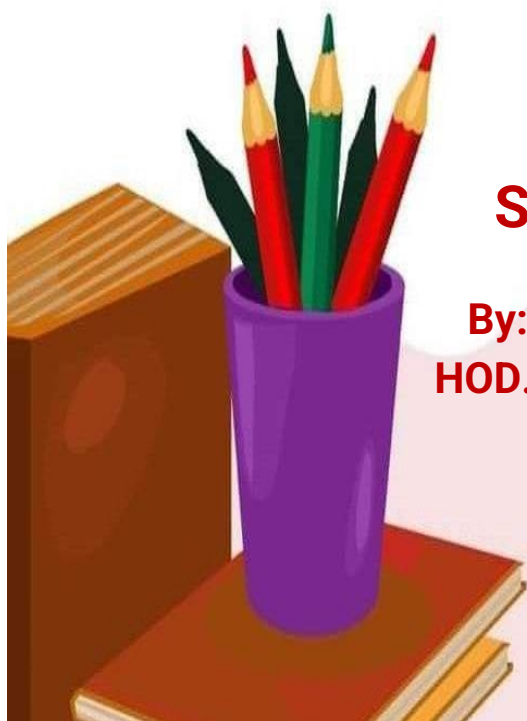




The English Department
2022- 2023



Ministry of Education
Mubarak Al Kabeer Edu. Area
Al Qibilia Inter. School for Girls



Grade (7) Second Term

By: Mrs. Eman Sayed
HOD. Mrs. Samah Zamel



Hoba Elgehary English

Name:

Class:

Unit Seven

Journey to the Past

Vocabulary

Words	P.S	Meaning
trade-d-d	(V)	يتاجر
Trading	(N)	تجارة
privileged	(Adj)	ذو ميزة- مميز
rather	(Adv)	إلى حد ما- بدلا من
preserve-d-d	(V)	يحفظ
realise-d-d	(V)	يدرك
endangered	(Adj)	مهدد بالانقراض
cultivation	(N)	حصاد- زراعة
restore-d-d	(V)	يستعيد- يسترجع
ancient	(Adj)	قديم

Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
curiously	(Adv)	بفضول
gladiator	(N)	محارب
cheerfully	(Adv)	بفرح- بابتهاج
chariot	(N)	عربة تجرها الخيول
take place – took	(Ph V)	يحدث
rule-d-d	(V)	يحكم
cultural	(Adj)	ثقافي
instrument	(N)	آلة - أداة
include-d-d	(V)	يتضمن - يشمل
calligraphy	(N)	فن الخط

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

- Salting and freezing are good ways tofood.
a) preserve b) rule c) include d) restore
- The Siberian Tiger is a / an as they hunt it badly.
a) cultural b) endangered c) ancient d) privileged
- Theywatch this action film to find out its horrible end.
a) definitely b) gently c) cheerfully d) curiously
- The thermometer is an / awhich is used to measure temperature.
a) chariot b) gladiator c) cultivation d) instrument

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

definetely – cheerfully – cultivation – trading - chariot

- The young boy hugged his father as he gave him a nice gift.
- South Africa is well-known for diamond
- It is the time for wheat in my country.
- Smart appliances are up to date.

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) based in Paris. It searches for peace and security through international educational, scientific and cultural changes and improvements. It tries to achieve this in order to increase the worldwide respect for justice, human rights and freedom.

UNESCO has 195 member states and nine other members. UNESCO tries to achieve its aims through five **major** programs: education, natural sciences, social / human sciences, culture and communication information. It has many projects. **They** include literacy, technical, teacher-training programmes, international science programmes, media, freedom of the press, cultural history projects, translations and the human rights.

UNESCO's main objective is to contribute to the building of peace, fighting poverty, sustainable development and cultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information". Other priorities of the organization include the best quality Education For All and lifelong learning. It also concentrates on the culture of peace and building common understanding through information and communication.

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

1- The main idea of the 1st paragraph is:

- a) The definition of UNESCO.
- b) The UN members.
- c) The culture of peace.
- d) Fighting Poverty

- 2- The underlined word "**major**" in the 2nd paragraph means:
- a) exciting
 - b) effective
 - c) submissive
 - d) important
- 3- The underlined word "**They**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
- a) improvements
 - b) projects
 - c) programmes
 - d) translations
- 4- The purpose of the writer in this passage is:
- a) to convince us with education.
 - b) to focus on the role of the UNESCO.
 - c) to show the educational programmes.
 - d) to explain the projects of the UN.
- 5- The total number of members in the UNESCO is:
- a) 200 members only.
 - b) More than 200 members.
 - b) 195member.
 - c) More than 189 members
- 6- According to the passage, all the following statements are **True** except:
- a) UNESCO has five major programs.
 - b) There are many projects for UNESCO.
 - c) UNESCO concentrates on the culture of peace.
 - d) The UN is a specialized agency of the UNESCO.

B) Answer the following questions:

7- What are the main objectives of the UNESCO?

.....

.....

8- How can the UNESCO support the culture of peace?

.....

.....

Grammar

The Past Simple Tense



Affirmative



- They walked to school yesterday.

- He ate chicken last week.

Form

Regular Verbs

(Verb + ed)

play ---- played

cook ---- cooked

dancee ---- danced

carryy ---- carryied

Irregular Verbs

(Change Verbs)

see ---- saw

go ---- went

read --- read

feed --- fed

Usage

X

Past

Present

Future

Actions that started and finished in the past.

Key words

Yesterday / last / ago / in the past

EX. (1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. They a treasure under the sea in 2000.
a) find b) found c) will find d) has found
2. I to go to school early yesterday.
a) had b) have c) has d) having
3. We our best to help her.
a) does b) doing c) did d) done
4. Salim diving with his team last weekend.
a) go b) going c) goes d) went
5. I my phone while I was walking on the beach.
a) lost b) losing c) lose d) was lost
6. My friend me to her birthday party two days ago.
a) inviting b) invited c) invites d) invite
7. Maha and Dana met and tennis yesterday.
a) play b) plays c) played d) had played

Negative

- 1- They **walked** to to school yesterday. **Affirmative**
- They **didn't** **walk** to school yesterday. **Negative**
- 2- He **ate** chicken last week. **Affirmative**
- He **didn't** **eat** chicken last week. **Negative**

EX. (3) Make negative:

1. We visited the museum yesterday

.....

2. I saw my friends at the shopping mall.

.....

3. Sara danced in yesterday's party.

.....

4. Salim carried a heavy box.

.....

EX. (4) Ask questions:

1. We visited the museum yesterday

.....

2. I saw my friends at the shopping mall.

.....

3. Sara danced in yesterday's party.

.....

4. Salim carried a heavy box.

.....

5. She met her friend in the garden.

.....

EX. (5) Do as shown in brackets:

1. She met her friend in the garden.

(Make negative)

.....

