



# مذكرة التقوية لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

## الصف الثامن

الفصل الدراسي الثاني 2021-2022م



جميع الدروس مشروحة بالكامل في مكتبة الفيديوهات على تطبيق سبيديا

# خطوات التعلّم السليم

## أربعة قواعد للاستفادة المثلى من المذكرة



**1** الانضمام للمعهد أو المنصة لا يعني الاعتماد الكلي عليهما، فالمدرسة هي الأساس ومن ثم المثابرة والاعتماد على النفس.

**2** اطلع باستمرار على فيديوهات سبيديا عبر مسح الرمز من صفحات المذكرة للوصول إلى شرح مفصّل للدرس المطلوب.



**3** دليل توزيع المنهج في المذكرة يساعدك لمعرفة الدروس في كل حصّة دراسية.

**4** الحرص على حل الاختبارات الإلكترونية التقويمية سواء من موقع المعهد الإلكتروني أو عبر المنصة.



## دليل المنهج

الأسبوع	الحصة الأولى	الحصة الثانية
الأول	Unit 7 (Vocab + Grammar)	Unit 7 (R. C. + Writing)
الثاني	Unit 8 (Vocab + Grammar)	Unit 8 (R. C. + Writing)
الثالث	Unit 9 (Vocab + Grammar)	Unit 9 (R. C. + Writing)
الرابع	Unit 10 (Vocab + Grammar P1)	Unit 10 (Grammar P2)
الخامس	Unit 10 (R. C. + Writing)	Unit 11 (Vocab + Grammar P1)
السادس	Unit 11 (Grammar P2 + R. C.)	Unit 11 (Writing)
السابع	Unit 12 (Vocab + Grammar P1)	Unit 12 (Grammar P2)
الثامن	Unit 12 (R. C.)	Unit 12 (Writing)
التاسع	مراجعة تمارين الكلمات والقواعد وكيفية التعامل معها	مراجعة القطع ومواضيع التعبير وكيفية التعامل معها



### Vocabulary

#### Unit ( 7 )

The word	Meaning	The word	Meaning
Addiction (n)	ادمان	Feature (n)	ميزة
Defend (v)	يحمى - يدافع	Arrangement (n)	ترتيب - تنظيم
Obsessed (Adj)	مهووس	Ban (v)	يحظر - يحرم
Confuse (v)	يربك - يشوش	Worth (adj)	ذو قيمة - جدير بالاحترام
Unrealistic (adj)	غير واقعي	Fortune (n)	ثروة
Necessarily (adv)	بالضرورة - حتما	Gather (v)	يجمع -
Product (n)	منتج - انتاج	Recount (v)	يحكى - يسرد - يعدد
Application (n)	تطبيق	Handy (adj)	ملائم - في المتناول

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

- The new iPhone has many new..... that make it easy to use.  
a) features      b) addictions      c) products      d) fortunes
- My grandfather likes to ..... bedtime stories for us.  
a) defend      b) recount      c) ban      d) confuse
- The consultant suggested some plans but they appeared to be .....  
a) obsessed      b) handy      c) unrealistic      d) worth
- Instagram is one of the widespread ..... worldwide.  
a) features      b) arrangements      c) applications      d) fortunes

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

(fortune / necessarily / confuse / addiction / defend)

- We should help those who suffer from .....to drugs.
- People tend to ..... bad decisions with bad luck.
- My dad's ..... is based on importing smart phones.
- The young should be raised to .....their country.



# Grammar



## Contrastive Connectors: although / however

**Although** is used to combine two clauses. It is used to indicate exceptions to a rule or highlight an alternative. Although can be used either **at the beginning** or **at the middle** of a sentence.

- **Although** he speaks English well, his first language is French.
- He speaks English well **although** his first language is French.

**However** is used to join main clauses. **However** is similar in meaning to **but** and expresses a contradiction.

- The sky looks sunny. **However**, reports say that it might rain.

### Do as shown between brackets:

- 1) I play tennis well. My best hobby is football. (Join using *although*)  
.....
- 2) I can drink tea. I prefer coffee. (Join using *however*)  
.....
- 3) Sara really wanted to see me. However, ..... (Complete)
- 4) Although she is sick, ..... (Complete)

## Present continuous for Future arrangements

We can use present continuous (V1+ing) to express future plans.

I                                      am     V            ing

He/ She/ It                      is        V            ing

We/ You/ They                are     V            ing

- We are meeting Ahmad at 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.
- They are flying to New York tomorrow morning.
- I am playing football this evening.
- Ann is coming tomorrow? What time is she arriving?

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1. I (study) medicine next year. (Correct)  
.....
2. Mary (join) a sports club on Saturday. (Correct)  
.....
3. They are visiting the museum tomorrow. (Negative)  
.....
4. Ali is travelling to Paris on Friday. (Ask a question)  
.....

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. Our neighbours ..... to London next summer.  
a. leave      b. leaving      c. are leaving      d. were leaving
2. Mariam ..... books from the coming book fair.  
a. is buying      b. buying      c. are buying      d. was buying
3. I ..... myself for the wedding next Thursday.  
a. preparing      b. is preparing      c. are preparing      d. am preparing

## READING COMPREHENSION

**Read the following passage and answer the questions below:**

Are you an only child? Are you the oldest, the youngest or somewhere in the middle? Middle children are often good at making everyone happy. Unfortunately, they are not usually rich. Often they are not well-educated and don't have a good job. They get less attention than older children, and less money and time are spent on them. Don't worry about being a middle child though - famous and successful middle children include Bill Gates.

The youngest children are often very creative. **They** are given lots of attention from their older brothers and sisters. So, their games and entertainment are often more creative. Many youngest children have successful careers in journalism and sales. Lots of famous actors and actresses are youngest children.

The most successful children are only children and first-born children. More than half of all Nobel Prize winners are first-born. Also, more people studying medicine, law and engineering are first born than middle or youngest. While middle children are easy-going, first borns are ambitious and **aggressive**. They are also often more intelligent.

So how can we explain differences? Well, first-born and only children have more attention. For only children, there is more money in a small family, so more money is spent on them. First-borns and only children are spoken to more like an adult and spend more time with adults. As a result, if the family has another child, the oldest becomes like another parent.

