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2nd Period

The Expert
Grade 10



ملحوظة: هذه المذكرات لا تغني عن الكتاب المدرسي وكتاب الأعمال التحريرية.

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Unit 7: Power- The Alternatives



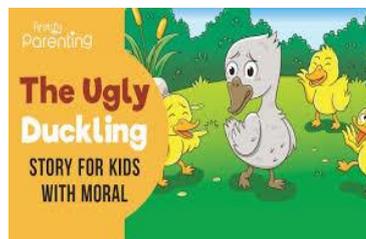
Unit 8: The Power of Technology



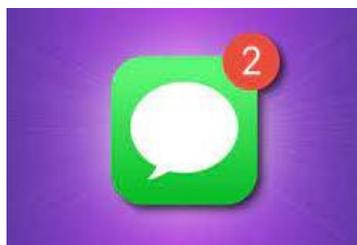
Unit 9: Money



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Power – The alternatives



#	Word	Meaning	Definition
1	crude oil (n)	النفط الخام	Oil in its natural condition, before it is separated in to different products
2	entirely (adv)	تماما - كليا	Completely
3	finite (adj)	محدود – منتهى- غير متجدد	having limits or bounds
4	fossil fuel (n)	وقود حفري	A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed from the remains of living organisms
5	fractional distillation (n)	التقطير التجزيئي	Separation of a liquid mixture into fractions by boiling at different temperatures
6	polymer (n)	البوليمر: مركب كيميائي يشكل بالتبلر	A substance that has a molecular structure consisting chiefly or entirely of a large number of similar units bonded together, e.g. many synthetic organic materials used as plastics and resins
7	refining (n)	التصفية – تكرير – تنقية	The removal of impurities or unwanted elements from a substance, typically as part of an industrial process

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(refining - fractional distillation - finite - entirely - fossil fuel)

- 1- Zambia is among the top five nations in terms of reserves, oil **refining**., and production of copper.
- 2- The huge economic growth of the past 150 years has been built on **fossil fuel**.namely, oil and coal.
- 3- I admit it was ... **entirely**.. my fault. You can't blame anyone else.
- 4- ..**Fractional distillation**. is the separation of a liquid into its component parts, or fractions

Set book

1. The use of oil and other fossil fuels is contributing to environmental damage and global warming. Explain.

- a- Pollution from vehicles, factories and power stations has contributed to .environmental problems. b- Drilling for oil can destruct animal habitats

2. Why is it necessary to develop new ways to provide energy?

- Because natural resources are menaced by running out.

#	Word	Meaning	Definition
1.	invisible (adj)	مخفي - غير منظور	Cannot be seen
2.	megawatt (n)	الميجاوات (وحدة قياس الطاقة الكهربائية)	A unit of power equal to one million watts
3.	resolve (v)	يحل	To settle or find a solution
4.	spoil (v)	يفسد - يتلف - يخرّب	To damage or destroy the value of something

- Fill in the spaces with the right word from the list:

(**spoil** - **invisible** - **megawatts** - **resolved**)

1. Bacteria are **invisible** so you must use a microscope to be able to see them.
2. I'm sure these problems can be easily **resolved** if we discussed them calmly.
3. The oil spill ... **spoil**.. five miles of coastline
4. Wave farms can produce huge amounts of **megawatts**.of power.

Set Book

1. What are the main sources of alternative energy?

- Solar power / wave power / wind power

2. What are the advantages of wave farms?

- It can provide enough power to power some cities.
- Clean and renewable source of energy

3. What are the disadvantages of wave farms energy?

- They could be dangerous to ships and fish.
- They may put tourists off.

Translate the following into good English:

- يجب علي الدول أن تبحث عن مصادر بديلة للطاقة مثل الطاقة الشمسية والطاقة المستمدة من الرياح.

Countries should look for alternative sources of energy such as solar power and wind power.

- إذا لم نفعل شيئاً لنوفر به الطاقة سينتهي بنا المطاف إلي مشاكل بيئية لا يمكن تغييرها .

Unless we do something about saving energy, we will end up with environmental problems that cannot be resolved.

#	Definition	Meaning	Word
1.	actually (adv)	في الحقيقة – في الواقع	Really
2.	appliance (n)	جهاز منزلي	a device or piece of equipment designed to perform a specific task, typically at home.
3.	Breakdown (n)	تعطل – توقف عن العمل	a mechanical failure
4.	generate (v)	يولد – يحدث - ينتج	to make electricity
5.	last (v)	يدوم – يبقى - يستمر	to continue for a specified period of time
6.	Motoring (n)	السياقة – قيادة السيارات	the activity of driving a car
7.	Strong (adj.)	قوي	great or powerful

Vocabulary

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

- I didn'tsee Adel but I've just heard his voice.
a. **actually** b. irreversible c. enjoyable d. quickly
- Don't plug in an electrical with wet hands.
a. smog b. **appliance** c. fog d. asthma
- The..... of my car made me late for the meeting yesterday.
a. break into b. break in c. **breakdown** d. break out
- Toenough power for homes, we should have a lot of wind farms built.
a. consult b. diminish c. procure d. **generate**
- He wanted to know how long the drought
a. **lasted** b. spoiled c. resolved d. broke

Grammar

◆ قاعدة (إذا / لو) الشرطية IF ◆

◆ 0- IF مضارع بسيط present simple, → present simple مضارع بسيط

-وتسمى الصفرية وتدل على الحقائق سواء كانت علمية أو شخصية

👉 If we **heat** water, it **boils**. إذا سخن الماء فإنه يغلي

◆ 1- IF مصدر present simple, → will + base form مضارع بسيط

-وتسمى الأولى وتدل على شرط يمكن حدوثه لأنه في الحاضر

👉 If you **get up** early, you **will be** at school on time.

إذا استيقظت مبكرًا ستكون في المدرسة في الوقت المحدد.

◆ 2- IF المصدر past simple, → would + base form ماضي بسيط

-وتسمى الثانية وتدل على شرط لا يحتمل حدوثه في الحاضر وذلك من باب التخيل أو الافتراض فقط أو للنصيحة.

👉 If I **were** you, I **would study** abroad. لو كنت مكانك لدرست بالخارج

 If they **sold** their house, they **would be** rich.

◆ 3- IF ماضي تام had + p.p. (V3), → would have + p.p.(V3)

-وتسمى الثالثة وتدل على شرط مستحيل حدوثه لأنه في الماضي وانتهى ولن يتغير. وذلك من باب التعبير عن الندم أو التخييل في الماضي أو التمني.

 If the player **had played** well, he **would have won** the game.

لو لعب اللاعب بشكل جيد لكان فاز بالمباراة.

◆ Unless (= ifnot) إذا لم وتحل محل إذا/لو ولكن مع حذف النفي لأنها منفية

 If you **don't** leave now, I will call the police. (Use: Unless)

 **Unless** you leave now, I will call the police.

1- If Ali (not eat) so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill.
(Correct the verb)

a- doesn't eat

b- didn't eat

c- hadn't eaten

2- If I were a scientist, I (discover) cures for a lot of diseases. (Correct)

a- discovered

b- could discover

c- could have discovered

3- If Tom has time, he (Complete)

a- will go out with his friends.

b- would go out with his friends.

c- would have gone out with his friends.

4- Adel didn't call the mechanic, so he didn't have his car repaired.

(Begin with: If)

a- If Adel didn't call the mechanic, he didn't have his car repaired.

b- If Adel had called the mechanic, he would have had his car repaired.

c- If Adel calls the mechanic, he will have his car repaired.

5- She didn't do the work as she didn't have enough time. (Use: If)

a- If she had had enough time, she would have done the work.

b- If she had had enough time, she wouldn't have done the work.

c- If she hadn't had enough time, she would have done the work.

6- If Ahmed hadn't arrived on time, his bike would have been stolen.

(BW: Unless)

a- Unless Ahmed had arrived on time, his bike would have been stolen.

b- Unless Ahmed arrived on time, his bike wouldn't have been stolen.

c- Unless Ahmed arrived on time, his bike would haven't been stolen.

7- You get fat when you eat too much.

(Use: If)

a- If you ate too much, you would get fat.

b- If you eat too much, you get fat.

c- If you had eaten too much, you would have got fat.

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

- 1- If he succeeded, he the university.
a- could have joined **b- would join** c- will join d- can join
- 2- You would meet them if you earlier.
a- come b- comes **c- came** d- coming
- 3- If I were a bird,..... to other countries.
a- would have flown b- will fly **c- would fly** d- can fly
- 4- His teeth will become bad if he too much sweets.
a- had eaten b- eating **c- eats** d- ate
- 5- The neighbours if the dog keeps barking all night.
a- could complain **b- will complain** c- would complain d- complain

Translate the following into good English:

١ - عملية التقطير الجزئي هي العملية التي يتم فيها فصل النفط الي عدة أنواع

Fractional distillation is the process in which oil is separated into a lot of kinds.

٢ - هذا صحيح ، و يمكن أن تستخدم في عدة أغراض أيضا

That's right. It can also be used for different purposes.

Language Functions

-What would you say in the following situations?

1- Your brother wants to improve his English-speaking skills.

You should join courses and watch English movies.

2- Your friend says that we are luckier than our parents.

I agree with you. We have better means of entertainment.

3- Your sister says that modern technology has spoiled our social life.

I think you are right. We don't visit each other often nowadays.

4- Your friend doesn't know what to do with her old cell phone.

You can sell it or give it to your brother.

5- It's believed that distance learning has become a necessity.

I agree with you. It made learning easier.

#	Word	Meaning	Definition
1.	asthma (n)	الربو	a medical condition that causes difficulties in breathing
2.	congestion (n)	ازدحام - اكتظاظ	the state of being congested – full of traffic
3.	consult (v)	يستشير - يتشاور	To ask for information or advice
4.	diminish (v)	يقل - ينقص	To get smaller
5.	end up with (ph.v)	ينتهي به الحال	to be in a situation that you did not intend or want to be in
6.	government(n)	حكومة	The governing body of a nation, region or community
7.	hazardous (adj)	خطر- منطو علي مخاطرة	Risky, dangerous
8.	irreversible (adj)	متعذر إلغاؤه - لا يمكن تغييره	Not able to be undone or changed
9.	motorist (n)	سائق السيارة	The driver of a car
10.	procure (v)	يحصل على - يدبر	To obtain something
11.	recently (adv)	مؤخرا - حديثا	A short time ago
12.	self-employed	ذو مهنة حرة	Working for oneself rather than for a company
13.	smog (n)	الدخان المصطب:-مزيج من ضباب ودخان	Fog that is filled with pollution
14.	Squander (v)	يبدد مالا - يبذر - يسرف	To waste or lose something foolishly
15.	waste (n)	تبديد - إضاعة - ضائع	The careless, extravagant or purposeless use of something

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

- The should invest more in modern technology to provide energy.
a. **government** b. motorist c. asthma d. congestion
- Studies have linked lung disease, particularly, with air pollution.
a. government b. motorist c. smog d. **asthma**
- Yesterday, a was stopped by the police for exceeding the speed limit.
a. government b. **motorist** c. asthma d. smog
- You'd better a financial adviser before you start a new company.
a. squander b. procure c. **consult** d. diminish

Setbook

1. How can energy be saved at home?

- By switching off unnecessary lamps. - turning off A/Cs when not needed.

2. How can you save energy used in cars?

- Share cars with other people. - Use alternative modes of

WRITING

Persuasive writing

A persuasive essay is used to convince a reader about a particular idea or focus, usually one that you believe in. Your persuasive essay could be based on anything about which you have an opinion or that you can make a clear argument about.

Some persuasive topics for practice:

- 1- Students should have less homework.
- 2- Country life is better than city life.
- 3- The rich should provide food for the poor.
- 4- Children should be required to read more.
- 5- All students should be given the opportunity to study abroad.
- 6- Cell phones should never be used while driving.
- 7- All schools should implement bullying awareness programs.
- 8- The school year should be shorter.
- 9- Kids under 15 shouldn't have Facebook pages.
- 10- Parents should talk to kids about drugs at a young age.

Useful Words and Phrases:

Phrases to Illustrate a Point or Introduce an Example:

For instance, for example, specifically, in particular, namely, such as, like, thus, as an example, in the instance of, in other words, to illustrate

Phrases to Make Suggestions:

To this end, keeping this in mind, for this purpose, therefore

Phrases to Make Transition Between Information:

Also, furthermore, additionally, besides that, equally as important, similarly, likewise, as a result, otherwise, however, firstly, secondly, finally

Phrases to Contrast Points:

On the other hand, nevertheless, despite, in spite of, yet, conversely, instead, by the same token

Phrases for Conclusions and Summarizing:

With this in mind, as a result of, because of this, for this reason, so, due to, since, finally, in short, in conclusion

- I'm sure that you can see that . . .
- What needs to be done is .../what we need to do is. . .
- I ask you to think about . . .
- I am writing in order to . . .
- Nevertheless, . . .
- On the other hand, . . .
- It has come to my attention that . . .
- If you move forward with . . .
- Obviously. . .
- Surely . . .



Persuasive Writing

Adding Transitions

Use these terms to connect ideas.

