

Student's Book

Carnival



6

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Scope and Sequence

Lesson Titles	Vocabulary	Reading	Structure
- Simple Present - Enough - Not Enough - Too - Country and Nationality - Ali's Composition - Greetings and Farewells - Asking for Directions - The Map Is Wrong	routines geography social studies mammals reptiles revolves exchange cold-blooded warm-blooded Japanese German American Russian Brazilian Spanish Turkish British	Different Kinds of Animals (P.22)	Doctors work extremely long hours. I think he is a wonderful teacher. What do you think of our town? I always write letters to my grandma. We have enough money. It's too late to get there.

Unit 1

Lesson Titles	Vocabulary	Reading	Structure
- Grammar Focus - Adverbs of Manner, Place and Time - Adjectives and Adverbs	normally backwards forwards poorly proudly carelessly amazingly	Ahmed's Amazing Day (P.81)	I fully understand the lesson. They took their children outside. He took two steps backwards. When I was one, I could crawl quickly.

Unit 4

Lesson Titles	Vocabulary	Reading	Structure
- Past Tenses - Saying and Writing "Thank you". - Be Careful, Rania! - Majed's Dream - Rami's Diary - I Heard Something ... - I Wasn't Afraid - Indefinite Pronouns - Reflexive Pronouns	cage accident electricity alien peeling limping transparent exhausted anybody upstairs downstairs somebody nobody everybody someone anyone no one everyone something anything	What Happened to Sara? (P.47)	She ran across the grass and jumped into the water. The children were eating their breakfast. Thank you very much for the present. Rania and I went to a basketball game.

Unit 2

Lesson Titles	Vocabulary	Reading	Structure
- Grammar Focus - The Future Tense - The Future With 'Will' and 'Shall' - Ali and Rami in a Coffee Bar - Expressing Possibility - What Will Happen if ...?	cheesecake training disturb formal starving certain possible	I Am Going to the Zoo (P.87)	I am going to invite all my friends. Ali will be twelve years old next year. I'll give you a lift. It's possible. I may go there.

Unit 5

Lesson Titles	Vocabulary	Reading	Structure
- Grammar Focus - Present Perfect/Statements, Questions and Negatives/What Have They Done? / Where Have You Been? She Has Solved the Puzzle. / Stop Playing! / Maan and the Doctor / Just / We Have Been To ... / They Have Made Puppets-Present Perfect. / Our Present Perfect and Past Tenses. / Our Garden. / People Have Changed-Used To. - Yet and Already. / Since and For / Have You Ever ...? Have You Ever Had ...?	progress puzzle temperature thermometer rainforests shrubs Australia Far East reward suggest switched foreign	Dad's Interview (P.72)	They have made great progress. Man has walked on the moon. I have to get some sleep. You have to go to the dentist. Majed has made an old-man puppet. They used to live in Egypt. She has already watered the plants.

Unit 3

Lesson Titles	Vocabulary	Reading	Structure
- Prefixes and Suffixes - Prefixes - Suffixes	prefix suffix base word kilowatt lawyer rewrite preheat recreates entertain uncertain acceptable noticeable breakable penniless	I Am Going to the Zoo (P.87) What Do You Want to Be? (P.96)	You have to rewrite your homework. She is unhappy today. Actors work in theatres. Doctors treat people when they have illnesses, to help make them well.

Unit 6

1

Simple Present

Read and learn.

The simple present in English is used to describe an action that is regular, true or normal. We use the present tense for repeated or regular actions in the present time period, for facts, for habits, for things that are always or generally true. Below are examples of the usage of the simple present.



Examples	Usage
• Doctors work extremely long hours. • Where do you work? • The bank closes at six o'clock. • I live in Meknes.	in situations lasting for a long time
• I often read books • I usually have breakfast at eight o'clock. • She doesn't walk to school.	regular habits and routines
• On average cats live for 12 to 15 years. • The earth revolves around the sun. • Iron rusts if it gets wet.	facts
• I love flowers. • I like my coffee strong. • What do you like?	asking about and expressing feelings
• I think he is a wonderful teacher. • I think the story is a little boring. • What do you think of our town?	opinions

Read, choose and write.

1. Tamer _____ for an international company.
a. working b. works
 2. He _____ to football practice every day.
a. go b. goes
 3. They _____ a successful clothing business.
a. owns b. own
 4. Sami _____ novels for a living.
a. writing b. writes
 5. _____ she want sugar in her coffee?
a. does b. do
 6. We _____ sandwiches for lunch.
a. eating b. eat
 7. Maha _____ three languages.
a. knows b. know
 8. Soumaya _____ breakfast for everyone at the office.
a. brings b. bring
 9. She _____ her plants in the garden.
a. waters b. watering
 10. You _____ great chocolate doughnuts.
a. makes b. make



Read and learn.

Simple Present: Expressions of Time

Here are some of the most common time expressions for the simple present tense.

usually
always
never
on Tuesdays
every Tuesday
twice a week
every week
once a month
in general
every day
every other day
once a week

Time expressions made up of one word are placed between the subject and the verb in positive sentences and questions and between the auxiliary verb and main verb in negative sentences.

Examples: I **always** write letters to my grandma.
Does he **usually** eat breakfast in the morning?

Time expressions are made up of two or more words placed either at the beginning or the end of a sentence and usually at the end of questions.

Examples: We have a chess tournament **once a week**.
In general, I favour Italian and Mexican cuisine.
Do you go to the supermarket **every day**?

Circle the time expression in each sentence. Then write a sentence using the time expression.

1. Asma always sleeps past noon at the weekends.

.....

2. Every week, I go grocery shopping for the entire family.

.....

3. He visits his grandparents twice a week.

.....

