

EXPO'E'

Excellent Production of

ENGLISH

A2

Beginner Level II

المبتدئ - المستوى الثاني



Work Book

EinStylo

1

Task 1:

Perform a conversation with a new class mate you have just seen in your class at the beginning of the year. Introduce yourself. Talk about your age, the school, how the weather is like, and the season.

2

Task 2:

Talk about your favorite season. Tell: what it is. Why you like it. What you wear at it. What do you usually do in it.

3

Use the information in the story to answer the questions below.

Four Seasons

Story By: Andrew Frinkle

Dan likes spring.

Spring is green.

Spring is fresh.

Spring has flowers.

Spring has bees.

Tina likes Summer.

Summer is hot.

Summer is sunny.

Summer is time to swim.

Summer is fun.

Ted likes Fall.

Fall is cool.

Fall is windy.

Fall has pretty trees.

Fall has many fruits.

Jane likes Winter.

Winter is cold.

Winter is white.

Winter has snow.

Winter has snowmen.

Q1. Who likes Spring?

- A. Dan
- B. Tina
- C. Ted
- D. Jane

Q2. Who likes Summer?

- A. Dan
- B. Tina
- C. Ted
- D. Jane

Q3. Which season has snowmen?

- A. Spring
- B. Summer
- C. Fall
- D. Winter

Q4. Who likes Winter?

- A. Dan
- B. Tina
- C. Ted
- D. Jane

Q5. Which season has bees?

- A. Spring
- B. Summer
- C. Fall
- D. Winter

4

Fill in the blanks. Use the correct personal pronoun:

1. is dreaming. (Ahmad)
2. is green. (the blackboard)
3. are on the wall. (the posters)
4. is running. (the dog)
5. are reading books. (my mother and I)
6. are in the garden. (the flowers)
7. is riding his bike. (Sami)
8. is from Jordan. (Najwa)
9. has got a brother. (Diana)
10. Have got a computer, (Salwa)?

5

Match the phrase to its pronoun:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1. Kamel and Tamer | A. she |
| 2. Jameel | B. you |
| 3. Jana and I | C. they |
| 4. Kareem and you | D. he |
| 5. Mariam | E. we |

1

Read the following poem, then answer the questions below:

The 5 senses

Using my body parts: the ear, the eye, the nose, the tongue, and the hand, I can hear sounds, see sights, smell aromas, taste sweet and sour, and touch soft and hard stuff.

Wonderful World

I can see
Trees and grass,
The sun and sky;
I can taste
Chocolate ice cream,
Apple pie;
I can hear
Music, laughter,
Words you said;
I can smell
Perfume, flowers,
Baking bread;
I can touch
Silk and velvet,
A baby's skin;
What a wonderful
World I'm in!

Q1. What can I do using my eyes?

..... *

Q2. What can I do using my ears?

.....

Q3. What can I do using my nose?

.....

Q4. Mention one thing I can taste with my tongue.

.....

2 Write questions and short answers. Use "Can " or "can't"?

1. a polar bear / swim? (yes)

.....

2. parrots / talk? (yes)

.....

3. pigs / fly? (no)

.....

4. some spiders / kill fish? (yes)

.....

5. some fish / walk? (yes)

.....

3

Fill in the blanks. Use "Can " or "can't"?

1. Her dad only speaks English. He speak French.
2. I swim a hundred meters.
3. you make a fire?
4. he cook? No, he
5. What sports you play?
6. Marwan climb trees, he is ill.
7. There's an event tonight. I come?
8. Basem doesn't want to go to the pool because he swim.
9. Cats climb trees.
10. Rabbits sing.
11. It is really dark. I see anything.
12. I've got a new bike, no I ride it.
13. He hurt his leg so he run fast.
14. She's a writer. She write nicely.
15. A girl fly.
16. Ducks swim.
17. Babies ride bikes.
18. A dog play tennis.
19. Squirrels climb trees.

4

5 Senses In Poetry

Taste, touch, sight, smell, and hearing.

Your 5 senses help you take in information from the world around you. These senses are also a powerful tool to use when you're writing. They help convey a message to readers by providing a strong image in their heads.

How do I write with my senses in mind?

As you prepare to write, think about how your topic could be described using one, two, or all of your senses. You might want to write down each of the 5 senses and any words that describe your topic using those senses.