<p><u>Words Showing Similarity</u> in addition coupled with similarly furthermore additionally likewise moreover like also by the same token of course</p>	<p><u>Words Showing Difference</u> although despite conversely however nevertheless even though after all in spite of on the other hand on the contrary yet</p>
<p><u>Words Showing Cause/Effect</u> if/then in the event that in case since because in order to with this in mind due to as a result consequently therefore</p>	<p><u>Words Showing Examples</u> for example in other words specifically for instance as an illustration namely like notably to demonstrate in fact such as</p>
<p><u>Words Showing Sequence</u> eventually whenever first, second, third... prior to until now as soon as when as long as sooner or later until in time</p>	<p><u>Words Showing Conclusion</u> finally as can be seen given these points in summary in conclusion to sum it up in the long run in fact overall all in all consequently</p>

Writing

Scientists are looking for alternative sources of energy. Plan and write an essay of 4 paragraphs (12 sentences – 140 words) persuading people around you to use alternative sources of energy and to save energy used everywhere.

Outline

Introduction:

.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph 1

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

Paragraph 2

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

Conclusion:

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

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

The idea of asking my son Tony, who is nine, to give up computers and electronic games for a week was a tall order. Will he agree to come off the computer while I have trouble getting him to leave it for few minutes? His first response when I **broached** the subject was predictable enough. 'Why?' he said. I explained that the experiment was meant to discover what he would do with his time instead. After a big argument, he unwillingly accepted the idea.

I hated to confess Tony was spending up to six hours a day glued to the screen. Every day, he loves to spend his time hopping between his handheld DS games console, the computer and children's TV. Sure enough, a tough negotiation followed my proposal that he finds something else to do with his time. He pleaded to be allowed children's TV. I accepted, but for no more than 45 minutes each day.

My husband and I were both delighted at such a rapid change to his routine, but Tony was still anxious that friends might not want to come over if they could not play computer games. Yet, he needn't have troubled. At the bus stop he was invited to a friend's for tea. When we mentioned our no-computer rule, the mother agreed and so the boys played hide and seek. **They** surprisingly started being motivated enough to touch some of the dusty magazines which were thrown in the attic.

We were struck by how relaxed and good-tempered Tony seemed. Freed from computer games, he was more co-operative. Without his MP3, he was much chattier. Although Tony was eager to get back to his computer, he readily agreed to some new limits. There will be a ban on Mondays, Thursdays and Fridays after school, and only three hours allowed each day at weekends. In my experience, children prefer firm rules.

From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer: (8 x 10 = 80)

1- What does the text mainly deal with?

- a- How a family has felt about their son's misbehavior
- b- How a family has managed to change their son's study habits
- c- How a family has convinced their son to be a computer wizard
- d- How a family has helped their son overcome his computer games' addiction

- 2- Which best defines the word “broached” as used in paragraph 1?
- a- avoided a subject that caused anger
 - b- mentioned a subject that caused argument
 - c- dealt with a subject that caused satisfaction
 - d- started a subject that caused misunderstanding
- 3- What does the underlined pronoun “they” in paragraph 3 refer to?
- a- friends
 - b- Computer games
 - c- I and my husband
 - d- Tony and his mother
- 4- What can be understood from paragraph 4?
- a- Tony is irresponsibly back to computers
 - b- Tony is using his computer wisely
 - c- Tony has become a computer enemy
 - d- Tony is no longer fond of computers
- 5- According to paragraph 3, how was the attitude of the writer and her husband?
- a- They didn’t care about their son’s habits
 - b- They were happy about their son’s new lifestyle
 - c- They were still anxious about their son’s situation
 - d- They were indifferent about their son’s relation with his friends
- 6- How did Tony become after quitting his MP3?
- a- He liked to talk a lot in a friendly way
 - b- He decided to quit his computer for ever
 - c- He became more helpful and cooperative
 - d- He became more aggressive and unfriendly
- 7- Which of the following statements is TRUE?
- a- Tom lost his friends as a result of his parents’ experiment
 - b- Tom’s mother was flexible while carrying out her the experiment
 - c- In spite of his addiction, Tom was interested in reading magazines
 - d- The purpose of the mother’s experiment was to invest time effectively
- 8- What is the writer’s purpose in writing this passage?
- a- Parents should control their children’s leisure time
 - b- Parents should encourage their children to be self-reliant
 - c- Tony accepted his parents’ experience without discussion
 - d- Parents should boost their children’s motivation for MP3s

Summary-making

Nowadays, most big companies have specialists on human resources that search for profiles in these kinds of sites to recruit new workers. If you are looking for a job you can create a profile and you might be recruited by a company. Another fact about these sites is that they are the perfect spot to meet new people online. With the help of advanced search tools you can find users who have the same interests you do, and that can be the starting point of a great friendship. Moreover, people who feel shy to talk to others can easily overcome their shyness by using social networking platforms and establishing new contacts. Later, their face-to-face interaction with others will become easier because they have already talked and interacted online. As for businessmen, these sites offer the chance to promote their businesses by creating specific profiles that all the users can visit and deal with. Thus, it is clear that these sites bear a lot of benefits for all the Web users.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the passage above in answer to the following question:

What benefits can people get from social networks?

.....

.....

.....

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.....

Energy

Energy is very important in our life. All modern aspects of life need energy to run. We use electrical energy in our homes for cooking, heating and TV.

There are different sources of energy, finite sources such as; oil, gas and coal and renewable sources like solar, wind and waves power. There are many disadvantages of finite sources of energy. For example, they cause pollution, cost too much money and they will run out one day.

On the other hand, renewable sources of energy have many advantages. They are infinite, clean and cheap power. We can save energy in many ways. For example, we should not let all the lights or the A/C on if we don't need them. Furthermore, using buses instead of cars can save a lot of energy.

In short, we should work hard to find alternative ways of using natural energy. If we want to keep having when we save energy, we save life for all of us.





The power of technology



#	Word	Meaning	Definition
1.	contact lens (n)	عدسات لاصقة	A thin plastic lens placed directly on the surface of the eye to correct visual defects
2.	cure-all (n)	الدواء العام : دواء لجميع الأمراض	A medicine or product that can cure a wide variety of problems
3.	currently (adv)	حاليا - في الوقت الحاضر	At the present time
4.	draw (v)	يسحب	To take
5.	gold-coated (adj)	مغطي بالذهب	Covered with gold
6.	innovate (v)	يبتدع - يبتكر - يجدد	To make changes in something established
7.	instantly (adv)	فورا - حالا	At once, immediately
8.	latest (adj)	آخر - أحدث	The most recent
9.	micro-robot (n)	آلي دقيق الحجم	A tiny robot
10.	nanoshell (n)	جهاز صغير يزرع في الجسم لمقاومة المرض	An extremely tiny case implanted in the body to fight disease
11.	satnav (n)	الإبحار باستخدام الأقمار الصناعية	Navigation that uses information from satellites
12.	shock (n)	صدمة	A sudden upsetting or surprising event or experience
13.	sophisticated (adj)	متطور - معقد	(Of a machine, system or technique) developed to a high degree of complexity
14.	tumour (n)	الورم - ورم خبيث	A swelling of a part of a body

From a, b ,c and d choose the right answer :

- Ahmed bought his wife a necklace. It's very shiny.
a- shock **b- gold-coated** c-windscreen d- nanoshell
- The surgeon planted ain the patient's body to cure him.
a- satnav **b- nanoshell** c- shock d- spot
- The patient is suffering from ain the lungs.
a- tumour b- reputation c- implement d- nanoshell
- They are going to.....the decor of their house.
a- trespass b-instigate **c-innovate** d-draw

Set Book

1-What are the advantages and disadvantages of new inventions?

Adv. - They save our time and efforts. Disadv.- They make us isolated.

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: يفضل الناس حياة المدينة علي حياة القرية.

حمد: هذا صحيح. فيوجد بالمدن وظائف افضل وخدمات صحية متطورة.

Ahmed: **People prefer city life to life in the country.**

Hamad: **That's right. There are better jobs and advanced health services in cities.**



Vocabulary



	Word	Meaning	Definition
1.	bio-fuel (n)	الوقود الحيوي	Fuel made from living matter
2.	implement (v)	يطبق - ينفذ	To put an action or a change in to effect
3.	obstacle (n)	عقبة - عائق	A thing that blocks one's way
4.	outlandish (adj)	أجنبي - غريب - غير مألوف	Looking or sounding strange or unfamiliar
5.	suspension (n)	نظام التعليق	A part attached to the wheels of a vehicle to cushion it from road conditions (springs & shock-absorbers)
6.	Windscreen wiper (n)	مساحة الزجاج الأمامية	A rubber blade used to clear rain from a windscreen

- Fill in the spaces with the correct words from the list:

(**obstacle - outlandish - implement - bio-fuel - suspension**)

- 1- Using ... **bio-fuel** . will help to conserve petrol and reduce pollution.
- 2- He is working hard to overcome any ... **obstacle**. at school.
- 3- That electronic car looked ... **outlandish**.. I would love to have one.
- 4-Toyota company wants to **implement**. new technology to save energy.

Set Book

1-How do modern inventions make our life easier?

- a- The AC system keeps our houses and cars cool.
- b- Cars with satnav that can tell us how to get to anywhere.
- c- Smart phones can help us to communicate with people.

2- How are Fantasy cars becoming a reality?

- a- Car lights come on automatically if dark starts.
- b- Windscreen wipes are activated if they detect rain.

3-Bio-fuels help future cars in many ways. Give examples?

- a- Because it emits less pollution.
- b- It is completely renewable fuel source.
- c- It helps to conserve petrol.

#	Word	Meaning	Definition
1.	bifocal (adj)	نظارة ذات عدستين	(of special glasses) having two different local lengths, one for distant vision and one for near vision
2.	frequent (adj)	متكرر الحدوث	Happening or doing something often
3.	instigate (v)	يحرض - يثير	To bring about or initiate (an action or event)
4.	legible (adj)	واضح - مقروء	Clear enough to read (of handwriting or print)
5.	obedient (adj)	مطيع - مذعن	Obeying commands
6.	patient (adj)	صبور - حلِيم	Able to wait without becoming annoyed or anxious
7.	reputation (n)	سمعة - شهرة	The beliefs or opinions that are generally held about someone or something
8.	software (n)	برامج الكمبيوتر	The programs used by a computer
9.	spot (n)	منطقة - بقعة - نقطه	A particular place or point

Vocabulary

- Fill in the spaces with the correct word from the list:

(instigate - software - spot - reputation)

1. The government will .. **instigate**.... new measures to solve unemployment.
2. Sony company has a worldwide .. **reputation**.....for high quality products.
- 3- We don't know where to find the perfect ... **spot**.... for the next vacation.
- 4- You can also download ... **software**... to view documents from this page.

◆ Grammar ◆

▼ Modal verbs ▼ الأفعال الناقصة

Expressing abilities, possibilities and obligations

[can /could /be able to / must / should]; /Can I could / be able to
(Check Grammar file, Unit 5, page 129)

◆ أفعال التعبير عن القدرة أو عدم القدرة

◆ **Can** يستطيع ويستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة على فعل شيء ما بصفة عامة وليست في موقف محدد في الحاضر

👉 I **can** drive but I **can't** swim. أستطيع أن أقود السيارة لكن لا أستطيع أن أسبح.

◆ **Could** استطاع وتستخدم للتعبير عن القدرة على فعل شيء ما في الماضي بصفة عامة وليس في موقف محدد والنفي منها يستخدم لنفي القدرة

👉 When I was young, I **could** speak 2 languages but I **couldn't** write in them.

عندما كنت صغيراً كنت أستطيع تحدث لغتين لكني لم أستطع الكتابة بهما.

For some tenses, we have to use the verb **be able to + the base form**:

تستخدم تلك الصيغة مع أزمنة أخرى للتعبير عن القدرة بدلاً من can/could

Future:

I hope I'll be able to come to your graduation.

Present perfect:

She hasn't been able to find a new job.

Infinitive:

I'd like to be able to climb mountains.

Modal	Meanings	Examples
Can	Ability : أستطيع : القدرة Possibility الإمكانية: ممكن Permission السماح أو الإذن Offer عرض (مساعدة مثلا) Request – طلب التماس	I can speak 4 languages استطيع تكلم 4 لغات It can be get cold at night. قد (ممكن) يصبح الجو بارد ليلا Can I use the dictionary? هل يسمح لي باستخدام المنجد Can I help you ? هل يمكن لي مساعدتك؟ Can you lend me your laptop? هل يمكنك اعارتي حاسوبك المحمول؟
Can't	Impossibility متسحيل حدوثه	The hardworking student can't fail. يستحيل لتلميذ مجتهد أن يفشل
Could	Ability in Past القدرة في الماضي Request طلب Permission السماح	I could speak English when I was a kid. كنت قادر على تكلم الانجليزية عندما كنت طفلا Could you help me ? هل يمكنك مساعدتي ؟ Could I go out ? هل يسمح لي بالخروج.؟
May	Possibility إمكانية : محتمل Permission السماح أو الإذن	It may rain tomorrow من المحتمل أن تمطر غدا May I ask you a question ? هل تسمح لي أن أسالك؟
Might	Possibility إمكانية : محتمل	He might visit you soon. قد (ممكن) يزورك قريبا
Should	Advice النصيحة	You should start a diet يجب أن تبدأ نظاما غذائيا
Must	Obligation – اجباري الزامي Certainty تأكيد	You must complete this essay by Friday. يجب عليك إكمال هذا المقال يوم الجمعة. He has a Ferrari. He must be rich. يملك سيارة فيراري. لا بد أنه غني (أنا متأكد)
Mustn't	Prohibition ممنوع	You mustn't smoke here. هنا يمنع أن تدخن هنا
Have to	Necessity / Obligation الزامي – ضروري	We have to study hard if we want to get good grades.

Must

Questions:

 Do I have to get a new passport?

Negative forms:

 You mustn't drive someone's car without asking them first.

We use must / mustn't to refer to the present and the future:

 You must pay your university fees either today or tomorrow.

For some tenses we use the verb have to + base form.

