



مدرسة هالة بنت خويلد .م بنات
العام الدراسي:- 2021 – 2022 م



Written work

اعداد :- قسم اللغة الإنجليزية
رئيسة القسم :- أ\ ولاء صلاح
مديرة المدرسة :- د\ شيخه العيسى

Name: -----

Class: -----

Unit seven

1	Addiction	(n.)	ادمان
2	Defend	(V.)	يدافع - يحمى
3	Obsessed	(Adj.)	مهووس
4	Confuse	(V.)	يربك
5	Unrealistic	(Adj.)	غير حقيقي - غير واقعي
6	Necessarily	(Adv.)	بالضرورة
7	Product	(N.)	منتج
8	Feature	(N.)	سمه - ميزه
9	Arrangement	(N.)	ترتيب
10	Ban	(V.)	يحظر - يمنع
11	Worth	(Adj.)	قيم - جدير بالاحترام
12	Fortune	(N.)	ثروة
13	Gather	(V.)	يجمع - يجني
14	Recount	(V.)	يحكى - يروي
15	Application	(N.)	طلب - تطبيق
16	Handy	(Adj.)	نافع - ملائم للاستعمال

Examples:

I **am** **having** Science lesson **on Sunday**.

We **are** **going** to the park **tomorrow**.

She **is** **eating** her lunch **at 3 o'clock**.

Am / is / are **ينفي بوضع كلمه not بعد**

Asking questions

Question word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + the rest of the sentence.

(اداة الاستفهام) (فعل مساعد) (فاعل) (فعل اساسي) (باقى الجملة)

Example:

- Ali **is** writing his homework **tonight**.

When is Ali writing his homework?

1) Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d:-

1-Tonight I working on my project.

a-am

b- is

c-are

d- were

2-Ahmed and Hudaparty next Monday.

a-is holding

b- hold

c-are holding

d- holding

3-She isan English lesson on Tuesday.

a-having

b- had

c-have

d- has

2)Do as required

1-She is playing sport in the club tomorrow.

(Ask a question)

1-We are traveling to Dubai next summer.

(Make negative)

3-Sara (**read**) English books tonight.

(Correct the verb)

4- We (**surf**) the internet next night.

(Correct the verb)

3)Find the mistakes:

1-She is read a story tomorrow.

2-We am watching a film tonight.

3- Alia is stay at home next day.

1) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words in the list :- SB. Page.58

(features – product – arrangements)

- 1-The smartphone is one of the most successful of this company.
- 2-All the teachers are working on final.....for the graduation party.
- 3-Our school has got many like being modern and clean.

1) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words in the list :- SB. Page.61

(handy - recounting –fortune – gather -ban)

- 1-He inherited a greatfrom his uncle who lived outside the country.
- 2-Credit cards can beas you don't have to carry large amounts of money.
- 3- Smoking is very dangerous so I will.....it in all offices in my company.
- 4-I always enjoy listening to my grandpa his life in the past.

Choose the correct answer from a,b,c and d:- SB. Page.61

- 1- The underlined pronoun “it” in the 2nd paragraph refers to
a) health b) fortune c) money d) mobile
- 2- The synonym of the word “excessively” in the 2nd paragraph is.....
a) recently b) extremely c) necessarily d) usually

Writing 1

Social media can be a blessing or a curse. Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (**not less than 10 sentences**) **about the advantages and disadvantages of social media.**

Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.

"Plan"