2. The old man walked very slowly.

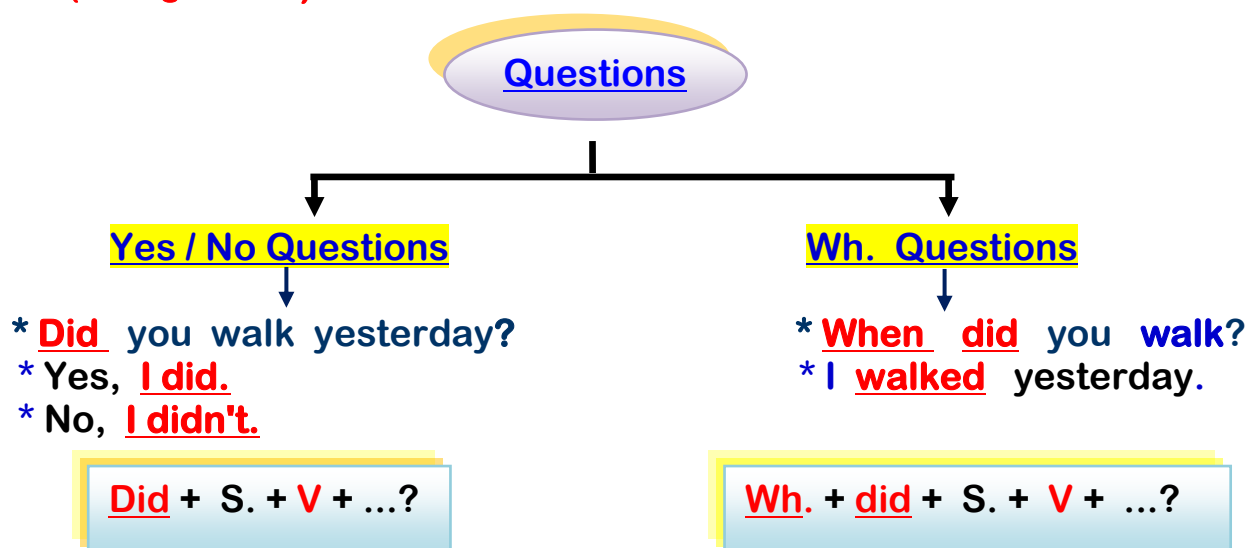
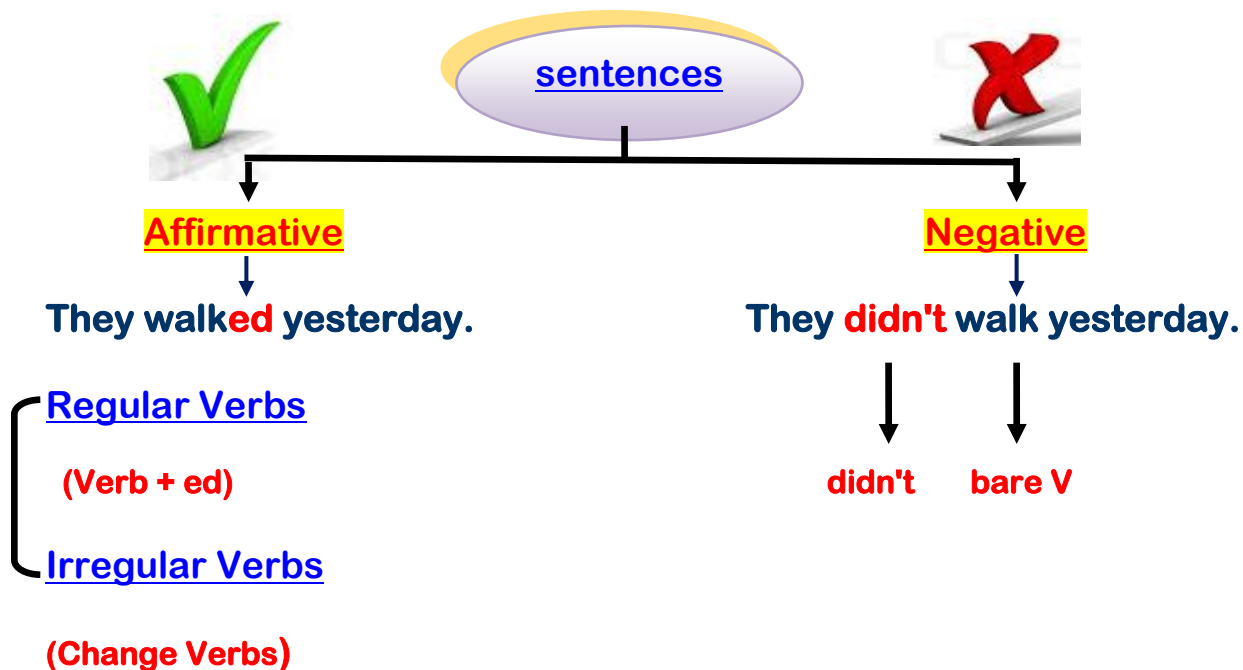
(Ask a question)

.....

3. Ali (buy) a nice book last Monday.

(Correct the verb)

.....



Make negative:

1-We visited the museum yesterday.

.....

2- My mother saw my friends at the shopping mall.

.....

3-Sara hit the little girl.

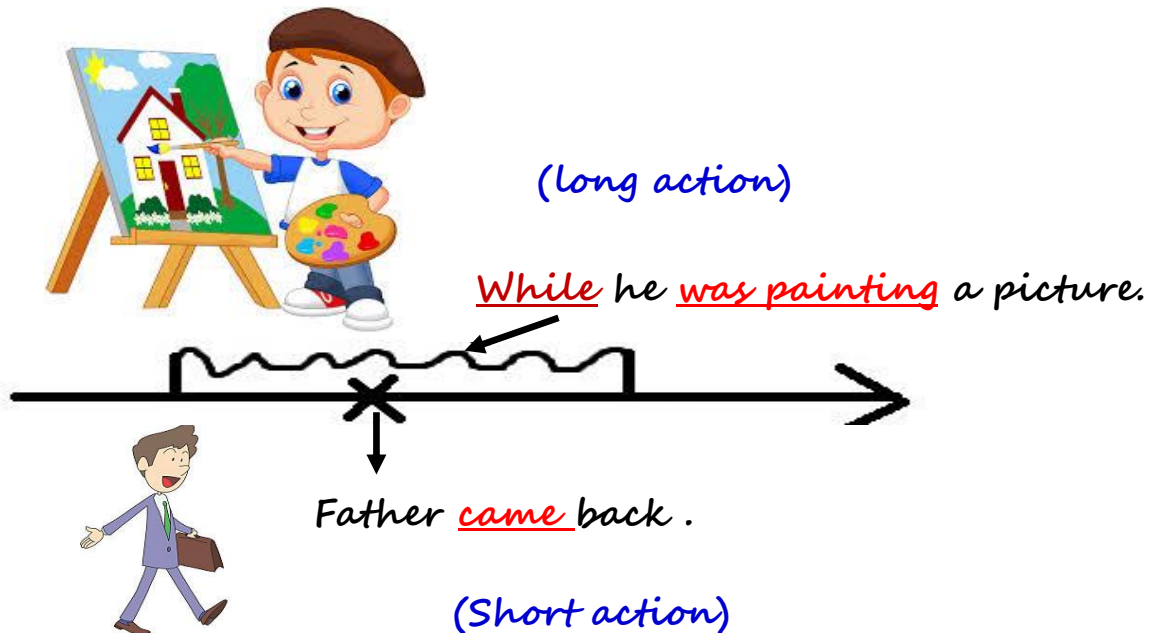
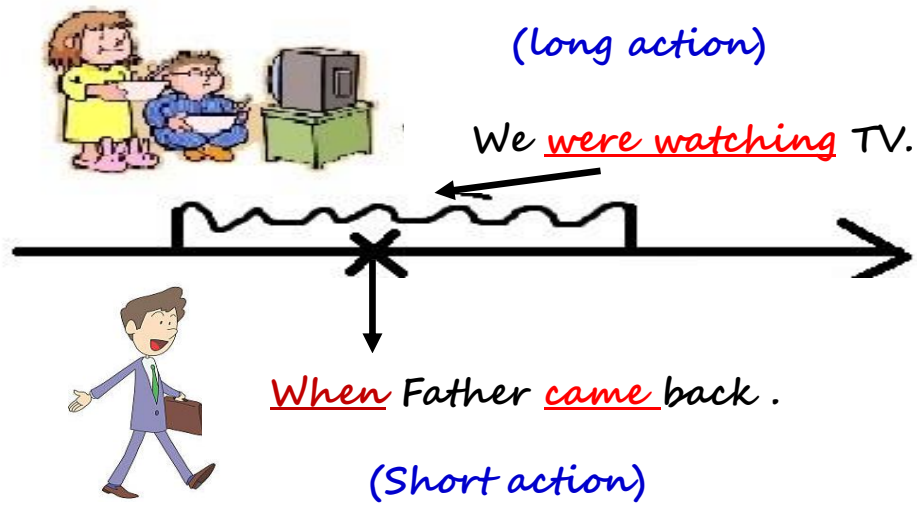
.....