Past simple:

 I had to pay a large fine.

Present perfect:

 He has had to go to the police station.

Use / Meaning

1-Must / mustn't is used for obligations that the speaker feels strongly about: إزام

 I must finish this letter before I go to bed. / You must wear a seat belt at all times.

2- We also use must / mustn't for strong advice or recommendations: نصيحة قوية/توصية

 You must see your doctor - you look terrible!

3- We use the negative, mustn't, to tell someone not to do something or to say that something is wrong. نهي عن فعل شيء خاطئ.

 You mustn't steal. / You mustn't make a noise after midnight.

Note: We use mustn't or can't to refer to things people are not allowed to do:

 You mustn't / can't eat in the library. تعبير عن محظورات لا يسمح بفعالها

4 -For rules or laws, we normally use have to / don't have to, but if you personally agree strongly with the rule or law, use must / mustn't: للقوانين والقواعد إذا كنا متفقين معها

 You must wear a school uniform. / You mustn't make a loud noise in public places.

 You have to register with the police. / You don't have to pay for water in restaurants.

Should and Shouldn't

We use should and shouldn't to give advice or to talk about what we think is right or wrong.

*تستخدم should للتعبير عن النصيحة أو للتعبير عن ما نعتقد انه صواب أو خطأ
(Should + infinitive)

 You should go to the doctor.

 You look tired. I think you should take a few days off.

 I shouldn't worry if I were you. You have worked really hard.

 I don't think you should go out so much.

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

1-..... you help me move this table, please?

a-Can b- Must c- Should d-Mustn't

2- I ride a bicycle at the age of four.

a-can b- could c- should d-mustn't

3-They..... speak loudly in the library.

a- can b- could c- should d- mustn't

4-He be more polite in order to have more friends.

a- can b- could c- should d-mustn't

5- I both speak & write English when I was 6 years old.

a. should b. can c. could d.must

6- They have been working on their project all day. They be tired.

a. should b. can't c. couldn't d. must

7- She wishes she how to speak German.

a. learnt b. learns c. doesn't learn d. hadn't learnt

8- I wish I them the truth last night.

a. won't tell b. told c. didn't tell d. had told

◆ Wish التمني ◆

- لها حالتين: التمني في الحاضر والماضي.

1- wish عند التمني في الحاضر نتبعها بفعل ماضي

We use wish + the past simple tense of the verb to express that we want a situation in the present (or future) to be different:

 I **wish** I **were** in London now.  I **wish** I **could** go to the party tonight.

 I wish I spoke Italian. (I don't speak Italian.)

 I wish I had a big car. (I don't have a big car.)

2- wish عند التمني في الماضي نتبعها بفعل في الماضي التام

We use wish + the past perfect tense of the verb to express a regret, or that we want a situation in the past to be different:

 I **wish** I **had gone** to the party yesterday.

 I wish I hadn't eaten so much. (I ate a lot.)

 I wish they 'd come on holiday with us. (They didn't come on holiday with us.)

1- I don't have a car. (Use: wish)

a- I wish I have a car.

b- I wish I had a car.

c- I wish I has a car.

2- When I was at school I ate a lot of sweets, now I have bad teeth. (Use: wish)

a- I wish I hadn't eaten so many sweets when I was younger.

b- I wish I had eaten so many sweets when I was younger.

c- I wish I have eaten so many sweets when I was younger.

3- I wish I (join) a swimming club when I was young. (Correct)

a- joining

b- joins

c- had joined

4- I wish I (be) wealthy to help all poor people in my country. (Correct)

a- am

b- will

c- were



Vocabulary



#	Word	Meaning	Definition
1.	Anniversary(n)	الذكري السنوية	The date on which an event took place in a previous year
2.	heart rate (n)	معدل نبضات القلب	The speed of your heart beat
3.	recharge (v)	يعيد شحن	To restore electrical power in a device
4.	remind (v)	يذكر - ينبه	To cause someone to remember someone or something
5.	terminal (n)	جهاز لإدخال المعلومات للكمبيوتر - وصلة/ طرف	A device at which a user enters data for a computer system and that displays the received output
6.	torso (n)	جذع التمثال أو الإنسان	The trunk of the human body
7.	transmit (v)	ينقل - يرسل	To send an electric signal
8.	trespass (v)	يتعدى علي : وبخاصة يدخل أراضي شخص آخر دخولا غير مشروع - تجاوز	To enter the owner's land or property without permission
9.	wearer (n)	مرتدي - لابس	The person wearing something especially clothing

- Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words:

(anniversary – recharge - remind - transmit – torso)

1. These photos... **remind** ...me of my graduation party.
2. Jamal and Hana celebrated their twentieth wedding **anniversary** in June.
3. This device is made to **transmit** wireless signal to all the computers at home.
4. I think the battery is empty. You'd better **recharge** it.

Set book**1. " Smart Clothes" might help saving lives in the future. Discuss.**

- a- By transmitting a message to a satellite to help rescue teams to find the wearer.
- b- By checking the wearer's heart rate and blood pressure and transmit this to a doctor.

2- How can home appliances help us to relax at home?

- a- Robots will be doing all the houses work.
- b-Robots can do jobs housewives find boring.

Language Functions

What would you say in the following situations?

1-You came late to school and your teacher is angry with you.

.....I'm sorry. The traffic was heavy this morning ...

2-Your brother took your laptop and now you need it.

.....Sorry brother. I need my laptop back now.

3-You cannot fix your mobile phone but your friend can.

.....Can you help me fix my mobile phone, please?.....

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: نحن محظوظون بامتلاكنا أجهزة تقوم بالعمل الذي نكرهه مثل الغسيل والطهي .

علي: هذا صحيح، ولكن في غضون سنوات قليلة سوف تبدو هذه الأجهزة تقليدية مقارنة بالأشياء التي يعكف العلماء على تطويرها حالياً .

Ahmad: We're fortunate/lucky to own devices that perform the tasks we dislike such as washing and cooking.

Ali: That's true. However, few years from now, those appliances would be old fashioned compared to those currently developed by scientists.

Writing

Write on the following topic: (Argumentative)

Have you ever imagined driving an environmentally friendly car that runs on electricity?

Plan & write a report of 12 sentences (140 words) for your school magazine **showing how cars that run on electricity are different from regular cars and why they are better for the future.**

Outline

Introduction:

.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph 1

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

Paragraph2

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

Conclusion:

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

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow.

My favourite book has no author. It has no chapters and little text. Some would say this book has no plot and no characters, but I know otherwise. This book reflects the physical and political history of our world, covers hundreds of nations, thousands of ethnic groups, and billions of people.

This book is the 1987 Rand McNally Universal World Atlas, a tall green volume with a worn cover and loose binding. I loved almost all atlases, but what makes this particular atlas so special is the impact it had on me as a young child. I remember discovering it for the first time on a bookshelf in our house. When I opened **it**, I discovered maps of every region and country in the world. I was surprised. I spent hours poring over the pages of the atlas that first day. I wanted to know more about where I fit in the world.

As my interest in geography grew, I **amassed** a collection of atlases and other books related to geography. My other favourite was a world factbook that had a small dossier on each country. I remember discovering, much to my surprise, that various country borders shown in the 1998 factbook were different from the ones in my 1987 atlas. My curiosity about these changes led me to begin reading history books, and I soon learned the two fields complemented each other well.

I began to read newspapers, I read The Washington Post, The New York Times, and The Economist. My interest in geography also stimulated my interest in languages. After discovering that so many places had Spanish as their native tongue, I decided that learning the language was a necessity. And when I read about the increasing economic and political power of China in The Economist, I realized that knowledge of Mandarin Chinese would be a valuable skill.

Ever since I was very young, I loved reading. I have read many powerful and influential books that have helped shaped the way I look at the world, but none had been more important than my first atlas. I still return to it regularly and imagine I always will.

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

1. What is the best title for the passage above?
 - a. Newspapers.
 - b. The History of Books.
 - c. My First Atlas.
 - d. Learning Languages.

2. The underlined word "amassed" in the 3rd paragraph means.
 - a. collected
 - b. continued
 - c. arranged
 - d. painted
3. The underlined word "it" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - a. a bookshelf
 - b. this particular atlas
 - c. the impact it had on me
 - d. our house
4. Why did the writer think that learning Spanish is a necessity?
 - a. After discovering that so many places had Spanish as their native tongue.
 - b. To be able to read the Washington Post and The New York Times.
 - c. Because it's a key to understand atlas and all the maps included in it.
 - d. To know about environmental changes and their effect on countries.
5. All of the following statements are True **EXCEPT**:
 - a. The borders of many countries had changed over time.
 - b. The writer's curiosity about history books led him to read atlases.
 - c. The writer discovered his first atlas on a bookshelf in his house.
 - d. His second favourite atlas was a factbook with dossier on each country.
6. What is the purpose of the writer in writing this passage.
 - a. Persuade readers to travel abroad and learn other languages.
 - b. Compare between two main school subjects; geography and arts.
 - c. Describe his early reading experience of atlas and how it affected his life.
 - d. Show the importance of reading fiction and non-fiction stories.

B. With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

7. When did the writer realise that knowledge of Mandarin Chinese would be a valuable skill.

.....

8. What made atlas special than the other books the writer read?

.....

.....

Summary Making

The tiger is the largest of all the cats. This wild mammal is found in some remote forests and rainforests in East Asia. At present, the tiger is an endangered species in the wild. There are many things we might do to save this animal. Tigers would survive if we stopped cutting the rainforests where they live. Creating natural reserves for this rare animal is another step that can help. Also, if biologists took care of the existing tigers, they would protect them. And if we all stopped illegal tiger trading, hunters wouldn't kill them. If we took these actions, the situation of this species would become better, and tigers wouldn't be in danger of extinction.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the passage above in answer to the following question:

What can we do to save tigers from extinction?

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

Technology and science

Technology and science are progressing rapidly nowadays. They have made our life easier and more comfortable today. We have all the new technology to communicate with anyone in the world instantly.

We have faster means of communication such as our mobile phones and the internet. Someday, we may have flying cars. We will have some kinds of medicine that cure- all. Moreover, we will have smart clothes that will monitor our health and also will help also save lives.

On the other hand, technology has made us lazy and unfit. Children are getting out of shape because of spending long hours playing computer games. In addition, their studies have been negatively affected. Moreover, people don't visit each other as they used to before the invention of social media applications.

Finally, we have advantages and disadvantages of the progress of technology. So we can say that technology is a mixed blessing.





Money



#	Word	Meaning	Definition
1.	accounting (n)	المحاسبة	The action or process of keeping financial accounts
2.	barter (v)	يقايض	To exchange (goods or services) for other goods or services without using money
3.	confidentiality (n)	السرية	Where someone is trusted to keep private information a secret
4.	economics (n)	علم الاقتصاد	Relating to trade, industry and the management of money
5.	insurance (n)	التأمين	An arrangement with a company in which you pay small amounts of money to guarantee loss of property or damage
6.	invest (v)	يستثمر - يوظف مالا	To buy shares, property or goods because you hope the value will increase and you can make a profit
7.	investment (n)	استثمار	The sum of money invested to make a profit
8.	loan (n)	القرض	A thing that is borrowed, especially a sum of money, that is expected to be paid back
9.	management(n)	الإدارة	The process of dealing with or controlling things or people
10.	transaction (n)	الصفقة- معاملة تجارية	An instance of buying or selling something

- Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words:

(**loan - confidentiality - barter - economics - insurance**)

1. Ali graduated with a degree in **economics** from Kuwait University.
2. It's necessary to have car **insurance** in case of traffic accidents.
3. People used to **barter** goods before the invention of money.
- 4-You can always apply for a bank **loan** at a low interest.

Set Book

1. What are the qualities of a good bank manager?

a- A university degree

b- Good communication skills

2. Money is a means to higher values. Explain.

- If it is earned, invested and spent carefully, it will reward the individual, their families and society.

3. How did people get what they needed before money existed?

- People used to barter what they had for what they needed.

Vocabulary

#	Word	Meaning	Definition
1.	billionaire (n)	الملياردير - البليونير	Someone who has assets more than a billion dollars or pounds
2.	charitable (adj)	خيري - محسن - متصدق على المحتاجين	Relating to giving help to those in need
3.	inherit (v)	يرث	To receive money or property from someone who has died
4.	philanthropic (adj)	محب للبشر - خير - إنساني	Donating money to good causes and promoting the welfare of those in need
5.	tax return (n)	نظام حساب الضريبة - العائد الضريبي	A form used to calculate the amount of tax owed

- From a, b, c or d choose the most suitable answer:

- My brother and I are going to take part in aorganization.
a. hazardous b. bifocal c. legible **d. charitable**
- They willa lot of money after their grandfather's death.
a. inherit b. invest c. transmit d. resolve
- He's well known for being a/anbusinessman who likes to help the poor.
a. sophisticated **b. philanthropic** c. invisible d. interpersonal

Set Book

- "Money makes the world go around." Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

- I agree because:

When some people start a business to make money for themselves, they help their employees to support their families and so on.

Translate the following into good English:

- 1- يعتقد بعض الناس أن المال يشجع على السلوك الإجرامي وقد يؤدي إلى الحروب بين الدول.
1. Some people think that money encourages criminal behavior and might lead to wars between countries.
- 2- تعد الكويت مكانا هاما للتسوق، فلديها أفضل مراكز التسوق في الشرق الأوسط.
2. Kuwait is considered an important destination for shopping as it has the best shopping malls in the Middle East.