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

1. The best title for this passage is:

- |                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a) An Unlucky Child              | b) Noble Prize          |
| c) The Importance of Birth Order | d) Intelligent Children |

2. The underlined "**they**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph refers to:

- |                      |                        |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| a) Middle children   | b) First-born children |
| c) Youngest children | d) Only children       |

3. The opposite of the word "**aggressive**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph is.....

- |          |             |
|----------|-------------|
| a) brave | b) friendly |
| c) small | d) passive  |





4. According to the passage, all the following statements are **TRUE** except.....
- a) Middle children get more attention than older children
  - b) First-born children are more intelligent than middle children
  - c) More people studying medicine are first born than middle or youngest
  - d) The youngest kids are given lots of attention from their older brothers and sisters.
5. The youngest children are often:
- a. well-educated
  - b. very creative
  - c. jobless
  - d. very rich
6. From the passage, we understand that the most successful children are:
- a. Middle children
  - b. The youngest children
  - c. First-born children only
  - d. The oldest and only children

**B. Answer the following questions:**

7. Which jobs are the best for the youngest children?

.....

8. Why is it worrying to be a middle child?

.....

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مركز سمارت ماینڈ  
SMART MIND INSTITUTE

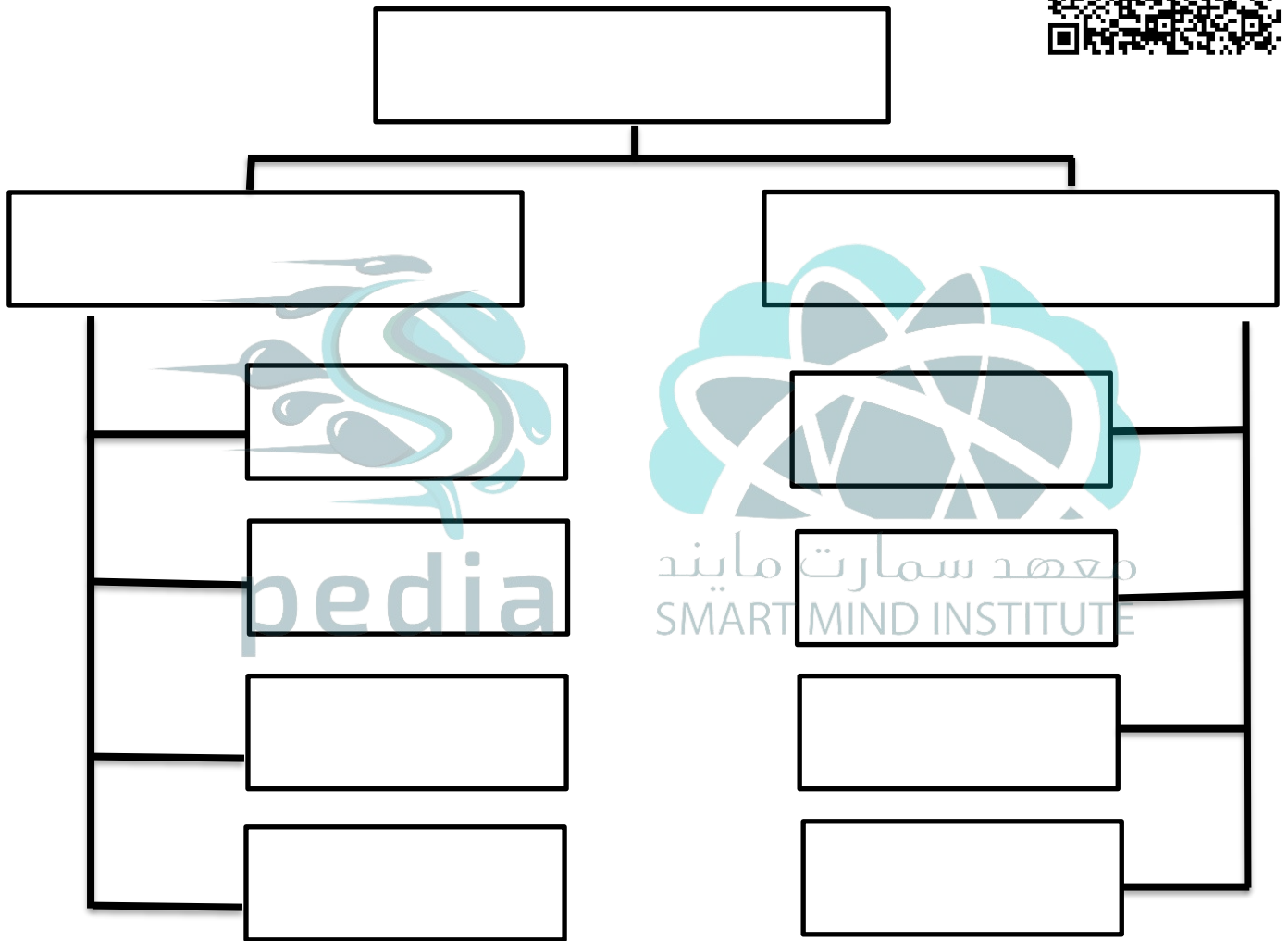


## WRITING

"Social media has become a member of all families." Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **Social Media** explaining **the advantages and the disadvantages** of using the social media.

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

Plan your topic here



.....



### Vocabulary

Unit ( 8 )			
The word	Meaning	The word	Meaning
Convey (v)	<u>ينقل</u>	Wearable (adj)	<u>قابل للارتداء</u>
Gradually (adv)	<u>تدريجياً</u>	Bracelet (n)	<u>سوار - قيد اليدين</u>
Exchange (v)	<u>يتبادل</u>	Skin (n)	<u>جلد</u>
Efficiently (adv)	<u>بفاعلية</u>	Access (n)	<u>مدخل - منفذ</u>
Reaction (n)	<u>تفاعل - رد فعل</u>	Activate (v)	<u>يشغل - ينشط - يفعل</u>
Means (n)	<u>موارد - وسائل</u>	Various (adj)	<u>متعدد - مختلف</u>
Sensitive (adj)	<u>حساس - مرهف</u>	Directly (adv)	<u>مباشرة</u>
Talented (adj)	<u>موهوب</u>	Skillful (adj)	<u>ماهر - بارع</u>

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

*(reaction / access / exchange / activate / gradually)*

1. My brother is very sociable. He likes to ..... phone numbers with all people.
2. Means of transportation have been.....changed over the years.
3. Many people in the countryside do not have ..... to the Internet.
4. The student's ..... when he heard the results was really passive.