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graph TD; A[Topic Sentence] --- B[Supporting Detail 1]; A --- C[Supporting Detail 2]; A --- D[Conclusion]; B --- E[Supporting Detail 1]; B --- F[Supporting Detail 2]; B --- G[Conclusion]; C --- H[Supporting Detail 1]; C --- I[Supporting Detail 2]; C --- J[Conclusion];
```

The graphic organizer consists of a central topic box at the top, which branches into two main columns. Each column has a topic sentence box, followed by two supporting detail boxes, and a conclusion box at the bottom. The boxes are connected by lines, indicating the flow of the report.

II - Reading Comprehension: -

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below: - (234words)

Every day there is less and less space on Earth for trash to be buried. Yet, every day we make more and more trash and waste that have negative effect on the natural environment. What can we do? We can recycle some of our trash. Recycling means that the trash will be made into something new and useful that can be used again and again.

Recycling helps the Earth in many ways. It saves space in trash dumps where trash is collected to be burnt. Half of everything that we put into dumps could be recycled instead of throwing it. In fact, most things which are made of paper ,metal,aluminum,glass and plastic can be recycled .It also **reduces** pollution.

Paper can be grouped up and made into new paper. Steel and aluminum cans can be melted down and made into new cans. The same is true about glass bottles. This can be done over and over again. Recycling doesn't take as much energy as making these things the first time. So, by recycling we can use less of the Earth's fuel resources. **It** also helps save our natural resources such as wood and metals.

Plastic can be melted down, too. Then, it can be formed into park benches or furniture. Some people call plastic the wood of the future. Things made of plastic will last about 400 years even when they are outside in harsh weather. No wood can do that.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d:-

1- What's the main idea of paragraph (4)?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a) What recycling is. | b) How to save the future. |
| c) Why plastic is important. | d) How to recycle different things. |

2- The synonym of the underlined word "reduces" in paragraph (2) is-----

- | | | | |
|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|
| a) Lowers | b) helps | c) uses | d) improves |
|-----------|----------|---------|-------------|

3- The underlined pronoun" It "in paragraph 3 refers to-----.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|-----------|--------------|
| a) fuel | b) time | c) energy | d) recycling |
|---------|---------|-----------|--------------|

4- According to the text, one of the following statements is Not true:

- a) All trash and waste can be recycled.
- b) Harsh weather doesn't affect plastic.
- c) It's difficult to find space for trash.
- d) Glass and metal can be recycled many times.

5- The purpose of the writer is to tell us that:

- a) All materials on earth are useful.
- b) Planting trees helps in recycling.
- c) Recycling is a good way to use trash.
- d) Steel and aluminum can be recycled easily.

6- Plastic is called the wood of the future because:

- a) it's a natural material.
- b) it helps save money.
- c) it is strong and beautiful.
- d) it can be used to make furniture.

B) Answer the following questions: -

7-What kind of materials can you find in your house that can be recycled?

.....

8-Why is recycling important to the environment?

.....

Unit 8

1	convey	v	ينقل
2	gradually	adv	تدريجيا
3	exchange	v	يتبادل
4	efficiently	adv	بفاعلية - بكفاءة
5	reaction	n	رد فعل - تفاعل
6	means	n	وسائل - موارد
7	sensitive	adj	حساس - مرهف
8	talented	adj	موهوب
9	skillful	adj	ماهر
10	wearable	adj	قابل للارتداء
11	bracelet	n	سوار - اسورة
12	Skin	n	جلد
13	access	n	وصول - منفذ - مخرج
14	activate	v	يفعل - ينشط
15	various	adj	متنوع - متعدد - مختلف
16	directly	adv	مباشرة

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d:-SB.Page.63

1- If it's possible, I'd like tothis shirt for a larger size .

- a) confuse b) exchange c) defend d) gather

2- My dad pretended to be calm but her.....says he is angry.

- a) reaction b) fortune c) addiction d) application

3- Stories always help usa message or a moral lesson.

- a) ban b) confuse c) defend d) convey

B) Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d:-

1-All these sentences are **TRUE** except.....

- a) Communication helps us to share our opinions.
b) People stored their knowledge in their memory in the past.
c) Technology has a bad effect on communication.
d) Communication nowadays is faster and easier.

2- The synonym of the word “**knowledge**” in the 2nd paragraph is.....

- a) information b) memory c) feeling d) communication

3- The antonym of the word “**efficiently**” in the 3rd paragraph is.....

- a) gradually b) easily c) quickly d) unskillfully

4- The main idea of the 3rd paragraph is.....

- a) communication in the past b) communication in the future
c) the importance of communication d) communication nowadays

Grammar: past perfect Unit 8 Page 64

عند حدوث شيئين في الماضي فإن الذي يحدث أولاً يكون في الماضي التام والذي يحدث بعده يكون ماضي بسيط .

Key words

After	Because	When
Before	By the time	As soon as

Past Perfect Tense

You can use past perfect to talk about actions that happened before a past event.

My mom **had cooked** dinner earlier in the day.

The team **had practiced** all day yesterday.

Our friends **had already gone** to see that movie.

I **had not slept** well all week.



Form: had + v.3

Negative form : Had not “hadn’t + v.3 النفي

Past Perfect: (Had + P.P)

After } Had + P.P , (Past Simple)
As soon as }
Because }

EX: It **started** to rain **after** we **had gotten** to the station.

When }
Before } Past simple , had + P.P
By the time }

EX: **By the time** we **reached** the party, all the guests **had left**.

A) choose the correct answer:

1- she had visited the zoo, she became tired.

a) After b) Before c) By the time d) While

2- After we all our duties, we called our friends to meet out.

a) do b) have done c) had done d) did

3- Before I to school, I had prepared myself well for the meeting.

a) came b) had come c) coming d) come

4- By the time I arrived home, my mother and my father my success.

a) celebrates b) had celebrated c) celebrate d) celebrated

B) Correct the verb:

1-When I arrived at the cinema, the film (**start**).
.....

2-After we had finished our project, we (**meet**) our teacher.
.....

C) Do as required:

1- The bus arrived. The passengers rushed to board it. (**Join: As soon as**)
.....

2-Our flight left. Then we arrived at the airport. (**Join: By the time**)
.....

3- They ate the shellfish. Then they began to feel sick. (**After**)
.....

D)Find the mistakes:

1- Susan turned on TV after she wash the clothes.
.....

2- They had ridden their bikes before they meet their friends.
.....

Bothand SB. Page.66

كلاهما

bothand : -joins two subjects , objects or verbs

الفعل يكون جمع - When joining two subjects, it's followed by a plural verb

EX: The baby is smart. The baby is sensitive.
The baby is **both** smart **and** sensitive.

EX: Huda likes fish. Ahmed likes fish.
Both Huda **and** Ahmed **like** fish.

A) choose the correct answer:

1- The baby is both smart sensitive.

- a) or b) and c) so d) nor**

2-Both book and internet very important in our life.

- a) is b) am c) are d) be**