Vocabulary

#	Word	Meaning	Definition
1.	auction (n)	مزااد علني	A public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder
2.	complimentary (adj)	مجانبي	Something given for free
3.	login (n)	تسجيل الدخول- تشغيل	A process of starting a computer system
4.	shipping (n)	الشحن	The transport of goods by sea or other means
5.	tax (n)	ضريبة	a compulsory payment to the government, used to pay for public services

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

- The cost of this product is KWD 30 including.....
a. loan b. login **c. shipping** d. generosity
- It is necessary to to most websites using your e-mail.
a. shipping b. auction **c. login** d. tax
- Drinks today aretherefore, there's no need to pay for them.
a. auction b. login **c. complimentary** d. tax

◆ Grammar ◆

(should/shouldn't - must/mustn't – have to/don't have to)

+

(Reported Speech)

Should and Shouldn't

We use should and shouldn't to give advice or to talk about what we think is right or wrong.

*تستخدم should للتعبير عن النصيحة أو للتعبير عن ما نعتقد انه صواب أو خطأ
(Should + infinitive)

 You **should go** to the doctor.

 You look tired. I think you **should take** a few days off.

 I **shouldn't worry** if I were you. You have worked really hard.

 I don't think you **should go** out so much.

Must

 You **must pay** your university fees either today or tomorrow.

Use / Meaning

1-It is used for obligations that the speaker feels strongly about: إلتزام

 I **must finish** this letter before I go to bed. / You **must wear** a seat belt at all times.

2- We also use must / mustn't for strong advice or recommendations: نصيحة قوية/توصية

 You **must see** your doctor - you look terrible!

3- We use mustn't to tell someone not to do something or to say that something is wrong. نهي عن فعل شيء خاطئ.

 You **mustn't steal**. / You **mustn't make** a noise after midnight.

Note: We use mustn't or can't to refer to things people are not allowed to do:

 You mustn't / can't eat in the library. تعبير عن محظورات لا يسمح بفعالها.

We use the verb **have to + base form**. وتعني مجبر أو مضطر لعمل شيء ما وليس اختياريا.

Past simple: في الماضي

 I **had to pay** a large fine.

Present perfect: في المضارع التام

 He **has had to go** to the police station.

نستخدم don't/ doesn't have to للتعبير عن عدم وجود اضطرار لفعل الشيء (لست مضطرا)

-For rules or laws, we normally use have to / don't have to, but if you personally agree strongly with the rule or law, use must / mustn't: للقوانين والقواعد إذا كنا متفقين معها

 You **must wear** a school uniform. / You **mustn't make** a loud noise in public places.

 You **have to register** with the police. / You **don't have to pay** for water in restaurants.

A- From a, b, c and d choose the correct word:-

1. Salad and bread are complimentary. You pay for them.

- a. must b. mustn't c. **don't have to** d. have to

2. You be more careful with your money.

- a. mustn't b. **must** c. has to d. shouldn't

3. You drive anyone's car without asking them first.

- a. should b. **mustn't** c. must d. have to

4. You see the doctor – you look terrible.

- a. don't have to b. **must** c. shouldn't d. mustn't

5. You go to work tomorrow. It's not a holiday.

- a. shouldn't b. should c. **have to** d. mustn't

▼ Direct and Reported Questions and Statements ▼

◆ الكلام المباشر وغير المباشر المقصود به هل الكلام بالنص "مباشر" أم ينقله شخص لآخر (غير مباشر/منقول) وفي هذه الحالة يتم تغيير الزمن للماضي وتغيير الضمان وكلمات الزمن أو المكان من القريب للبعيد.

👉 My teacher said, "Why didn't you do your homework?" (Report)

My teacher wanted to know why I hadn't done my homework.

TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present Simple She always wears a coat.	Past Simple He said (that) she always wore a coat.
Present Continuous I'm looking for my keys.	Past Continuous She said (that) she was looking for her keys.
Present Perfect She has written three letters for her friend.	Past Perfect He said (that) she had written three letters for her friend.
Past Simple My friend gave me a bar of chocolate.	Past Perfect He said (that) his friend had given him a bar of chocolate.
WILL I will finish my report in two days.	WOULD He said (that) he would finish his report in two days.
CAN I can speak English.	COULD She said (that) she could speak English.
MAY I may invite them to dinner.	MIGHT She said (that) she might invite them to the dinner.
MUST I must go to the bank and get some money.	HAD TO She said (that) she had to go to the bank and get some money.
HAVE TO I have to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.	HAD TO She said (that) she had to submit this assignment by 3 pm tomorrow.

PRONOUNS (It depends on the person who the message is referred to)

Direct Speech	Reported Speech	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	He, she	Me	Him, her
We	They	Us	Them
You	He, she, they	You	Him, Her, them
My	His, her	Mine	His, hers
Our	Their	Ours	Theirs
Your	His, her, their	Yours	His, hers, theirs

TIME AND PLACE EXPRESSIONS

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then / at the moment
yesterday	the day before
... days ago	... days before
last week	the week before
next year	the following year
tomorrow	the next day the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those
ago	previously / before
tonight	that night

Reported speech – questions

Questions	Direct speech	asked me ...	Indirect speech
question word	'When did they arrive?'	question word + subject + verb	He asked me when they had arrived.
yes/no question	'Did they call?'	if/whether ...	He asked me if/whether they had called.

Direct speech: "Open the door!"

Reported speech: He ordered me **to open** the door.

Direct speech: "Don't answer the phone."

Reported speech: She told me **not to answer** the phone.

Direct speech: "Don't be back late."

Reported speech: He ordered me **not to be** back late.

Do as required between brackets:

1- "Where will you spend your summer vacation?"

- a- My cousin asked me where I spent my summer vacation.
- b- My cousin asked me where I would spend my summer vacation.
- c- My cousin asked me where I had spent my summer vacation.

2- "Are you doing research on Corona virus?"

- a- The journalist asked the experts if they had been doing research on Corona virus.
- b- The journalist asked the experts if they had done research on Corona virus.
- c- The journalist asked the experts if they were doing research on Corona virus.

3- " Where did you go yesterday?"

- a- My friend wanted to know where I go the day before.
- b- My friend wanted to know where I would go the day before.
- c- My friend wanted to know where I had gone the day before.

4- "We will test the new vaccine next month."

- a- They said they would test the new vaccine the following month.
- b- They said they tested the new vaccine the following month.
- c- They said they had tested the new vaccine the following month.

5- The doctor said to me, "Don't eat too much fast food."

- a- The doctor advised me don't eat too much fast food.
- b- The doctor advised me not to eat too much fast food.
- c- The doctor advised me not to don't eat too much fast food.

6- "I slept only for two hours last night.", He said.

He said (Complete)

- a- he was sleeping only for two hours last night.
- b- he had slept only for two hours the previous night.
- c- he has slept only for two hours yesterday.

Vocabulary

#	Word	Meaning	Definition
1.	affluent (adj)	وافر – غني	Having a great deal of money, wealthy
2.	evil (adj)	فاسد – شرير - مؤذ	Very bad, harmful or wicked
3.	extinct (adj)	منقرض - باند	Having no living members
4.	generosity (n)	الكرم	The quality of being kind and sharing
5.	gross (v)	يربح ربحا غير صاف	To produce or earn (an amount of money) as total profit or income
6.	in this sense (exp)	بهذا المعني	A way in which an expression or a situation can be interpreted
7.	profit (n)	ربح – نفع - فائدة	A financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent
8.	spur (v)	يحث - يشجع	To encourage
9.	success (n)	نجاح	Achievement

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

- Money is a mixed-blessing as it brings about as well as good.
a. affluent b. **evil** c. extinct d. complimentary
- Many species have gone in the last 100 years. They no longer exist.
a. affluent b. evil c. **extinct** d. complimentary
- To get in any profession, two things are necessary, study and practice.
a. **success** b. profit c. generosity d. Tax
- Arab people treat their guests warmly because they are known for their
a. success b. profit c. **generosity** d. tax

Focus On**1. Why is the National Assembly Building so special?**

- It evokes Kuwait's rich culture heritage.
- It is a symbol of political representation within Kuwait.

2. The National Assembly building has become a symbol of political representation within Kuwait. Explain.

- It houses the Kuwaiti parliament, the only parliament in the Gulf.
- It houses the offices of Kuwait's leading politicians.

Language Functions

- What would say in the following situations?

1- People wonder why you usually go everywhere using public transportation.

.....
.....

2- Your father thinks that, in the future, robots will do all the boring work.

.....
.....

3- Elderly people always say that Life in the past was better than it is now.

.....
.....

4-Your friend doesn't know why it's necessary to use a personal login for the bank website.

.....
.....

Writing

Some people believe that money is the most important factor for achieving happiness. However, others believe that happiness has nothing to do with money.

In four paragraphs, plan and write an essay (of 12 sentences), **expressing your opinion, persuading the readers that money has a vital role in achieving happiness yet, there are other factors to consider as well.**

(Your writing should include an introduction, two body paragraphs and a conclusion)

Introduction:

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Body:

Paragraph1:

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Paragraph2:

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Conclusion:

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

La Tomatina is a food fight festival held on the last Wednesday of August each year in the town of Bunol in Spain. Thousands of people make their way from all corners of the world to fight in this 'World's Biggest Food Fight' during which crowds of people pelt each other with tons of tomatoes in the streets. The origins of this mass tomato fight dates back to a fight amongst children in 1945 and it has been celebrated every year since then.

The tomato fight lasts for an hour, after which the whole town is covered with tomato paste. After that, fire trucks with hoses move down to streets and people use the hoses to remove the tomato paste from their bodies. At the same time, other participants go to swimming pools to wash. After cleaning the town, streets become so clean due to the hard work of the fire trucks.

Since 2013, the Tomatina festival is planned by selling tickets to guarantee the better security and more fun for the attendants. In 2015, it is estimated that almost 145 tons of tomatoes were thrown. As with previous years, participants of many nationalities are expected.

The city council follows a short list of instructions for the safety of the participants and the festival. The tomatoes have to be squeezed before throwing to avoid injuries. No other *projectiles except tomatoes are allowed. Participants have to make way for trucks and Lorries. After the second shot indicative of ending the tomato throw, no tomatoes should be thrown.

La Tomatina festival has inspired similar celebrations in other parts of the world. Since 1982, in a town in Southern city of China, a tomato fight is held in October during which they use up to 15 tons of tomatoes. In February 2011, the first version of the Great Tomato War was held in Chile. It was a playful battle involving young people. In India, the government refused to give a permission to host such a Tomatina event justifying that tomato shouldn't be wasted.

*projectiles = missiles (an object which is thrown as a target)

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

1. The best title for the passage is:
 - a. Spanish Cities
 - b. Delicious Food
 - c. Tomato Fights
 - d. Attendants Security

2. The underlined word “mass” in the 1st paragraph means:
 - a. huge
 - b. small
 - c. little
 - d. tall

3. The underlined word “their” in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - a. streets
 - b. hoses
 - c. people
 - d. trucks

4. Which country of the following doesn't celebrate La Tomatina?
 - a. China
 - b. India
 - c. Chile
 - d. Spain

5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?
 - a. Other participants go to swimming pools to wash.
 - b. The streets become so clean due to the hard work of the fire trucks.
 - c. The streets become so clean due to covering the town with tomato paste.
 - d. In India, the government refused to give a permission to host such a Tomatina event.

6. The writer's purpose in writing this passage is to:
 - a. tell us how much tomatoes people eat in Spain.
 - b. show us that people cook much food in all Spanish cities.
 - c. show his opposition to people throwing each other with tons of tomatoes.
 - d. describe La Tomatina festival in Spain, its origin and influence on other countries.

From a, b and c choose the correct answer:

7. How has La Tomatina inspired other celebrations all over the world?

.....
8.

What is the origin of this La Tomatina festival?

.....

Summary Making

Read the following text then do as required:

Some students fail because they are afraid of failing, of disappointing the many anxious adults around them, whose limitless hopes and expectations for them hang over their heads like a cloud. In addition, they are bored because the things they are given in schools are so dull. One of the most important reasons of students' failure is that they are confused because most of the torrent of words that pours over them in school makes no sense. Furthermore, school regulations might also affect their standards and cause them to fail. Finally, bad companions are a fundamental reason of students' failure.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous text in answer to the following question:

Why does the author believe that some students fail?

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Translate the following into good English:

١ - يعتقد بعض الناس أن المال هو أصل كل الشرور.

.....

.....

٢ - يجب على مدير البنك أن يكون أميناً و يكتسب مهارات التواصل الجيدة التي تمكنه من إدارة البنك.

.....

.....

٣- كان الناس في الماضي يقايضوا بالملابس والذهب والمحاصيل الزراعية.

.....

.....

٤ - يعتبر مجلس الأمة الكويتي أول مجلس أمة في الخليج العربي.

.....

.....

٥ - المال ليس غاية بحد ذاته ، ولكنه وسيلة لتحقيق غايات أسمى .

.....

.....

Money Mixed Blessing المال

All of us know that in the modern world, money is very important to most people. Everyone needs money and everyone would like to be more wealthy or rich than he is.

Most people need to work because they need to pay for food, clothes and a home or place to live in. In the past people didn't have money to pay for the things they bought. They used to barter things. Today we have, not only money but also other forms of paying for the things we need. We can pay either by cash or by credit cards.

Some people believe that money is not always good. They say that money may sometimes be corrupting and leads to greed. Some people may commit crimes to get money. But good people work hard to get money. They also use money in good things.

Finally, They also help other people who need. It's truly said that money makes the world go round

Bank Manager مدير البنك

It's my dream to become a bank manager. But when I think of it, I find out that it is not as easy as some people may think. A good bank manager needs certain qualities to be successful. A bank manager needs more than a university degree to be successful.

