



مذكرة التقوية لمادة اللغة الإنجليزية

الصف العاشر

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

Weeks	Units	Lessons
First	7	1+2+4+7
Second	8	1+2+4+5
Third	8	7+8
Fourth	9	1+2+4
Fifth	9	6+7+8
Sixth	10	1+2+4
Seventh	10	6+7+8
Eighth	11	1+2+4+7
Nineth	Revision	with the rest of unit 11 if needed



Module (3): Power

Unit 7: Power – The Alternatives

Unit 7 - Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B page: 56 & 57



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
crude oil	n		fractional distillation	n	
entirely	adv		polymer	n	
finite	adj		refining	adj	
fossil fuel	n				

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

- It is very expensive to carry out the process to make use of oil.
a- crude oil b- fossil fuel c- refining d- polymer
- Unfortunately, our supplies of food and water are We need more help.
a- strong b- hazardous c- finite d- invisible

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

[fossil fuel – crude oil – finite – entirely – polymer – fractional distillation]

- is industrially refined to be purified to make other products.
- I admit it was my fault. I should not have done such a mistake.
- Oil is made into for plastic and into tar for making road surfaces.
- is the separation of a mixture into its component parts, or fractions.

Set Book

- In your opinion, how can we save energy?
.....
- Why do you think we have to use renewable oil?
.....
- What are the disadvantages of using fossil fuels?
.....
- What are the disadvantages of fossil fuel or crude oil?
.....
- Why is it necessary to develop new ways to provide energy?
.....
- What are the advantages of solar energy, wave power and wind energy?
.....



Word	Part of speech	Meaning
invisible	Adj	
megawatt	N	
resolve	V	
spoil	V	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Because the light went off, most of the food in the refrigerator had

a) spoiled b) invested c) diminished d) procured

2. Thank God. Most of the difficulties in the exam have been

a) procured b) resolved c) spoiled d) generated

3. Bacteria are to the naked eyes, so we should use a microscope.

a) invisible b) strong c) irreversible d) hazardous

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

[invisible – resolve – spoil – entirely – megawatt]

1. If it rains tomorrow, this will probably our trip to Failaka Island.

2. Being aware of the characteristics of teenagers, you can any problem.

3. The aircraft is designed to be to radars, but can this technology be used in cars?

4. A/An is a unit for measuring electric power, which has the value of 1 000 000 watts.

Set book

1. What are the disadvantages of wave power?

.....

2. In your opinion, what are the advantages of wave power?

.....

3. Why is it important for governments to invest in new technologies to provide energy?

.....



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
actually	adv		Last	v	
appliance	n		motoring	n	
breakdown	n		strong	adj	
generate	v				

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

- Wind farms are able to enough electricity for more than 2000 houses.
a. generate b. motor c. last d. refine
- We must get ready my friends. Our trip to Dubai will for about five days.
a. generate b. refine c. last d. resolve
- Our trip was a disaster. We had more than a before reaching our destination.
a. appliance b. polymer c. breakdown d. distillation

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

[motoring / spoil / appliances / last / actually]

- How long do you think the programme will?
-, Omar expected me to help him cheating, but I didn't.
- I lost a lot! I shouldn't have spent all the money on these electric
- I can't stand in a big city although it is a big chance to test your skills.

Grammar

If conditionals: type 0, type 1, type 2 and type 3

General conditional (type 0): If+ simple present → simple present

- If water **boils**, it **evaporates**.
- Chocolate **melts** if you **put** it in the sun.

First conditional (type 1): If+ simple present → will + bare infinitive

- If you **phone** her, she **will come** soon.
- If she **comes** early, she **will** find a seat.



3. You **won't get** full marks if you don't study hard.

4. If the question **is** difficult, **we** **will** ask the teacher.

Second conditional (type 2): If+ simple past → would + bare infinitive

1. If I **bought** a ticket; I **would go** to the theatre.
would recover.

2. If you **took** the medicine, you

3. I **would ask** for your help if I **had** a problem.

4. If I were you, I **would act** well

Heavy and Strong

Heavy means the weight of something. For example, 'That box is very **heavy** I hope I am strong enough to lift it'.

Other examples with heavy: heavy clouds – heavy traffic – heavy breathing – heavy perfume

Strong means having or marked by great physical power. For example, 'That man is very **strong**, he can lift that **heavy** metal above his head'

Other examples with strong: strong tea/coffee – strong evidence – strong wind

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Ali would come to the party if he

a) can

b) could

c) will

d) may

2. If you pass the test, I buy you a present.

a) am

b) could

c) will

d) would

3. If he my advice, I will punish him.

a) don't follow

b) didn't follow

c) doesn't follow

d) follow

Do as shown between brackets:

1- The lecture took place at the university?

(Ask a question)

a. Where does the lecture take place.

b. Where did the lecture took place?

c. Where did the lecture take place?

2- If I (**be**) you, I would buy the blue car.

(Correct)

a. If I am you , I would buy the blue car.

b. If I were you , I would buy the blue car.

c. If I was you , I would buy the blue car.

3- If you rest, you (**feel**) better.

(Correct)

a. If you rest , you will feel better.

b. If you rest you would feel better.

c. If you rest you feel better.



From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Water if the temperature falls below zero.
a. froze b. freeze c. will freeze d. freezes
2. If he's angry, his face always pale.
a. become b. becomes c. became d. has become
3. If you put your money in a savings account, you ten per cent interest.
a. got b. get c. is getting d. gets
4. I drink water if I thirsty.
a. feels b. feel c. felt d. have felt
5. The radio if the batteries are flat.
a. does not work b. did not work c. do not work d. not work
6. If the machine doesn't have enough oil, it
a. does not work b. do not work c. did not work d. not work
7. If a balloon is filled with hot air, it
a. rise b. rose c. rises d. is rising
8. Water changes into steam if it
a. boils b. boiled c. boil d. was boiled
9. The machine stops automatically if something wrong.
a. went b. has gone c. goes d. go

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. If he buys that expensive car, it him much.
a. costs b. cost c. will cost d. would cost
2. If the weather warm, we will go to the sea.
a. is b. was c. are d. were
3. Unless you pay the money, you to jail.
a. would go b. went c. will go d. go
4. His teeth will become bad if he much sweet.
a. had eaten b. eats c. will eat d. eat
5. He won't catch the train if he early.
a. does not leave b. do not leave c. did not leave d. had not left



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
asthma	n		motorist	n	
congestion	n		procure	v	
consult	v		recently	adv	
diminish	v		self-employed	adj	
end up with	ph. v		smog	n	
government	n		squander	v	
hazardous	adj		waste	n	
irreversible	adj				

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

- The team several chances including a penalty that cost them the game.
a. diminished b. consulted c. procured d. squandered
- Is it possible that people with can live without taking medicine?
a. waste b. asthma c. motorist d. smog
- As I see it, the underground is the only way that can settle the traffic
a. congestion b. distillation c. breakdown d. waste
- The party's popularity has steadily among its supporters.
a. diminished b. consulted c. procured d. squandered

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

[recently / end up with / self-employed / hazardous / irreversible]

- My brother has been promoted as Assistant Manager.
- Smoking causes damage to your lungs. It is really fatal.
- Though sailing in bad weather is, many people enjoy it.
- The government can't provide all citizens with jobs. We have to be

Set Book

1. How can energy be saved at home?

.....
.....