4-We went shopping last weekend.

.....

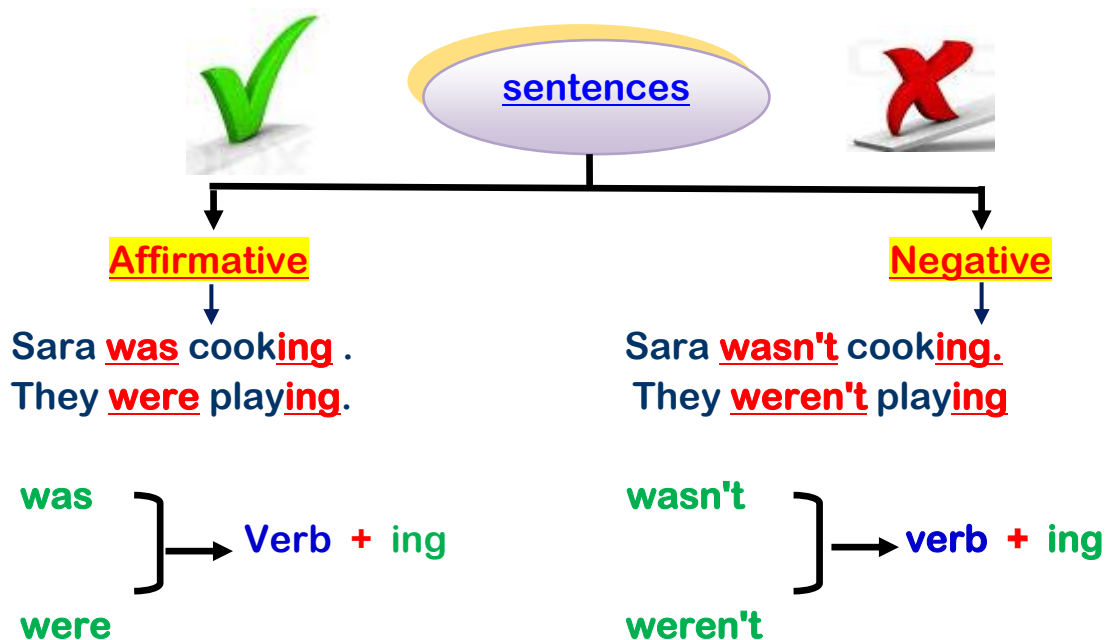
The Past Continuous

Examples:



When → past Simple → past continuous.
past continuous → when → past Simple

While → past continuous → past simple.
Past simple → while → past continuous



EX. (1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. My father entered the room while ITV.
 a) watch b) was watching c) were watching d) watched
2. The kidsin the garden when it suddenly started to rain.
 a) playing b) played c) were playing d) was playing
3. Salmain the park when I met her.
 a) was walking b) were walking c) walking d) walked
4. While Iin my room, my sister left home.
 a) studies b) was studying c) studied d) were studying
5. My baby brotherloudly so I couldn't do my homework.
 a) was crying b) were crying c) cried d) have cried
6. While the teacherthe lesson, the students kept listening to him.
 a) explaining b) have explained c) was explaining d) were studying
7.you doing your homework at six o'clock last night?
 a) Are b) Were c) Have d) Do

EX. (2) Make negative:

1. We were visiting the museum.

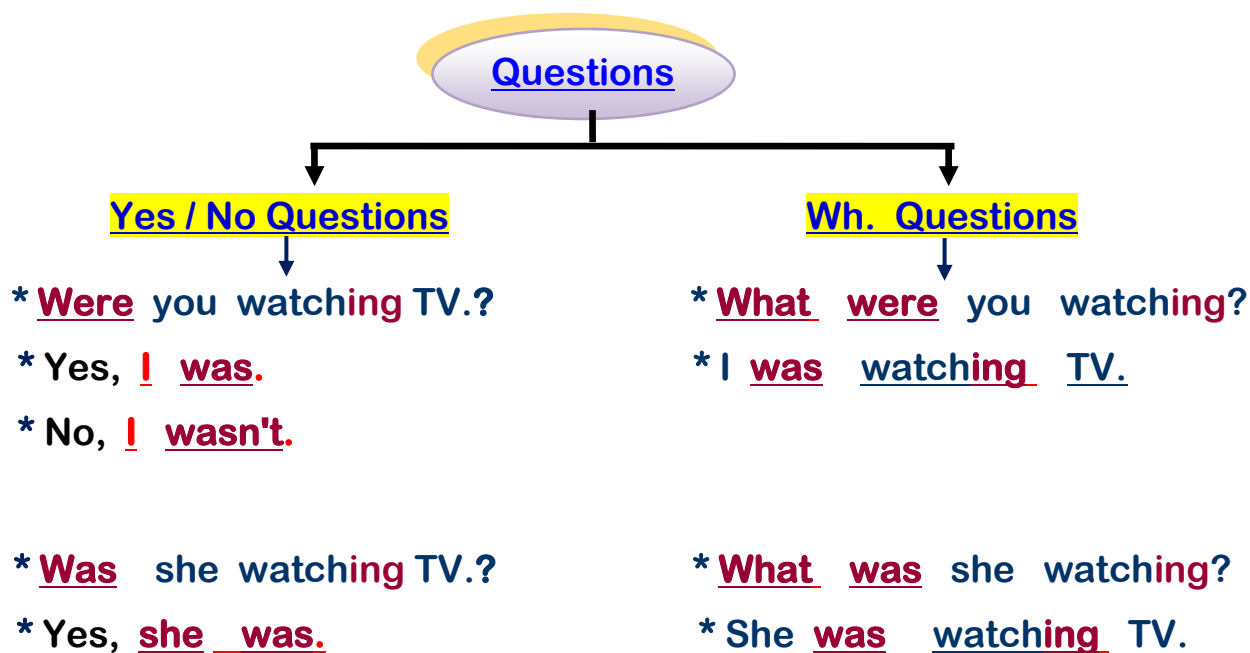
.....

2. I was meeting my friends at the shopping mall.

.....

3. Salim was carrying a heavy box.

.....



Was / Were + S. + V. ing + ...?

Wh. + was / were + S. + V. ing + ...?

EX. (3) Ask questions:

1. The family were staying in an expensive hotel.

.....

2. I was meeting my friends at the shopping mall.

.....

3. The old man was walking very slowly.

.....

EX. (4) Do as shown in brackets:

1. We were visiting the USA when I saw them. (Make negative)

2. Maha was travelling to London. (Make negative)

3. Ali was meeting his cousin in the mosque. (Ask a question)

4. While Maher (wash) his car, a tall man stole his wallet. (Correct the verb)



Used to + inf.

didn't use to + inf.

1- He **used to** **play** football, but now he plays tennis.

In the past

infinitive



2- She **used to** **ride** a bicycle, but now she drives a car.

In the past

infinitive



Negative

- I **used** to read books when I was young. Affirmative

- I **didn't** use to read books when I was young. Negative



* used to

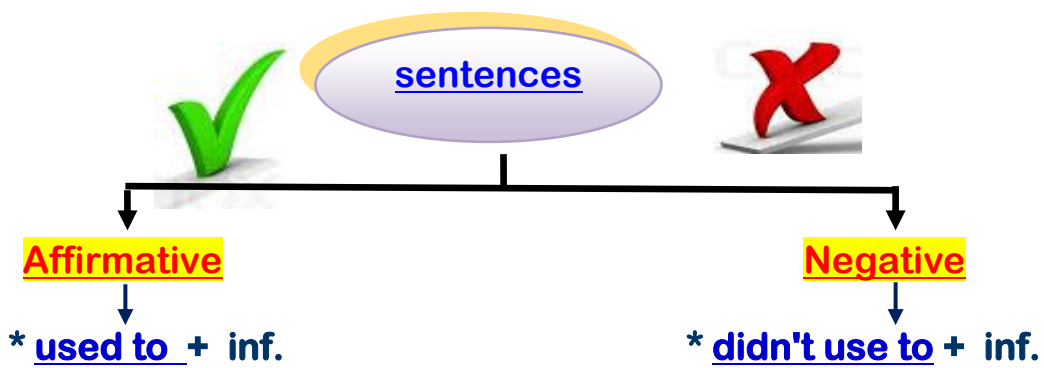
* didn't use to

+ inf.