When we talk about him we should mention many different things. To be successful, he needs to have good communication skills. He must be completely honest and trustworthy. No one can deny that a bank manager should also be able to show leadership. I mean to lead and direct his staff.

Moreover, He should also be able to motivate them when needed. As well as He should have the ability to deal with urgent situations. No doubts that He should be able to take decisions.

To sum up, I think I will enjoy working as a bank manager as long as I love my work.



Date:/...../20

Unit 10 Lessons 1 & 2

SB:78 – 79



Stories



#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	composure (n.)	هدوء – سيطرة النفس	The state or feeling of being calm and control of oneself.
2.	constancy (n.)	ثبات – ايمان	The quality of being faithful and dependable.
3.	enjoin (v.)	يحث – يوصي	To instruct or urge (someone) to do something.
4.	gratefulness(n.)	امتنان / عرفان بالجميل	Feeling or showing on appreciation of kindness thankfulness.
5.	injustice (n.)	ظلم	Lock of fairness or justice.
6.	insolence (n.)	غطرسة - تكبر	Showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect.
7.	self-restraint (n.)	ضبط النفس	Restraint imposed by oneself on one's own actions self-control.

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

- 1 – My father me not to waste my time watching TV.
a – **enjoined** b – composed c – chuckled d – retired
- 2 – You have to do your best to regain yourafter that incident.
a – injustice b – chuckle c – **composure** d – self- restraint
- 3 – Thanks to his, Mike is the kind of guy that everyone in school knows for being dependable.
a – chuckle b – constancy c – injustice d – **self-restraint**
- 4 – We have to fight against poverty andto have a safer world.
a – **injustice** b – chuckle c – composure d – self- restraint
- 5 – Jane’s cost her losing her job. She treated her clients rudely.
a – gratefulness b – **insolence** c – self- restraint d – chuckle
- 6 – John exercised all his and he kept quiet although he was insulted.
a – injustice b – chuckle c – composure d – **self- restraint**

Set book

1- How do the stories in Holy Quran benefit us?

- a- By setting examples.
- b- Ensuring the trust of people in Allah.
- c- We can learn from the mistakes of individuals and nations before us.

2- What pieces of advice did Luqman give to his son?

- Luqman advised his son to value the following virtues
- a- Modesty b- Patience c- Self restrain d- Respectfulness.

Vocabulary

#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	chuckle (v.)	يضحك ضحكة خافتة	to laugh especially quietly or inwardly
2.	firmly (adv.)	بحزم - بقوة	Strongly and clearly
3.	fleet (n.)	أسطول	A group of boats belonging to one company.
4.	retire (v.)	يتقاعد	To stop working because you are a certain age.

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

- 1 – Marygently when she heard the good news.
a – retired b – **chuckled** c – dropped d – touched
- 2 – My dream is toand live in a villa in France.
a – **retire** b – chuckle c – drop d – touch
- 3- We should support our candidateto help him win in the elections.
a – carelessly b – crazily c – strangely d – **firmly**
- 4- The government prepared a powerful to protect the long coast line.
a – insolence b – **fleet** c – hopefully d –composure

Set Book

1- What makes a person satisfied and happy in life?

- a. Enough money to live. b. Good family ties. c. A pleasant job.

2- What can people do after retirement?

- a. Taking up a hobby. b. Reading books. c. Visiting relatives and friends.

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. You are a hotel receptionist and someone wants to book a room.
.....
2. Your friend believes that reading stories is a boring thing.
.....
3. Your neighbour wants to walk on his broken leg after a serious accident.
.....
4. Someone asks you about your plans if you were a millionaire.
.....

Translate the following into good English:

1. نورة: ما هي أسباب حوادث الطرق؟

2. منى: الطقس السيئ والسرعة واستخدام الهاتف المحمول أثناء القيادة.

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

#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	border (n.)	حد جغرافي/سياسي	A line separating two geographical areas especially countries.
2.	drop off (ph.v)	يوصل بالسيارة – ينزل شخص في مكان ما	To transport and leave someone somewhere.
3.	pick up (ph.v)	يقبل بالسيارة	To go to somewhere to collect someone typically in one's car.
4.	register (v.)	يسجل بيانات	To enter your name and details on an official list
5.	re-load (v.)	يعيد تعبئة – يلقم	To load something again.
6.	set off (ph.v)	ينطلق- يبدأ رحلة	To begin a journey.
7.	smuggle (v.)	يهرب أشياء ممنوعة	To take things in and out of a country against the law.
8.	sudden (adj.)	مفاجئ / بلا سابق انذار	Done quickly without a warning.
9.	touch down (ph.v)	تهبط الطائرة	To make contact with the ground in landing.
10.	turn up (ph.v)	يصل مكان(بعد انتظار)	To arrive somewhere especially when you are expected there.

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

- 1 – Can I here for the new course?
a – **register** b – set off c – retire d – chuckle
- 2– We are going to for the trip at 3 a.m. tomorrow.
a – pick up b – drop c – cry d – **set off**
- 3– The police managed to stop drugs from being..... across the borders.
a – turned up b – **smuggled** c – touched down d – retired
- 4 –Fortunately, the plane on time despite the sand storm.
a – picked up b – registered c – set off d – **touched down**
- 5 – What time did they finally? You must've waited for a long time.
a – **turn up** b – retire c – chuckle d – register

Grammar**◆ 1- Phrasal Verbs المركبة ◆**

- 1– to go by: all means of transport يذهب ب
- 2 – to ride: bicycle, motorbike. يركب / يمتطي
- 3 – to travel on: train, bus, plane, boat يسافر على متن / ظهر
- 4 – to catch: train, bus, plane, taxi يلحق ب
- 5 – to get on / off: train, motorbike, bus, plane, boat ينزل من على.
- 6 – to get into / get out of: boat, car, taxi يركب داخل
- 7 – to drive: bus, taxi, train, car يقود
- 8 – to miss: train, plane, bus, boat يفوته / لا يلحق

Fill in the spaces with phrasal verbs from the list :

checked in \took off \dropped off\ set off \turned up\ picked up\ touched down

We (1) . **set off**.. for the airport at 7.30 a.m. in the morning. As soon as we got to the airport, we (2) .. **checked in**... Forty-five minutes later, our plane (3) .. **took off**... We (4) .. **touched down**.. on time. Unfortunately nobody had (5). **turned up**. to meet us at Madrid Airport, so we called a taxi. Ten minutes later, the taxi (6) . **picked**.. us **up**, drove us into the city and (7). **dropped off** .. right outside the hotel.

◆ 2-Adverbs of manner ◆

أحوال الطريقة

◆ تستخدم هذه الأحوال للتعبير عن طريقة حدوث الفعل. وتتكون بإضافة -ly

بغنايه/ بحرص **carefully** → حريص **careful** - بييء **slowly** → بطيء **Slow**

نحذف ما يساويها في الجملة (**in a/anway**)

A- Regular adverbs are formed by adding -ly to the adjective:

 He drives **in a careless way**. He drives **carelessly**.

 He is a **dangerous** driver. * He drives **dangerously**.

 She is a **slow** worker. * She works **slowly**.

B- Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives:

 He is a **fast** driver. * He **drives fast**.

 She is a **hard** worker. * She **works hard**.

(good- **well** / late- **late** / early – **early** / fast – **fast** / hard – **hard**)

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

1- She planned their trip to Greece very She wanted to enjoy her holiday.

- a- **carefully** b- careful c- more careful d- most careful

2- Jim painted the kitchen very It would've been better if we hired a painter.

- a- bad b- **badly** c- more bad d- most bad

3- She gave me a look. She must've mistaken me for someone else.

- a- carefully b- **careful** c- more careful d- most careful

4- She speaks very I can't hear her well.

- a- most quiet b- more quiet c- **quietly** d- quiet

3- **Used to** **Used to + infinitive** اعتاد على فعل شيء في الماضي لكنه توقف في الحاضر

1-The construction '**used to**' describes a past action.

 He **used to travel** everywhere by taxi.

2- **Negative:**  She **didn't use to play** the piano very well.

3- **Question:**  **Did you use to wear** glasses?

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

1- When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.

- a- **used to** b- use to c- am used to d- was used to

2- In the army, I at six every morning.

- a- get up b- **used to get up** c- am used to getting up d- getting up

3- People be aware of the benefits of technology in the past, but now they are.

- a) **didn't use to**
b) are used to
c) used to
d) use to

4- Our grand ancestors cook their food at home in the past.

- a) use to
b) are using to
c) are used to
d) **used to**

5- I think people used to their time listening to the radio.

- a) **spend**
b) spent
c) spending
d) have spent

#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	crazily (adv.)	بجنون	A great degree.
2.	dreadful (adj.)	سيئ جداً	Very bad.
3.	emotive (adj.)	عاطفي - مؤثر	Making people have strong feeling.
4.	knock off (ph v)	يقع أرضاً	To fall off after a collision.
5.	monotonous (adj.)	ممل - رتيب	Dull, tedious and repetitious.
6.	overtake (v.)	يتجاوز	To catch up with and pass while traveling in the same direction.
7.	recuperate (v.)	يتعافى من	To recover from illness or exertion.
8.	stacks of (n.)	مقدار كبير	A pile of objects typically one that neatly arranged.

- Fill in the spaces with the right word from the list:

(recuperate – overtake – stacks of – monotonous – emotive)

- 1- I tried to **overtake** a lorry on the road but I couldn't and had an accident.
- 2- Some people have **stacks of** books but they don't read that often.
- 3- The doctor says I have to rest for another week to **recuperate** fully.
- 4- In spite of being **monotonous**, I had to listen to the story to find the truth.
- 5- Because of being an **emotive** actor, he succeeded to attract his fans.

Language Functions

- What you would say in the following situations:

1– Your friend is lazy and doesn't like to study.

.....

2– Your brother thinks that dyslexics are unintelligent people.

.....

3– Your brother won a prize in the race at school.

.....

4– You want someone to show you the way to the Science Centre.

.....

Writing

It is said that the new media has killed the reading habits. Furthermore, the Internet has become the oxygen for humans.

In not less than (12 sentences-140 words) plan and write an essay persuading readers that reading is more important than following the new media.

(Your writing should include an introduction, two body paragraphs and a conclusion)

Outline

Introduction:

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Body:

Paragraph1:

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Paragraph2:

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Conclusion:

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Reading comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

If you have been reading fairy stories, you may believe that all wolves are harmful, and evil. They eat children, sheep and other small animals. They are aggressive and won't stop until they get what they want. There really isn't anything good to say about wolves. Or is there? Are wolves just misunderstood?

Wolves are actually nothing like the characters described in fairy stories. While it is true that their diet consists of deer, rabbits, and other small animals, wolves would never attack a child just for the sake of eating. Wolves have been known to attack people when they threaten them. This happens only rarely. Wolves are usually pretty shy animals. **They** stay within their own land and protect their own pack(group).

Wolves are meat eaters, and they must hunt to get their food. They are strong and fast and have sharp teeth. They use their sense of smell to find prey. Wolves hunt in packs and chase their prey until it gets tired. They usually hunt the weakest, slowest animal in a group. Wolves are not cruel; they are just good hunters.

Some wolves, such as the red wolf, are near **extinction**. Their homes are steadily disappearing as people spread their own homes further into the wilderness. Wolves have also been hunted extensively. Ranchers and farmers pose another threat to wolves. They become angry when wolves come onto their property and eat their chickens and sheep. This is a serious problem, because the farmers lose their animals, and the wolves get shot by the angry farmers. No one wins in this battle.

Wolves are an important part of the balance of nature. They hunt weak animals and help keep down the population of some animals such as deer. In many countries, it is now against the law to hunt wolves. Many zoos and scientists are working hard to protect wolves, because they understand just how important and misunderstood they really are.

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

1. A suitable title for the passage is:
 - a) Wolves in the Jungle
 - b) Wolves in Fairy Stories
 - c) The Red Wolf
 - d) True Facts about Wolves

2. The underlined word "extinction" in paragraph 4 means:
 - a) disappearance
 - b) creation .
 - c) formation
 - d) installation

3. The underlined word "they" in paragraph 2 refers to:
 - a) characters
 - b) rabbits
 - c) wolves
 - d) stories

4. People think that wolves are:
 - a) harmful and aggressive
 - b) small and cute
 - c) cooperative and helpful
 - d) kind and friendly

5. According to the text, all the following sentences are **TRUE** except:
 - a) Wolves attack people in case of a threat
 - b) Wolves hunt animals for the sake of killing
 - c) Wolves are shy animals
 - d) Wolves prefer to hunt in groups

6. The purpose of the writer is to :
 - a) show wolves as pure aggressive animals
 - b) explain that wolves are skillful hunters
 - c) tell us that wolves are not aggressive by nature
 - d) inform us that wolves are strong, fast and have sharp teeth

With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

7. How do wolves hunt?

.....

8. Why do farmers and ranchers kill wolves?

.....
.....

Summary making

In FOUR sentences, summarise and paraphrase the following passage in answer to the following question: (4 x 15 = 60 Marks)

As drivers, we have a responsibility on the road. Responsibility here involves a few things. It means that we must be careful on the road. Give way once in a while, be courteous and you will find driving a more pleasant experience. It is also our responsibility to ensure that our vehicles are in tip-top condition. Therefore, service your vehicles regularly, at least once in every six months. While driving on the road, keep to the speed limit all the time. It is also the duty of the police to organize road safety campaigns to educate and raise awareness among road users about the dangers of uncaring driving. Drivers who are caught breaking traffic rules should be punished or fined severely.

"What are the best ways to limit road accidents?"