2. What should people do to save energy used in cars?

.....
.....

3. How can we diminish the amount of oil we use in our cars and reduce road congestion?

.....
.....



Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend bought a new watch.

.....

2. A young man is trying to push his car.

.....

3. Your friend said that fossil fuels are infinite.

.....

4. Your friend who stayed late at night is very tired.

.....

5. Your classmate is getting unfit because he always eats too much.

.....

.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

علي: في الوقت الحالي، يقترح العلماء أن يستخدم سائق السيارات الزيوت المتجددة.

.....

محمد: نعم، يمكن لمعظم السيارات أن تعمل على الوقود المصنوع من خليط النفط المتجدد والنفط الخام.

.....

pedia

معهد سمات مايند
SMART MIND INSTITUTE

Unit 8: The Power of Technology
Unit 8 - Lessons: 1 & 2 **S.B page: 62 & 63**



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
contact lens	n		latest	adj	
cure-all	n		micro-robot	n	
currently	adv		nanoshell	n	
draw	v		satnav	n	
gold-coated	adj		shock	n	
innovate	v		sophisticated	adj	
instantly	adv		tumour	n	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. How horrible! The X-rays have proved the existence of a brain ----- .
a. tumour b. nanoshell c. satnav d. shock
2. It's said a ----- can be implanted in the human body to fight disease.
a. shock b. satnav c. nanoshell d. lens
3. Hold on please. I am groveling around on the floor looking for my -----
a. micro-robot b. contact lens c. satnav d. cure-all

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

[contact lenses / innovate / draw / cure-all / instantly]

4. The lady was killed when her car hit the tree.
5. Microsoft Company managed to a new operating system.
6. Scientists are working hard on a/an drug to relieve all pains.
7. I usually wear, but I sometimes wear glasses when my eyes hurt.

Set Book

1- Technology has advantages and disadvantages. Discuss.

.....

2- Which future invention do you think is the most useful? Why?

.....



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
bio-fuel	n		outlandish	adj	
implement	v		suspension	n	
obstacle	n		windscreen wiper	n	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. I wish all vehicles would use to reduce air pollution.

a. bio-fuel b. obstacle c. suspension d. tumour

2. I changed the of my car because the rubber is worn out.

a. tumour b. suspension c. satnav d. bio-fuel

3. While carrying out the project, try to avoid any which may face you.

a. anniversary b. heart rate c. torso d. obstacle

Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

[outlandish / implement / obstacles / suspension / bio-fuel / windscreen wiper]

1. The government must overcome the of poverty and illiteracy.

2. I can no longer stand hearing such ideas! It's really hallucination!

3. Despite such bad conditions, they managed to their plan competently.

4. The car is supplied with a system which reduces the uncomfortable effects

Set Book Questions

1. Why is bio-fuel preferable to petrol as a fuel source?

.....

.....

2. Technology plays a prominent role in our life. Discuss.

.....

.....

3. How do you think technology will affect the way we travel in 10 years?

.....

.....



Unit 8 - Lessons: 4 & 5

S.B page: 64 & 65

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
bifocal	adj		obedient	adj	
frequent	adj		patient	adj	
instigate	v		reputation	n	
legible	adj		software	n	
spot	n				

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

- I have a chronic headache. I will probably buy glasses.
a. bifocal b. legible c. obedient d. patient
- The poor customer services of some companies ruin their
a. spot b. reputation c. software d. cure-all
- We should be to our parents and grandparents.
a. bifocal b. legible c. obedient d. patient
- I cannot read the message he has just written. His handwriting is not
a. legible b. patient c. outlandish d. frequent

pedia

معهد سمارت ماینڈ
SMART MIND INSTITUTE

Grammar



Modals (can / could; must / should)

1. Can:

Use	Examples
ability to do something in the present (substitute form: to be able to)	I can speak English.
permission to do something in the present (substitute form: to be allowed to)	Can I go to the cinema?
Request	Can you wait a moment, please?
Offer	Can I help you?

2. Could:

Use	Examples
ability to do something in the past	I could speak English.
polite request	Could you wait a moment, please?
possibility	It could get very hot in Dubai.

3. Must:

Use	Examples
force, necessity	I must go to the supermarket today.
Possibility	You must be tired.
advice, recommendation	You must see the new film.

4. Should:

Use	Examples
advice	You should drive carefully, it is raining outside.
obligation	You should switch off the lights when you leave the room.

Wish +past simple/past perfect



Wishes about the present and future

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

Examples:

- 1- I wish I spoke Italian. (I don't speak Italian.)
- 2- I wish I had a big car. (I don't have a big car.)

Wishes about the past

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

Examples:

- 1- I wish I hadn't eaten so much. (I ate a lot.)
- 2- I wish I had studied harder at school. (I was lazy at school.)





Prefixes

Prefixes are letters which we add to the beginning of a word to make a new word with a different meaning. Prefixes can, for example, create a new word opposite in meaning to the word the prefix is attached to.

Prefix	Meaning / Usage	Examples
un-	opposite/negation, remove, reverse, not (<i>most common</i>)	happy - un happy
dis-	reverse or remove (<i>used with some adjectives</i>)	honest – dis honest
il-	not (<i>used with some adjectives beginning with L</i>)	legal – il legal
im-	Not, opposite (<i>used with some adjectives beginning with P or M</i>)	possible - im possible
ir-	Not (<i>used with some adjectives beginning with R</i>)	regular – ir regular
in-	Not (<i>used with some adjectives, with words that start with consonants and vowels, <u>but not i or u</u></i>)	appropriate – in appropriate

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

- Ali earns a lot of money, but he to work ten hours a day.
a. has b. must c. should d- can
- I forget to pay Fahd the money I owe him.
a. don't have to b. must c. shouldn't d- could
- Students pay for their books. They are free.
a. don't have to b. mustn't c. shouldn't d- can
- You use his mobile phone without asking him. It's wrong.
a. don't have to b. mustn't c. shouldn't d- can

Do as shown between brackets:

1. You must be more (care).

(Correct)

- a. You must be more careful.
- b. You must be more carefully.
- c. You must be more carefulness.

2. She can speak three languages.

(Form a question)

- a. How many languages can she speak?
- b. How many languages she can speak?
- c. How languages many can she speak?

Match the following adjectives with the proper prefixes to form their negative forms:

formal – frequent – friendly – honest – legal – legible – obedient – patient – polite – regular – relevant – tidy

un-.....

.....

ir-.....