3-Both Haya and her mumto London.

- a) travels b) traveling c) is traveling d) travel**

B) Do as required:

1- The movie is good. The play is good, too. (Join: both.....and .)

.....

2- He plays hockey. He plays basketball, too. (Join: both.....and)

.....

3- Ahmed was active. Omar was also active. **(Join: both.....and)**

.....

4-Sally lives in Dubai. Juri lives in Dubai. (Join: both.....and)

.....

C)What's wrong?

1-Both Ali and Hamad is clever.

.....

2-I like both reading or painting.

.....

3- Both the telephone and the telegraph was useful.

.....

1) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words in the list: - SB. Page.67

(various– directly-bracelets -activate- skin)

- 1-Tell your parentsabout your problem to help you.
- 2- At our weekly meeting we talked about.....topics.
- 3-Women are fond of gold necklaces, rings and
- 4-If you want to use the new credit card, you have to call the bank to It.

2) Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d:-

1-The underline pronoun “it” in the 1st paragraph refers to

- a) technology b) screen c) skin d) bracelet**

2- The synonym of the word “various” in the 2nd paragraph is.....

- a) tiny b) similar c) different d) normal**

3- The antonym of the word “creative” in the 2nd paragraph is.....

- a) ungifted b) inventive c) wearable d) clever**

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words in the list:-

(wearable – access- means –various -talented)

- 1- At our weekly meeting we talked about.....topics.
- 2- This beautiful picture is made by aartist.
- 3- Which.....of communication do you prefer?
- 4-I don’t want everybody on the web to be able tomy photos.

Do as required:

5-Ali is active. Ahmed is active too. (Join)

.....

6- He is good at reading. He is good at swimming. (Join)

.....

7-I felt happy after I (finish) my exams. (Correct the verb)

.....

Writing

“Modern technology has improved communication around the world.”. Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (**not less than 10 sentences**) “**Communication**” explaining **how people communicated in the past and the means of communication nowadays**.

Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.

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graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; B --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]; C --- J[ ]; C --- K[ ]
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B- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Robert Fulton was born in Pennsylvania in 1765. He learned to read and write at home. Later, he was sent to school for his education. Fulton showed an early interest in inventions. Fulton enjoyed thinking about ideas for new inventions. Fulton learned to draw as a child and **excelled** in art. When he finished his schooling, he worked as an artist in Philadelphia.

At age 23, Fulton decided to move to England and while living there, he invented many different kinds of machines. He was very interested in how canal systems worked. Canals are deep paths of water for boats to travel through from one body of water to another. Usually, **they** are man-made.

Fulton eventually moved to France and worked on canal systems. There, he used his talents for art and invention to design a submarine, which is a boat that can go underwater. Then he built a steamboat, a large boat that is powered by heating water to make steam which makes the paddlewheels move.

When Fulton moved back to the U.S., he took his steamboat invention and established the first steamboat service in the world on the Hudson River in New York. People paid money to travel by steamboat. Robert Fulton is known as an American inventor who developed the first steamboat service to help people travel from one place to another. He is also called the "**Father of Steam Navigation**".

a) From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer:

1. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- a) Kinds Of Machines
- c) An Amazing Artist

- b) Steamboat Uses
- d) Steamboat Inventor

2. The underlined word “**excelled**” in the 1st paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- a) learned
- b) succeeded
- c) showed
- d) worked

3. The underlined pronoun “**they**” in the 2nd paragraph refers to:

- a) boats
- b) systems
- c) canals
- d) paths

4. Fulton used his talents for art and invention to:

- a) design a submarine.
- b) travel to France.
- c) design canals.
- d) work as an artist.

5. According to the text, which of the following statements is TRUE?

- a) Fulton learned to read and write in England.
- b) Fulton travelled to France to work as an artist.
- c) A submarine is similar to a steamboat.
- d) People paid money to travel by steamboat.

6. What is the main purpose of the writer?

- a) To inform us about Fulton’s life.
- b) To tell us that Fulton was a good artist.
- c) To persuade us to invent steamboat.
- d) To explain the places Fulton had visited.

b) Answer the following questions:

7.What are the canals?

.....

8.Why is Fulton called the “Father of Steam Navigation”?

.....

Unit 9

grown up	n	بالغ – راشد	please	v	يسر - يرضي
innocent	adj	برئ	proud	adj	فخور
outwit	v	يخدع	ladder	n	سلم
nearby	adj	قريب	alley	n	ممشي-ممر
alongside	adv	بجانب	modest	adj	متواضع
pass	v	يمر	reach out	phv	يصل
cruel	adj	قاسي	deliver	v	يوصل-يسلم
ancestor	n	جد – سلف	engage	v	يشغل – يكفل
wisdom	n	حكمة	tool	n	أداة
trust	n	ثقة			

1-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c & d

SB. Page.69

1- The judge discovered that the man was

- a) innocent b) unrealistic c) wearable d) various

2- Clowns always try to the audience.

- a) recount b) exchange c) outwit d) defend

3- I enjoy standing my friends in hard times.

- a) alongside b) necessarily c) directly d) gradually

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b, c & d

SB. Page .69

1-The best title of the story is -----

- a- Respecting Others. b- Arab Countries
c- Quiet Village d- Joha and His Son

2-The synonym of the word "famous" in the 1st line of the story is -----

- a- innocent b- heavy
c- well known d- poor

Reported speech

1- يحول الفعل الأمر كالآتي :-

said **or** said to
 الي
 asked – told – ordered - warned

2- نحذف الأقواس ونربط ب

to + inf. في الاثبات
 not to + inf. أو في النفي

3 - تحول الضمائر وبعض الكلمات كالآتي :-

D.	Ind. فاعل
I	He , she
we	They
He	He
she	she

D.	Ind. مفعول
Me	Him, her
Us	Them
You	Me, him
him	him

D.	Ind. ملكية
My	Her, his
Your	My, his, her
Our	Their
his	His

Direct	Indirect
this	That
these	Those
here	There
now	Then
today	That day
tonight	That night
tomorrow	The next day
Tomorrow morning	The next morning
Next week, month	The following week, month
yesterday	The day before
Last night	The night before
Ago	Before
Come	Go
The day before yesterday	Two days before
The day after tomorrow	In two days time

1. "Close the door." said my father.

(Reported speech)

My father asked me to close the door.

2. My teacher said, "Do your homework daily. (Reported speech)

My teacher asked me to do my homework daily.

3. My friend said, "Don't speak loudly." (Reported speech)

My friend asked me not to speak loudly.

A-Report the following sentences: -

1. "Don't do that again. "

My brother asked me.....

2. "Read the Holy Qur'an . "

The teacher asked me.....

3. "Please, help me with my project. "

My friend asked me.....

4. " Listen to your father "

The mother asked her son.....

B-Report the following sentences: -

1. " Never disturb me "

My friend asked me.....

2. " Clean the room and shut the door. "