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

1. We bought a golden..... for our mother.  
a) reaction      b) means      c) bracelet      d) skin
2. Fumes from cooking were enough to ..... the alarm quickly.  
a) activate      b) exchange      c) convey      d) ban
3. The football player gave ..... reasons for leaving his current team.  
a) skillful      b) various      c) talented      d) wearable
4. My father is a successful businessman. He runs his companies .....  
a) directly      b) gradually      c) efficiently      d) necessarily



# Grammar

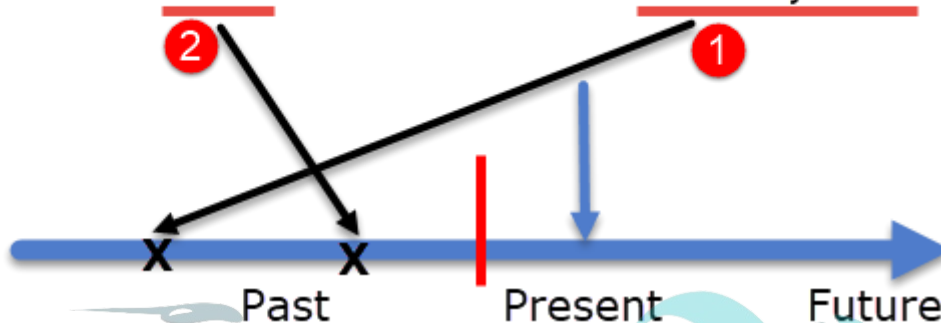
## Past Perfect Tense (had + V3)



The past perfect tense is used to express an **action** that happened **before** another one in the past.

### Past Perfect Simple

When we arrived at the cinema the film had already started



after because as soon as once until	had V3 , V2	before by the time when	V2 , had V3
---	-------------	-------------------------------	-------------

#### Choose the correct answer:

- I felt worried after I ..... my math exam.  
 a. take                      b. taking                      c. had taken                      d. taken
- By the time we ..... on TV, the football match had started.  
 a. turned                      b. turning                      c. had turned                      d. turn
- He didn't feel nervous because he ..... before.  
 a. flies                      b. flying                      c. had flown                      d. fly

#### Do as shown between brackets:

- Before she went to school, Sara (**learn**) to read and write. (Correct the verb)  
 .....
- When we (**arrive**) at Sara's house, the party (**start**). (Correct the verb)  
 .....
- The pupil fell asleep after he (**do**) his homework. (Correct the verb)  
 .....
- Tom had eaten his breakfast before he (**go**) to work. (Correct the verb)  
 .....



- The telephone **was** invented in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The telegraph **was** invented in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- **Both** the telephone **and** the telegraph were invented in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
  
- **The baby** is smart. **The baby** is sensitive
- The baby is **both** smart **and** sensitive.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. .... my mother and father have celebrated my success.  
a. Either                      b. Both                      c. Neither                      d. All
2. Both Ali and Mubarak .....carefully.  
a. drives                      b. driving                      c. driven                      d. drive

**Do as shown between brackets:**

3. Professional players are talented. They are skillful. (Join using *both... and*)  
.....
4. Muna is painting now. Fatima is painting now, too. (Join using *both... and*)  
.....
5. Adel likes Arabic. He likes math, too. (Join using *both... and*)  
.....

## READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:

What do the astronauts on the Space Shuttle do with their free time? Sure, technically they're on the job 24/7 a week, but when they have free time, they like to do the same things they do on earth. For example, astronauts spend about two hours every day exercising. This is really important to make sure that their body keeps working. Remember, on earth, when we are awake, we move against the force of gravity, and our muscles and bones have to support our bodies. In space, there is no gravity, so the body doesn't do any of this supporting work. This means that the body can become **weak**.

Astronauts use treadmills to exercise. A treadmill is a machine for running in one place. A wide belt moves under the astronaut's feet, so it feels like he is moving forward while running, though he is actually staying in place. The only real difference between this treadmill in space and treadmills you may have seen on earth is that the astronaut has to be strapped onto the treadmill in space so that he doesn't float away.

As far as the rest of their free time, the astronauts bring some of their personal belongings into space. They can read books or listen to music. At the International Space Station, they can also watch movies on DVD, and once a week **they** can talk to their families. Many of the astronauts enjoy taking photographs from the Space Shuttle's windows.

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

1. The best title for the passage could be .....
  - a. The Force of Gravity
  - b. International Space Station
  - c. Space Shuttle
  - d. Free Time in Space
2. The underlined word "**weak**" in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph is the **opposite** of :
  - a. real
  - b. large
  - c. cheap
  - d. strong
3. The underlined pronoun "**they**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph refers to:
  - a. movies
  - b. books
  - c. astronauts
  - d. personal belongings



4. The main difference between treadmill in space and on earth is:
  - a. treadmill in space is faster.
  - b. treadmill on earth has a belt.
  - c. treadmill in space has straps.
  - d. treadmill on earth moves forward.
5. The astronauts are at their workplace 24/7 a week because:
  - a. they cannot go home.
  - b. they have to work day and night.
  - c. they like to stay with their friends.
  - d. they don't have enough time for exercising.
6. The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is to:
  - a. explain how to use treadmills.
  - b. compare between different space stations.
  - c. inform us about how free time in space is spent.
  - d. persuade people to travel to space.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7. How do astronauts keep their bodies working?

.....

.....

8. Why can't astronauts practice outdoor games?

.....

.....



## WRITING

"Communication is like a bridge through which people can exchange feelings and opinions."  
Plan and write a composition of **two paragraphs** (not less than 10 sentences) about **communication** explaining **how people communicated in the past** and the **means of communications nowadays**.

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

Write your plan here

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



.....