.....

in-.....

il-.....

dis-

im-

pedia

معهد سمارت ماینڈ
SMART MIND INSTITUTE



From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. You stop when the traffic light is red.

a- should b- must c- would d- could

2. He should carefully in snowstorms.

a- driven b- drive c- driving d- drives

3. They would the situation if they worked harder.

a- change b- changed c- changes d- changing

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. When the fog lifts, we to see clearly

a. can b. could c. will be able d. may

2. I am an adult. I to understand teenagers.

a. am unable b. won't c. can't d. could

3. If he knew your address, he come to see you.

a. would b. might c. can d. must

4. I had no key, so I lock the door.

a. can't b. wasn't able to c. might not d. must

5. Employers reach their offices on time because of the heavy traffic.

a. can b. must c. could d. can't

6. You drink this water. It is full of dust.

a. have to b. shouldn't c. wouldn't d. can

7. you mind opening the door?

a. Should b. Would c. Could d. Can

8. I like to know where you have been.

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

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. I think I must again.
a) to try b) trying c) try d) tries
2. Amna may from London tomorrow.
a) arrive b) arriving c) arrived d) will arrive
3. You should here.
a) don't smoke b) not smokes c) no smoking d) not smoke
4. She doesn't pay for water in restaurants.
a) has to b) had to c) have to d) must
5. Long ago, people move from place to place easily.
a) can b) couldn't c) could d) should

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Khaled never seems to get tired. I wish I his energy.
a. have b. has c. have had d. had
2. The flat was great, but I wish I used to the constant noise from the street below.
a. got b. can get c. had got d. gets
3. I'm sleepy today. I wish I Ali to the airport late last night.
a. weren't taking b. hadn't had to take c. didn't have to take d. didn't take
5. Tom likes football very much. He wishes he a professional football player.
a. become b. became c. becomes d. had become
6. He was running very fast when he had a heart attack. I wish he so fast.
a. hadn't run b. didn't run c. doesn't run d. wasn't running
7. She's keen on computers. She wishes she computer science last year.
a. study b. studies c. studied d. had studied
8. I am sorry I don't know how to use the computer. I wish I how to use it.
a. know b. had known c. knows d. knew
9. I stayed late at work and missed the last bus. I wish I at work late.
a. hadn't stayed b. didn't stay c. don't stay d. doesn't stay
10. I don't like my job much. I wish I something more interesting.
a. had done b. did c. do d. am doing



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
anniversary	n		torso	n	
heart rate	n		transmit	v	
recharge	v		trespass	v	
remind	v		wearer	n	
terminal	adj				

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

- As far as I know the information is ----- and got electronically.
a. recharged b. trespassed c. reminded d. transmitted
- The air bag is intended to protect the----- and the head of the car driver.
a. torso b. anniversary c. heart rate d. wearer
- My parents always ----- us to read the Holy Quran daily.
a. recharge b. trespass c. remind d. transmit
- February 25th is the ----- of the Independence Day of Kuwait.
a. torso b. anniversary c. heart rate d. wearer

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

[heart rate – wearer – trespass – recharge]

- Clothes say a lot about the -----
- Do you know how to measure the ----- of the patient?
- Oops! The battery is too low! I have forgotten to ----- it.
- Can't you read that sign? We aren't allowed to ----- this military area.

Set Book

1. "Smart Clothes" might help save lives in the future. Discuss.

.....
.....

2. Robomate is an amazing and a necessary invention for every house nowadays. Explain.

.....
.....

3. Islamic society always respects Science and Scientists. Discuss.

.....
.....



Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. While you were walking down the street, you saw an old man trying to cross the street.

.....
.....

2. A friend of yours wants to borrow your English book.

.....
.....

3. Some students are breaking some desks at school.

.....
.....

4. Your father bought you a present on your graduation.

.....
.....

5. Someone is writing on the classroom wall.

.....
.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

علي: في السنوات القادمة سنكون قادرين على شراء الثلاجات الذكية التي ستخبرنا بشكل آلي عندما ينفذ الطعام.

.....

ناصر: معك حق. وسنرى نهاية الازدحام المروري وقلة حوادث السيارات.

.....

.....



Unit 9: Money

Unit 9 - Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B page: 68 & 69

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
accounting	adj		invest	v	
barter	n		investment	n	
confidentiality	n		loan	n	
economics	n		management	n	
insurance	n		transaction	n	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Governments must reduce taxes to encourage

a. investment b. loan c. management d. accounting

2. The relationship between the lawyer and the client should be based on

a. transaction b. confidentiality c. economics d. insurance

3. Ahmed graduated last year, and now he is taking a job at a/an firm.

a. transaction b. loan c. confidentiality d. accounting

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

(invest – confidentiality – insurance – management – transactions)

1. The bank manager must respect the ----- of the clients.

2. My father works for a /an ----- company in Salmiya.

3. He's not certain whether to ----- his money or not.

4. Our local bank encourages the clients to do their ----- online.

Set Book

Answer the following questions:

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

.....

.....

2- "Money is not an end in itself, but a means for greater values." Discuss.

.....

.....

3- Money makes the world goes round. Discuss.

.....

.....

4- What did people use to barter with in the past?

.....

.....





Word	Part of speech	Meaning
billionaire	N	
charitable	Adj	
inherit	V	
philanthropic	Adj	
tax return	N	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. My brother and I are going to take part in a ----- organization.
a. extinct b. evil c. complimentary d. charitable
2. They will ----- a lot of money after their grandfather's death.
a. inherit b. invest c. transmit d. resolve
3. He's well known for being a/an ----- businessman who likes to help the poor.
a. sophisticated b. philanthropic c. invisible d. interpersonal
4. You must submit a ----- to show the amount of money you earned annually.
a. billionaire b. tax return c. management d. transaction

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

[philanthropic / billionaire / inherit / tax return / charitable]

5. I work for a ----- organization that always offers help to the needy.
6. A self-employed person must fill in a/an ----- to give information about how much they have earned in a year.
7. I wish I were a/an -----, I would build mosques and help the poor.
8. Children ----- their parents' body types and health. They look like the same.

Set Book

Answer the following question:

In your opinion, what should businessmen do to help the poor in their community?

.....

.....

.....

.....



Unit 9 - Lessons: 4 & 5

S.B page: 70 & 71



Word	Part of speech	Meaning
auction	N	
complimentary	Adj	
login	N	
shipping	N	
tax	N	

GRAMMAR

Modals (have to / should / must)

Modal verb	Usage	Examples
have to	Obligation	You have to be back at 10 o'clock.
should	opinion / advice	You should eat more vegetables.
must	obligation / certainty that something is true	You must do your homework. Look at the snow. It must be cold outside.

Reported Speech

PRONOUNS			
Direct speech	Reported speech	Examples	
		Direct speech	Indirect speech
I	He / She	<u>I</u> like music.	He said that <u>he</u> likes music.
We	They	Ahmad and Bader: ' <u>We</u> play football.'	Ahmad and Bader told me that <u>they</u> played football.
You	I / She / He / We / They	Can <u>you</u> see me?	Sarah asked me if <u>I</u> could see her.
They	They	<u>They</u> have invited us.	She said that <u>they</u> had invited them.

She	She	<u>She</u> works in an office.	He said that <u>she</u> worked in an office.
He	He	<u>He</u> does not have the necessary qualifications.	He said that <u>he</u> did not have the necessary qualifications.
It	It	<u>It</u> is raining.	He said that <u>it</u> was raining.