For example, let's say I'm writing about ice cream.

- Taste: smooth, cold, melt in your mouth, sweet
- Touch: Wet, cold, slimy, frozen
- Sight: mounds, white as snow (vanilla), little crevices, puddles (when it melts)
- Smell: sweet, minty (mint chocolate chip)
- Hearing: plop, splat (when it falls on the floor)

Once you've done some brainstorming, you're now able to think about adding those descriptors into your poem. Do you need to use all of them? Absolutely not. Only use the ones that best convey the message.

- Now; write about your favourite chocolate. Use the 5 senses to describe it.

1

Task 1:

You are waiting at the dentist. You meet someone who is almost your age, also waiting to get into the dentist's. Start a chat with him. Use the common phrases for greeting. Perform the whole chat with a friend.

2

Task 2:

You want to enroll in a university, and suddenly you meet a friend you haven't met since you were in the first grader. He used to be your best friend. Write the chat that might take place then. Perform it with a friend.

3

Read the text and answer the questions below:

Yesterday, I downloaded a great software program! It tells a lot about nature and geographic things. It was such a pleasure surfing in it! When I first opened the program, I thought it's going to be ugly and boring, but then, when I saw the pictures of the buds, the plants, and the leaves, I was really excited! I learnt a lot about how the water and the nutrients get up from the soil into the root, and then the stem till it reaches the parts we see of a plant.

I hope you all can download it and see how useful it is!

Q1. What is the program the writer has downloaded about?

.....

Q2. What pictures did the writer see?

.....

Q3. What did the writer learn?

.....

4 Correct the errors in the following sentences. One sentence does not have any errors.

Example: I are very happy. I am very happy

1. Candy taste sweet.
2. I are going to get a new cat.
3. She likes dogs.
4. Me favorite color is red not. It is blue.
5. He am happy now.
6. What time it is?

5 Rearrange the words to form complete meaningful sentences.

1. Very is hot it?

Ans:-

2. Dress i new have a.

Ans:-

3. That look big at boy!

Ans:-

4. Can you blue the ride bike?

Ans:-

5. Hi! I am to school going.

Ans:-

6. Tie can your you hair?

Ans:-

1**Task 1:**

Pronounce the following words. Check the phonetic description in the dictionary: bat, cap, expand, cat, actor, bad, man, fat, hand, lamp, pet, neck, pen, bed, beg,, wet, well, smell, leg, men, bit, forgive, thin, win, is, fit, sit, fill, sick, be, keep, seat, believe, machine, read, see, leave.

2**Task 2:**

Pronounce the following words. Check the phonetic description in the dictionary: under, money, up, Monday, cut, govern, sun, company, run, on, block, stop, father, calm, car, star, shop, dark, butter, help, will, self, film, water, lift, spell, silver, verb, girl, word, Thursday, Earth, her, shirt, work, turn, earn.

3**Task 3:**

Pronounce the following words. Check the phonetic description in the dictionary: too, new, zoo, stew, food, few, pool, view, tool, dew, cook, push, could, pull, book, should, good, put, would, look, talk, taught, law, bought, strong, walk, draw, long.

4**Read the text below, and answer the following questions:**

All living things need water to stay alive. We can't grow crops, raise animals or grow humans without water.

Pure water lacks taste and smell. All living things need water in order to survive. Forty to ninety percent of the weight of all organisms is water. The human body uses water to remove wastes and transport nutrients throughout the body.

Ancient philosophers thought of water as a true building block by which all other liquids are measured. Until the late eighteenth century when a British chemist by the name of Cavendish made water by using a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen. We now know that water is 2 parts hydrogen, the most abundant element in our universe, and 1 part oxygen, the element that we breathe in order to survive.

Water resources are variable; from seas to oceans to river and lakes. We can even get water from rain. But, the most important thing is to use water wisely, and to remember the saying of prophet Mohammad pbuh "Don't waste water even if you were at a running river".

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS:

Q1. Which of the following is true?

- a. Water smells like apples.
- b. All living things need water in order to survive.
- c. Water smells like orange juice.
- d. None of these

Q2. What percentage of your body weight may be water?

- a. 70%
- b. 30%
- c. 95%
- d. 10%

Q3. How does water help your body?