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القصة والقيم الأخلاقية **Storytelling and moral lessons**

Our parents are our first teachers. They used to give us care, love, help and advice. They used to tell us moral stories to benefit from them, especially before going to bed. Each story teaches us a moral lesson and values directly or indirectly.

As muslims, our Holy Quran is full of moral lessons and stories of messengers and previous nations. These stories improve our imagination and make us better people. Hence, we should follow the pieces of advice that are in those moral stories. Those are the lessons told to us by wise men and parents.

Moreover, we should teach such moral stories to our children as well. This will help change future generations to be good citizens. We can choose the right stories for each age group. This way they can get the lessons and apply them.

Finally, each people have their own culture and moral stories. Therefore, we should choose what suits our society, culture, and religion.



حوادث السيارات **Car accidents**

Car accidents are so dangerous because many people are involved in them. A lot of them are killed or injured seriously while many cars are lost or damaged. So, it is very important for us to learn how to use the roads properly and safely.

As roads are very busy nowadays, we should be very careful when crossing them. There are many causes of car accidents such as; over speed, bad roads, careless drivers, bad cars and their mechanical problems. Another cause of car accidents is not leaving enough space between cars while driving on the roads. Moreover, using the mobile phones is an important reason for car accidents today.

Then the question is, how could we avoid car accidents today? The answer is by building good roads at first. Moreover, we should fasten our seat belts and drive carefully. We shouldn't use mobile phones while driving and we should follow the traffic rules.

Finally, remember that over speed is the fastest way to death. Use your car wisely and be back home safely.



#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	Asap (Exp.)	بأسرع وقت ممكن	As soon as possible.
2.	colleague (n.)	زميل	A person with whom one works especially in profession or business.
3.	current (n.)	تيار	A body of water moving in a definite direction.
4.	impromptu (adj.)	غير مخطط له / عشوائي	Done without being planned organized or rehearsed.
5.	rearrange (v.)	يعيد ترتيب	To change the position, time of something.
6.	starvation (n.)	مجاعة	Lack of food
7.	unreliable (adj.)	غير جدير بالثقة / لا يعتمد عليه	Untrustworthy, irresponsible.
8.	urgent (adj.)	طارئ	Requiring immediate action or attention.
9.	well-sealed (adj.)	مغلق بطريقة محكمة	Closed very securely.

- Fill in the spaces with the right word from the list:

(**asap - rearrange - unreliable - starvation - well-sealed**)

- 1- The mechanic I gave my car to is **unreliable**. He made it worse.
- 2- Some countries in Africa suffer from **starvation** because of wars.
- 3- I have to **rearrange** my tasks for today. This way I would finish them faster.
- 4- The suitcase which is put in the luggage hall is **well-sealed**. Don't worry.
- 5- You have to come to the meeting **asap** because it is so urgent.

Set Book

1- What are the different types of messages?

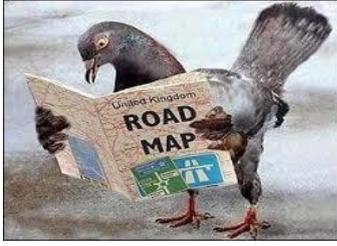
- a. Text message b. e-mail c. Message in a bottle
d. Voicemail e. Answer-phone message

2- Why do people send messages?

- a- Communicating with each other b- Passing information

3- What are the benefits of e-mails and phone text messages?

- a- People receive them immediately
b- They keep in touch people everywhere.



#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	Fasten (v.)	يربط	To fix or join securely.
2.	Homing (adj.)	زاجل	Relating to an animal's ability to fly home
3.	Illegally (adv.)	بطريقة غير شرعية	Against the law.
4.	Instinct (n.)	غريزة	A natural or intuitive way of behaving.

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

- 1- You should always..... your seatbelt for your safety.
a. rearrange b. **fasten** c. knock off d. reload
- 2- They were smuggling diamonds across the borders when the police arrested them.
a. **illegally** b. proudly c. bravely d. beautifully
- 3- Birds have the natural to fly back to their homes from wherever they are.
a. insolence b. border c. starvation d. **instinct**
- 4- Pigeons which can return back to their homes are called pigeons.
a. dreadful b. sudden c. impromptu d. **homing**

Set Book

1- Why are pigeons sometimes called "homing pigeons"?

- Because they carry the news to other places and come back to their homes.

2- In what ways has sending messages changed since the first carrier pigeons?

- People have used different ways for sending messages like: letters, e-mails, faxes, telegrams, SMS, etc.

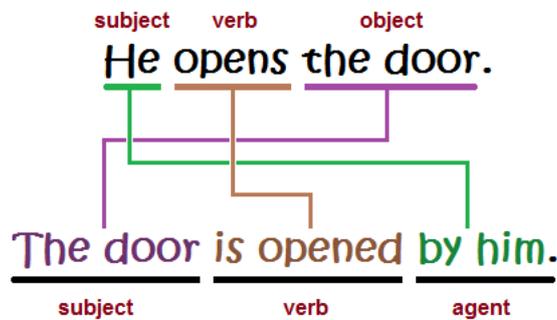
#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	activate (v)	ينشط / يفعل	To make something active and able to operate.
2.	band (n)	طول الموجة	The wavelength of a radio or digital signal.
3.	conference call (n)	مكالمة جماعية	A linking of several telephones, so that people in different places speak.
4.	deadline (n)	آخر موعد	The latest time or date by which something should be completed.
5.	flash (v)	يومض	To shine a bright light on and off.
6.	frequency (n)	تردد موجات	The wavelength of a radio or digital signal (see band)
7.	handy (adj)	في المتناول / مفيد	Convenient to handle or use, useful.
8.	harmony (n)	انسجام - توافق	Agreement or concord.
9.	hassle (n)	مشاحنة / ازعاج	Irritating inconvenience.
10.	portable (adj)	يمكن حمله	Easily carried.
11.	slide (v)	ينزلق	To move smoothly over a surface.
12.	unlock (v)	يفتح قفل	To make a phone accessible to user.
13.	upgrade (v)	يطور مستوى	To raise (something) to a higher standard.

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

- 1- We must ensure that tourism develops in with the environment.
a. alarm b. answer phone c. tutor d. **harmony**
- 2- My best friend didn't face any in his job last year.
a. **hassle** b. answer phone c. alarm d. harmony
- 3- I'm too busy doing a research and I have to meet the tomorrow.
a. starvation b. **deadline** c. harmony d. band

◆ Grammar ◆

▼ Passive voice للمجهول ▼



- وهو تغيير ترتيب الجملة للتركيز على المفعول والحدث الذي تأثر به وإهمال الفاعل لعدم أهميته أو لأنه مجهول أو لأن الكل يعرفه فلا داع لذكره.
- يتم البدء بالمفعول في أول الجملة ثم **be + P.P.** حسب زمن الجملة الأصلية.

 Passive Voice in English		
TENSE	ACTIVE	PASSIVE
Present Simple	I do my homework.	My homework is done .
Present Continuous	I'm doing my homework.	My homework is being done .
Past Simple	I did my homework.	My homework was done .
Past Continuous	I was doing my homework.	My homework was being done .
Present Perfect	I have done my homework.	My homework has been done .
Past Perfect	I had done my homework.	My homework had been done .
Future Simple	I will do my homework.	My homework will be done .
Future Be going to	I'm going to do my homework.	My homework is going to be done .
Modal	I must do my homework.	My homework must be done .
Modal Perfect	I should have done my homework.	My homework should have been done .

Do as shown between brackets:

1- I want to put a swimming pool in the yard, but it on soft ground. (Passive)

- a) has built
- b) is building
- c) **has to be built**

2- I think my car has a problem with the engine. It easily by my father, so I won't go to the garage. (Passive voice)

- a) could repair
- b) **could be repaired**
- c) repaired

3- The report must be organized. It on a laptop; that's better than handwriting. (Passive voice)

- a) should type
- b) **should be typed**
- c) types

4- If your kitten is two months old, she her necessary vaccinations. (Passive voice)

- a) may give
- b) gave
- c) **may be given**

5- The job interview was too easy. He some more difficult questions by the manager. (Passive voice)

- a) **should have been asked**
- b) should ask
- c) is asked

6- I think my favorite movie is coming out next year. It in the summer!
 (Passive voice)

- a) could release
- b) **could be released**
- c) releases

Causative verbs: Have something done

Tense	have/get something done
• Present Simple	I have/get my hair cut .
• Past Simple	I had/got my hair cut .
• Present Continuous	I'm having/getting my hair cut .
• Past Continuous	I was having/getting my hair cut .
• Present Perfect	I have had my hair cut .
• Past Perfect	I had had my hair cut .
• Will	I will have my hair cut . (advise)
• Must	I must have my hair cut .
• be going to	I'm going to have my hair cut .

Tick the correct sentence, (a) or (b), for each picture.

1	 SARAH	2	 BILL	3	 JOHN	4	 SUE
(a) Sarah is cutting her hair.	(a) Bill is cutting his hair.	(a) John is cleaning his shoes.	(a) Sue is taking a picture.				
(b) Sarah is having her hair cut.	(b) Bill is having his hair cut.	(b) John is having his shoes cleaned.	(b) Sue is having her picture taken.				

- Choose either make or take:

- 1- This machine is (took- **made**) in France.
- 2- I can't (**take**- make) all these bags in one hand.
- 3- How much do you (take - **make**) a week?
- 4- (**Take** - Make) this pill and you will be fine.
- 5- He (made- **took**) the money and ran away.
- 6- They (made- **took**) a taxi and went to the airport.
- 7- We will not (**make**- take) the conference call next Sunday.
- 8- The boss (**made**- took) me do the job in the weekend.

#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	alarm (v.)	ينبه	To cause someone to feel frightened.
2.	answerphone(n.)	جهاز الرد الآلي	Another term for answer machine.
3.	briefly (adv.)	بإيجاز - باختصار	Of short duration.
4.	confident (adj.)	واثق	Feeling assured about something.
5.	next of kin (n.)	أقرب الأقارب	A person closest living relative.
6.	ring (n.)	مكالمة - اتصال	An informal term for a telephone call.
7.	tone (n.)	نغمة	A musical note or sound used as a particular signal.
8.	tutor (n.)	مدرس خصوصي	A private teacher, typically one who teaches a single student or a very small group.

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

- My teacher is a self person.
a. **confident** b. current c. handy d. portable
- I used to..... my friends all the time, but now mostly on the weekends.
a. rearrange b. **ring** c. activate d. unlock
- My uncle is my favourite relative.
a. **next of kin** b. confident c. tone d. alarm
- My new neighbor is my..... in mathematics.
a. **tutor** b. alarm c. portable d. band

Set Book

- When do we need to leave an answer phone message rather than a text message?

- When enquiring about a job.
- When the person we call isn't available.

Language Functions

- Write what you would say in the following situations:

1-Someone is smoking at the hospital.
.....

2- Your brother is riding his quad bike very fast on the beach.
.....

Writing

“We can never be separated from the world if we want to live in it”

- Plan and write a **report** of **12 sentences (140 words)** about:

Why your grandparents should have new mobiles with the social media applications installed on it. Supply reasons to convince them.

(Your writing should include an introduction, two body paragraphs and a conclusion)

Outline

Introduction:

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Body:

Paragraph1:

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Paragraph2:

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Conclusion:

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Write your topic here

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Reading Comprehension (110 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions:

What is more fun than jumping up and down on a springy piece of fabric?! This activity is known as trampolining and it is sweeping the world.

Throughout history, Eskimos have been tossing each other in the air using walrus skin for thousands of years. Firemen began using a life net to catch people jumping from buildings in 1887. And in the early 1900s, circus performers began bouncing to amuse audiences. All these show that the idea has been bouncing around for a long time.

Trampolines may be fun, but they can also be dangerous. People hurt themselves while using one each year. Clubs use large safety nets and rubber to make it safer. Most injuries of trampolines happen at home, not at clubs. Since **they** are more affordable than ever, injuries are even more common. How? People may bounce too high and land off the trampoline or onto the springs. Injuries also happen when many people are jumping at the same time. Jumpers may collide and cause one another to land in strange ways. Lots of people have their bones broken in this way. Perhaps the worst injuries happen when untrained people try to do flips. Landing on your neck or head can paralyze or even kill you.

But do not let all that bad news keep you down. There are many things that you can do to practise safe trampolining. You can cover the springs with special pads. You can surround your trampoline with a net so that people do not fall off of it. You can limit **bouncers** to one at a time. This will prevent collision injuries. Perhaps most importantly, you should never flip on a trampoline without professional guidance.

Trampolines have brought a lot of joy to many people. There is no feeling quite like soaring up in the air and then free-falling. Trampolines can also be a good source of exercise and activity. They can help people improve their balance and aerial moves. But they can also be deadly. Be sure that you are practising safety while having a good time. Happy bouncing!

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

1. What is the main idea of paragraph (2)?
 - a. How trampolines started.
 - b. All about trampolines, from A to Z.
 - c. How we can be safe when trampolining.
 - d. What dangers we can face when trampolining.

2. What is the meaning of the underlined word “bouncers” in paragraph (4)?
- a. Eskimos.
 - b. Jumpers.
 - c. Coaches.
 - d. Injured people.
3. What does the underlined word “they” in paragraph (3) refer to?
- a. Injuries.
 - b. Clubs.
 - c. Trampolines.
 - d. Safety net.
4. According to the passage, why did circus performers start bouncing?
- a. To relax from stress.
 - b. To have healthy bodies.
 - c. To feel happy themselves.
 - d. To entertain people at the circus.
5. All the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:
- a. The least dangerous injury is falling on the neck.
 - b. Jumping on trampolines needs professional training.
 - c. Trampolines can be a great source of joy and happiness.
 - d. The Eskimos used the skin of walrus for tossing each other.
6. What is the author’s purpose in writing this passage?
- a. Encouraging the readers to start trampolining.
 - b. Showing the readers the pros and cons of trampolining.
 - c. Informing the readers all about the history of trampolining.
 - d. Making the readers understand the importance of stopping trampolining.