TIME AND PLACE			
Direct speech	Reported speech	Examples	
		Direct speech	Indirect speech
Now	Then	The children are paying <u>now</u> .	He said that the children were playing outside <u>then</u> .
Today	That day	I've got a piano lesson <u>today</u> .	She said that she had got a piano lesson <u>that day</u> .
Here	There	Put the box <u>here</u> .	He told me to put the box <u>there</u> .
This	That	I shall be very busy <u>this</u> week.	She said she would be very busy <u>that</u> week.
Tomorrow	The following day/ the next day/ the day after	I will leave for New York <u>tomorrow</u> .	She said that she would leave for New York <u>the next day</u> .
Next week	The following week/ the next week/ the week after	I have an appointment <u>next week</u> .	She said that she had an appointment <u>the following week</u> .
Yesterday	The previous day/ the day before	Our English teacher quizzed us <u>yesterday</u> .	They said that their English teacher quizzed them <u>the day before</u> .
Last week	The previous week/ the week before	We had an awful earthquake <u>last week</u> .	They told us that they had had an awful earthquake <u>the previous week</u> .
Ago	Previously/ before	The letter came a few days <u>ago</u> .	He said that the letter had come a few days <u>before</u> .
Tonight	That night	I am going to the cinema with Fahad <u>tonight</u> .	He said that he was going to the cinema with Fahad <u>that night</u> .

Tense	Tense Change	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
Present simple	Past simple	I <u>like</u> ice cream.	She said that she <u>liked</u> ice cream.
Present continuous	Past continuous	I <u>am looking</u> for my keys.	He said that he <u>was looking</u> for his keys.
Past simple	Past perfect	My friend <u>gave</u> me a bar of chocolate.	He said that his friend <u>had given</u> him a bar of chocolate.
Past continuous	Past perfect continuous	<u>We were living</u> in London.	They said that they had been living in London.
Present Perfect	Past perfect	I <u>have finished</u> my homework.	He said that he <u>had finished</u> his homework.
Past perfect	Past perfect	I <u>had finished</u> my homework by 5 o'clock.	He said that he <u>had finished</u> his homework by 5 o'clock.
Past perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous	I <u>had been interviewing</u> candidates.	She said that she <u>had been interviewing</u> candidates.
MODALS			
Will	Would	I <u>will</u> see you later.	She said she <u>would</u> see me later.
Would	Would	I <u>would</u> help, but	She said she <u>would</u> help, but ...
Can	Could	I <u>can</u> speak English.	She said she <u>could</u> speak English.
Could	Could	I <u>could</u> swim when I was four.	She said she <u>could</u> swim when she was four.
Shall	Would	I <u>shall</u> obey the rules.	She said she <u>would</u> obey the rules.
Should	Should	I <u>should</u> call my mother.	She said she <u>should</u> call her mother.
May	Might	I <u>may</u> invite them to the dinner.	She said that she <u>might</u> invite them to the dinner.
Might	Might	I <u>might</u> be late.	She said she <u>might</u> be late.
Must / have to	Must / had to	I <u>must / have to</u> go to the bank and get some money.	She said she <u>must / had to</u> go to the bank and get some money.
Have to	Had to	I <u>have to</u> submit the assignment by 3pm.	She said she <u>had to</u> submit the assignment by 3pm.

Orders, requests, advice, suggestions	The infinitive is used in reporting	- <u>Be</u> careful! - <u>Don't drive</u> too fast!	- She told him to <u>be</u> careful! - She told him <u>not to drive</u> too fast!
Questions	If / whether	- Are you ill? - Have you written the letter?	- Dana <u>asked if / whether</u> I was ill. - Khalid <u>wondered if / whether</u> I had written the letter.

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

- These drinks are complimentary. You pay for them.
a. must b. mustn't c. don't have to d. have to
- You drive someone's car without asking for permission.
a. should b. mustn't c. must d. have to
- You be more careful with your money.
a. mustn't b. has to c. don't have to d. should
- You eat in the school library. It's completely forbidden.
a. must b. should c. mustn't d. have to

Do as shown between brackets:

- It is wrong to take things from shops without paying. (Use: shouldn't)
a. You shouldn't take things from shops without paying.
b. You not should take things from shops without paying.
c. You shoul don't take things from shops without paying.
- It's a good idea to put your money in a bank (Use: should)
a. You put should your money in a bank.
b. You should put your money in a bank.
c. You should your money put in a bank.
- They said, 'We'll come if we can'. (Reported speech)
a. They said that they would come if they could.
b. They said that they will come if they could.
They said the they would came if they could.

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1- I think I'd better again.

a- to try

b- trying

c- try

d- tries

2- Amna may from London tomorrow.

a- arrive

b- arriving

c- arrived

d- will arrive

3- You should here. It is strictly forbidden here.

a- don't smoke

b- not smoke

c- no smoking

d- smoking

4- Customers don't pay for water in restaurants.

a- has to

b- had to

c- have to

d- must

5- A long time ago, people move from place to farther places easily.

a- can

b- couldn't

c- could

d- should

6- Muslims keep praying regularly.

a- should

b- ought to

c- mustn't

d- have to

7- He said that it rain sooner or later.

a- could

b- have to

c- should

d- has to

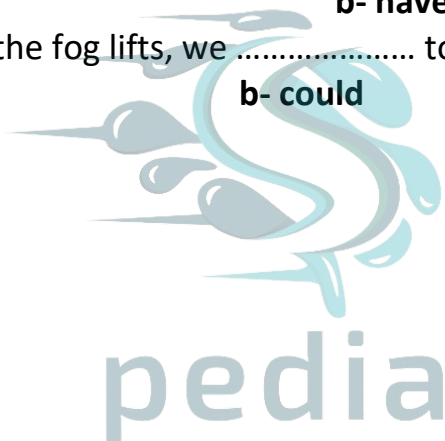
8- When the fog lifts, we to see clearly.

a- can

b- could

c- will be able

d- have to





Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
affluent	adj		in this sense	exp	
evil	adj		profit	n	
extinct	adj		spur	v	
generosity	n		success	n	
gross	v				

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

- He is ----- and can afford to send his children to foreign based schools.
a. affluent b. evil c. extinct d. complimentary
- She makes a big ----- from selling waste material to textile companies.
a. success b. profit c. generosity d. auction
- Many species of animals became ----- due to illegal hunting.
a. charitable b. evil c. extinct d. affluent

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

[evil – profit – generosity – spur – extinct – grossed]

- The company ----- over three million dollars last year.
- Parents are always keen on keeping their children from ----- company.
- He was known for his----- to his colleagues, so they all love him.
- A lot of trades have become ----- due to the development of technology.

Set Book

1. In your opinion, why is money important in our modern life?

.....

.....

2. Money has become dangerous. Explain. / Money is the root of all evils. Explain.

.....

.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your sister wastes a lot of money. Persuade her to save some for the future

.....

.....

2. Your brother is having an exam next week.

.....

.....

3. Your mother asks you to help her in the housework.

.....

.....

pedia

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

علي: كمدير بنك، فأنت بحاجة إلى مهارات جيدة في التواصل.
محمد: معك حق، وايضا يجب أن تكون صادق وجدير بالثقة وأن تكون قادر على احترام السرية.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Grammar Focus on
(Adverb clauses)
Adverb Clauses (cause / effect and opposition)

Cause and effect	Opposition
<u>because/since/as</u> I arrived late <i>because</i> the traffic was heavy.	<u>although /even though / though</u> I woke up late although I slept early.
<u>as long as / so long as</u> You needn't worry <i>as long as</i> you do your best.	<u>whereas / while</u> I like music whereas my sister likes reading.
<u>due to the fact that</u> The spread of violence is <i>due to the fact that</i> many people are away from their religion.	