- a. it protects you from shock
- b. it provides your lungs with oxygen
- c. it heals cuts
- d. it transports nutrients

5 Choose the correct answer:

Q1. Ahmad is young. He 9 – year old.

- a. is
- b. are
- c. am

Q2. My sisters are helpful. They always there whenever I need them.

- a. am
- b. is
- c. are

Q3. In our class, we always the best.

- a. is
- b. am
- c. are

5

Read the following sentences and underline the correct pronoun.

1. Neither Mary nor Laura has turned in (her, their) report.
2. Anybody can learn to set up (his, their) own tent.
3. Each of the boys takes care of (his, their) own room.
4. Neither Tom nor Jim can give (his, their) report today.
5. Anyone can join our group if (he, they) is really interested.
6. The team can't play (its, their) best when it's too hot.
7. Either Bill or Tony will lend you (his, their) book.
8. Everyone should do (his, their) best work on the project.
9. George wants to go into politics; he finds (it, them) exciting.
10. Everyone should be in (his, their) seat before the curtain goes up.
11. Some of the team are wearing (his, their) new helmets.
12. Every class officer will do (her, their) best.
13. I find that playing bridge is hard on (my, your) nerves.
14. Some of the vanilla has lost (its, their) flavor.
15. Everybody will receive (his, their) scores in the mail.
16. Someone will be disappointed by (his, their) grade on the exam.
17. One should not worry too much about (his, their) past mistakes.
18. Each of us is prepared to give (his, their) speech on Thursday.
19. Has anyone lost (her, their) jacket?
20. Nobody plays (his, their) best when the humidity is very high.

1

Task 1: Write the time and read it aloud:

10:30 am

12:15 pm

9:45 pm

4:25 pm

7:55 am

6:10 pm

2:28 pm

2

Read the text below, and answer the following questions:

Eating Healthy

Introducing Ethan; meet Ethan, a 12-year old boy. Ethan loved eating chicken nuggets, pizza, fries, and burgers. To drink, he always liked milk shakes, cola, or sugary drinks. The sweeter it was, the more he liked it. "You can't keep eating this stuff!" Ethan's mom complained. "Why? It tastes so good." His mother frowned and crossed her arms. "You eat too much sugar." "Yum! Sugar." Ethan smiled happily. "Look at what you're eating for breakfast." Ethan looked at the food in front of him. It looked good to him. "I'm having Juice, super rainbow sugar sprinkle krispies, and a donut." He smiled and took a bite of his glazed, jelly-filled donut. He chewed and then stopped when his teeth began to ache. "Ethan, you're going to have to go to the dentist if you're getting cavities." "No, I'm not!" Ethan denied it. He took another bite to prove he was fine. His teeth really ached, though. "See?" His mother sighed. "Why do all the delicious things have to be bad for me? I can't eat broccoli forever. I'm not a rabbit." "I know, but you don't get all the vitamins and minerals you need from the stuff you like to eat. All that food is sugar and fat. You need good food for healthy teeth, eyes, and even your brain!" His mother explained. "If you can't start making healthy choices more often, I won't buy any junk food or sweets to keep in the house for snacks." "That's not fair!" Ethan whined. Whining didn't work with mother. It made her more serious. "Snacks are supposed to be occasional treats, not your regular meals. I should have bought more healthy breakfast foods for you. Tomorrow you will have eggs, toast without jam, bacon, some fresh fruit, and a glass of milk."

"That doesn't sound too bad." "I'm not going to put all these sweets in your lunch anymore, either. You will get yogurt, raisins, or fresh fruit for your dessert in your lunch, okay?" Ethan didn't want to agree, but his mom's suggestion wasn't really that bad. Maybe his teeth wouldn't hurt so much anymore, either. He really didn't like trips to the dentist.

At last, Ethan agreed and was really pleased with his mother's suggestion. he said to his mother that he will have the three meals at specific time with healthy food; breakfast at 7:00. Lunch at 3:00, and dinner at 6:00. He promised to stick to healthy food and not to eat much sugar again, not even at the weekends!

Use the information in the story to answer the questions below.

Q1. What kind of food does Ethan like to eat?

- a. Healthy food
- b. Only meat
- c. Sweet food
- d. Organic food

Q2. Why do Ethan's teeth hurt?