I ordered the servant.....

3. "Don't go near the water children."

The mother warned the children.....

Find the mistakes:

1-My mother asked me to not play with fire.

.....

2-The teacher asked her student open the door.

.....

3- My friend said not to speak loudly.

.....

3-Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list: SB.p.71

(proud - alley –ladder – ban)

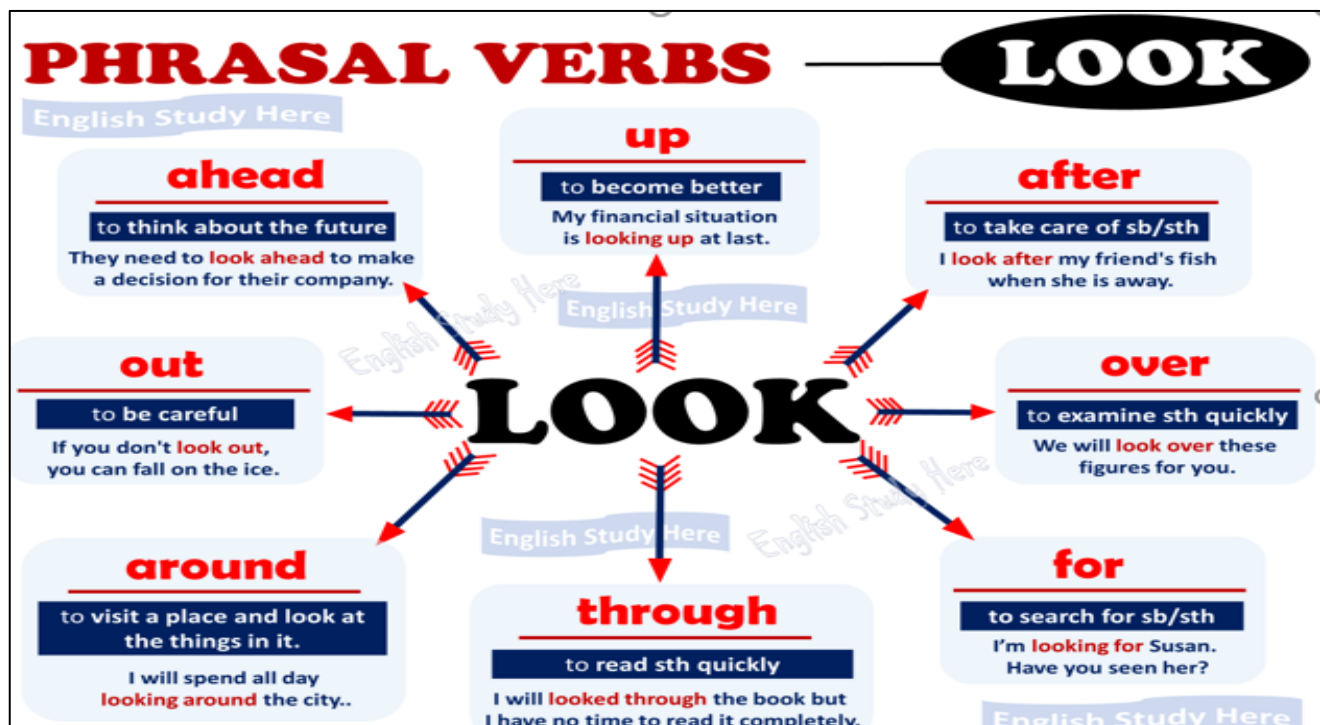
1-They were frightened when they followed a narrow dark -----

2- While Ali was climbing up the -----, he fell down.

3-Sara was very ----- of her father as he is a famous writer.

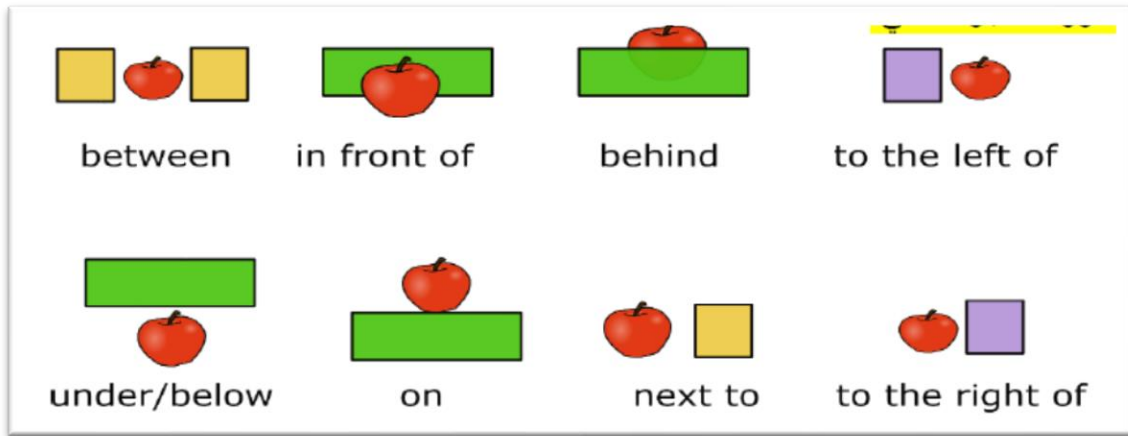
GRAMMAR \ PHRASAL VERBS – LOOK

look out	= be careful	ينتبه
look after	= take care of	يعتني بـ
look for	= search for	يبحث عن
look up	= search in a reference book	يبحث في مرجع



Prepositions

Prepositions of place are used to show the position or location of one thing in the relation to another.



Examples: -

- 1- I am not going out this afternoon. I am staying at home.
- 2- What time did you get to Paris?
- 3- We walked from my house to the city Centre.
- 4- Ann stayed at her brother's house.
- 5- We jumped into the water.

A-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c , and d

- 1) I look her as one of the family.
a. after b. up c. for d. out
- 2) You can always look..... her address in the directory.
a. after b. up c. out d. for

B-Do as shown between brackets:-

- 1- I lookedmy lost mobile phone until I found it. **(Complete)**
- 2- Look! A car is coming quickly. **(Complete)**

C-Choose the correct answer from a , b , c , and d

- 1.I will meet you there.....six o'clock sharp.
a. at b. on c. in d. of
- 2.He always goes to visit his aunt.....Saturdays.
a.in b. on c.at d. for
- 3.It always gets cool here.....the evening.
a. at b. for c. in d. on
- 4.....January 1st there has been no work in the factory.
a.in b. on c.at d. of

A-Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list: SB.P.73

(trust - delivering – tools – ancestors)

- 1- My friend earned her living by books at the library.
- 2- People learnt old customs and traditions from their
- 3-The carpenter uses many different to make furniture.

B-Choose the correct answer from a, b , c &d

SB. Page .73

1-The best title of the text is -----

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a-The Importance Of Time | b- Creative Minds |
| c- Communication | d- The Importance Of Reading Stories |

2-The opposite of the word (remember) in the 3rd paragraph is -----

- | | |
|---------|----------------|
| a-build | b- forget |
| c-reach | d- communicate |

3-The purpose of writing this text is -----

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a-to suggest ways to be creative. | b- to inform us about Reading stories. |
| c- to tell us about our ancestors. | d- to show how we should help people. |

1. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list

(cruel – passed – innocent – deliver – feature)

1. Can you provide any evidence that he wasof the crime ?
2. She.....her driving test on her first attempt .
3. His treatment of the animal was
4. Please..... my baggage to my hotel as soon as you find it .

2- Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list:

(alley –outwitted –ladder –ban –deliver)

1. Our classroom iswith a projector, a computer and a speaker.
2. The government should the poor all its promises.
3. They were frightened when they followed a narrow dark.....
4. While Hassan was climbing up the, he fell down.

Writing

“ We all grow up with stories . Stories of our family , friends and stories we read . They make us feel a live and inspire us.”

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) a bout the importance of reading stories in our lives and how they help us to communicate with others .

*** Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and aconclusion.**

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graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; C --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]
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READING COMPREHENSION (16 MARKS)

Read the following passage, and then answer the questions below:

We all know that money is very important in our life. We sometimes think that money can buy everything in life and makes a person happy, but this is not true. Money is a double-edged weapon. It leads to problems and sometimes crimes. We often notice that rich people live a **miserable** life. In fact, they can buy what they want. They can have expensive fashionable clothes and cars. They can live in palaces and but they can't buy happiness and health. Money doesn't always bring happiness but always brings troubles. So wealth and happiness do not go together.

Rich people can't sleep well despite comfortable beds. They spend a lot of time thinking about their money, counting **it** and how to increase it. Besides, they lose the sense of sympathy with others, even their closest relatives. Their lives are empty. The only thing they think about is how to collect more money. they lack the sense of humanity.

Poor people, have nothing to think about except how to live happily. They live a simple and poor life. They usually enjoy a healthy life that's because they work hard and sleep well, so they are happier. It's true that health is better than wealth. The only way for rich people to be happy is to help and have sense of sympathy with others .

A- Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1.The best title for the passage could be

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| a) Real Happiness. | b) Collecting Money. |
| c) Comfortable Life. | d) Healthy Lifestyle. |

2.The underlined pronoun " it " in paragraph 2 refers to

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| a) wealth | b) money |
| c)sympathy | d) happiness |

3. Which best describes the main idea of the 2nd paragraph?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| a) The life of poor people | b) how to live happy |
| c) The life of rich people. | d)how to be healthy. |

4.The underlined word' miserable ' in the first paragraph means

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a) happy | b) unhappy |
| c)healthy | d) selfish |

5. Why can't rich people enjoy their life?

- a) Rich people can't sleep well despite comfortable beds ,they think about their money
- b) Rich people are very selfish.
- c) Rich people don't have sympathy with others .
- d) Rich people think that money makes happiness .

6-What is the author's purpose in writing this text?

- a) To inform us about the importance of money in our life
- b) To explain that money doesn't make the real happiness .
- c) To tell us how rich people help the poor .
- d) To compare between poor and rich people in everything .

B-Answer the following questions, according to the passage:

7. How can rich people live a happy life?

.....

8. How do poor people live?

.....

Unit Ten

1	Pot	(n.)	قدر - اناء
2	Bead	(n.)	خرزه
3	Spread	(v)	ينشر
4	Ruins	(n.)	اطلال - بقايا
5	Consequence	(n.)	نتيجة
6	President	(n.)	رئيس
7	Mainly	(Adv.)	بشكل رئيسي
8	electrical	(Adj.)	كهربائي
9	Humidity	(N.)	رطوبة
10	found	(v)	أسس
11	Influential	(Adj.)	مؤثر
12	Department	(n.)	قسم
13	chairman	(N.)	رئيس الجلسة
14	profitable	(adj.)	مربح

A-Choose the correct answer from a, b , c &d**SB. Page.76**

1- My mother asked me to put a lid for every -----.

- a) alley b) wisdom c) pot d) bead

2- The ancient Romans ----- the skill of glass making from Egypt to the rest of the world.