Do as shown between brackets:

2. She didn't play music because she was ill. (use: because of)
- Because of be ill , she didn't play music.
 - Because of being ill , she didn't play music.
 - Because of being ill, she doesn't play music.
4. She was exhausted. she didn't sleep well. (Use: although)
- Although she was exhausted , she sleeps well.
 - although she was exhausted , she slept well.
 - although she was exhausted, she didn't sleep well.
5. Studying English is easy (**since**) studying Math is difficult. (Correct)
- Studying English is easy whereas studying Math is difficult.
 - Studying English is easy whereas studying Math are difficult.
 - Studying English is easy whereas study Math is difficult.

Set Book

1. Why is the National Assembly Building so special?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. The design of the National Assembly Building serves both a functional and figurative purposes. Explain.

.....

.....

.....

.....



Module (4): Fact and Fiction

Unit 10: Stories

Unit 10 - Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B page: 78&79



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
composure	n		injustice	n	
constancy	n		insolence	n	
enjoin	v		self-restraint	n	
gratefulness	n				

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

- Ali's cost him losing all his friends. They all hate his way of treatment.
a. gratefulness b. insolence c. border d. constancy
- The Holy Qur'an us to be good to our parents and the elderly.
a. smuggles b. overtakes c. enjoins d. re-loads
- After he had regained his....., he began to speak quietly and gently.
a. fleet b. injustice c. composure d. deadline

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

(self-restraint – injustice – gratefulness – constancy – stacks of)

- 1- What distinguishes Khalid more is his of working hard.
- 2- Offering our mothers presents shows our respect and to them.
- 3- The sight of people suffering aroused a deep feeling of in the world.
- 4- Ali was calm though he heard bad words. He showed admirable..... and kindness.

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the different types of stories in the Holy Qur'an?

.....

.....

.....

.....

2. What do you know about Luqman and his wisdom?

.....

.....

.....

.....

3. What pieces of advice did Luqman give to his son?

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. How do the stories in the Holy Quran benefit us?

.....

.....

.....

.....

pedia



Word	Part of speech	Meaning
chuckle	V	
firmly	Adv	
fleet	N	
retire	V	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1- My friend ----- from his job and started his own business.

a. smuggled b. overtook c. retired d. recuperated

2- My uncle ----- as I told him how I lost my way home.

a. chuckled b. retired c. smuggled d. overtook

3- Maher is very angry and sad because the trainer spoke to him so -----

a. kindly b. firmly c. slowly d. friendly

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

(fleet / firmly / retires / chuckled)

1. My father will set up his own business after he -----

2. My friend's father is a wealthy man. He has a ----- of boats.

3. In my opinion, I think that instructions should be given -----

4. My friend ----- when I told him that I lost my way home.

Set Book

Which is more important, stories that entertain or that which have a moral message?

.....

.....

Unit 10 - Lesson: 4&5 - S.B page: 80 & 81



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
border	n		set off	ph. v	
drop off	ph. v		smuggle	v	
pick up	ph.v		sudden	adj	
register	v		touch down	ph. v	
re-load	v		turn up	ph. v	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. You must have a valid passport to cross the ----- of any country.
a. stack b. composure c. constancy d. border
2. Unfortunately, nobody came to ----- at the airport.
a. overtake b. drop off c. knock off d. pick me up
3. I tried to ----- the bus, but unfortunately, a speeding car knocked me off.
a. overtake b. drop off c. smuggle d. touch down
4. The first thing you must do at the airport before travelling is to -----
a. touch down b. recuperate c. register d. reload

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

(fleet – sudden – smuggle – set off)

5. This woman was caught trying to ----- more than 25 mobile phones into the country.
6. It's said the footballer had had a ----- heart attack during the first half of the match.
7. My friends will ----- for the airport at 11 o'clock as the plane leaves at 3.

Grammar

Adverbs of manner



Adverbs of manner tell us **how** something happens. They are usually placed either after the main verb or after the object.

Examples:

- He swims **well**.
- He ran **quickly**.
- He plays the flute **beautifully**. (after the direct object)

If there is a preposition before the verb's object, you can place the adverb of manner either before the preposition or after the object.

- Examples:
- The child ran **happily** towards his mother.
 - The child ran towards his mother **happily**.

Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective.

- Examples:
- bad / **badly**
 - quiet / **quietly**
 - sudden / **suddenly**

*but there are sometimes changes in **spelling**:

- easy / easily
- gentle / **gently**

A few adverbs of manner have the **same** form as the **adjective**:

- Examples:
- They all worked **hard**.
 - She usually arrives **late**.
 - I hate driving **fast**.

Use to / Used to

Used to = an action or habit that was common in the PAST but not anymore.

Notice how **Used to** ends in -ed which normally means the verb is in the past tense.

Examples:

- I **used to** drink coffee every morning but now I drink tea.
- She **used to** live in London but now she lives in New York.

Used to in Negative

It is NOT common to use **Used to** in negative form.

To make the negative, use "didn't" + use + to + verb. (Remove the final /d/ ending from "used".)

Examples:

- I **used to** like her, but now I hate her.
- I **didn't use** to like her but now I think she is great.

Many times, we use **never** instead of **didn't**. In this case we use "**used**" in past tense. Compare:

- I **didn't use** to smoke.
- I **never used** to smoke.

Used to in Questions

As with normal questions in the past tense, we use the base form of the verb (not the verb in past tense), since the auxiliary **DID** shows us that the question is in the past tense.

Examples:

- + I **used to** ride a bike to school every day.
- I didn't **use to** ride a bike to school. I would normally go by bus.
- ? Did you **use to** ride a bike to school when you were a child?

Do as shown between brackets:

1- After scoring the goal, the playershouted (**crazy**). (Correct)

- a. After scoring the goal , the player shouted crazy.
- b. Afeter scoring the goal, the player shouted craziness.
- c. After scoring the goal, the player shouted crazily.

2- They (**use**) to spend their time playing board games. (Correct)

- a.They uses to spend their time playing board games.
- b.They used to spend their time playing board games.
- c.They using to spend their time playing board games.

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. He used to -----online to find the information he wanted.
a) go b) going c) goes d) went
2. My brother didn't -----to walk to school.
a) used b) using c) use d) uses
3. I used to -----thinner than my sister but now I am not.
a) been b) being c) am d) be
4. My father used to -----many cigarettes a day.
a) smokes b) smoke c) smoked d) smoking





Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. A tourist woman would like to visit a mosque.
.....
2. Your cousin is going to drive his father's car without permission.
.....
3. A friend said that money is the most important thing in life.
.....
4. A classmate asked you about the population in China.
.....
5. Your friend told you what you learned from Luqman's advice for his son.
.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

أعطى لقمان لأبنه عدة نصائح مثل التواضع وضبط النفس.

.....

.....

هناك الكثير من الفضائل التي يجب علينا أن نراعيها مثل احترام الآخرين والتواضع.

.....