- a. He's getting cavities.
- b. He's chewing too much.
- c. He just went to the dentist.
- d. None of the above

Q3. Which is a NOT a reason why Ethan's mom wants him to eat healthy?

- a. Healthy foods have vitamins.
- b. Healthy foods won't hurt his teeth.
- c. Healthy foods help his body.
- d. Healthy foods taste bad.

Q4. Why does Ethan think he won't mind breakfast tomorrow?

- a. He gets to eat the same sweet stuff still.
- b. He gets to go to a restaurant for breakfast.
- c. He gets to eat ice cream for breakfast.
- d. The food he gets to eat tomorrow sounds delicious.

Q5. What is another benefit for Ethan of eating healthy?

- a. He won't have to see the dentist so often.
- b. He will get fat.
- c. He will not like the food.
- d. He will be sad, because he can't eat delicious food.

3

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition. Use "at", "in", or "on":

- 1. September.
- 2. 12 o'clock.
- 3. winter.
- 4. 4th July, 1776.
- 5. Tuesday.

6. the weekend.
7. my birthday.
8. the end of the week.

4

Fill in the blanks with the correct preposition. Use "since", "for", "from", "in"

1. I have not seen him summer.
 - a. since
 - b. for
 - c. from
2. I am going there three weeks.
 - a. since
 - b. for
 - c. from
3. We had our party 8:00 PM until 10:00 PM.
 - a. from
 - b. for
 - c. since
4. I have been sick Sunday.
 - a. for
 - b. from
 - c. since

5. They have been sick three days.
a. since
b. for
c. from
6. I will be ready 30 minutes.
a. since
b. for
c. in
7. I've been studying French 1998.
a. since
b. in
c. for
8. She slept one hour.
a. for
b. in
c. since
9. My sister will be here two hours.
a. since
b. in
c. for
10. I have not eaten this morning.
a. in
b. for
c. since

1 Group Work - Discussion

A. Discuss the following questions in your group.

1. Do you enjoy shopping?
2. How does shopping in this country differ from shopping in your country?

B. Discuss types of stores and merchandise, methods of payment, return policies, salespeople, etc.

3. Do you shop at convenience stores very often? What kind of products do you buy there?
4. Is it customary to “bargain” on prices in your country?
5. Is Internet shopping becoming popular in your country? Have you ever bought anything on the Internet?
6. Is catalogue shopping popular in your country?
7. Would you prefer to go to a store that has better service or cheaper prices?
8. How do you usually pay for your purchases (by credit card, debit card, check or in cash)?
9. How often do you go to the grocery store?
10. Who usually does the grocery shopping in your family?
11. Where do you usually shop for groceries? Why do you shop there?
12. Are most stores in your country open seven days a week? Are there many stores that are open 24 hours a day?
13. Do you think that credit cards make people spend too easily?
14. Do you buy “on impulse” very often or do you always plan your purchases?
15. What is the best known store in your country? What does it sell?

C. Work in groups. What kind of items can you find at the different types of stores listed below?

● **Department store**

.....

.....

● **Grocery store**

.....

.....

● **Drugstore**

.....

.....

● **Convenience store**

.....

.....

● **Hardware store**

.....

.....

● **Sporting goods store**

.....

.....

● **Stationery store**

.....

.....

● **Linen store**

.....

.....

2

Read the text below, and answer the following questions:

At the Grocery Store

Most grocery stores are arranged in a similar way. They are designed to make the customers spend more money than they had planned. Most stores place their fresh baked goods, fruit and vegetables and deli sections near the entrances of the stores. These goods are of course more appealing than canned or packaged goods, which are found in the aisles in the middle of the store. You will also notice that candies, chocolates, magazines and other small, inexpensive items are placed very close to the checkout counters so people who are standing in line will likely buy them on impulse.

A. Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. Why do grocery stores place their fresh baked goods, fruit and vegetables and deli sections near the entrances?
2. Do you think that placing candies and chocolates very close to the checkout counters is a creative commercial idea? Why/not?
3. The underlined pronoun (they) refers to.....