B) Answer the following question:

7. According to the passage, what can trampolining improve in people’s life?

.....

8. How can we increase the safety when trampolining?

.....

Summary Making (4 X 15 = 60 Marks)

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the following paragraph in an answer to the following question:

A small city was at the foot of a dormant volcano which, one day, erupted and covered the areas with ash and lava. Few people escaped, but unfortunately most of them were not so lucky. Those who decided to wait in their houses were buried to death. The gases poisoned a great number of the city dwellers. Some people could not make out of the area because of the ditches the eruption caused. Another cause of people’s death was the destruction of all sources of life like the agricultural lands and the food factories. Whatever the reason was, we cannot say anything but: “May the dead rest in peace.”

“How did the people die when the volcano erupted?”

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Rubrics for Checking Summary Making

Rubrics	Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Paragraph Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

- Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.
- Exceeding the required number of sentences (Minus 5 marks for one sentence- Minus 10 for two sentences and above)

Messages الرسائل

Exchanging messages is very important. It helps people to be closer and to communicate. It helps people to know more about each other. It helps people to exchange news and information.

In the past, people used to send messages using fire, flags and drums especially in the time of wars. Then, they started to use horses and birds. People used town callers in sending and delivering messages. Furthermore, they used pigeons in sending messages in the past, such as in the First World War they used homing pigeons to send messages. People also used bottle messages to send messages in the middle of the sea when they were in danger.

Nowadays, there are many and different kinds in sending messages. We have smart mobile phones and social media applications. Also, we have the Internet, e- mails and the usual traditional letters. As man can't live a solitary life and needs to communicate, so he has always tried to find different ways to do so.

Finally, I think communication in all its forms is very important for people as it is a social healthy habit.





Flying Stories



#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	aviation (n.)	ملاحة جوية	The Flying or operating of aircraft.
2.	coincide with (v.)	يتصادف مع	To happen at the same time as something else, especially by chance.
3.	exemplary (adj.)	قدوة	Excellent providing a good example to others.
4.	gliding (n.)	طيران شراعي	The sport of flying in a light engineless aircraft.
5.	instructor (n.)	معلم	A person who teaches something.
6.	intensely (adv.)	بجهد - بقوة	Strongly in high degree.
7.	notably (adv.)	بشكل خاص	Especially in a particular.

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

(aviation - notably - unlock - instructor - coincide)

- 1- A driving **instructor** will help you pass your driving test faster.
- 2- National Day and Liberation Day **coincide** with Hala February festival.
- 3- We still have many concerns, **notably** about the adequacy of the diet eaten by our children
- 4- Professional pilots master using **aviation** computers.

Set Book

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of working as a pilot?

- a- Travelling to many countries b- Getting a high salary

2. What are the skills needed to be a pilot?

- a- Studying flight physics b- Good English and good computer skills
c- Using aviation computers

3. What qualities and skills do you need to achieve your goals?

- a- Strong will b- Commitment c- Determination d- Patience



#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	biplane (n.)	طائرة مزودة بزوجان من الأجنحة	An early type of an airplane with two pairs of wings.
2.	landmark (n.)	معلم مميز	A feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen and recognized from a distance.
3.	plague (v.)	يصيب بالبلاء	To cause continual trouble or distress to a group of people.
4.	prejudicial (adj.)	ضار - مؤذي	Having a bad effect on something.
5.	rusty (adj.)	صدئ	A metal object covered in reddish-brown substance, mostly formed when iron or steel gets wet.
6.	transcontinental (adj.)	عبر القارات	Crossing a continent especially a transport to ate.

- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(plagued - rusty - transcontinental - biplane - landmark)

- 1- The old metal models were **rusty** and old-fashioned.
- 2- A lot of mechanical problems **plagued** the flight and forced it to land.
- 3- We consider *The Avenues* a **landmark** in Kuwait.
- 4- They bought a simple **biplane** for training.
- 5- The International community warns countries of using **transcontinental** missiles.

Set Book

- In what ways has air travel changed the way people live?

- a- It has made people's lives easier and more comfortable.
- b- Travelling has become more enjoyable by saving time and efforts.

Translate the following into good English:

- إن عمل الطيار له الكثير من الفوائد مثل السفر إلى أماكن جديدة و مقابلة اناس مختلفون.

- Working as a pilot has many benefits like travelling to new places and meeting different people.

#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	acclaimed (adj.)	ذو مكانة رفيعة	Highly praised.
2.	attendant (n.)	مضيف	A person employed to provide a service to the public, such as on a flight.
3.	cabin (n.)	كابينة - مقصورة	The area for passengers in an aircraft.
4.	confrontational	تعارضى- يحب الجدل	Likely to seek argument or disagreement.
5.	corporation (n.)	شركة – مجموعه شركات	A big company or a group of companies.
6.	courteously(adv.)	بإطف	Said or done in a polite manner.
7.	expression (n.)	تعبير الوجه	The look on someone's face that shows a particular emotion.
8.	mumble (v.)	يتمتم	To say something quietly. Making it too difficult for others to hear.
9.	resemble (v.)	يشابه	to look or seem like.
10.	stern (adj.)	صارم	Serious and unrelenting
11.	stunned (adj.)	مذهول	Astonished or shocked

- From a, b , c and d choose the right answer:

- An international usually has a big number of staff.
a. injustice b. **corporation** c. biplane d. expression
- The hotel manager asked the tourists to move to the restaurant.
a. carelessly b. **courteously** c. dangerously d. crazily
- The boy was completely when he heard the sad news.
a. sudden b. monotonous c. **stunned** d. charitable
- He works as a /an in Kuwait airways.
a- cabin b-**attendant** c- expression d-corporation

◆ Grammar ◆

◆ 3- If **had + p.p. (V3)**, → **would have + p.p.(V3)**

-وتسمى الثالثة وتدل على شرط مستحيل حدوثه لأنه في الماضي وانتهى ولن يتغير. وذلك من باب التعبير عن الندم أو التخييل في الماضي أو التمني.

👉 If the player **had played** well, he **would have won** the game.

لو لعب اللاعب بشكل جيد لكان فاز بالمباراة.

1- If Ali (not eat) so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill.

(Correct the verb)

- doesn't eat
- didn't eat
- hadn't eaten**

2- Adel didn't call the mechanic, so he didn't have his car repaired. (Begin with: If)

a- If Adel didn't call the mechanic, he didn't have his car repaired.

b- If Adel had called the mechanic, he would have had his car repaired.

c- If Adel calls the mechanic, he will have his car repaired.

3- She didn't do the work as she didn't have enough time. (Use: If)

a- If she had had enough time, she would have done the work.

b- If she had had enough time, she wouldn't have done the work.

c- If she hadn't had enough time, she would have done the work.

Relative clauses الجمل الموصولة

She could beat adults in memory games **which** involved numbers.

الذي (للمفعول العاقل) - whom - الذي (للفاعل غير العاقل) - which - الذي (للفاعل العاقل) - who

الذي (ملكه/صله) - whose

الذي (عاقل/غير عاقل) - that - حيثما (في المكان الذي) - where - الوقت الذي (عندما) - when

- From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word:-

1- He is the person.....car was stolen.

a- whose

b- who

c- which

d- when

2- She is the new doctor.....is coming to the hospital next week.

a- who

b- whose

c- which

d- when

3- Do you remember the day we first met?

a- when

b- where

c- which

d- who

4- They are the people.....shop was burnt last week.

a- who

b- whose

c- which

d- when

5- This is the chair.....my parents gave to me.

a- who

b- whose

c- which

d- when

6- The machine.....you saw cost me a lot of money.

a- who

b- whose

c- that

d- when

7- The children..... you bought a ball for are playing.

a- whom

b- when

c- which

d- whose

8- We visited the school.....my father taught.

a- who

b- whose

c- where

d- whom

#	Word	Arabic	Definition
1.	altitude (n.)	ارتفاع	The height of a plane in relation to sea level
2.	aviate (v.)	يقود طائرة	To pilot or fly in an airplane
3.	baby carriage (n.)	عربة أطفال	A four-wheel carriage for a baby, pushed by a person on foot.
4.	buzzing (adj.)	طنين	Low, continuous humming or murmuring.
5.	control (n.)	جهاز التحكم	The switch or devices by which a machine is operated.
6.	co-pilot (n.)	مساعد طيار	A second pilot in an aircraft, assisting the pilot.
7.	custom-built (adj.)	ذو مواصفات خاصة	(of a product) made for a customer's special order.
8.	endeavour (v.)	يحاول	To try to attempt
9.	eyewitness (n.)	شاهد عيان	A person who has seen something happen and so can give a first-hand description.
10.	fog (n.)	ضباب	Thick cloud which is difficult to see things.
11.	headline (n.)	العناوين الرئيسية	Heading at atop of an article or page in a newspaper or magazine.
12.	incident (n.)	حادثة	An event, especially one that is unusual
13.	radar (n.)	الرادار	A system for detecting the speed and position of aircrafts
14.	velocity (n.)	السرعة	The speed of something in a given direction
15.	voice-activated (adj.)	يتحكم به بالصوت	(of a device) can be controlled by voice.

- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(eyewitness - stern - buzzing - incident - velocity - endeavor)

- 1- There was a/an **buzzing** noise in the market yesterday.
- 2- I will **endeavor** to arrive on time tomorrow. I have an exam.
- 3- There was a shooting **incident** near the bank last night.
- 4- They need to serve customers at a higher **velocity** than this to make profits.
- 5- The police are looking for a/an **eyewitness** to the accident.

Set Book

1- What do you need to fulfill your dreams?

- a- A strong desire and determination. b- A well-designed plan.

2- How can technology be used in designing planes for blind pilots?

- a- Custom-built computer equipment to calculate altitude and velocity.
b- Voice-activated radar to locate the position.

Date:/...../20

Module 4 Focus On

1- What do you know about Ahmed Meshari -Al Adwani?

- a- He was a Kuwaiti poet, writer and teacher.
- b- He is the writer of the recent Kuwaiti national anthem.
- c- He was well known for his skilful penmanship of the Kuwaiti national anthem.



2- In your opinion, how do you show respect and belonging towards your beloved country?

.....

.....

شخصية من الخليج

الشاعر أحمد بن مشاري العدواني

أديب وشاعر كويتي.
كاتب النشيد الوطني الكويتي. ولد في عام 1923
كان لدراسته اللغة العربية بالأزهر
والمساجلات الشعرية
الأثر الكبير في إبراز شاعريته.
عين معلم لغة عربية وامتد عطاؤه
ترأس العديد من اللجان والمؤتمرات التربوية والثقافية.
وكان له دور في وضع المناهج الدراسية وتطويرها
وتوفي عام 1990

Translate the following into good English:

1. هل تعلم أن أحمد مشاري العدواني كان شاعرا وكاتبا ومعلما كويتيا شهيرا؟

.....

.....

2. كان لأحمد مشاري العدواني اسهامات ثقافية واجتماعية وفنية عديدة.

.....

.....

3. تمكن رجل أعمى قيادة طائرة مزودة بحاسوب خاص بحسب ارتفاع وسرعة وموقع الطائرة.

.....

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Writing

You have always aspired to become a pilot. However, all your friends oppose the idea.

In not less than 12 sentences (140 words), plan and write an **essay** persuading them of the advantages of becoming a pilot and the reasons why you would be suitable for such a job.

(Your writing should include an introduction, two body paragraphs and a conclusion)

Outline

Introduction:

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Body:

Paragraph1:

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Paragraph2:

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Conclusion:

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Seventy percent of our planet is covered by one huge, continuous body of seawater – the ocean. It holds 1.35 billion cubic kilometres of water. Nearly half of the ocean is more than 3 kilometres deep. The Mariana Trench in the western Pacific Ocean is 11 kilometres below sea level. It is the deepest known point of the ocean. But there may be deeper points that we have not seen, as we have only explored five percent of the ocean floor to date.

The government of Canada suggested the idea of World Ocean Day at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. In 2008, the United Nations (UN) officially recognised the date and it has been growing ever since, from 100 events in 2008 to over a thousand events in more than 120 countries ten years later. The day is celebrated in a variety of ways, including special events at aquariums and zoos, beach and river clean-ups, school activities, conservation programmes, art contests and film festivals.

One of the main aims of the day is to remind people of the important role the ocean plays in our lives. In fact, the ocean is home to the majority of plants and animals on Earth. The ocean provides us with food, 70 percent of the oxygen we breathe and medicines as well as transport. No matter where you live on the planet, no matter how far from the sea, your life **relies** on the ocean.

The most urgent problem facing the ocean at the moment is plastic pollution. Reducing one-use plastic, including plastic bags, sandwich boxes and plastic water bottles, has been an important theme for World Ocean Day for a number of years. Climate change and rising ocean temperatures are also a huge problem. Rising ocean temperatures have a direct influence on weather patterns. **They** are seen as partly responsible for an increase in extreme weather conditions.

On World Ocean Day, wear blue, go on a march, find a beach or river clean-up near you, organise a local event, print a poster and put it in your window, or use the hashtag #worldoceanday on social media.