.....

pedia

معهد سمارة مايند
SMART MIND INSTITUTE



Unit 11: Messages

Unit 11 - Lessons: 1 & 2 S.B page: 84 & 85

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
asap	exp		starvation	n	
colleague	n		unreliable	adj	
current	adj		urgent	adj	
impromptu	adj		well-sealed	adj	
rearrange	v				

Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list:

[urgent / unreliable / current / well-sealed / rearrange]

- The information sources are ----- . Your siting isn't accredited.
- There must be ----- measures to stop the spread cancer disease.
- The report is quite good, but you'd better ----- some of the ideas.
- Make sure that the bottles are ----- . The road is full of sharp turns.

Set Book

- People send messages for many reasons. Mention some.

.....

 SMART MIND INSTITUTE

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

.....

- Do you think that sending messages in bottles is an effective way of communication? Why? Why not?

.....



Word	Part of speech	Meaning
fasten	V	
homing	Adj	
illegally	Adv	
instinct	N	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

[fasten / homing / instinct / illegally]

1. Don't forget to ----- your seatbelt while driving your car.
2. The criminal was caught as he was ----- selling furniture.
3. Pigeons have a ----- instinct that helps them find their way home.
4. The animal's first ----- is to run away from danger when it occurs.

Set Book

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

.....

.....

2. Do you think that using pigeons for carrying messages was effective?

.....

.....

3. In what ways has sending messages changed since the first carrier pigeon?

.....

.....

4. In your opinion, why do you think pigeons' messages have been used in wartime?

.....

.....



Unit 11 - Lessons: 4 & 5 S.B page: 82 & 83

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
activate	v		harmony	n	
band	n		hassle	n	
conference call	n		portable	adj	
deadline	n		slide	v	
flash	v		unlock	v	
frequency	n		upgrade	v	
handy	adj				

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. You know technology changes rapidly, so I have to ----- my knowledge.
a. upgrade b. fasten c. unlock d. flash
2. We should live in peace and ----- with ourselves and those around us.
a. entrance b. harmony c. hassle d. frequency
3. A good tool-box and a first aid-kit are very ----- things to have in the house.
a. homing b. handy c. active d. portable
4. You have to change the ----- of the BBC World Service channel to watch it better.
a. conference call b. harmony c. starvation d. frequency

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

[deadline – conference call – slide – unlock – portable]

1. Long-legged drivers ----- their seats backward to be able to drive comfortably.
2. When the first computer was invented, no one imagined that it would be -----
3. I've tried hard to ----- the gate, but I didn't manage to as the keyhole was rusty.
4. We are not able to meet the ----- because of accidental manufacturing delays.

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. The manager asked me to send this report -----.
- a- handy b- unreliable c- asap d- impromptu
2. Being aware of the mentality of your ----- helps you avoid any trouble.
- a- starvation b- colleague c- harmony d- deadline
3. It isn't easy to swim against the -----, or you will get drowned.
- a- colleague b- band c- starvation d- current
4. Isn't it fair to see people die of ----- while others lead a prosperous life?
- a- frequency b- current c- colleague d- starvation





Grammar

Passive Verbs (mixed tenses)

Tense	Active	Passive
Present simple (is / are)	I <i>clean</i> my room. She <i>cleans</i> the rooms.	My room is cleaned by me. The rooms are cleaned by her.
Past simple (was / were)	She <i>cleaned</i> her room They <i>cleaned</i> the room.	Her room was cleaned by her. The rooms were cleaned by them.
Present perfect Has been Have been	I <i>have cleaned</i> my room. She <i>has cleaned</i> the rooms.	My room has been cleaned by me. The rooms have been cleaned by her.
Past perfect (had been)	He <i>had cleaned</i> his room. They <i>had cleaned</i> the rooms.	The room had been cleaned by him. The rooms had been cleaned by them.
Present continuous (is / are being)	I <i>'m cleaning</i> the room. She <i>is cleaning</i> the rooms.	The room is being cleaned by me. The rooms are being cleaned by her.
Past continuous (was / were being)	I <i>was cleaning</i> the room. We <i>were cleaning</i> the rooms.	The room was being cleaned by me. The rooms were being cleaned by us.
Future (will be)	I will upgrade my phone easily	My phone will be upgraded easily
Modal verbs (..... + be)	I <i>can clean</i> my room. I <i>will clean</i> the room. I <i>must clean</i> the room. I <i>could clean</i> the room.	The room can be cleaned . The room will be cleaned . The room must be cleaned . The room could be cleaned .

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

1. The house..... destroyed by the fire last month.

- a- has been b- were c- was d- is

2. I think the offer..... rejected by her.

- a- has been b- will have c- will be d- would been

3. This letterby Tom. I can recognise his handwriting.

- a- was written b- has been written
c- is being written d- has been writing

4. Englishby everyone in the world nowadays.

- a- is needed b- has been needed
c- was needed d- were needed

5. Many cars in that accident last week.

- a- is destroyed b- were destroyed
c- was being destroyed d- has been destroyed

1. They cancelled all flights because of the fog. (Make Passive)

- a.All flights were cancelled because of the fog.
b.All flights was cancelled because of the fog.
c.All flights has been cancelled because of the fog.

2.She writes a letter to her friend every week. (Change Focus)

- a.A letter is being written to Maha's friends every week.
b.A letter is written to Maha's friend every week.
c. A letter was written to Maha's friends every week.

3. My mother is making a cake for my sister's birthday. (Make Passive)

- a.A cake are being made for my sister's birthday .
b.A cake is being made for my sister's birthday.
c.A cake was being made for my sister's birthday.

Causative Verbs

Subject + Have + Object + P.P

Examples:

- I clean my room. (present)
- I **have** my room **cleaned**. (causative)

B- From a,b,c, or d, choose the best answer.

1. We **had** our house.....last year.
a- painted b- paint c- to paint d- painting
2. Where did you **have** your car.....? We need some work done on our Toyota and we're looking for a good mechanic.
a- to repair b- repair c- repaired d- repairing
3. We need to **have** our computer.....out for viruses.
a- check b- to check c- checking d- checked
4. I my phone repaired after I dropped it
a- had b- had to c- having d- has
5. Jane will **have** the curtainsat the dry cleaner's tomorrow.
a- had cleaned b- cleaned c. cleans d. cleaning



Unit 11 - Lessons: 7 & 8 S.B page: 84 & 85

Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
alarm	v		next of kin	n	
answer phone	n		ring	n	
briefly	adv		tone	n	
confident	adj		tutor	n	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

[alarm – answerphone – briefly – confident – next of kin – ring – tutors]

1. May I have your full name, address, phone number and -----, please?
2. I don't need such full details. Would you explain the problem -----?
3. Good ----- should innovate new ways to boost their learners' motivation.
4. I don't want to ----- you, but I am sorry, I can't find the key of your car.

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Dad checks the ----- messages when he gets back home to see who called him.
a- answer phone b- tone c- ring d- tutor
2. You must be ----- while you are being interviewed.
a- confident b- urgent c- portable d- handy
3. Please, give me a ----- the moment you arrive home.
a- tone b- tutor c- ring d- next of kin
4. I asked my friend to ----- me when I drive faster than 80 k ph.
a- upgrade b- fasten c- alarm d- flash

Set Book

What are the disadvantages of travelling by plane, train or car?

.....

.....

.....

Language Functions

Write what you would say in these situations:

1-You had a meal at a restaurant. A friend of yours asked you if you had enjoyed it.

.....