### Vocabulary

Unit ( 9 )			
The word	Meaning	The word	Meaning
Grown – up (n)	بالغ - راشد	Ladder (n)	سلم
Innocent (adj)	برئ - ساذج	Alley (n)	زقاق - ممشى فى حديقة
Outwit (v)	يخدعه - يفوقه حيلة	Modest (adj)	متواضع
Nearby (adj)	مجاور	Reach out (phv)	تواصل
Alongside (adv)	جنباً الى جنب	Deliver (v)	يوصل
Pass (v)	يمر	Ancestor (n)	سلف - جد
Cruel (adj)	قاس - وحشى	Wisdom (n)	حكمة
Please (v)	يسعد	Trust (n)	ثقة
Proud (adj)	فخور - متكبر	Engage (v)	يجذب
		Tool (n)	أداة

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

- Although he was young, he had enough .....  
a) tool                      b) wisdom                      c) grown-up                      d) alley
- Hyperactive children should be ..... in different activities.  
a) engaged                      b) confused                      c) passed                      d) donated
- Laws are made to protect ..... people.  
a) proud                      b) various                      c) unrealistic                      d) innocent

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

*(alley – pass – proud – trust– deliver)*

- Our neighbours walk every day in that .....
- I felt ..... when I got the highest mark.
- I will not order food from this restaurant as they always.....it late.
- Mutual .....and honesty are the qualities of a true friend.



# Grammar



## Reported Speech (imperatives)

- **Direct speech:** "Close the door."
- **Reported speech:** He asked me to close the door.
  
- **Direct speech:** "Don't disturb me."
- **Reported speech:** Dad asked the child not to disturb him.

### Do as shown between brackets:

1. My grandfather said to mom; "Send my kisses to the kids!" (Report)  
.....
2. "Open the window!" said my dad. (Complete)  
Dad asked me.....
3. The maid said to Fahad; "Don't shout!" (Make reported speech)  
.....

## Phrasal Verbs (with look)

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عبد سمارة مايند  
SMART MIND INSTI



A **phrasal verb** is a verb that is made up of a main **verb** together with a **preposition**.



**Choose the right preposition to complete these phrasal verbs.**

after - out - up - for

1. If you don't know the meaning of a word, you should **look** it ..... in a dictionary.
2. **Look** .....! There's a boy crossing the street.
3. Can you **look** ..... my cat while I am on holiday?
4. He **looked** ..... his keys everywhere but couldn't find them.



**Look out** = be careful  
**Look after** = take care of  
**Look for** = search for  
**Look up** = search in a reference book



**Choose the correct answer:**

1. I went ..... the museum last Friday.  
a. up                      b. to                      c. on                      d. about
2. Sami likes to go ..... with his friends every weekend.  
a. out                      b. up                      c. on                      d. in
3. I don't like other students to sit ..... of me in class.  
a. on                      b. up                      c. to                      d. in front
4. My parents always ask me ..... to bed early.  
a. go                      b. goes                      c. to go                      d. going
5. I spent all day ..... my glasses.  
a. looking in                      b. looking at                      c. looking up                      d. looking for
6. The plane will..... in a minute.  
a. take off                      b. take back                      c. take in                      d. take on



## READING COMPREHENSION

**Read the following passage and answer the questions below:**

A newly-married **couple** had just moved into a new apartment. One evening, they gave a party on that occasion. Many of their friends and relatives were quite rich, so they have received a large number of valuable and expensive wedding-presents. The fine collection of presents was on show in one of the rooms and **it** was much admired.

The next morning, they received an unexpected late present by post. In an envelope were two tickets for the best seats at a theatre, and a little note saying, "heartiest congratulation. Guess who has sent these " the young couple tried to find out what generous friend had sent the tickets, but they were to see the play and spend a most enjoyable evening. They returned late at night and found that a thief had broken into their apartment. All their valuable wedding presents had been stolen. On the bare table in the room where they had displayed them was a little note. On it was written " Now You Know".

All of us meet people who are good and others who are very bad. We should be careful while dealing with people whom we don't know before. Dealing with people innocently all the time may lead to misfortune. A wise man is the person who has the ability to judge people's behaviour.

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

1. What is the best title for this passage?
  - a) At the party
  - b) The businessman
  - c) How to rob a flat
  - d) Moving to a new flat
2. The underlined pronoun "**it**" in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph refers to:
  - a) the two-couple
  - b) wedding dress
  - c) a collection of presents
  - d) rich relatives
3. What is the meaning of the underlined word "**couple**" in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph?
  - a) husband and wife
  - b) father and mother
  - c) father and son
  - d) mother and daughter

4. The purpose of the writer through this passage is to .....

- a) show how flats are rubbed.
- b) persuade us to be kind with rubbers.
- c) tell a personal experience.
- d) inform us that the couples have expensive presents.



5. It is good to behave with people.....

- a) innocently                      b) carefully                      c) cunningly d) carelessly

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

- a) All people are good and kind.
- b) The couple received the unexpected present in the afternoon.
- c) The couple knew that generous friend.
- d) The fine collection of presents was kept in the cupboard.

**B. Answer the following questions with reference to the passage:**

7. Why did the couple give a party?

.....

.....

8. What did they receive next morning?

.....

.....



## WRITING

"Storytelling is an old interactive art of using words and actions." Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **stories** showing **the importance of stories in our lives** and **how they help us to communicate with others**.

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

Write your plan here:

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



.....



## Vocabulary

## Unit ( 10 )

The word	Meaning	The word	Meaning
Pot (n)	قدر	Electrical (adj)	كهربائي
Bead (n)	خرزة - كرية	Humidity (n)	رطوبة
Spread (v)	ينشر	Found (v)	أسس - أنشأ
Ruins (n)	بقايا - حطام	Influential (adj)	مؤثر
Consequence (n)	نتيجة - عاقبة - اهمية	Department (n)	قسم -
President (n)	رئيس	Chairman (n)	رئيس الجلسة
Mainly (adv)	بشكل رئيسي - على الاغلب	Profitable (adj)	مربح

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(chairman – humidity – founded – consequences - spread)

1. Keeping eating fast food certainly leads to serious .....
2. The Kuwait International Fair was ..... in 1971.
3. The summer ..... in Kuwait is so high especially in August.
4. My father served as ..... of the public health committee in the parliament.



Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(profitable – humidity – influential – president - beads)

1. After his promotion, his role in the company started to grow more .....
2. Having a food truck in the downtown is really .....
3. The bride's dress is adorned with sparkling .....
4. The ..... decided to give his people a New Year bonus.

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

1. My complaint about the mobile company has been forwarded to the customer service .....  
 a) pot                      b) department                      c) bead                      d) humidity
2. Parents and teachers should ..... love and tolerance among the young.  
 a) spread                      b) confuse                      c) gather                      d) donate

3. The cooker isn't working because of a / an ..... fault.

a) proud

b) influential

c) cruel

d) electrical

4. In the early days, the railways ..... carried goods.

a) alongside

b) gradually

c) mainly

d) unfairly

## Grammar



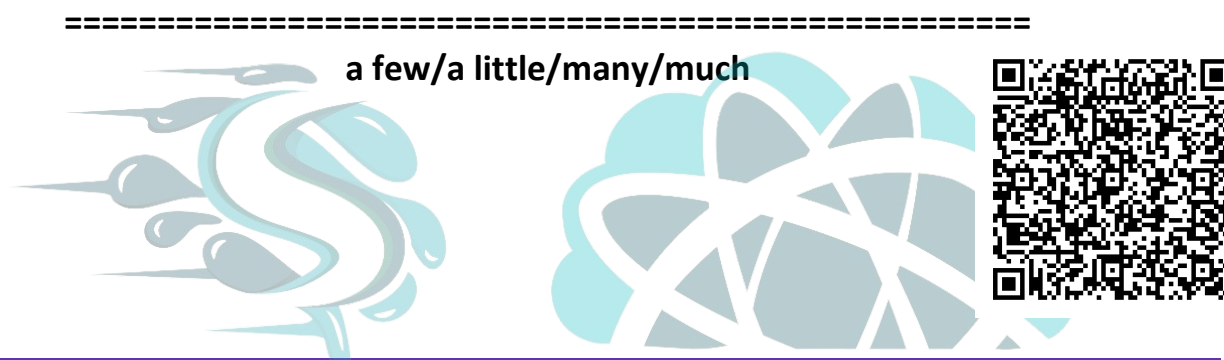
### Reflexive Pronouns

Reflexive Pronouns		
	Subject Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
Singular	I	myself
	you	yourself
	he	himself
	she	herself
	it	itself
Plural	we	ourselves
	you	yourselves
	they	themselves

- Be careful not to cut **yourself** with that knife.
- Our cat washes **itself** after every meal.
- We baked the cake by **ourselves**.
- *Come in, everybody, and find **yourselves** a seat.*
- *The children cleaned their room all by **themselves**.*
- *Bears like to rub **themselves** against a tree.*
- *The bird washed **itself** by splashing in a puddle.*
- *The players train every day to keep **themselves** fit.*

**Choose the correct answer:**

- 1) Faisal fixed his car .....  
a) myself                      b) himself                      c) yourself                      d) itself
- 2) Sara made her dress .....  
a) herself                      b) himself                      c) yourself                      d) itself
- 3) Allow me to introduce .....  
a) herself                      b) himself                      c) yourself                      d) myself
- 4) A snake can defend .....  
a) herself                      b) himself                      c) itself                      d) yourselves
- 5) The boys could catch the thief .....  
a) themselves                      b) itself                      c) yourself                      d) myself
- 6) We know ..... That is why; we are sure of winning the competition.  
a) myself                      b) ourselves                      c) yourself                      d) itself



## Countable & Uncountable Nouns



### Countable Noun



#### Can be counted

E.g: an apple, a school, 1 picture, 2 pictures, etc

#### Can take singular or plural verbs

There is a book on the table.  
Those houses are very big, aren't they?



### Uncountable Noun

#### Can not be counted

E.g: sugar, information, water, understanding, etc

#### Always take singular verbs

There is some water in that pitcher.



**many/ a few + a countable noun** → There are a few books about the history of inventions in our school library.

**much/ a little + an uncountable noun** → I save a little money every month.  
**much** is **mainly** used in negative sentences and questions.

- How much **money** have you got?
- He has a little **money** left.
- How many **dollars** have you got?
- He has a few **dollars** left.

**Choose the correct answer:**

1. ....cars are on the roads of Kuwait every morning.  
a) Much                      b) Many                      c) A few                      d) A little
2. I can't stand living in big cities. There is ..... noise there.  
a) much                      b) many                      c) a few                      d) a little
3. I can afford this modest house. It costs ..... money.  
a) much                      b) many                      c) a few                      d) a little
4. There are ..... Covid cases in hospital. Most of them have recovered.  
a) much                      b) many                      c) a few                      d) a little
5. It seems there is ..... rain in Kuwait this year. Plants need watering.  
a) much                      b) many                      c) a few                      d) a little
6. I saw ..... styles in the clothing store. I've got confused.  
a) much                      b) many                      c) a few                      d) a little
7. There are ..... jobs in the countryside, so people go to the city to work.  
a) much                      b) many                      c) a few                      d) a little
8. There is..... snow in Canada. The weather is always snowy there.  
a) much                      b) many                      c) a few                      d) a little
9. There are ..... workers in the factory. We need more.  
a) much                      b) many                      c) a few                      d) a little
10. A lot of people are getting married. The government needs to build ..... houses.  
a) much                      b) many                      c) a few                      d) a little
11. There wasn't ..... understanding between them so they broke up.  
a) much                      b) many                      c) a few                      d) a little

## READING COMPREHENSION

**Read the following passage and answer the questions below:**

Mexico City is one of the most polluted cities in the world. It has been said that Mexico City's air has gone from being one of the world's cleanest to one of the world's most polluted. Unfortunately, the worst problem gripping the city is the **massive** cloud of smog that hangs over it almost every day. Mexico City has the highest level of ground level ozone in the world, according to the World Health Organization.

There are mountains all around the city and there is not much wind, so the pollution is not blown away. The people of Mexico City have tried to cut the pollution out. They have moved the factories outside the city. They have planted more trees to produce oxygen and keep the air clean. There are new traffic rules so that there are fewer cars on the city roads. They put signs of different colours on all the cars. So there are some colours of cars for every day.

London also used to have the same problem as Mexico. Now drivers have to pay money to drive into the centre of London during working hours. This has succeeded in reducing the number of drivers who come into London every day. Many people now use buses and trains instead of **their** own cars.