- a) spread b) deliver c) outwit d) defend

3- An earthquake left the whole town in -----.

- a) tools b) beads c) ruins d) pots

B-Choose the correct answer from a, b , c &d**SB. Page .76**

1-The best title of the text is -----

- b- Glassmaking. b- Inventions.
c- Fast Food. d- Delicious Meals

2-The synonym of the word "delicious" in the 3rd line of the text is -----

- b- tasty b- important
c- good d- fast

3-The antonym of the word "ancient" in the 2nd paragraph is -----

- a- important b- delicious
c- clear d- new

Reflexive pronouns:

Subject	Reflexive Pronoun
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
it	itself
we	ourselves
you (plural)	yourselves
they	themselves

Examples:

She can do the project by herself.

You should do the project by yourself .

He should do the project by himself.

Reflexive Pronouns

Fill in the missing reflexive pronouns.



Name _____

No _____ Class _____

Date ____/____/____

1. My little sister can dress _____.
2. I wash my clothes _____.
3. We repaired the computer _____.
4. My uncle shaves _____ every morning.
5. I don't like to talk about _____.
6. My sister lives by _____.
7. Sarah looks at _____ in the mirror for hours.
8. We hurt _____ in the accident.
9. You are going to enjoy _____ if you go to the party.
10. Kids don't hurt _____ when they are in the park.
11. I am going to buy _____ a new dress.
12. I taught _____ how to swim.
13. She blames _____ for the mistake.
14. Behave _____!
15. The hunter shot _____ accidentally.
16. My brother cuts _____ when he uses that knife.
17. My grandmother burnt _____ when she was baking a cake.
18. We entertained _____ playing cards.
19. They spend hours looking at _____ in the mirror.
20. I hurt _____ when I fell down the swing.
21. He told _____ that he would get the best mark in his class.

22. The baby is not old enough to wash _____.
23. A friend of mine killed _____ with drugs.
24. My dog nearly killed _____ when it ran across the road.
25. The children entertained _____ riding their bikes in the park.
26. I hate people who only think about _____.
27. Our teacher told us that she started to live by _____ at the age of 18.
28. You shouldn't go there by _____.
29. Don't put your hands there. You can burn _____.
30. The dog returned home by _____.
31. We learned how to play the guitar _____.
32. Help _____!
33. I don't like _____.
34. She doesn't respect _____.
35. She taught _____ how to speak French. He didn't go to school.
36. The cat had fleas and was scratching _____ the whole day.

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Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Can you write a story by?
(**itself / yourself/ himself / herself**)
- 2- My sister made a delicious cake by
(**herself / himself/ itself / myself**)
- 3- We can write a report by
(**themselves / herself/ ourselves / myself**)

Quantifiers

Countable nouns

الاسماء المعدودة

FEW - LITTLE
A FEW - A LITTLE
= a small quantity; a small amount

FEW + Plural Countable Nouns = not many; not enough; nearly no ...
A FEW + Plural Countable Nouns = some; a small amount
LITTLE + Uncountable Nouns = not much; not enough; nearly no ...
A LITTLE + Uncountable Nouns = some; a small amount

<p>FEW = NOT MANY (FEW normally conveys a negative idea)</p> <p>- He has few good friends. (negative idea - not enough)</p> <p>- Few people went to the concert. - There are few honest politicians.</p>	<p>LITTLE = NOT MUCH (LITTLE normally conveys a negative idea)</p> <p>- There was little time to finish it. (negative idea - nearly no time)</p> <p>- He has little patience with others. - They have little money to spend.</p>
<p>A FEW = SOME (A FEW normally conveys a positive idea)</p> <p>- He has a few friends that will help. (positive idea - a small amount)</p> <p>- I have a few days off next month. - She has won a few awards.</p>	<p>A LITTLE = SOME (A LITTLE normally conveys a positive idea)</p> <p>- I have a little milk you can use. (positive idea - a small amount)</p> <p>- She has a little time to relax now. - I have earned a little extra money.</p>

MUCH - MANY
A LOT OF - LOTS OF
= a large quantity of something

Much and Many are mainly used in negative sentences and questions. They are not common in affirmative sentences though still possible. Much is used with uncountable nouns. Many is used with plural countable nouns.

<p>MUCH + UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS</p> <p>- I don't have much time. - He doesn't need much money. - Does it use much electricity?</p>	<p>MANY + PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS</p> <p>- There aren't many chairs in the room. - I don't have many friends. - Do you think many people will go?</p>
--	--

With affirmative sentences, we prefer **a lot of** instead of **much/many**.
A lot of / lots of are not common in negative sentences or questions.
A lot of can be used with countable nouns and uncountable nouns.
a lot of = lots of

<p>A LOT OF + UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS</p> <p>- I need a lot of coffee. (= I need lots of coffee.) - There is a lot of traffic today.</p>	<p>A LOT OF + PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS</p> <p>- She has a lot of friends. (= She has lots of friends.) - There are a lot of cars on the street.</p>
--	---

a few

I bought **a few** books to read.

تأتي قبل الاسماء التي تعد = قليل

Many

I met **many** friends yesterday.

تأتي قبل الاسماء التي تعد = كثير

Uncountable nouns

الاسماء الغير المعدودة

a little

There will be **a little** rain this week.

تأتي قبل الاسماء التي لاتعد = قليل

Much

You should drink **much** water to be healthy.

تأتي قبل الاسماء التي لاتعد = كثير

a lot of

I met **a lot of** friends yesterday.

تأتي مع الاسماء التي لاتعد والاسماء التي تعد = كثير
 You should drink **a lot of** water to be healthy.

Do as shown between brackets: -

- 1- I have got (**much**) pens in my bag. (Correct)
.....
2- How apples did Sara eat? (Complete)
3-How coffee did you drink? (Complete)
4-There will berain tomorrow so I won't go outside. (Complete)

A- Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list: SB. Page.80

(founded – humidity - electrical – department)

- 1-Willis Carrier invented the first ----- air conditioner.
2- My school was ----- in 1999 and it was very big.
3-In summer, We suffer from high temperature and -----

B-Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

1. English in our school issued a reading competition last week.
a) fortune b) department c) trust d) humidity
2. I think people should..... peace and love among themselves.
a) spread b) confuse c) gather d) outwit
3. The bride brought all the appliances to her husband's house.
a) proud b) innocent c) cruel d) electrical
4. I wish I would be a/an to help all citizens.
a) skin b) bead c) president d) department

C-Do as required:

- 1- I received (**much**) presents on my birthday party. (Correct)
.....
2- Can you paint the picture by (**myself**)? (Correct)
.....
3- How apples did Ahmed eat? (Complete)
.....
4- My sister made a delicious cake by (Complete)
5- How players are in a handball team? (Complete)

Writing

"Willis Carrier, Steve Jobs and others were great inventors who changed the world"
Plan and **write** a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **Inventions** explaining **why inventions are important to us and the achievements of some inventors.**

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; C --- F[ ]; C --- G[ ]; D --- H[ ]; E --- I[ ]; F --- J[ ]; G --- K[ ]
```