A habit in the past

that stops or

changes now



EX. (1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. My brotherride a bicycle when he was young.
 a) use b) was used c) used to d) used
2. The kids usedplay with each other in the garden.
 a) to b) in c) for d) of
3. Salma used toin the park when she was 10 years old.
 a) walking b) walked c) walk d) walks
4. Iuse to drink coffee when I was young.
 a) don't b) didn't c) doesn't d) haven't
5. How did your grandfatherto travel in the past?
 a) use b) using c) used d) uses

EX. (2) Make negative:

1. I used to go to bed late

2. People used to travel by plane long time ago.

3. Sara used to drink coffee when she was young.

4. Old people used to work in pearl diving.

Questions

Yes / No Questions

* **Did** you **use to** read books ?

* Yes, **I did.**

* No, **I didn't.**

Did + S. + **use to** + inf. + ...?

Wh. Questions

* **What did** you **use to** read ?

* **I used to** read books.

Wh. + **did** + S. + **use to** + inf. + ...?

EX. (3) Ask questions:

1. I used to go to bed at 9 o'clock.

.....

2. People used to travel by plane long time ago.

.....

3. Sara used to drink coffee when she was young.

.....

4. Old people used to work for pearl diving in the past.

.....

EX. (4) Do as shown in brackets:

1. Mona used to walk for a long time.

(Make negative)

.....

2. We (use) to drink coffee in the morning.

(Correct the verb)

.....

3. Ali used to watch action films.

(Ask a question)

.....

Composition



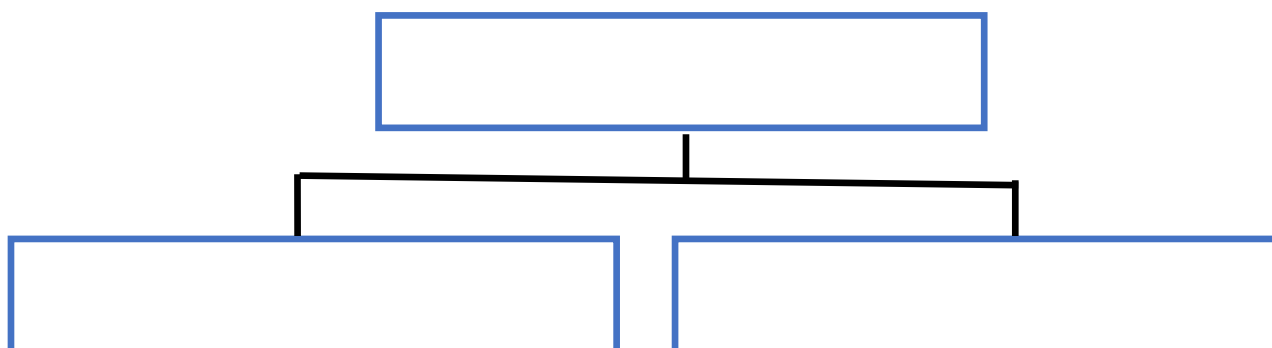
"Life in the past was different from life nowadays." **Plan** and **write** an article of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about "Kuwait" explaining the differences between life in the past and life nowadays.

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

These guide words may help you:

(Homes – electricity – jobs – learn – food – privileged – easy- technology – happy – modern)

The Plan



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

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.....

[illegible]

Unit (8)
The Work We Do
Vocabulary

Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
hard-working	(Adj)	مجتهد
rarely	(Adv)	نادرًا
hidden	(Adj)	مخفى – مختبأ
dig up-dug up	(Ph V)	يحفر
sow -ed	(V)	يزرع – زرع
value-ed	(V)	يقيم-يقدر-يثمن
earn-ed	(V)	يكسب مالا
queue-ed	(V)	يصطف فى طابور
perform-ed	(V)	يؤدى عمل
behaviour	(N)	سلوك

Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
public	(N)	على العامة- على المأ
park ranger	(N)	حارس حديقة عامة
biologist	(N)	عالم أحياء بحرية
runway	(N)	مهبط الطائرة
staff	(N)	فريق عمل
luggage	(N)	حقائب سفر
passport	(N)	جواز سفر
aisle	(N)	ممر
agent	(N)	مضيف أرضي
boarding pass	(N)	بطاقة الصعود للطائرة

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

- Let's be ready for travelling and pack our
a) luggage b) passport c) aisle d) agent
- They were searching for thetreasure everywhere.
a) hidden b) ancient c) cultural d) hard
- All the actors try towell in the play to get the first award.
a) sow b) earn c) queue d) perform
- Polite students conduct a good in class.
a) behaviour b) park ranger c) runway d) staff

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(passport – runway – queue – value – dig up)

- In some areas, they wells to get water.
- You can't travel abroad without having a
- Planes take off and land on the
- It was too crowded on the cashier, I had toto pay for my things.

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Fortunately, some air tragedies are ended up with happy endings. Once a pilot of a small plane took off from an airport runway on a training flight. A strong wind blew and hit the plane to the top of a tree. The two wheels of the plane were knocked off, but the plane did not crash. The pilot sent a radio message to the airport. He did not know how to land. The airport controller telephoned the airport firemen and told **them** what to do.

A fireman borrowed a lorry that was waiting at the airport building to collect some **goods**. The fireman had an idea which is to let the pilot try to land on the top of the lorry. He drove the lorry quickly along the runway and the pilot flew down to land. Luckily, he managed to land on the lorry. Part of the lorry was damaged, and the tail of the plane was broken, but nobody was injured. The pilot was grateful to the fireman. He gladly agreed to pay for the damage to the lorry driver.

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

1-The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is:

- a) an airport building
- b) a radio message
- c) a training flight
- d) an unusual adventure

2 - The underlined pronoun " **them** " in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- a) the controllers
- b) the airport firemen
- c) the drivers
- d) the pilots

3- The word "**goods**" in the 2nd paragraph means:

- a) items to be moved
- b) households
- c) clothing items
- d) silverware

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

- a) to show trainings on air crashes
- b) to focus on the importance of teamwork
- c) to entertain the readers
- d) to recommend self-learning and experience

5-The had a clever idea to save the plane.

- a) pilot
- b) driver
- c) fireman
- d) controller

6- All the following statements are **TRUE except**:

- a) The wind hit the plane to the top of a tree.
- b) The pilot was rude with the fireman.
- c) The airport controller telephoned the firemen.
- d) The wheels of the plane knocked off

EX. Answer the following questions:

7-What was the pilot's problem?

.....

8-How did the fireman save the plane?

.....

Grammar

Must +V1



Obligation

-You must fasten your seat belt.

(You are allowed to **do**)

(Rules – laws)

Strong Advice

–You must see a doctor.

(You are strongly advised to **do**)

Mustn't +V1



Obligation

-You mustn't smoke in public places.

(You are **not** allowed to do)

Strong Advice

–You mustn't shout at others.

(You are strongly advised **not** to do)

EX. (1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. You do exercise to stay fit.

- a) mustn't b) doesn't have to c) has to d) must

2. It's late. Youmake so much noise.

- a) must b) mustn't c) doesn't have to d) don't have to

3. Peoplepark their cars in the parking areas.

- a) will b) shall c) must d) has to

4. You touch that kettle, it's too hot.

- a) must b) mustn't c) don't have to d) doesn't have to

4. To join this course, students be 16 years old.

- a) will b) shall c) must d) has to

EX. (2) Make negative:

1. I must listen to bad people.

.....

2. We must go now leaving Mona alone while she is sick.

.....

3. You must stay late at night.

.....