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

1. The best title for the passage could be.....
  - a. Working Hours
  - b. Coloured Signs
  - c. Mountains and Cities
  - d. Pollution in Big Cities
2. The underlined word "**their**" in the **3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph** refers to.....
  - a. people in London
  - b. people in Mexico City
  - c. working hours
  - d. buses and trains
3. The underlined word "**massive**" in the **1<sup>st</sup> paragraph** means .....
  - a. little
  - b. very large
  - c. very small
  - d. tiny
4. Ground level ozone in London is:
  - a. higher than that in Mexico City
  - b. lower than that in Mexico City
  - c. as much as that in Mexico City
  - d. twice as much as that in Mexico City





5. The main cause of pollution in the big cities is:
- a. the fresh air
  - b. the bad weather
  - c. the dirt and rubbish
  - d. the massive clouds of smog
6. According to the passage, all the following statements are **True** except:
- a. There is too much wind in Mexico City
  - b. Many people use buses and trains in London.
  - c. The people of Mexico City tried to reduce pollution.
  - d. The drivers pay money to drive into London.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7. How can people reduce pollution in big cities?

.....

.....

8. Why is building factories inside the city dangerous?

.....

.....

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## WRITING

**“We owe our easy life to the great inventors.”** Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **“Inventions”** explaining **why inventions are important to us** and **mentioning some famous inventors’ helpful works**.

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

Plan your topic here

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



.....



## Vocabulary

## Unit ( 11 )

The word	Meaning	The word	Meaning
Intended (adj)	مقصود - مراد	Expert (n)	خبير - متخصص
Original (adj)	أصلي	Attitude (n)	موقف
Dramatic (adj)	مثير - مفاجئ	Previously (adv)	سابقا
Combine (v)	يخلط - يدمج	Assume (v)	يفترض
Involve (v)	يتطلب - يشمل	Unusual (adj)	غير عادي
Approach (n)	نهج - طريقة	Generally (adv)	عموما - بشكل عام
Restriction (n)	قيد - حدود	Detail (n)	تفاصيل
Appearance (n)	مظهر	Vote (n) (v)	صوت انتخابي - بصوت

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(appearance – assumed – attitude – involve – vote)

1. My aunt takes the ..... that children can do whatever they want.
2. The large car outside the house gave the ..... of wealth.
3. I ..... that you knew each other because you went to the same school.
4. Kids prefer teachers who actively ..... them in different activities.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(combined / attitude / details / expert / vote)

5. Kuwaitis can .....to elect the members of the Parliament.
6. My mother is a / an ..... at baking bread.
7. I couldn't understand the movie. It had a lot of .....
8. Healthy food, when..... with regular sports, can make you fit.



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

1. The park is open to the public without .....  
 a) detail                      b) attitude                      c) expert                      d) restriction
2. None of us has much money so let's ..... what we've got.  
 a) involve                      b) combine                      c) assume                      d) vote
3. These new traffic rules are ..... to prevent accidents.  
 a) intended                      b) dramatic                      c) unusual                      d) original
4. I had posted the photo on Instagram two months .....  
 a) necessarily                      b) generally                      c) previously                      d) unfairly

# Grammar



## Suffixes (-ment/- able/- ed/- less/ -ful)

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

suffix	Meaning	Example
-ment	the action or result of	movement, management
-able	capable of being	breakable, moveable
-ed	past-tense version of a verb	played, called, worked
-less	without something	hopeless, faultless, friendless
-ful	full of or notable of	grateful, beautiful, wonderful

### Choose the correct answer:

- My brother studies Business ..... at university.  
a. Manage      b. Managed      c. Management      d. Manageable
- Water is defined as a ..... and odorless liquid.  
a. colourless      b. colour      c. colourable      d. colouring
- Be ..... with that sharp axe. It caused me a deep cut yesterday.  
a. careless      b. careful      c. cared      d. caring
- The restaurant serves good food at ..... prices.  
a. afford      b. affording      c. affords      d. affordable

pedia .....  
Double comparatives



(The + **comparative adjective**, the + **comparative adjective**)

e.g. The **more** books I read, the **more** I learn.

The **older** we grow, the **wiser** we become.

### Do as shown between brackets:

1. He works hard. He gets more money.

(Complete)

The harder .....

2. If the class is longer, I will be sadder.

(Join using *double comparatives*)

.....

3. The more Ghanem trains, the (good) he will be at driving.

(Correct)

4. I know her very well. I like her so much.

(Join using 'The more... the more')



### If/ First Conditional

<b>Form:</b>	If V1 , will + inf.
<b>Use:</b>	To talk about things which might happen in the future. (Possibility)
<b>Examples:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If it <b>rains</b>, I <b>won't go</b> to the park.</li><li>• If I <b>study</b> today, I'll <b>go</b> to the party tonight.</li></ul>

### Do as shown between brackets:

1. If I have more money, I will buy more toys. (Rewrite using *double comparatives*)  
.....
2. She'll be late if the train (**come**)..... late. (Correct)
3. She (**miss**)..... the bus if she doesn't leave soon. (Correct)
4. If I (**see**) .....my teacher, I'll apologize to her. (Correct)
5. If I go out tonight, I ..... (**go**) to the cinema. (Correct)
6. If you .....(**get**) back late, I'll be angry. (Correct)
7. If we ..... (**not meet**) tomorrow, we will meet next week. (Correct)
8. If he ..... (**come**), I will be surprised. (Correct)
9. If we wait longer, we will become angrier. (Rewrite using *double comparatives*)  
.....
10. If we go on holiday this summer, we ..... (**go**) to Spain. (Correct)



## READING COMPREHENSION

**Read the following passage and answer the questions below:**

Mr. John is a bad and greedy man who plays tricks on people. One day he wanted a delicious dinner in a large restaurant without paying money. He saw a poor boy walking alone. He said to him: "Would you like having dinner?" "Of course, sir", replied the boy.