Reading Comprehension: -

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below: - (206words)

The dictionary is the most important tool for all language learners. It gives them the different meanings and spellings of words. Most dictionaries help to pronounce words correctly by providing pronunciation and phonetic symbols. Moreover, they show the learners how to use the words correctly by giving them examples in meaningful sentences.

When you find a new word in a comprehension passage, it is not a good way to think directly of using the dictionary all the time to know its meaning. It is better for you to try first to understand the main idea of the passage and guess its meaning. Second, don't forget to look at the opposite of the word and try to **remember** it. If these two ways are not helpful, get the dictionary then and look it up. You will find different meaning for one word. You infer the suitable meaning through the text.

Some books have a mini dictionary at **their** backs. The electronic dictionaries are the latest. They have more advantages than the printed ones because they are easy to download and carry, you can take them with you everywhere and listen clearly to the correct way of pronouncing words. Fortunately, smart phones can be supplied with different dictionary applications.

Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d:-

1- What is the best title for this passage?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
| a) Phonetic Symbols | b) Language Learners |
| c) The importance of dictionaries | d) New words |

2- The underlined pronoun " their " in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- | | | | |
|----------|----------|------------|-------------|
| a) exams | b) books | c) symbols | d) meanings |
|----------|----------|------------|-------------|

3- What is the opposite of the underlined word "remember" in the 2nd paragraph?

- | | | | |
|---------|----------|-----------|--------|
| a) find | b) guess | c) forget | d) try |
|---------|----------|-----------|--------|

4- What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?

- a- to suggest ways to get dictionaries.
- b- to inform us that smart phones have dictionaries.
- c- to tell us about the most important tool for language learners.
- d-to show how we guess the meaning of words.

5- The electronic dictionaries:

- a- used at home only
- c- aren't better than the printed ones

- b- were very old
- d- have pronunciation

6- According to the passage, all the following statements are NOT TRUE except:

- a- Most dictionaries don't have pronunciation or phonetic symbols.
- b- You should directly use a dictionary when you don't know the meaning of a word.
- c- It's impossible to download a dictionary on smart phones
- d- Some dictionaries give examples and use the words in meaningful sentences.

B) Answer the following questions: -

7- What are the advantages of the electronic dictionaries?

.....

8- Why is using the dictionary all the time directly is not a correct way?

.....

Unit Eleven

1	intended	(adj)	مقصود
2	original	(adj)	أصلي
3	dramatic	(Adj.)	بشكل درامي
4	combine	(V.)	يجمع- يربط
5	involve	(v)	يشمل/يربط
6	approach	(n)	منهج/طريقة
7	restriction	(N.)	قيد- حدود
8	appearance	(N.)	مظهر خارجي
9	expert	(N.)	خبير
10	attitude	(N.)	موقف
11	previously	(ADV.)	سابقاً
12	assume	(V)	يفترض
13	unusual	(ADJ)	غير عادي
14	generally	(ADV.)	عامّة
15	detail	(N.)	تفصيل
16	vote	(V.)	يصوّت

1-Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list: SB. Page .82

(dramatic - approach – original – combine)

- 1- Creativity is using your imagination to create something
- 2- I like watchingfilms but my sister likes scary films.
- 3-If you have a problem, You can change your

2-Choose the correct answer from a, b , c &d **SB. Page .82**

1-The best title of the passage is -----

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| a-Life in the future. | b- Happiness |
| c-Taking photos | d- The importance of creativity |

2-The antonym of the word (improvement) in the 1st paragraph is -----

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| a-development | b- imagination |
| c-weakness | d- communication |

2-The purpose of the writer of the text is -----

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| a-to suggest ways to help people. | b- to inform us about different problems. |
| c- to tell us how to be creative. | d- to show how to design films. |

a. Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

1. There are many difficultto ban building on the green areas.
a) details b) attitudes c) experts d) restrictions
2. The two countries..... against their common enemy.
a) involved b) combined c) assumed d) founded
3. She has a / an talent of singing.
a) intended b) electrical c) unusual d) original
4. Global warming..... affects all the environment.
a) necessarily b) generally c) previously d) gradually

b. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list:

(appearance – assume – attitudes – involve – vote)

1. It's not easy to change people's.....
2. Her splendid.....shows that she is very wealthy.
3. I.....that they know each other because they worked together for a long time.
4. We shouldn't.....children in any disputes or fights.

c. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list:

(details – intended – experts – involve – original)

1. It was not.....to crash your car. It was only by mistake.
2. The story has a lot of.....till it comes to the end.
3. There are many professional.....working in Kuwait Oil company.
4. Do you know that some English words have.....Arabic meanings?

Grammar

(Double comparatives)

(The more..... the more....)