Necessity



Affirmative	Negative
-I <u>have to</u> get up early to go to school. I-You-We-They + <u>have to</u> + V1	-I <u>don't have to</u> cook . I'm still young. Don't have to + base V1 (Present)
-Sara <u>has to</u> visit Mona who is sick. She-He-It + <u>has to</u> + V1	-Sara <u>doesn't have to</u> work alone. Doesn't have to + base V1 (Present)
-We <u>had to</u> help at home yesterday. I-You-We-They-She-He-It + <u>had to</u>	-We <u>didn't have to</u> be alone yesterday. Didn't have to + base V1 (Past)
Strong obligation when the obligation comes from someone else.	

EX. (1) Make negative:

1. Asmaa has to speak French in London.

.....

2. I had to spend my last holiday working.

.....

3. The teachers have to go to school on Friday.

.....

EX. (2) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. You to finish the report now. Tomorrow you will have more time.

- a) didn't have to b) doesn't have to c) don't have to d) mustn't

2. It's late. The kidsgo to bed.

- a) may b) had to c) have to d) has to

3. My motherto cook for today. We will order some Indian dishes.

- a) mustn't b) doesn't have to c) didn't have to d) don't have to

4. Ali go now.

- a) has to b) had to c) have to d) could

5. It was raining yesterday, we to stay at home.

- a) have to b) had to c) has to d) could

6. We to wear heavy clothes as it was really hot yesterday.

- a) didn't have to b) doesn't have to c) don't have to d) mustn't

Composition

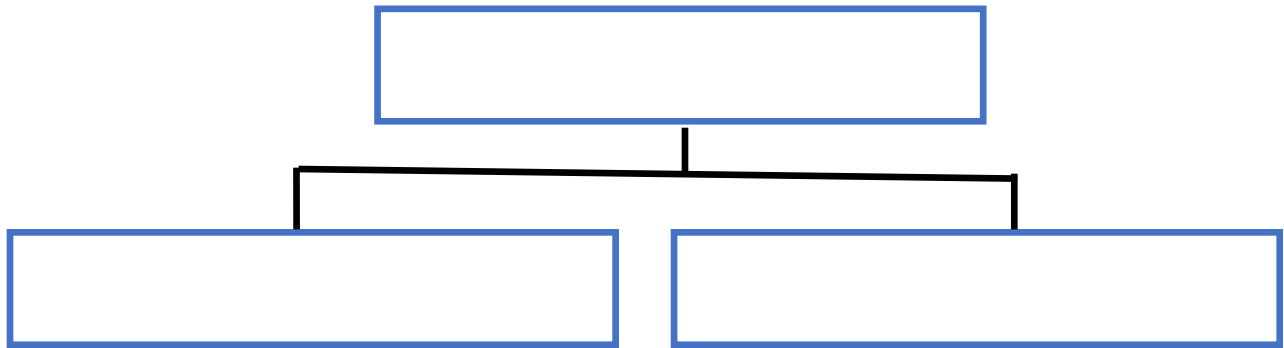
" Every job has its own responsibilities." **Plan** and **write** an article of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about "An animal trainer" explaining the things he has to do / have and the things that he doesn't have to do / have.

These guide words may help you:

(Patient/ police /understand/ behaviour /public /different/ physically/ computer /office /work)

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

The Plan



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

[illegible]

Unit (9)
Jobs and Personality
Vocabulary

Word	P.S	Meaning
profile	(N)	ملف شخصي
composer	(N)	مؤلف- ملحن
generous	(Adj)	كريم
imaginative	(Adj)	خيالي
selfish	(Adj)	أناني
organise-d	(V)	ينظم
cabinet	(N)	خزانة
regularly	(Adv)	بانتظام
sweep-swept	(V)	يكنس- كنس
laundry	(N)	الغسيل

Word	P. S	Meaning
Noble Prize	(N)	جائزة نوبل
contribute-d	(V)	يساهم
Faculty	(N)	كلية
Voyage	(N)	رحلة
Theory	(N)	نظرية
Citizen	(N)	مواطن
admire-d	(V)	يعجب ب
achievement	(N)	انجاز
Quote	(N)	قول مأثور

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

- 1- My younger sister wants to be a music as she likes playing the piano.
a) profile b) composer c) cabinet d) laundry
- 2-It is so kind and to share things with the others.
a) generous b) imaginative c) selfish d) hidden
- 3- Young children always have a dream to join the of Medicine.
a) citizen b) faculty c) quote d) cabinet
- 4- There are many complicated in Maths.
a) theories b) faculties c) citizens d) quotes

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(selfish – theories – voyage – achievements -imaginative)

- 1- Writers have inventive and characters.
- 2-The handicapped can have wonderful
- 3-Always avoid being, it is a bad habit.
- 4-There are many ambiguous in philosophy.

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Morals and values are vital to create an amazing character. **Manners** too are of great importance as they help us know what we are supposed to do or what we are not supposed to do in different situations in our daily life.

People are classified into two types according to their manners. They are either well-mannered or ill - mannered. We say that a person has good manners if he or she behaves politely, helpfully, and kindly to others. So, people don't respond or react in the same way.

Undoubtedly, a great deal of examples is given to children to be followed to be well mannered. Parents always advise **them** never to laugh at people when they are in trouble. Instead, they should try to help them. When people are waiting for a bus, or in a post office, they should take turns. Children shouldn't push to the front. They must say 'please or excuse me ' when making a request and 'thank you or God Bless you ' when they receive something. They must stand up when speaking to the elderly. They are not allowed to interrupt other people when they are talking. They mustn't speak with mouth full of food.

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

1-The main idea of the 1st paragraph is:

- a) Bad Manners
- b) Good Manners
- c) Types of Manners
- d) Elder People

2-The word "**them**" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a) parents
- b) children
- c) people
- d) manners

3- The word "**Manners**" in the 1st paragraph means:

- a) behaviours
- b) characters
- c) belongings
- d) examples

4- The purpose of the writer in this passage is:

- a) to focus on the importance of manners
- b) to show how to behave badly
- c) to express his personal experience
- d) to recommend solutions to a problem

5-How can you behave when you see an old lady carrying a heavy bag?

- a) I can carry it for her.
- b) I can't help her.
- c) I can wait for someone to help her.
- d) I say nothing

6-According to the passage, all the following statements are **True** except:

- a) Talking nicely describes the ill- mannered.
- b) Children should stand when we see old people.
- c) We shouldn't speak while mouth is fill.
- d) Good manners help spread love and respect.

B) Answer the following questions:

7-Why are manners important?

.....

8-How do people describe the well-mannered?

.....

Adverbs

Adverbs describe the actions or the verbs
(Adjectives + ly = Adverbs)

* Add (- ly) to most adjectives to form adverbs.

slow → slowly
quick → quickly

Example:

1- Asma is a slow runner. She runs slowly.

* Remove the (y) and add (ily) to the Adj. with letters like p , t , s + y.

noisy → noisily
happy → happily

Example:

1- Ayman lives a happy life. He lives happily.

N. or Adj.	Adverb
Nice	Nicely
Careful	Carefully
Happy	Happily
Simple	Simply
Full	Fully
True	Truly
Friend	Friendly
Fast	Fast
Hard	Hard
Good	Well

* Irregular Adjectives

* good → well

- Doha is a hard worker. She works hard.

* hard → hard

- Maha is a good pupil. She studies her lessons well.

* fast → fast

- Ali is a fast runner. He can run fast.

