

❖ Vocabulary of the unit

Indoor activities	Outdoor activities	Both
1. Cooking 2. Using the internet 3. Watching tv 4. Chatting on the net	1. Gardening 2. Playing football 3. Jogging 4. Going to the cinema 5. Shopping	1. Cooking 2. Listening to music 3. Reading 4. Playing chess

Positive emotions or feeling	
Nouns	Joy – gaiety – delight – cheerfulness – merriment – vivacity – calm – satisfaction – enthusiasm – optimism – jubilation
Adjectives	Motivated-amused-Hopefull-cautious-happy-confident-ecstatic-fascinated-relaxed

Negative emotions or feeling	
Nouns	Anger – despair – depression – loneliness – sadness – frustration – worry – fear
Adjectives	disgusted-shocked-Lonely-annoyed-frightened-enraged-frustrated-anxious-mischievous-smug

1. Adjectives ending with “ed” or “ing”

- ❖ We use adjectives that end up with “**ed**” to express : **feelings and emotions**
- ❖ We use adjectives that end up with “**ing**” to describe : **activities and places**

Ex : **we** feel **motivated** and **amused** in the English class , because we find **it interesting**

She felt **tired** after working hard all day.

The park is a **fascinating** place you go to.

❖ Grammar

1- “Too” or “enough”

<u>Use:</u>	<u>Example:</u>
Too and enough indicate degree. They are used with adjectives. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Too means more than what is needed. • Enough means sufficient. 	He is too old to play football with the kids. You're not working fast enough I don't have enough time . He has too many friends . She has got too much patience

2- Future tense : “be going to” and “will”

◆ be going to

Be going to	
Usage	example
◆ Planned action or intention	Bill is going to study information technology
◆ Prediction based on physical evidence	There are thick clouds in the sky .it's going to rain

Affirmative	Subject + be going to + verb(infinitive)	Ex: He is going to see Bill this evening
negative	Subject + be not going to + verb(infinitive)	Ex: He is not going to see Bill this evening
interrogative	be + Subject + going to + verb(infinitive)	Ex: is He going to see Bill this evening?

◆ will

will	
Usage	example
prediction	It will rain tomorrow
Scheduled events	The football match will start at 3:00 p.m.
promises	I'll telephone you after class
Making offers	I'll make you some coffee