B. Match the words with their correct meaning:

No.	Word		Meaning
1	Store		a long narrow space between rows
2	Items		a large shop
3	Appealing		Things
4	Aisle		strong desire
5	Impulse		Attractive

C. Classify the following items according to their category:

Yogurt / fresh shrimp / bread / paper towels / milk / cake /
napkins / Shampoo / tin of peas / hair spray / Lettuce /
laundry detergent / Bananas

Dairy	Produce	Bakery	Fish/seafood	Canned goods
Beauty & health supply		Cleaning supplies		Paper goods

- D.** We use different expressions of quantity for different products. Match the quantity on the two columns with the correct product from the two columns below.

- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. a can of | 7. a bag of |
| 2. a bottle of | 8. a dozen |
| 3. a loaf of | 9. a roll of |
| 4. a box of | 10. a bunch of |
| 5. a bar of | 11. a head of |
| 6. a tube of | 12. a container of |

- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. lettuce. | 11. hair spray. | 21. potato chips. |
| 2. donuts. | 12. bananas. | 22. yogurt. |
| 3. shampoo. | 13. paper towels. | 23. fresh shrimp. |
| 4. sliced ham. | 14. strawberries. | 24. toilet paper. |
| 5. ice cream. | 15. whipping cream. | 25. ketchup. |
| 6. salmon. | 16. furniture polish. | 26. soap. |
| 7. butter. | 17. chicken wings. | 27. toothpaste. |
| 8. muffins. | 18. popcorn. | 28. eggs. |
| 9. fresh potato salad. | 19. soup. | 29. tuna fish. |
| 10. SOS pads. | 20. napkins. | 30. bread. |

3 Speaking 2: Pair Work - Comparative Shopping - Student A

You have the prices from a shopping flyer from Best Value Foods and your partner has the prices from Garden Grocers. Compare prices and decide where you would prefer to shop this week. Don't forget to compare unit prices for each item.

Abbreviations: lb. – pound/ g. – gram/ kg. – kilogram/ L. – liter /ml. – milliliter/

pkg. – package / var.- varieties

Garden Grocers Your Favorite Food Store

Green Grapes \$1.44 lb	Bananas \$0.79 lb.	Locally Grown Lettuce \$0.69
Sliced Turkey Breast Per 100 g. \$1.86	Cheddar Cheese 750 g \$6.94	Frozen Pizza all varieties - each pkg. \$6.39
Italian Bread 1 loaf \$0.99	Stewing Beef \$2.66 lb.	burger Meat \$1.97 lb.
Canned Tuna 4/\$4.99	Toothpaste 100 ml. tube \$0.66	Laundry Detergent 2 kg. box \$6.43
Coke Party Pack 24 cans \$5.92	Tea Bags Box of 50 \$0.99	Grape Juice 2 Liter \$4.99
Olive Oil 500 ml. \$3.93	Ground Coffee 1 kg. \$4.88	Ice Cream 2 L. \$3.95
Toilet Paper 2 roll pkg. \$0.87		Green Spinach 2/\$5.22

Your Best Value in Town

1. Where will you do your shopping this week?

.....

2. Why did you choose this store?

.....

4**Reading #1- Shopping Opportunities**

Shopping practices have changed a great deal from the old days of the barter system. In the past, if people needed an item, they would often simply exchange something they already had for the thing they wanted. Nowadays our society has become very consumer-oriented and the opportunities for shopping are endless. Department stores are large stores that carry a very wide range of goods such as clothing, furniture, household items, cosmetics, toys, etc. These stores usually consist of several floors and often occupy a large downtown city block or a large amount of space in a suburban shopping mall. They are often part of a chain of stores that are located throughout the country.

Grocery stores are primarily food stores, but they also carry many non-food items such as cleaning and bath supplies, paper goods, small kitchen utensils, and small hardware items, etc. Grocery stores are primarily located in residential areas. Convenience stores such as 7-Eleven sell common food items, newspapers, magazines, candy, etc. These kinds of stores are usually open seven days a week and often twenty four hours a day. Their prices are usually higher than traditional grocery stores, and they have much less variety of goods, but they are very popular because of their convenient locations and hours of operation. Drugstores in North America may be very different from the pharmacies in your country. Drugstores here sell many items besides medicine.