EX. (1) Complete the following sentences with the correct form of adverbs:

1. Salma is a good reader. She can read
2. Dana is a fast swimmer. She swims
3. We are a happy family. We always live
4. Ali has a quick way to do things. He does everything
5. The workaholics do their best and workto achieve their goals.
6. Good people always behave in situations.
7. Don't drive your car in the crowded areas.
8. The baby walks
9. Careful drivers drive their cars

EX. (2) Complete the following sentences (Adjectives or adverbs):

1. The bus driver was injured. (serious)
2. Ali is clever. (extreme)
3. This hamburger tastes (awful)
4. Be with this glass of milk. It's hot. (careful)
5. Jassim looks What's the matter with him? (sad)
6. Dana is upset about losing her keys. (terrible)
7. This pizza smells (good)
8. Our basketball team played last Friday. (bad)
9. Don't speak so I can't understand you. (fast)
10. My mother opened her present. (slow)

EX. (4) Ask questions:

1. The old man walks slowly.

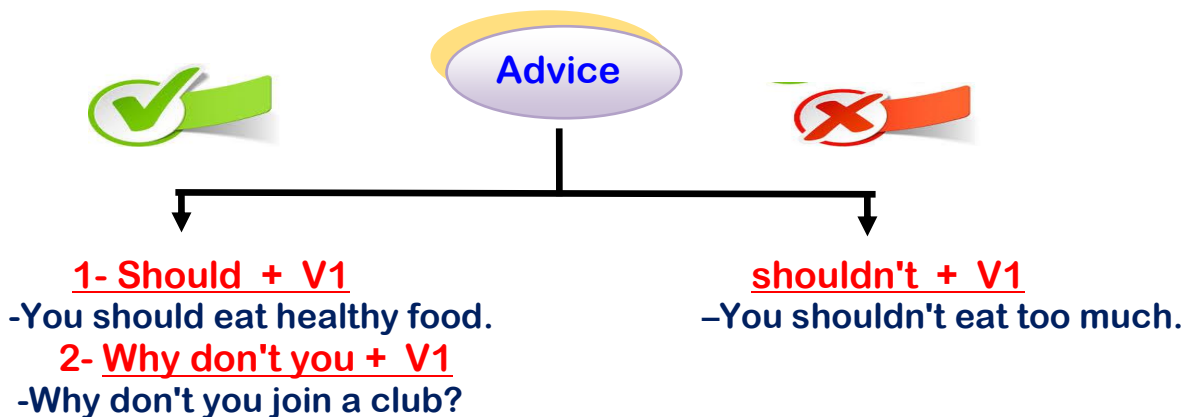
.....

2. The little boys can run fast.

.....

3. I cook salty dishes perfectly.

.....



EX. (1) Make negative:

1. Healthy people should sleep late.

.....

2. You should watch TV for a long time .

.....

Composition



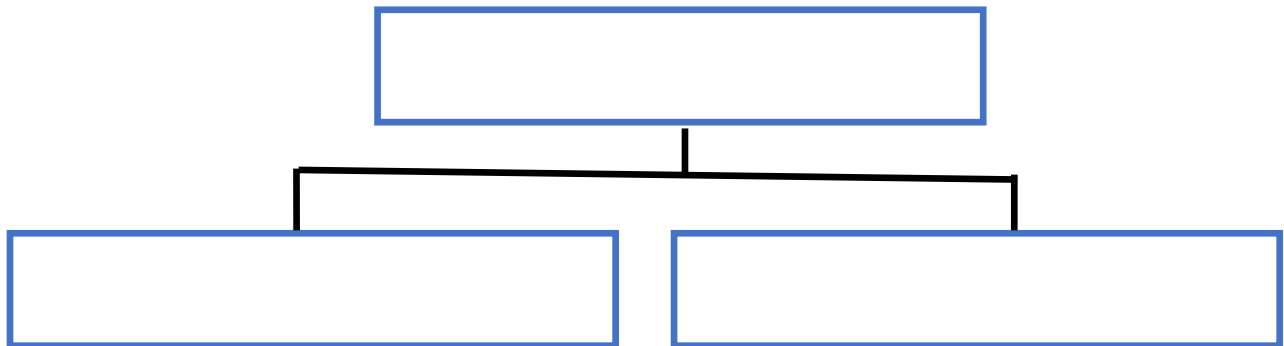
"People can get prizes for their great achievements." **Plan** and **write** an article of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about The Noble Prize" explaining why some people win this prize and giving some examples of the great minds they got it.

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

These guide words may help you:

(receive/ great/ work/ help/ achievements /inventions /contribute/society/ respect/honour)

The Plan



.....
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[illegible]

Unit (10)
Travels and Exploration
Vocabulary

Word	P.S	Meaning
silver	(N)	فضة
ambitious	(Adj)	طموح
repair-ed	(V)	يصلح
engine	(N)	محرك – موتور
submarine	(N)	غواصة
quality	(N)	جودة
issue	(N)	موضوع
film-ed	(V)	يصور فيلم

Word	P.S	Meaning
Neatly	(Adv)	بترتيب
create-d	(V)	يخلق
Brilliant	(Adj)	م
mausoleum	(N)	ضريح
Concert	(N)	فرقة موسيقية
population	(N)	الكثافة السكانية
impatiently	(Adv)	بفارغ الصبر
Seagull	(N)	نورس
fascinated	(Adj)	منبهر

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

- 1- Beethoven used tospecial pieces of music.
a) repair b) film c) create d) issue
- 2- She is totally by her elder sister who was a talented fashion designer.
a) ambitious b) brilliant c) fascinated d) selfish
- 3- China is a big country with a great
a) population b) seagull c) quality d) submarine
- 4- The children jumped over their father to see their presents.
a) impatiently b) neatly c) rarely d) regularly

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

neatly - Seagulls – population – brilliant - quality

- 1- During sales, we can buy things in a good price and
- 2-Over is the main reason of the traffic jam.
- 3-You should think of aidea to improve your reading skill.
- 4.....are beautiful white sea animals with long legs.



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Although not the longest river in America, the Rio Grande is one of the most important. But, unlike other rivers, it is not used for shipping. In fact, what makes the Rio Grande so important is its location.

Since 1846, the Rio Grande has been the official border of Texas and Mexico. It is either the fourth or fifth longest river system in North America. The river starts in Colorado and extends downward to the Gulf of Mexico. Its name is Spanish that means the “Big River,” but the Rio Grande is actually known as Rio Bravo in Mexico. “Bravo” translates as “furious,”. The name makes sense. Because of its twists and turns, it certainly seems to be angrier than most rivers!

The Rio Grande today is mostly used as a source of drinking water for Texans and Mexicans. More important, it is a symbol of cooperation between the two nations. Although the Rio Grande separates their borders, it is therefore a symbol of friendship and peace between two peoples.

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

1-The main idea of the 1st paragraph is:

- a) Texans and Mexicans
- b) A Symbol of Friendship
- c) A Unique River
- d) The Rio Grande Location

2-The underlined pronoun "it" in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- a) Colorado
- b) the Rio Grande
- c) Mexico
- d) Texas

3-The underlined word "furious" in line (7) means:

- a) angry
- b) dry
- c) large
- d) narrow

4-According to the passage, the purpose of the writer is to:

- a) show the importance of the Rio Grande for drinking most of the United States.
- b) focus on the Rio Grande as the border of Texas and Mexico.
- c) tell us about the longest river system in the United States.
- d) emphasize the Rio Grande as a river known by two different names.

5-What makes the Rio Grande unlike other rivers is that:

- a) it starts in Colorado and extends downward to the Gulf of Mexico.
- b) it separates some other borders.
- c) people don't use it for shipping.
- d) The river refers to the hatred between two peoples.

6- According to the passage, all the following statements are **Not True** except:

- a) The Rio Grande is the longest river in America.
- b) it starts in the Gulf of Mexico and extends to Colorado.
- c) Rio Grande means the “Big River,” in Mexico.
- d) its location makes so important.

B) Answer the following questions

7- How is the Rio Grande used today?

.....

.....

8- What makes the Rio Grande so important?

.....

.....

Grammar

Relative clauses

This is the boy **who / that** swims well.



This is the dog **which / that** I like.



Relative clauses



A holiday is the time **when** we enjoy.



This is the school **which** was built in 2000.
(as a building)



This is the school **where** we learn.
(as a place)

EX. (1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. I am looking for someone can watch my cat while I go on vacation.