.....

2- Your sister is invited to a party and doesn't know what to wear.

.....

.....





Writing

Social media make us updated on what is happening.

In not less than 12 sentences (140 words), **plan** and **write** an essay to persuade your grandmother to **buy a smart phone** showing its **useful functions** **services** and its **importance for getting information**.

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

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph (1):

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph (2):

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Write your topic here



spedia



معهد سمارت ماینڈ
SMART MIND INSTITUTE

Unit 12: Flying Stories

Unit 12 - Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B page: 90&91



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
aviation	n		instructor	n	
coincide with	v		intensely	adv	
exemplary	n		notably	adv	
gliding	n				

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

(gliding – coincide – instructor – aviation – exemplary)

1. The major ----- companies need to cut prices to compete with budget airlines.
2. I have timed my holiday to ----- with the children's school holiday next week.
3. Our religion provides other nations with ----- teachings to live peacefully.
4. I am keen on having some ----- lessons, but I need an experienced tutor.

Set Book

Answer the following questions:

1. In your opinion, what are the advantages and disadvantages of being a pilot?

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

4. What problems may one face to achieve his/her goals?

.....
.....

Unit 12 - Lesson: 3 **W.B page: 88&89**



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
biplane	n		prejudicial	adj	
landmark	n		rusty	adj	
plague	n		transcontinental	adj	

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Unfortunately, some financial problems continued to ----- my company.

a. activate b. plague c. flash d. slide

2. The marvelous ----- railway goes from New York to San Francisco.

a. prejudicial b. portable c. handy d. transcontinental

3. Have you ever flown a -----? It is really a magnificent experience.

a. landmark b. biplane c. gliding d. instructor

Fill in the spaces with a suitable word from the list:

(rusty – landmark – biplane – plague – transcontinental)

1. Kuwait Towers are of the most famous ----- in Kuwait.

2. A/An----- was commonly used during the First World War.

3. You can't eat from this tin as it's----- and out of date.

4. The first ----- radio transmission was in 1890.

Set Book

Answer the following questions:

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

.....
.....

2. Do you like travelling by plane? Why? Why not?

.....
.....

3. Mention some of the air travel problems.

.....
.....



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
acclaimed	adj		expression	n	
attendant	n		mumble	v	
cabin	n		resemble	v	
confrontational	adj		stern	adj	
corporation	n		stunned	adj	
courteously	adv				

Fill in the spaces with a suitable word from the list:

(courteously – stern – corporation – cabin – acclaimed)

- 1- He gave me a ----- look once I started to criticize him.
- 2- Can you give me some information about the ----- you're working for?
- 3- The pilot and his co-pilot are staying in a -----.
- 4- Ali always behaves ----- towards his family, so they love him a lot.

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. You should ask the flight ----- to show you where your seat is.
 a. harmony b. attendant c. instructor d. colleague
2. I watched Titanic last night and I was ----- by the film's tragic end.
 a. confident b. stunned c. handy d. unrealizable
3. Hamad always ----- about being too busy.
 a. coincides b. plagues c. resembles d. mumbles
4. They ----- their parents in the way they behave when they are angry.
 a. aviate b. resemble c. endeavour d. retire

Grammar
Relative clauses and pronouns
(who, which, where, whose)



Relative clauses are non-essential parts of a sentence. They may add meaning, but if they are removed, the sentence will still function grammatically. There are two broad types of relative clauses in English.

DEFINING CLAUSES

A **defining clause** tells us which specific person or thing we are talking about in a larger group of people or things. If a defining relative clause is removed, the meaning of the sentence changes significantly. A defining relative clause is not separated from the rest of the sentence by commas or parentheses.

Examples:

- The woman **who visited me in the hospital** was very kind.
- The umbrella **that I bought last week** is already broken.

NON-DEFINING CLAUSES

A **non-defining clause** gives us more information about the person or thing we are talking about. If a non-defining relative clause is removed from a sentence, we lose some detail, but the overall meaning of the sentence remains the same. Non-defining relative clauses are always set off from the rest of the sentence with commas or parentheses.

Examples:

- The author, **who graduated from the same university I did**, gave a wonderful presentation.
- My mother, **who is 86**, lives in Paris.

Third Conditional

The **third conditional** talks about the past. It's used to describe a situation that didn't happen, and to imagine the result of this situation.

Third conditional: If+ past perfect	— would have + past participle
--	---------------------------------------

Examples:

- If she **had studied**, she **would have passed** the exam (but really, we know she didn't study and so she didn't pass)
- If I **hadn't eaten** so much, I **wouldn't have felt** sick (but I did eat a lot, and so I did feel sick).

Unless = if not

Examples:

1. If you **don't** exert more effort, you won't achieve your goals. (Unless)
Unless you exert more effort, you won't achieve your goals.
2. If she **doesn't** convince the employer, he will fire her. (Unless)
Unless she convinces the employer, he will fire her.
3. If he **didn't** apologize to me, I would never speak to him again. (Unless)
Unless he apologized to me, I would never speak to him again.

Phrasal verbs with 'take'

Take ...	Meaning	Examples
take after someone	to resemble someone in appearance	I take after my mother ; I have the same hair colour and the same green eyes. Who do you take after ?
take something back	return something to where it is from	If the shirt doesn't fit, you can take it back .
take off	start flying / leave the ground	The plane took off twenty minutes late but landed on time.
take someone out	invite and go out with someone / go somewhere with someone socially	Bader is taking me out to dinner tonight.
take something over	gain control	You can stop now, I'll take over from here .
take something up	start a new activity	When I'm fluent in English, I'll take up Spanish lessons .

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. I can't buy you the car you asked for.
a) who b) whose c) when d) which
2. He travelled to London he was born.
a) where b) whose c) when d) which
3. That's the villa my uncle lives in.
a) where b) which c) when d) whose
4. The first of January is the day we celebrate the New Year.
a) which b) where c) when d) that

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. My brother, name is Ali, is seventeen years old.
a. who b. whose c. which d. when
2. My school, has over 1000 students, is near the city center.
a. who b. whose c. which d. where
3. In London, he was born, Ahmed has got his bachelor's degree.
a. who b. whose c. which d. where
4. My mobile, was made in Japan, is very small.
a. who b. whose c. which d. when
5. My father, really enjoys his job, is a teacher.
a. who b. whose c. which d. when

Do as shown between brackets:

1. If you hadn't missed the bus, (Complete)
a. You would have come earlier.
b. You will have come earlier.
c. You will come earlier.
2. I didn't sleep early. I didn't come to school on time. (Join using: *If*)
a. If I slept early, I would come to school on time.
b. If I sleep early, I will come to school on time.
c. If I had slept early, I would have come to school on time.
3. He **(take)** a taxi, if he had enough money. (Correct)
a. He will take a taxi, if he has enough time.
b. He would take a taxi, if he had enough time.
c. e would have taken a taxi, if he had enough time.



Word	Part of speech	Meaning	Word	Part of speech	Meaning
altitude	n		eyewitness	n	
aviate	v		fog	n	
baby carriage	n		headline	n	
buzzing	adj		incident	n	
control	n		radar	n	
co-pilot	n		velocity	n	
custom-built	adj		voice-activated	adj	
endeavour	v				

Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list:

(buzzing – incident – control – fog – eyewitness)

1. Thick ----- has made driving conditions dangerous.
2. A young man was seriously injured in a shooting ----- on Saturday night.
3. If you can't ----- your dog, put it on a lead.
4. I heard a/an ----- sound that made me so irritable.