The+ comparative adjective ,the +comparative adjective)

كمثال :

(The more you surf the internet, the more information you get)

The Double Comparatives

The (more / less) + (noun / noun phrase) subject + verb

The (more / less) + (noun / noun phrase) subject + verb

Double comparatives are often employed to underline the importance of doing or not doing a certain activity. Here are some examples of double comparatives:

The more you study, the more you learn.

The less money I spend, the less I have to worry about saving.

The faster the car is, the more dangerous it is to drive.

The crazier the idea is, the more fun it is to try.

The more sensitive your skin is, the more dangerous it is.

The more pleasant atmosphere you work in, the less stressed you'll be

The farther from your school you live, the earlier you'll have to get up

B. Join the following sentences:

1. It rains a lot. Many serious problems take place.

.....

2.He gets old. He has few friends.

.....

3-If you work more, you will earn more.

.....

4-If he eats more, he will be fatter.

.....

5-If she trains harder, she will be happier.

.....

If I have enough money, I will buy a car.

If + present simple - will + Inf.

Correct the verb:

1- If he (**study**) , he will pass the test.

.....

2- If she (**get up**) earlier, she will catch the bus.

.....

3- If he (**go**) to the USA, we will see new places.

.....

4- If I eat lunch, I (**not feel**) hungry.

.....

5- If she practices a sport, she (**not be**) fat

.....

6- I (**ask**) you if I need any help.

.....

Complete:

1-If she does exercises,.....

2-If they don't run fast,.....

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning.

Suffix	-ment	-able	-ed	-less	-ful
Meaning	action or process	can be done	past tense verb	without	full of
Example	development	comfortable	combined	meaningless	careful

suffix	meaning		example
-ment	Action or process	عمل / عملية	excite ment
-able	Can be done	يمكن عمله	wash able
-ed	Past tense	ماضي بسيط	play ed
-less	without	بدون	care less
-ful	Full of	مليء	spoon ful

Add the right suffix:

- 1-My sister is (**help**)at her work.
- 2-I like to buy a (**comfort**)car.
- 3-There are some(**improve**)in my level at school.

Writing

" Creativity the ability is to create or invent something new using your imagination." Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **Creativity** explaining **what creativity is and ways of being creative**.

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.

Unit (12)

The word	Meaning	The word	Meaning
Universe (n)	الكون	Quality (n)	جودة - نوع
Entirely (adv)	تماما	Ahead (adv)	قديما - امام
Advanced (adj)	متقدم - متطور	Allow (v)	يسمح - يمنح
Notice (v)	يلاحظ - يهتم	Content (n)	محتوي
Motion (n)	حركة	Suitable (adj)	لائم - مناسب
Widespread (adj)	شائع - واسع الانتشار	Emphasise (v)	يؤكد - يشدد
Remote (adj)	بعيد - ناء	Narration (n)	رواية - حكاية
Audience (n)	حضور - جمهور	Reinforce (v)	يعزز - يدعم

A) Choose the correct answer from a , b ,c and d : SB.P.88

1-Telescopes help the astronomers to discover the -----

a-universe b-motion c-audience d-content

2-My teacher ----- that Noura was absent yesterday.

a-allowed b-involved c- noticed d-exchanged

3- Drinking coffee is worldwide because it is healthy to your body.

a-remote b-talented c- widespread d- wearable

B) Choose the correct answer from a, b , c or d:-

1- The synonym of the underlined word "entirely" in the 2nd paragraph is-----

- a) Extremely
- b) gradually
- c) completely
- d) safely

2- The underlined pronoun" they "in the 4th paragraph refers to-----

- a) stars
- b) planets
- c) astronomers
- d) galaxies

الاستخدام		Person	Place	Thing
تستخدم للحديث عن كل الناس والأشياء والأماكن	every	everybody	everywhere	everything
تستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة	some	somebody	somewhere	something
تستخدم مع النفي والسؤال	any	anybody	anywhere	anything
هي صيغة النفي لكل ما سبق	no	nobody	nowhere	nothing

Examples:

- 1- There is **somebody** in the kitchen.
- 2- **Everybody** is in the kitchen.
- 3- There is **nobody** in the kitchen.
- 4- There isn't **anybody** in the kitchen.

Make negative:

- 1- There is someone in my room.

.....

- 2- I have got something to eat.

.....

- 3- My sister has got something to do now.

.....

(Need to)

-The important thing to remember when we use (need) is that it follows one of these two rules

- 1- **Need + to + verb**
- 2- **Need + noun**

I need to do something = It's necessary to do it .

Examples: -

1- You are hungry.

I need a sandwich.

I need to eat a sandwich.

Present مضارع	النفي	Past ماضي	النفي
I need	I don't need	I needed	I didn't need
He needs	He doesn't need	We needed	We didn't need

***Do as shown between brackets: -**

1-Yes, he needs to play tennis. (Ask a question)

2-I need to buy a new dress for the party. (Negative)

3-They needed to join a gym to play sport. (Ask a question)

4-She needed to read English books. (Negative)

Make negative:

1- There is someone in the garden today.

2- I need to read a story.

3- She needed to fix her mobile.

4- We have got something to eat now.

Relative pronouns: -

	<u>Examples without relative pronouns</u>	<u>Examples with relative pronouns</u>
Who	1-This is the girl. She is from Canada	2-This is the girl <u>who</u> is from Canada.
	<i>who</i> → <i>is used with people</i>	
Which	1-This is the dress .I bought it yesterday	1-This is the dress <u>which</u> I bought yesterday.
	<i>Which</i> → <i>is used with animals and objects</i>	
that	1-This is the man. He tells funny stories.	1- This is the man <u>that</u> tells funny stories.
	2-I have lost the pen .My father gave it to me.	2-I have lost the pen <u>that</u> my father gave to me.
	<i>That</i> → <i>is used with animals and objects and people.</i>	
Where	1-This is the city .I was born in it	1-This is the city <u>where</u> I was born.
	<i>Where</i> → <i>is used with places</i>	

Choose the correct answer from a , b , c and d :-

1-The house-----they rented is in the Centre of the city.

a) **who** b) **where** c) **which** d) **when**

2-This is the boy-----had an accident.

a) **where** b) **when** c) **who** d) **which**

3- Can I talk to the girl----- is sitting on the bench?

a) **where** b) **which** c) **when** d) **that**

4- Al Salmyia-----I live, is very crowded.

a) **where** b) **who** c) **when** d) **which**

Complete:

1-This is my teacher.....

2-We are watching a film

3-Juri went to the shop.....