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

2. The book I read, is very interesting.

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

3. I'd like to take you to a café serves excellent coffee.

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

4. The person always gives and shares the others is not selfish.

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

EX. (2) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

5. I saw the shoes you bought last week on sale for less this week.
a) who b) where c) when d) which
6. Those are the winners will receive the prizes.
a) where b) when c) which d) who
7. This is the hospital was built in 2005.
a) where b) who c) which d) when
8. This is the hospital my uncle works.
a) where b) who c) which d) when

EX. (3) Join the following sentences:

1. The cyclist won the race. He trained hard.

.....

2. I bought a book yesterday. It is very interesting.

.....

3. The team leaders scored the goals. They will be at tomorrow's meeting.

.....

4. We eat Spaghetti. It is one of my family's favorite meals.

.....

5. It is Friday. We have a holiday on Friday.

.....

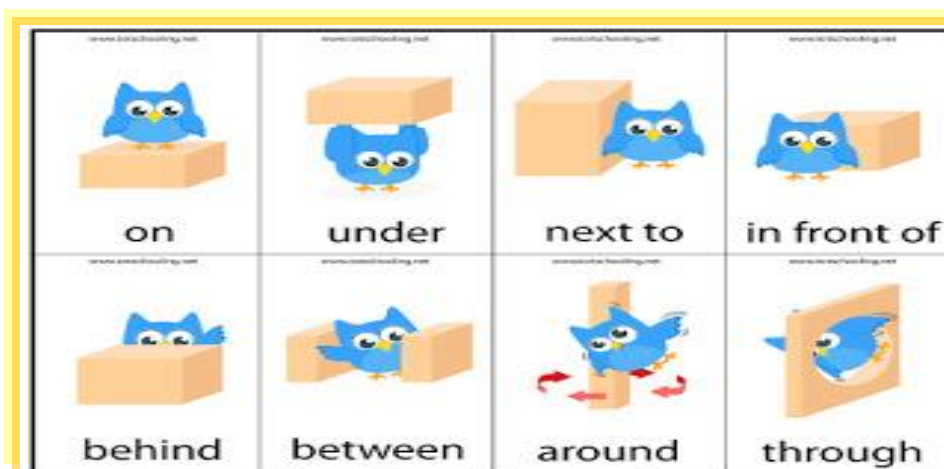
6. This is the house. We live in this house.

.....

7. This is the house. My father bought last year.

.....

Prepositions of place



Prepositions of time

<u>In</u>	<u>On</u>	<u>At</u>	<u>By</u>
- the morning - the afternoon - the evening <u>(day's times)</u>	- on Sunday - on Friday <u>(days)</u>	- 10:00 a.m - 6:00 p.m - 7:30	- by 6:00 (before 6:00)
- in February <u>(months)</u> - in 2000 <u>(years)</u>	- on December 1 st - on May 3 rd <u>(date)</u>	- at 10 o'clock - at half past six - at a quarter to five	- car / bus - plane / taxi <u>(transports)</u>
in the picture in total	on the phone on the radio on board on TV on the bus	at midnight at Easter	

EX. (1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. In my class, the board is always the students.
a) on b) in front of c) above d) under
2. I sitMona.
a) under b) between c) next to d) above
3. My friend Sara is sitting (between - above - behind) Maha and Dana.
a) under b) between c) next to d) above
4. I always get up7:00.
a) in b) on c) of d) at

Questions

1- Yes / No Questions:

- **Yes**, there **are** books in the bag.

Are there books in the bag?

- **No**, the boy **was not** reading the story.

Was the boy reading the story?

- **Yes**, I **swim** well in the swimming pool.

Do you **swim** well in the swimming pool?

- **Yes**, Ali **wants** to be a teacher of English.

Does Ali **want** to be a teacher of English?

- **Yes**, Ali **played** football well.

Did Ali play football well.

- **No**, we **did n't** visit Dubai.

Did you visit Dubai?

Helping / Modal Verbs:

(am – is – are –
was – were –)
(have – has – had)
(can – could –
will – would –
shall – should –
may -might – must)

Helping / Modal V. + S + V ?

2- Wh. Questions:

1- Maha was reading a book.

What was Maha reading?



2- Sara will play in the garden.

Where will Sara play?



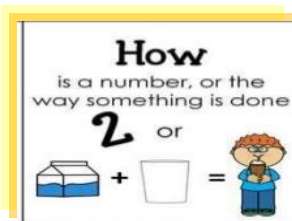
3- We go to school to learn.

Why do you go to school?



4- Salma goes to school by bus .

How does Salma go to school?



5- Ali washed the car yesterday.

When did Ali wash the car?



6- Maha cooks delicious food.

Who cooks delicious food.



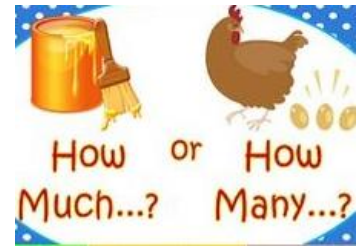
7- This dress is 50 KD.

How much is this dress?

8- I drink **three litres** of **water** every day.

How much water do you drink every day?

How many litres of water do you drink every day?



Wh + Helping / Modal V. + S + ?

EX. (1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. does she spend her holiday?

- a) Where b) Who c) Which d) Why

2. did you go to school?

- a) Which b) How c) Where d) How many

3. are you crying?

- a) Why b) Which c) Whose d) Where

4. pens have you got?

- a) When b) How much c) How many d) How

EX. (2) Ask Questions:

1. Salim bought three T. shirts yesterday.

.....

2. There are five rooms in this house.

.....

3. I finished my homework at 6 o'clock.

.....

EX. (3) Ask Questions:

4. My brother travels to London to study.

.....

5. We went shopping yesterday.

.....

6. We were studying English at 10:00 yesterday.

.....

7. Salma was playing computer games.

.....

8. Sara can go shopping at the weekend.

.....

9. They have travelled to Canada.

.....

Composition



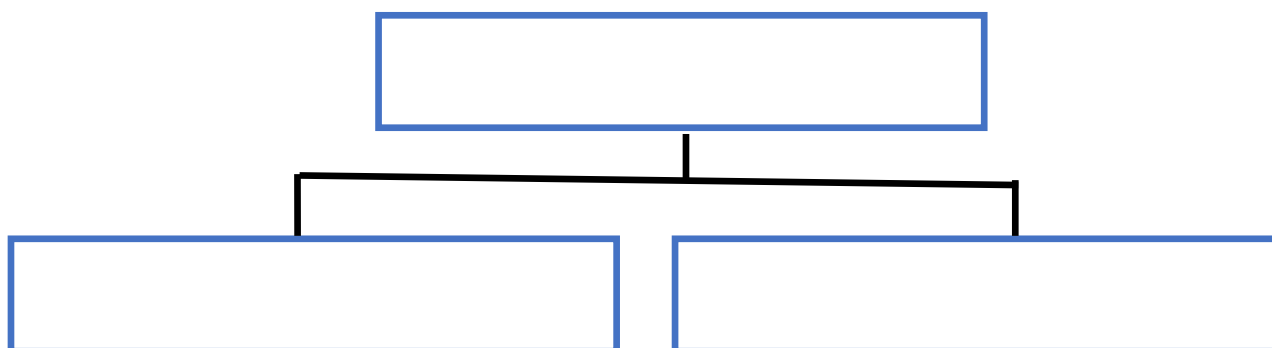
" A holiday in Al-Khiran Resort is amazing". **Plan** and **write** an article of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about "Al- Khiran Resort " explaining the importance of having a holiday and the things that you can do there.