From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word that best completes each of the following sentences:

1. Engineers are ----- hard to locate the source of the problem in Toyota cars.
a. endeavouring b. overtaking c. enjoying d. aviating
2. The pilot announced that we are currently flying at a/an ----- of 15000 meters.
a. altitude b. baby-carriage c. plague d. fog
3. The ----- always helps the pilot to take control of the car.
a. co-pilot b. fog c. incident d. velocity
4. The news of his death was splashed in the ----- across all the newspapers.
a. headline b. fog c. incident d. velocity

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friends says that studying aviation is easy and simple.

.....
.....

2. Your friend argues that cabin crew shouldn't know first aids

.....
.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

أحمد: أصبحت منيرة بوعركي أول سيدة طيار ومن أصغر قائدي الطائرات في العالم.
منى: نعم معك حق , فهي تعتبر نموذج للأجيال الشابة من الفتيات الكويتيات.

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

pedia

معهد سمات مايند
SMART MIND INSTITUTE

Writing

Success in achieving our goals is the result of hard work and perseverance and not cheating.

In not less than 12 sentences (140 words), **plan** and **write** an essay persuading your friend of **how he can work hard** and the **bad effects of cheating**.

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

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

.....

.....

Body:

Paragraph (1):

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Paragraph (2):

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Write your topic here



Set Book

1. What do you know about Ahmad Meshari Al-Adwani?

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

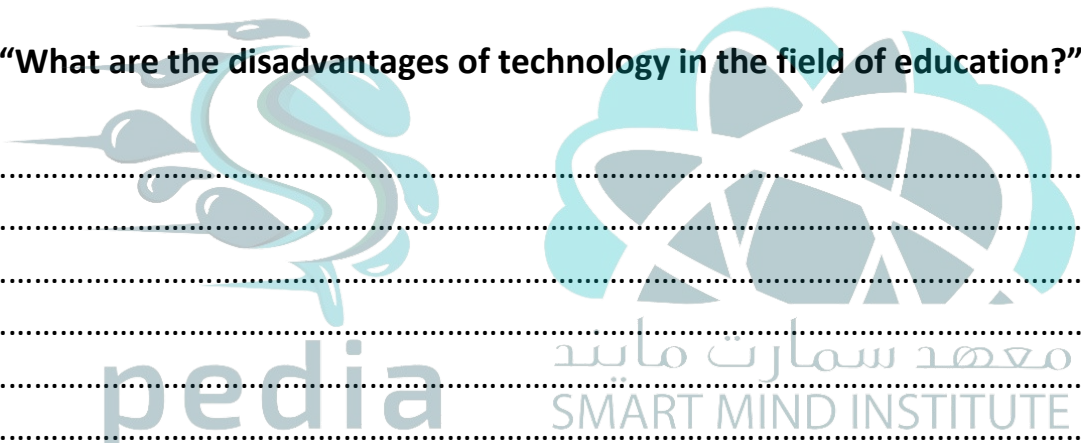


Summary Making

We are living in the world where technology almost surpassed humanity. Don't you think it is making learners lazy day by day? They are becoming dependent on technology for their assignments rather than using their brains for the thought process. As humans are not error-free, similarly technology too does not come error-free. There are lots of problems like server error and connectivity problems which take a lot of time to troubleshoot it. Cheating is an illegal activity but technology made it more powerful and easy to use with its powerful wings. It really becomes very tough to control this activity, especially in the examination environment.

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

“What are the disadvantages of technology in the field of education?”



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Summary Making

Whales are the largest animals in the world, even larger than some species of dinosaurs. Ironically, whales are among the gentlest creatures we know. There are people who go through great length to help them. Whales live in the ocean but in terms of behavior, they are more similar to humans than fish. They live in family groups and they even travel in groups when they have to migrate from cooler to warmer waters. The young stay with their parents for as long as fifteen years. Whales are known not to desert the ill or injured members; instead, they cradle them. Moreover, female whales have very strong maternal instincts.

In a paragraph of **FOUR** sentences, **ONLY**, *summaries* and *paraphrase* the previous passage in an answer to the following question:

“How do whales behave like humans?”

pedia

مركز
SMART MIND INSTITUTE

Reading Comprehension

Reading the following text, and then answer some questions below:

Winter is cold in some places. Many plants do not grow during winter. Some plants die. Snow and ice may cover the ground. It can be hard for animals to find food during winter. Animals get through this time in many ways.

Birds and butterflies can fly. Many of them do not stick around for the winter. They leave. **They** go to a place with nice and warmer weather. Then they come home in the spring time. We call this migration. Migration means the movement from one place to the other for different reasons. Migrating is a good way to avoid the cold.

Another good way to avoid the cold is to sleep through it. Many animals hide during the winter. Their bodies slow down. They save their energy. They do not eat. They live off of their fat. They do this until food returns. We call this **hibernation**. Snakes, frogs, and bears hibernate. Some animals store food in their homes. They do not sleep all winter, but they do much less. They live on what they saved in the summer and fall. This is what squirrels, beavers, and raccoons do. Skunks do this too.

Other animals tough it out. They do not leave. They do not hide. They must survive. Sometimes nature helps them out. Some animals grow thicker coats in the winter. Other animals change their color. For example; the arctic fox is brown in the summer. His coat turns white in the winter.

Winter may be pretty. It is nice to see snow on the trees. But it is dangerous too. People are also at **risk** and danger. You can get frost bitten or worse. How do you beat the winter? Do you wear a thick coat? Do you stay inside? Or do you live somewhere warm?

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

1. What is the best title for this passage?

- a. Winter: A Time to Migrate
- b. Hibernation: Sleeping it off
- c. Survive: How Animals beat the winter
- d. Birds and Butterflies: Nature's Movers and Shakers

2. What does the underlined word “they” in the 2nd paragraph?

- a. Snakes and frogs
- b. Butterflies and birds
- c. Raccoons and skunks
- d. The arctic fox

3. The underlined word “hibernation” in the 3rd paragraph is closest in meaning to:

- a. to change colours.
- b. to grow a thicker coat
- c. to move somewhere warmer for a season
- d. to enter a long sleep and survive off of body fat

4. What is the opposite meaning of the word “risk” in the last paragraph?

- a. Safe
- b. Cold
- c. Happy
- d. Dangerous

5. According to the passage, all the following sentences are TRUE except:

- a. A hibernate animal hide during the winter and do not eat.
- b. Some animals grow thicker coats or changed their colour like the arctic fox.
- c. Some animals migrate to warmer places in the winter like butterflies and birds.
- d. Some animals store food in their homes and sleep all winter like snakes and frogs.

6. The writer’s main purpose of writing this passage is to show that:

- a. animals do funny and interesting things.
- b. animals survive the winter in many ways.
- c. we must prepare for the dangers of winter.
- d. most flowers do not grow during the wintertime.

Answer the following questions:

7. According to the passage, which animals migrate during the winter?

.....

8. Why is winter a difficult season in some places?

.....