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

1. The best title for this passage could be

 - a. The Pacific Ocean
 - b. Plastic Pollution
 - c. World Ocean Day
 - d. The Importance of Oxygen

2. The underlined word “relies” in the 3rd paragraph is **closest** in meaning to:
- a. carries
 - b. settles
 - c. depends
 - d. decides
3. The underlined word “they” in the 4th paragraph refers to:
- a. plastic bags
 - b. sandwich boxes
 - c. plastic water bottles
 - d. rising ocean temperatures
4. The Mariana Trench in the western Pacific Ocean:
- a. is more than 3 kilometres deep.
 - b. is the deepest known point of the ocean.
 - c. covers around seventy percent of our planet.
 - d. holds more than a billion cubic kilometres of water.
5. Which of the following is **NOT** a reason why the ocean is important to humans?
- a. It provides food and medicine.
 - b. It provides 70 percent of the oxygen we breathe
 - c. It provides transportation routes
 - d. It provides environmental pollution
6. All of the following are true about the ocean **EXCEPT**:
- a. The temperature of the ocean is getting higher.
 - b. The majority of plants and animals live on the ocean.
 - c. World Ocean Day was first suggested in 1992.
 - d. Plastic pollution is a new theme for World Ocean Day this year.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

7. What are the biggest threats the ocean is currently facing?

.....

8. How much of the ocean floor has been explored so far?

.....

- Summary Making (4 X 15 = 60 Marks)

Experts agree that long-term exposure to high levels of noise pollution has an impact on our health in many ways. Some researchers have documented that regular exposure to noise above 110 decibels can result in permanent hearing loss. Other several studies have also demonstrated a link between noise and digestive problems and immune system disorders. In a paper published in a medical journal, it was determined that loud noises lead to elevated blood pressure, fatigue and loss of sleep. Some university researchers noticed that stress caused by noise can lead to serious heart problems.

In four sentences of your own, summarize and paraphrase the passage in answer to the following question:

What are the effects of noise pollution on human health?

.....
.....
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Rubrics for Checking Summary Making

Rubrics	Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Paragraph Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

- Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.
- Exceeding the required number of sentences (Minus 5 marks for one sentence- Minus 10 for two sentences and above)

Flying

Flying has always been man's dream from the earliest times. It lets you enjoy the view of the sky and the earth. Also, it helps people to know more about space and other destinations as well.

Flying today has become easier, faster and more comfortable. There are many services on board of the plane. They provide food, drinks and many other services. Moreover, there are many people working on planes to provide such services for the passengers. The pilot should have a pilot license and good English. He also should study flight physics.

There are many dangers in flying. It is dangerous because of some problems the pilot may face such as; bad weather, mechanical problems ...etc. Moreover, a pilot is away from his family and friends most of the time and the dangers a plane might face during flights.

In conclusion, flying is an amazing experience that man has been enjoying for a long time.



(Total 420 Marks)

I-Vocabulary (50 Marks)

50

A) From a,b,c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:(5 X5 =25 Marks)

- 1- Scientific theories are usually useless until they are and made use of.
a) diminished b) alarmed c) implemented d) smuggled
- 2- The company invested KD 3000,000 to develop a game design
a) megawatt b) software c) loan d) attendant
- 3- The was so happy because all his trainees passed the final test.
a) instructor b) deadline c) insolence d) torso
- 4- My friends like to help the poor by volunteering in organizations.
a) hazardous b) well-sealed c) gold-coated d) philanthropic
- 5- My father started his own business after he had
a) re-loaded b) flashed c) retired d) bartered

B) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:(5 X 5=25 Marks)

(appliances / success / actually / stunned / illegally / urgent)

- 6- Being so busy today, I have decided to receive only calls.
- 7- Electrical are highly affected by February sales in Kuwait.
- 8- Students who work hard usually experience and achieve their goals.
- 9- The boy looked completely the moment he entered the smart house.
- 10- The governments put strict rules against people who get into their country

II- Grammar (40 Marks)

40

A) From a,b,c and d choose the correct answer that best completes each of the following sentences: (4 X 5= 20 Marks)

11- My mother her room redecorated by an engineer next week.

- a) is having b) has had c) was having d) had

12- Why didn't you come to the party yesterday? I wish you

- a) were attended b) might attend c) had been attended d) had attended

13- If I exceed the speed limit, I pay a large fine.

- a) would b) would have to c) had to d) will have to

14- My classmate,..... father is an equestrian champion, lives in my neighbourhood.

- a) who b) which c) whose d) where

B) Do as shown between brackets:(4x5=20 Marks)

15. He didn't buy the villa. He is a very rich man. (Join using: although)

- a) Although he didn't buy the villa, he is a very rich man.
b) He didn't buy the villa although he is a very rich man.
c) He is a very rich man although he didn't buy the villa.

16. The girl bought a very beautiful necklace. (Change into passive)

- a) A very beautiful necklace by the girl bought.
b) A very beautiful necklace has bought by the girl.
c) A very beautiful necklace was bought by the girl.

17. "I went to the dentist appointment yesterday." (Change into reported speech)

Ali said that..... (Report)

- a) he had gone to the dentist appointment the day before.
b) he has gone to the dentist appointment yesterday.
c) he will go to the dentist appointment yesterday.

18. Children used to spend their leisure time playing outdoor games. (Make negative)

- a) Children don't used to spend their leisure time playing outdoor games.
b) Children didn't use to spend their leisure time playing outdoor games.
c) Children use to not spent their leisure time playing outdoor games.

III-Language Functions (40 Marks)

Write what you would say in the following situations: (4X 10 = 40 Marks)

40

19- Your friend asked you why your parents bought such an expensive car.

.....

20- Your sister has just witnessed a theft while she was on her way home.

.....

21- Your father said that the government will allow teens aged 16 to have a driving licence.

.....

22- Someone asks you about your future predictions of mobile phones.

.....

IV- Set Book (30 Marks)

30

Answer ONLY THREE of the following questions: (3x10= 30 Marks)

23- We are facing the problem of wasting finite energy. How could you help to save energy?

.....

24- Why is money considered a source of evil sometimes?

.....

25- The Holy Quran is full of moral lessons. How?

.....

26- Why do some women have become pilots recently?

.....

V- Writing (100 Marks)

100

Write on the following topic:

We all know that technology affects the way people communicate worldwide.

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words) showing how technology affects communication and how to raise people's awareness to use technology wisely.

20

Outline (20 Marks)

Introduction:.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph 1:

.....

Paragraph 2:

.....

Conclusion:.....

.....

VI- Reading Comprehension (80 Marks)

80

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

How many things can you see in the night sky? On a clear night you might see the Moon, some planets and thousands of sparkling stars. You can see even more with a telescope. You might see stars where before you only saw dark space. With bigger and bigger telescopes you can see more and more objects in the sky. And you can see those objects in more and more detail.

But scientists believe that there are some things in the sky that we will never see even with the biggest telescope in the world. That is because they are invisible and mysterious. They are dead stars which are called black holes. You might find it hard to imagine that stars die. After all, our Sun is a star. Year after year we see it up in the sky, burning brightly, giving us heat and light. The Sun certainly doesn't seem to be getting old or weak. But stars do burn out and die after billions of years.

As a star's gases burn, they give off light and heat. But when the gas runs out, the star stops burning and begins to die. As the star cools, the outer layers of the star pull in toward the center. The star squashes into a smaller and smaller ball. If the star is very small, it ends up as a cold, dark ball called a black dwarf. If the star is very big, it becomes lesser and lesser until it's packed together tighter than anything else in the universe.

Imagine if the Earth were crushed until it was the size of a tiny marble. That's how tightly this dead star, a black hole, is packed. What pulls the star in toward its center with such power? It's the same force that pulls you down when you jump - the force called gravity. A black hole is so tightly packed that its gravity sucks in everything even light. The light from a black hole can never come back to your eyes. That's why you see nothing but blackness.

So the next time you stare up at the night sky, remember: there's more in the sky than meets the eye!

From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer: (8x10 = 80 Marks)

27- The best title for the passage is:

- a- The Black Holes
- b- The Burning Sun
- c- The Force of Gravity
- d- Modern Telescopes

28- What does the underlined word " **mysterious** " in paragraph (2) mean?

- a- colourful
- b- ordinary
- c- huge
- d- strange

29- What does the underlined word " **it** " in paragraph (3) refer to?

- a- ball
- b- star
- c- center
- d- dwarf

30- The black hole doesn't reflect light because:

- a- most black holes are very far from the earth.
- b- the layers of a star are pulled outwards when it cools.
- c- the gravity of the black hole pulls the light inside it.
- d- the star is giving off heat and light when its gases burn.

31- According to paragraph (2), what are black holes?

- a- They are very big stars in size.
- b- They are invisible dead stars.
- c- They are stars which give us heat and light.
- d- They are tiny stars which we can see with a telescope.

- 32- How many things can you see in the night sky?
- a- The moon, some planets, stars and black holes
 - b- The moon, some planets and thousands of stars
 - c- The sun, the moon, some planets, stars and black holes
 - d- The sun, the moon some planets and thousands of stars
- 33- Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?
- a- Black holes are invisible unlike other bright objects in the sky.
 - b- Black holes can be seen easily without using telescopes.
 - c- Black holes are dead stars that are pulled in towards the center.
 - d- Black holes become tighter than anything else in the universe.
- 34- The author's main purpose in writing this passage is to:
- a- show how the sun gives heat and light.
 - b- show the importance of using modern telescopes.
 - c- make people aware of the unknown objects in the sky.
 - d- make scientists look for other ways to see stars in the sky.

VII- Summary Making (60 Marks)

60

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Harsh conditions in deserts, especially the lack of water, don't allow many living things from living in these places. However, there are some annual plants, which through their wonderful ways, have managed to survive these difficult conditions. One way is that they usually depend on their extremely short, active life cycles. In events of sudden rain, the plant seeds breed and grow very quickly to make full use of the rainwater. Then, their flowers bloom and set seeds that grow quickly in the hot sun, too. In addition, such plants usually have special means of storing water.

الصفحة التاسعة

المجال الدراسي: اللغة الأجنبية الأولى (الإنجليزية) امتحان الصف العاشر- نهاية الفترة الدراسية الثانية- 2018/ 2019

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences Only, summarise and paraphrase the passage above in answer to the following question: (4X15=60 Marks)

How do the annual plants survive harsh conditions in deserts?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Rubrics	Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Paragraph format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

VIII- Translation (20 Marks)

Translate the following into good English: (2X10= 20 Marks)

20

أحمد: ما هذه الأكوام من الكتب؟ المكان مربع.

علي: بالرغم من أنني تواصلت مع الشركة مرتان إلا أنهم لم يحضروا لرفعها.

Ahmed:

Ali :



انتهت الأسئلة
مع تمنياتنا لكم بالنجاح

9



YouTube <https://youtube.com/user/msno2020able>

١- قناة اليوتيوب

<https://t.me/practicenglishtime>

٢- قناة (English for you) على التليجرام

<https://t.me/mosayed75> ٣- قناة التميز - لغة إنجليزية ثانوي لطلاب المرحلة الثانوية

٤- صفحة الفيسبوك لتعليم اللغة الانجليزية

<https://www.facebook.com/English-for-you-107732871563582/>

جدول تصريفات الأفعال الشاذة الشائعة

التصريف الثالث	الماضي	المعني	الفعل (مضارع)
become	became	يصبح	become
begin	began	يبدأ	begin
believe	believed	يعتقد	believe
break	broke	يكسر	break
bring	brought	يحضر	bring
build	built	يبني	build
buy	bought	يشترى	buy
catch	caught	يمسك - يصطاد	catch
choose	chose	يختار	choose
come	came	يأتي	come
cost	cost	يكلف	cost
cut	cut	يقطع	cut
do	did	يفعل	do
draw	drew	يرسم - يسحب	draw
dream	dreamt	يحلم	dream
drink	drank	يشرب	drink
drive	drove	يقود	drive
eat	ate	يأكل	eat
fall	fell	يقع	fall
feed	fed	يطعم	feed
feel	felt	يشعر	feel
fight	fought	يحارب	fight
find	found	يجد	find
fly	flew	يطير	fly
forget	forgot	ينسي	forget
frighten	frightened	يخيف	frighten
get	got	يحصل - ينال	get
get up	got up	ينهض	get up
give	gave	يعطي	give
go	went	يذهب	go
grow	grew	يزرع - ينمو	grow
hide	hid	يختبئ - يخفي	hide
hit	hit	يضرب	hit
hold	held	يمسك	hold
hurt	hurt	يؤذي - يؤلم	hurt
keep	kept	يحافظ	keep
know	knew	يعرف	know
lay	laid	يضع	lay
learn	learnt	يتعلم	learn

leave	يترك	left	left
let	يسمح - يدع	let	let
lie	يتمدد - يرقد	lay	lain
light	يضيء - يشعل	lit	lit
lose	يفقد	lost	lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	met	met
pay	يدفع	paid	paid
put	يضع	put	put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
run	يجري	ran	run
say	يقول	said	said
see	يري	saw	seen
sell	يبيع	sold	sold
send	يرسل	sent	sent
set	تغرب - يضبط	set	set
shake	يصافح	shook	shaken
shoot	يطلق النار	shot	shot
show	يعرض - يظهر	showed	shown
sing	يغني	sang	sung
sit	يجلس	sat	sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
smell	يشم	smelt	smelt
sow	يبذر - يزرع	sowed	sown
speak	يتكلم	spoke	spoken
spend	يقضي - يصرف	spent	spent
stand	يقف	stood	stood
stick	يلصق	stuck	stuck
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
take	يأخذ	took	taken
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
tell	يخبر	told	told
think	يظن	thought	thought
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
wake	يوقظ	woke	woken
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
win	يفوز	won	won
write	يكتب	wrote	written