(Writing)

Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about
(Making Presentation explaining what a presentation is and how to make a good presentation)

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion.

```
graph TD; A[ ] --- B[ ]; A --- C[ ]; B --- D[ ]; B --- E[ ]; B --- F[ ]; C --- G[ ]; C --- H[ ]; C --- I[ ]
```

The diagram is a graphic organizer for writing a composition. It consists of a central box at the top, which is connected by lines to two boxes below it. Each of these two boxes is further connected to a column of three boxes. The boxes are arranged in a hierarchical structure, with the top box being the largest and the bottom boxes being the smallest. The boxes are connected by lines, indicating a flow of information or a logical structure. The boxes are empty, allowing the student to write their own content.

Some important irregular verbs

تصريفات الأفعال التي يجب مراجعتها وحفظها يوميا

المعنى	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
يسبح	swim	swam	Swum
يبدأ-	begin	began	begun
يدق	ring	rang	rung
يغني-	sing	sang	sung
يشرب-	drink	drank	drunk
يغرق-	Sink	Sank	sunk
يأتي	come	came	come
يصبح	become	became	become
يكتب	write	wrote	written
يركب	ride	rode	ridden
يقود	drive	drove	driven
ينام	sleep	slept	slept
يحافظ - يحفظ	keep	kept	kept
يكس	sweep	swept	swept
يشعر	feel	felt	felt
يحارب - يتشاجر	fight	fought	fought
يشترى	buy	bought	bought
يمسك - يصطاد	catch	caught	caught
يدرس - يشرح	teach	taught	taught
يفكر	think	thought	thought
يحضر	bring	brought	brought
يدرس	study	studied	studied
يحمل	carry	carried	Carried

المعنى	Infinitive	Past	Past Participle
يدفن	bury	buried	buried
يبدأ-	read	read	read
يدق	hit	hit	hit
يغني-	cut	cut	cut
يضع	put	Put	put
يتكلف	cost	cost	cost
يخبر	tell	told	told
يبيع	sell	sold	sold
يرسل	send	sent	sent
يقضى وقت - ينفق مال	spend	spent	spent
يقرض	lend	lent	lent
يبنى	build	built	built
يكسر	break	broke	broken
يسرق	steal	stole	stolen
يرتدى	wear	wore	worn
يلد	bear	bore	born
يمزق	tear	tore	torn
ياكل	eat	ate	eaten
يذهب	go	went	gone
يري	see	saw	seen
يملك - يتناول	Has- have	had	had
يفعل	do-does	did	done
يكون	am-is	was	been
يكونوا	are	were	been
يقع	fall	fell	fallen

Unit 7

1) U.7.Page.57

- 1-Some people are obsessed with money.
- 2-We should defend our rights.

2) U.7.Page.57

- 1-People confuse social media with reality.
- 2-Sindbad is an unrealistic story.

3) U.7.Page.61

- 1-My friend left his fortune to the poor.
- 2-My grandma recounted the old stories.

4) U.7.Page.61

- 1-We always gather in our birthdays.
- 2-Smartphone applications are very useful.

Unit 8

5) U.8.Page.63

- 1-My dad went to the bank to exchange money.
- 2-Communication helps us convey information.

6) U.8.Page.66

- 1-Messi is a talented footballer.
- 2-Her friend is sensitive to light.

7) U.8.Page.67

- 1-My dad bought a golden bracelet for me.
- 2-We should use sun cream to protect our skin.

8) U.8.Page.67

- 1-Students learn various subjects at school.
- 2-Never look directly at the sun.

Unit 9

8) U.9.Page.69

- 1-He was innocent of the crime.
- 2-Ali has a grown – up of 24.

9) U.9.Page.71

- 1- She is a very **modest** girl.
- 2- I am very **proud** to be a famous doctor.

10) U.9.Page.73

- 1-You need special **tools** for diving.
- 2-Haya's **ancestors** came from Africa.

Unit 10

11) U.10.Page.76

- 1- He **spreads** the cards on the table.
- 2- Put water in the **pot**.

12) U.10.Page.81

- 1-Which **department** you work in?
- 2-The **chairman** agrees with me.

Unit 11

13) U.11.Page.82

- 1- Inventors worked hard to invent **original** things.
- 2- We can **combine** two ideas to get new one.

14) U.11.Page.86

- 1-Traveling by camels nowadays is **unusual**.
- 2-Tesla was called **mad**.

Unit 12

15) U.12.Page.88

- 1- **Advanced** countries help the poor.
- 2- Dirty water is **widespread** in poor countries.

16) U.12.Page.92

- 1-Smoking isn't **allowed** in hospitals.
- 2-Love and respect will **reinforce** our friendship.

Dictation

Name :

Class:.....

Group :.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

Dictation

Name : Class:..... Group :.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

Dictation

Name : Class:..... Group :.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

Dictation

Name : Class:..... Group :.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

1-.....

2-.....

Sight Words

a	brown	egg	her
all	but	far	here
am	by	find	how
and	came	fish	I
are	can	for	in
at	car	four	into
ate	cat	funny	is
away	come	get	it
be	cow	girl	leg
bed	did	go	like
big	do	good	little
black	dog	have	look
blue	down	he	make
box	each	help	me
boy	eat		

Sight Words

must	ran	the	was
my	red	there	we
new	ride	they	well
no	ring	this	went
not	run	three	what
now	said	time	where
of	saw	to	white
on	say	too	who
one	see	top	will
other	she	toy	with
our	so	two	word
out	soon	under	yellow
pig	stop	up	yes
play	sun	want	your
pretty	that		

Sight Words

after	bell	every	had
again	best	fast	hand
always	both	father	has
an	brother	first	head
any	buy	five	him
around	call	fly	his
as	children	found	its
ask	cold	from	jump
baby	could	gave	just
ball	day	give	know
because	does	goes	let
been	doll	going	live
before	don't	green	made

Sight Words

many	please	tell	walk
may	pull	thank	warm
more	purple	their	wash
mother	put	them	way
number	read	then	were
off	right	these	when
old	round	think	which
once	sing	those	why
open	sister	tree	wish
or	sit	upon	work
orange	sleep	us	would
over	some	use	write
people	take	very	

Sight Words

about	cut	floor	if
air	different	follow	keep
also	done	full	kind
another	door	game	land
answer	draw	got	large
back	drink	great	laugh
better	during	grow	learn
bring	eight	hard	light
carry	end	hold	line
chair	even	home	long
change	fall	hot	man
clean	feet	house	mean
coat	field	hurt	men

Sight Words

money	page	should	than
must	paper	show	thing
move	part	sign	through
much	pick	six	today
myself	picture	small	together
name	place	song	try
need	point	sound	turn
never	same	spell	watch
nine	school	start	water
nothing	sentence	still	woman
oil	set	street	year
only	seven	such	zero
own	shall	ten	