4. In general, I don't like peanut butter sandwiches very much.

.....

5. He never eats breakfast in the morning.

.....

6. We usually go on picnics when the weather is good.

.....

7. I play tennis with my friends once a week.

.....

8. She eats at a restaurant every other day.

.....

Enough

Read and learn.

We use 'enough' to mean sufficient. 'Enough' indicates degree. It is used with adjectives. 'Enough' precedes adjectives and adverbs. It also may precede nouns.

Examples: We have **enough** money. I have **enough** time to finish writing my essay. She has **enough** skill for the job.



Read and say.



I'm strong, so I can lift this box.
I'm strong enough to lift this box.

I'm twelve years old, so I can iron my clothes.
I'm old enough to iron my clothes.



Read and write sentences.



1. **tall** **reach**

2. **strong** **carry**

3. **old** **go shopping**



Not Enough

Read and learn.

We use 'enough' in negative sentences to mean less than sufficient or less than necessary.

Examples: Ahmed isn't tall. He can't go on the roller coaster ride. Ahmed isn't tall enough to go on the roller coaster ride.



Dounia isn't very strong. She can't lift the box.
Dounia isn't strong enough to lift the box.

Read and write.



1. The boy isn't fast. He can't win the race.

.....
.....

2. The girl isn't tall. She can't pick the apple.

.....
.....



3. The road isn't safe. He can't drive fast.

.....
.....

4. The clown isn't funny. The children aren't laughing.

.....
.....



Too

Read and learn.

We use 'too' to mean more than what is needed. 'Too' indicates degree. It is used with adjectives. 'Too' precedes adjectives and adverbs.

Read and complete.

1. It was wet. We couldn't play tennis.
It was **too wet** to play tennis.



2. She was short. She couldn't reach the apple.
She was to reach the apple.

3. It was dark. She couldn't see the chair.
It was to see the chair.



4. They were uncertain. They couldn't cross the river.
They were to cross the river.

5. The sound was loud. He couldn't hear his friend.
The sound was to hear his friend.



Read and write.

Example: A: It's late. You can't get there.

B: It's too late to get there.

1. A: It's difficult. You can't solve it.

B:

2. A: It's foggy. You can't see the way.

B:

3. A: It's hard. You can't break it.

B:

4. A: It's smoggy. You can't breathe well.

B:

5. A: It's fast. You can't catch it.

B:

6. A : It's slippery. You can't walk on it.

B:

Country and Nationality

Read and learn.



Country	Nationality
Japan	Japanese
Germany	German
America	American
Russia	Russian
Brazil	Brazilian
Spain	Spanish
Turkey	Turkish
Britain	British
France	French
Morocco	Moroccan



Answer the questions.

1. Who are you?
2. Where are you from?
3. What is your nationality?

Learn more!

who $\longleftrightarrow$ used when referring to people

what $\longleftrightarrow$ used to refer to specific information

where $\longleftrightarrow$ used when referring to a place or location

Read and write.

1. They are from Japan. *They are Japanese*



2. He is from Germany.



3. He is from Britain.



4. He is from Turkey.



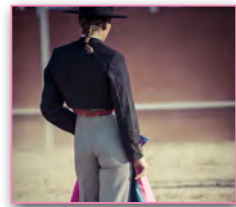
5. They are from India.



6. He is from France.



7. He is from Spain.



8. He is from Morocco.



Ali's Composition

Read what Ali wrote about in each paragraph.

Ali tells about himself.

My name is Ali. I am twelve years old. I go to the National Academy School. It is in our town.

Ali tells about the subjects he studies.

I study English, Arabic, maths, science, history and geography. I like English, geography and science, but I don't like maths because it's too difficult. I prefer English to science because I enjoy stories and poems more. I like geography better than history.

Ali tells about his favourite activities.

I enjoy different school activities. I am a member of a basketball team. I also belong to a computer club. I enjoy painting in my leisure time.

Use some of the words to write sentences about yourself.

English

Arabic

basketball

football

history

maths

volleyball

geography

social studies

science

I like , but I don't like

I like better than

I prefer to

Guided Writing

Write three paragraphs about yourself.

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

What is your name?
How old are you?
Which school do you go to?
Where is your school?

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

Which subjects do you like?
Which subject do you prefer?

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

Which groups do you belong to?
Which team are you a member of?

Greetings and Farewells

Read.

Khadija: Akram, I'd like you to meet my brother, Ali.
Akram: How are you?
Ali: Nice to meet you, Akram.
Akram: Where are you from, Ali?
Ali: I am from Kuwait.
Akram: How do you like Morocco?
Ali: I like it here, but I really miss Kuwait. Sometimes I feel homesick.
Akram: Don't worry. You'll be fine in a week or two.
Ali: Yes, I just need to get around and see the places here.
Akram: Why don't you let me show you around?
Ali: That would be great. We can exchange numbers and get together whenever you are free. Well, I should get going. It was nice meeting you, Akram. Goodbye!
Akram: You too, Ali.
Khadija and Akram: Goodbye!

Read and answer.

1. Who did Khadija introduce Akram to?
.....
2. Where does Khadija and Akram live?
.....
3. Where is Ali from?
.....
4. What did Ali think of Morocco?
.....
5. Does Akram think Ali will get used to Morocco? How?
.....

Read and write sentences.

Example: Dounia, I'd like to introduce my brother, Ali.

1. Samir, my sister,
2. Moujib, my friend,
3. Ali, my uncle,
4. Aicha, my aunt,
5. Mrs Fayad, my father,
6. Mr Ashraf, my doctor,
7. Mum, my teacher,

Read and write sentences.

Example: She is still feeling homesick.

1. He miserable.
2. She upset.
3. They unhappy.
4. We bored.
5. I sad.