You will usually find cosmetics, health and beauty supplies, paper goods, books, magazines, soft drinks and candy. Big box stores or wholesale clubs are becoming increasingly popular nowadays. These large discount stores resemble warehouses. They carry a huge amount of merchandise including groceries, household items, electronic equipment, etc. Most of the food items are sold in large quantities.

You often have to buy a yearly membership to shop in these kinds of stores. Catalogue shopping, Internet Shopping and shopping channels on television are becoming very popular nowadays. However, many consumers are still reluctant to purchase goods in this manner. Some people prefer to buy certain products such as clothing in person so they can try it on to see that it fits. Other shoppers are afraid to give their credit card numbers over the Internet, so still prefer to shop in traditional stores. Books, CD's and tickets to concerts or airline tickets are very popular purchases on the Internet.

Boutiques are small stores that usually specialize in particular goods such as clothing or giftware and they often carry more unusual and more expensive products. Second-hand stores or consignment stores and garage sales sell used items and are very popular for those shoppers who are interested in finding good bargains. Wherever you shop, always be sure to ask about the store's return policy. Most large department stores allow customers to exchange or return items for a full refund if the product is unsatisfactory or if you simply change your mind about the purchase, as long as you have not used or worn the item. Some small stores allow exchanges only, but not refunds. Others may give credit notes for the returned item. They will give you a piece of paper that will allow you to make another purchase in their store for the same amount as the returned item. Most small stores do not allow returns or exchanges on sale items.

Credit cards and easy financing have made it possible for shoppers to buy many items even if they do not have the money available. Many retailers advertise, "Buy now, Pay later" or "No down payment and no payments for 12 months".

Unfortunately, the ability to get easy financing often causes people to spend much more than they can really afford. Before you make your next purchase, think about the following advice: "You can always sleep better on an old bed that is paid for than on a new one that isn't".

A. Comprehension - Answer the following questions in the space provided:

1. What was the barter system?

.....

2. Give an example from your city of each of the following kinds of stores:

department store

grocery store

convenience store

drugstore

wholesale club.....

boutique.....

second-hand store.....

chain store.....

3. Why do many people not like to buy clothing from a catalogue or the Internet?

.....

.....

.....

4. What are the most popular goods that are purchased on the internet?

.....

5. Why should you be very careful before you buy an item at a garage sale?

.....

.....

6. Explain the last line in the reading text.

.....

.....

B. Vocabulary - Match the words on the left with the correct meaning on the right.:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1. consumer | A. place where people live |
| 2. range | B. lower price than usual |
| 3. suburban area | C. look like |
| 4. primarily | D. unwilling, not wanting to do something |
| 5. utensils | E. user, buyer |
| 6. residential area | F. things that are bought and sold |
| 7. resemble | G. variety |
| 8. reluctant | H. mostly |
| 9. Merchandise | I. buy |
| 10. purchase | J. knives, forks, spoons, etc. |
| 11. refund | K. residential area away from the downtown |
| 12. discount | L. give money back |

4**Reading #2 - Garage Sales**

Garage sales are very popular in Canada and United States. Many homeowners believe that garage sales are a convenient way to get rid of old, unwanted items such as clothing, furniture, toys, books, etc., and at the same time to make some extra cash. Bargain hunters also love garage sales for the interesting items and wonderful prices they may find. Sometimes several neighbors will get together and arrange a street or block garage sale. And they might even hold it at a park, with a big sign for having a garage sale, and a door with push or pull sign on it. Because there are so many things for sale in these joint garage sales, they attract a lot of buyers. Most garage sales are held on the weekends. In fact, some people make a hobby of going to garage sales. They like to spend their Saturday and Sunday mornings hunting for unusual and inexpensive treasures.

If you want to be a successful buyer at garage sales, you may be interested in the following tips:

1. Plan your route ahead of time. Read the garage sale ads in the local newspaper and decide what kind of items you may want to see. Look at a city map and decide where you are going to go before you head out. This way you won't waste time backtracking.
2. Arrive early in the day. Professional dealers always arrive first. These are people who make their living by buying and selling goods. The dealers always try to snatch up the best buys, so if you arrive too late, you may not find much of value.
3. Examine the items carefully before you decide to make a purchase. Check Check for flaws or defects.

If you cannot repair an item yourself, it probably is not worth buying. Look for something else. Remember! There are no refunds at garage sales.