Mr. John walked with the boy to the restaurant. The waiter welcomed **them** giving John the menu. Mr. John ordered two expensive meals. He finished his meal quicker than the boy. He called for the waiter and said: "When my son finishes his meal, serve him some sweets until I get something from my car". "Ok, sir", replied the waiter. An hour passed. Mr. John didn't come back, and the waiter began to **worry**. "Where's your father's car?" he asked the boy. "My father?" the boy was surprised. "My father died, and he never had a car." The waiter called the police for help.

The policeman talked to the boy and asked him to describe the man who brought him to the restaurant. The boy said that he was tall and had a big star like scar on his hand. The boy said that he saw him drive an old silver car with a dented door. The policeman recognized Mr. John's scar and his old car and finally caught him. Everyone used to tell Mr. John that crime doesn't pay but he never listened.

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

1. The **main idea** of the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is:
  - a. Paying for Food in the Restaurant.
  - b. Playing the Trick in the Restaurant.
  - c. Poor People Should Eat in Restaurants.
  - d. Choosing Meals in Restaurants.
2. The underlined pronoun "**them**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph refers to:
  - a. The boy and the waiter.
  - b. Mr. John and the boy's father.
  - c. Mr. John and the boy
  - d. The waiter and John.
3. The word "**worry**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph means:
  - a. to feel hungry
  - b. to become stronger
  - c. to feel unhappy or afraid
  - d. to become quiet
4. The writer's purpose for writing this passage is to .....
  - a. tell us a funny story
  - b. complain about thieves
  - c. talk about food in restaurants
  - d. tell us that crime is bad.
5. According to the passage all the following statements are **TRUE** except:
  - a. The police caught Mr. John.
  - b. Mr. John was the boy's father.
  - c. Mr. John has a silver car.
  - d. Mr. John ordered two meals.



6. Why does Mr. John play tricks on people?

a. Because he is a bad and greedy man.

b. Because he is kind.

c. Because he wants money.

d. Because he was very poor.

**B) Answer the following questions :**

7. How did the police catch Mr. John?

.....

.....

8. What was the boy's mistake in this story?

.....

.....

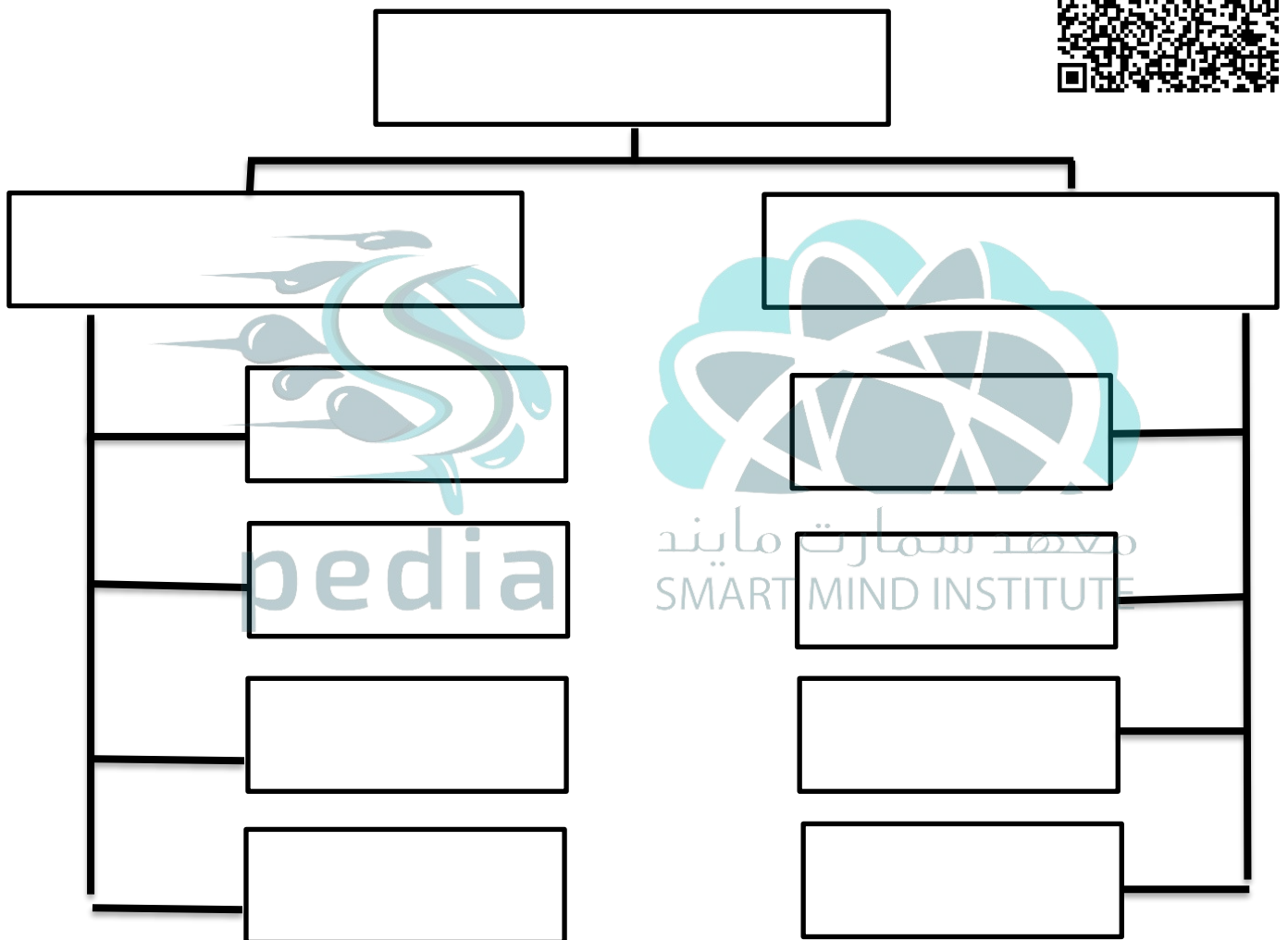


## WRITING

“Creativity is the act of turning new and imaginative ideas into reality.” **Plan** and **write** a report of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about "**Creativity**" explaining **what creativity is** and **ways of being creative**.

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

Plan your topic here



.....



