
67	shut	shut	shut	fermer
68	sing	sang	sung	chanter
69	sit	sat	sat	s'asseoir
70	sleep	slept	slept	dormir
71	smell	smelt	smelt	sentir
72	speak	spoke	spoken	parler
73	spell	spelt	spelt	épeler
74	spend	spent	spent	dépenser, passer du temps
75	stand	stood	stood	se tenir debout
76	steal	stole	stolen	voler, dérober
77	stick	stuck	stuck	coller
78	swim	swam	swum	nager
T				
79	take	took	taken	prendre
80	teach	taught	taught	enseigner
81	tell	told	told	dire, raconter
82	think	thought	thought	penser
83	throw	threw	thrown	lancer, jeter
U				
84	understand	understood	understood	comprendre
W				
85	wake	woke / waked	woken / waked	(se) réveiller

86	wear	wore	worn	porter (vêtements)
87	win	won	won	gagner
88	write	wrote	written	écrire

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