4. If you are buying used furniture, check for bugs. If you are unsure about the condition of the item, spray it with an insecticide or disinfectant before you take it into your own house.

5. If you are buying chairs or sofas, test them out to see if they are comfortable. If you are buying an item of clothing , try it on.

6. The most important thing to remember is to learn to bargain. If the price says \$5.00, why not try for \$3.00? Bargaining can be half the fun of going to garage sales.

7. Final tip – If you buy too many things you don't really need, you may end up needing to have a garage sale of your own very soon! Have fun the next time you go to a garage sale. Happy shopping!

A. Speaking Task:

Ask your classmates:

1. Have you ever been to a garage sale or had your own garage sale?
2. What kind of things might you like to buy at a garage sale?
3. Do you think people who hold garage sales are more interested in making money or cleaning out their houses?

B. Read the article about garage sales. Match the word or idiom on the left column with its meaning on the right column.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. Popular | A. held together |
| 2. convenient | B. leave, start to go |
| 3. get rid of | C. bug spray |
| 4. bargain | D. go back again the same way you came |
| 5. hobby | E. easy, comfortable, suitable |
| 6. treasure | F. person who buys and sells |
| 7. route | G. buy |
| 8. Local | H. finish |
| 9. head out | I. liked by many people |
| 10. backtrack | J. in, of the area |
| 11. dealer | K. look for, try to find |
| 12. snatch up | L. throw away, sell, not have anymore |
| 13. Purchase | M. get or take something quickly |
| 14. defect | N. something you do for enjoyment |
| 15. refund | O. test to see if it fits |
| 16. insecticide | P. a good deal, a cheap purchase |
| 17. try on | Q. something you value |
| 18. end up | R. money back |
| 19. joint | S. road, way |
| 20. hunt | T. problem, something wrong |

1

Task :

What is your family like? Can you describe the people in your family?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

2

My Family

Hi, my name is Sami. I am 12. I want to talk about my family.

My family consists of a husband, a wife, and 3 children; I have two sisters.

Their names are Rana and Rama. Rana is 18 years old.

Rama is 10 years old. They are very nice.

My mother's name is Jomana. She is 40 years old. My mother is also very nice.

My father's name is Ahmad. He is smart. He is an engineer. He builds bridges.

I also have a dog. My dog's name is Paw. He is a big dog. He is a brown dog. He

is a big brown dog.

I love my family.

Q1. How many sisters do I have?

- A. one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four

Q2. How old is my mom?

- A. twenty-five years old
- B. thirty years old
- C. thirty-five years old
- D. forty years old

Q3. My dad is

- A. a doctor
- B. a lawyer
- C. an engineer
- D. a construction worker

Q4. What is the name of my dog?

- A. Julia
- B. Paw
- C. Andre
- D. Carrie

Q5. What color is my dog?

- A. He is white.
- B. He is black.
- C. He is brown.
- D. He is yellow.

3

Ex.1 Replace the words in brackets by the correct personal pronouns. Note that Sama is the person speaking.

1. My name is Sama. (Sama) am English. And this is my family.
2. My mum's name is Alia. (Alia)..... is from Paletsine.
3. Salem is my dad. (My dad)..... is a waiter.
4. On the left you can see Ahmad. (Ahamd)..... is my brother.
5. (Sama and Ahmad)..... are twins.
6. Our cat is a girl, Judy. (Judy)..... is two- year old.
7. (Sama, Ahmad, Alia and Salem) live in Al Zarqaa.
8. (Al Zarqaa)..... is not far from Amman.
9. My grandparents live in Syria.
(My grandparents) often come and see us.

Ex.2 Rewrite the following sentences. Substitute bold words with the correct possessive pronoun.

1. **Their house and our house** are on the same street.

..... *

2. Those jeans are **my jeans**.

..... *

3. The dictionary is Paul's.

.....

4. The black car is my mother's car.

.....

5. Is this your dictionary or my dictionary?

.....

Ex.3 Complete the table below:

Forms of Possessive Pronouns and Adjectives

Person	Pronoun	Adjective
1st singular	mine	My
2nd		Your
3rd (female)		Her
3rd (male)	his	
3rd (neutral)	its	Its
1st plural		Our
3rd plural	theirs	