## Vocabulary

## Unit (12)

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

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(content – emphasise – allowed – notice – audience)

1. The speaker tried to ..... the importance of keeping united.
2. Teenagers, who are under 18, are not.....to buy energy drinks.
3. I waved to him, but he pretended not to .....
4. I have to make a project but I have no ..... in my mind to work on

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(widespread – ahead – remote – entirely – suitable)

1. Babies rely ..... on their mothers for food.
2. Dad is so far away in that ..... area that I can't see him once a week.
3. Think ..... and try to solve your problems.
4. There are reports of ..... flooding in Pakistan.

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

1. I like online shopping on Amazon. They sell products of very high .....  
a) universe      b) motion      c) audience      d) quality
2. Her hard work could ..... her good status in the company.  
a) notice      b) assume      c) allow      d) reinforce
3. He teaches English to intermediate and ..... students.  
a) suitable      b) remote      c) widespread      d) advanced





# Grammar

## Indefinite Pronouns

We use indefinite pronouns to refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are.

	Person	Place	Thing
every	everybody	everywhere	everything
some	somebody	somewhere	something
any	anybody	anywhere	anything
no	nobody	nowhere	nothing

### a. Affirmative sentences:

- Indefinite pronouns with **some** are used to describe an **indefinite quantity**.
  - **Somebody/ Someone** is sleeping in my bed.
  - He saw **something** in the garden.
  - Keith is looking for **somewhere** to live.
- The indefinite pronouns with **every** are used to describe a **complete quantity**.
  - **Everybody/ Everyone** is sleeping in my bed.
  - I gave **everything** to Sally.
  - I looked **everywhere** for my keys.
- The pronouns with **no** are used to describe an **absence**.  
(Indefinite pronouns with **no** are often used in affirmative sentences with a negative meaning.)
  - **No one** is sleeping in my bed.
  - There is **nothing** to eat.
  - There is **nowhere** as beautiful as Paris.
- The pronouns with **any** can also be used in affirmative sentences **with a meaning that is close to every**.
  - They can choose **anything** from the menu.
  - You may invite **anybody** you want to your birthday party.
  - We can go **anywhere** you'd like this summer.

### b. Negative sentences can be formed with the indefinite pronouns that include **any**.

- I don't have **anything** to eat.
- She didn't go **anywhere** last week.
- I can't find **anyone** to come with me.

c. **Questions** can be formed using indefinite pronouns with **every**, **some**, and **any**. These questions can usually be answered with a "yes" or a "no".

- Pronouns formed with **any** and **every** are used to form true questions.
  - Is there **anything** to eat?
  - Did you go **anywhere** last night?
  - Is **everyone** here?
  - Have you looked **everywhere**?
- Pronouns formed with **some** generally imply a question to which we already know or suspect the answer.
  - Are you looking for **someone**?
  - Have you lost **something**?
  - Are you going **somewhere**?

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

1. I don't like that clothing store. .... is very expensive.  
a. Everything      b. Something      c. Somebody      d. Nothing
2. Does ..... know where the dog went?  
a. everything      b. something      c. nobody      d. anybody
3. When the detective looked around the house, he did not see ..... strange.  
a. anything      b. something      c. nobody      d. nothing
4. .... saw the baby crawling out the front door.  
a. Something      b. Nobody      c. Everything      d. Anybody
5. .... emailed me with a question about the carnival.  
a. Everything      b. Something      c. Somebody      d. Nothing
6. The sand got ....., into eyes, hair, cups of tea and camera lenses.  
a. anywhere      b. everywhere      c. nowhere      d. nothing
7. I will throw this machine away. .... works in it.  
a. Everything      b. Something      c. Nobody      d. Nothing
8. Listen! I have got ..... to tell you.  
a. anything      b. something      c. somebody      d. nothing
9. I swear I won't tell ..... this secret.  
a. everything      b. something      c. nobody      d. anybody
10. .... is going as planned. Don't worry!  
a. Everything      b. Something      c. Somebody      d. Nothing



## Need to



**I need to do something = it is necessary for me to do it.**

*e.g.: I need to eat/ learn/ work ...*

	Negative
Present	doesn't/ don't need to
Past	didn't need to

## Relative pronouns

<b>Who</b>	Relates to people (Subject)	The musician <b>who</b> wrote this song is French.
<b>Which</b>	Relates to animals and objects	This is the cake <b>which</b> Mary made.
<b>When</b>	Refers to time	The day <b>when</b> the concert takes place is Saturday.
<b>Where</b>	Refers to places	This is the house <b>where</b> my son was born.

## Do as shown between brackets:

- They need to buy a bigger car. (Make negative)  
.....
- Amer needs to study harder. (Make negative)  
.....
- My family needed to book a table for eight people at the restaurant. (Make negative)  
.....
- She **(need)** more grades to pass the exam but unfortunately she failed. (Correct)  
.....
- Yes, he needs to see a doctor to decide whether to wear glasses for driving or not. (Ask a question)  
.....
- My father bought a car. It was very expensive. (Join)  
.....

**Choose the correct answer:**

7. I've seen the book....., but I don't remember where.  
a. everywhere      b. somewhere      c. anywhere      d. nowhere
8. Summer is the season ..... it is very hot.  
a. who      b. when      c. where      d. which
9. This is the hospital ..... I will have the operation.  
a. who      b. when      c. where      d. which
10. I met the teacher ..... used to teach me math.  
a. who      b. when      c. where      d. which



## READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

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

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

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

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

1. The **best title** for the passage is:  
a) Phonetic Symbols  
b) Language Learners  
c) The importance of dictionaries  
d) New words
2. The underlined pronoun "**their**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph refers to:  
a) exams                      b) books                      c) symbols                      d) meanings
3. What is the **opposite** of the underlined word "**remember**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph?  
a) find                      b) guess                      c) forget                      d) try
4. What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?  
a) To suggest ways to get dictionaries  
b) To inform us that smart phones have dictionaries.  
c) To tell us about the most important tool for language learners  
d) To show how we guess the meaning of words

5. The electronic dictionaries:

- a) are used at home only
- b) are very old
- c) aren't better than the printed ones
- d) are modern

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

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

B. Answer the following questions:

7. What are the advantages of the electronic dictionaries?

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

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## WRITING

“Preparation is the most important part of making a successful presentation.” Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **Making Presentations** explaining **what a presentation is** and **how to make a good presentation**.

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

Plan your topic here



Write your topic here



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