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

These guide words may help you:

(family/ collect/ shells/ seagull/ beach /friends /spend /enjoy/ sunset/ wonderful)

The Plan



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

[illegible]

Unit (11)
Energy and recycling
Vocabulary

Word	P.S	Meaning
vally	(N)	وادی
steep	(AdJ)	منحدر
cautiously	(Adv)	بحذر
mayor	(N)	عمدة
pump	(N)	مضخة
operate-d	(V)	يشغل
attach-ed	(V)	يرفق
flow up	(Ph V)	ينهمر
recycle	(V)	يعيد تصنيع
impact	(N)	تأثير
reduce-d	(V)	يقلل

Word	P.S	Meaning
pollution	(N)	تلوث
gadget	(N)	جهاز-أداة
container	(N)	وعاء
several	(Adj)	عديد
renewable	(Adj)	متجدد
coal	(N)	فحم
tiny	(Adj)	صغير جدا
deposit	(N)	راسب
solar	(Adj)	شمسي
powerfully	(Adv)	بقوة
windmill	(N)	طاحونة هواء

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

- Parents' behaviour has a greaton children's life.
a) valley b) mayor c) pump d) impact
- Solar power is a source of the unlimited natural sources of energy.
a) steep b) several c) renewable d) tiny
- Volcanoes can erupt violently andto destroy buildings around.
a) powerfully b) cautiously c) impatiently d) neatly
- To save energy, we should the amount of paper or plastic we use daily
a) attach b) operate c) pump d) reduce

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

pollution – containers – neatly – windmill - cautiously

- Firemen are trying to save the family in the building on fire..
- Maha can organise her cupboard
- We can keep our food hot in certain
- Smoke and dust cause

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

A material is what something is made of. There are 5 basic materials. They are metal, glass, wood, cloth, and plastic. The environment has many other materials. But they are not widely used. Metal is one of the most widely used materials. **It** is very heavy, hard, and strong. We use it to make many things such as forks, knives, keys, and cars.

Glass is also very smooth. It is not as heavy as metal. It is hard. But it is not strong. It breaks very easily! We use it to make things such as windows and glasses because it is clear, and we can see clearly through it.

Wood is lighter than metal and glass. It is not as strong as metal. But it is much stronger than glass. We use wood to make chairs, tables, and pencils. Cloth is very light. It is much lighter than wood. And it is very soft. It is used to make clothing and blankets. Now, let's talk about plastic. Plastic is also very light. But it is different from cloth. Sometimes it is soft. Sometimes it is hard. Plastic can be used to make thin plastic bags and bicycle **helmets**.

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

1- The main idea of the 3rd paragraph is:

- a) The Uses of Wood
- b) The Uses of Cloth
- c) Plastic is Important.
- d) Wood, Cloth and Plastic

2- The underlined pronoun "**it**" in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- a) wood
- b) plastic
- c) metal
- d) glass

3- The underlined word "**helmets**" in the 3rd paragraph means:

- a) a covering for the face
- b) strong metal gloves
- c) a protective gear for the head
- d) very long sleeves

4- The purpose of the writer in this passage is:

- a) tell us about using cloth to make things.
- b) show the importance of wood.
- c) focus on the five basic materials.
- d) concentrate on windows and glasses.

5-..... are made of metal.

- a) Chairs
- b) Pencils
- c) Spoons
- d) Jars

6- According to the passage, all the following statements are **True** except:

- a) Cloth is lighter than wood.
- b) Metal and glass are heavier than wood.
- c) Plastic is also very heavy.
- d) Metal is very heavy, hard, and strong.

B) Answer the following questions:

7-Why are windows made of glass?

.....

8-What is plastic used for?

.....

Grammar

The present simple passive

1- Hani **plays** football every day. (Active)
 S V O (sing.)



-Football **is played** **by** Hani every day. (Passive)
 O (is + P.P) by S



2- The scientist **does** experiments in the lab. (Active)
 S V O



-Experiments **are done** **by** the scientist in the lab. (Passive)
 O (are + P.P) by S



sentences

Active

S + V + O + C

Passive

O + is / are + by + S + C

EX. (1) Change the following sentences into passive:

1. Mirrors reflect the sun rays.

.....

2. The people speak English.

.....

3. He reads history books.

.....

4. We play volleyball.

.....

5. They eat fish for lunch.

.....

6. I take photos.

.....

7. She does the housework.

.....

The past simple passive

Examples:

1- My mother **baked** a delicious cake for us. (Active)
S V O (sing.) C

* A delicious cake **was baked by** my mother for us. (Passive)
O P.P S

2- I **bought** some new clothes for the kids. (Active)
S V O (Pl.) C

* Some new clothes **were bought** for the kids. (Passive)
O P.P

O + is / are + by + S + C

EX. (1) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. Their house last year.

- a) is painting b) was painted c) is painted d) were painted

2. Cars in Japan.

- a) are made b) are making c) have made d) was made

3. Thousands of cars every year.

- a) are produced b) were producing c) produced d) producing

4. Our house by solar power.

- a) are heated b) is heating c) is heated d) was heated

5. My parents to yesterday's party.

- a) are invite b) am invited c) were invited d) was invited

6. Some of my books by my friends last week.

- a) are borrowed b) were borrowed c) is borrowed d) was borrowed

7. A lot of money to buy that house.

- a) was paid b) pays c) paid d) are paid

EX. (1) Change the following sentences into passive:

1. Grandmothers told interesting stories.

.....

2. We won the match.

.....

3. The man stole the blue car.

.....

4. The police arrested the thieves.

.....

5. Sara taught the children.

.....

Question Tags

Examples:

1. Sara **is** dancing, **isn't** she.
2. Salim **isn't** at home, **is** he?
3. The cat **was** playing, **wasn't** it?
4. The old man **wasn't** walking quickly, **was** he?
5. We **are** with you, **aren't** we?
6. My friends **were** at school yesterday, **weren't** they?
7. The elephant **can** lift heavy things, **can't** it?
8. We **will** come tomorrow, **won't** we?

- It is a short question.
- At the end of a sentence.

- Positive \longleftrightarrow Negative
- Nouns \longrightarrow Pronouns

EX. (1) Add tag questions:

1. Salim is a funny boy,?
2. Your brother isn't coming tonight,?
3. Fatima was speaking English and French,?
4. You were in the club yesterday evening,?
5. Hassan and Ali weren't excited with the new game,?
6. We are shifting to a new house,?
7. Our teacher will be at school tomorrow,?
8. We can find out the answers,?
9. Kuwait is a very modern country,?
10. Salim and Ali won't be late for the meeting,?

Be going to

(am/is/are + going to + inf.)

Examples:

- * I am going to study medicine in London this year.
- * Mother is going to meet her friends tonight.
- * The doctors are going to work hard preparing for the next surgery.



(be)going to+inf. → plans decided *before* the moment of speaking.

	Positive	Negative	question
I	I <u>am</u> going to speak.	I <u>am not</u> going to speak.	<u>Am</u> I going to speak?
you / we / they	You <u>are</u> going to speak.	You <u>are not</u> going to speak.	<u>Are</u> you going to speak?
he / she / it	He <u>is</u> going to speak.	He <u>is not</u> going to speak.	<u>Is</u> he going to speak?

EX. (1) Ask questions:

1. We are going to visit the museum tomorrow.

.....

2. I am going to see my friends at the shopping mall.

.....

3. The family is going to stay in an expensive hotel.

.....

4. Dana and Salma are going to travel together because they are friends.

.....

EX. (2) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. They a meeting next week.
a) have b) would have c) are going to have d) were having
2. Ito go to school early tomorrow.
a) am going b) is going c) are going d) was going
3. We our best to help her.
a) is going to do b) are going to do c) am going to do d) was doing
4. Salim is going to diving with his team next weekend.
a) go b) going c) goes d) went
5. My fathergoing to buy a new mobile phone for me.
a) am b) has c) does d) was
6. My friends going to have a journey to Failaka Island next holiday.
a) is b) am c) are d) have

EX. (3) Correct the verbs:

1. I (be) going to buy a nice book at the book fair tomorrow.
.....
2. Our science teacher is going to (taking) us to the lab tomorrow.
.....
3. Hani (study) medicine next year.
.....
4. She (visit) her aunt tomorrow.
.....
5. I (do) my homework after school.
.....
6. Salim and Nasser (meet) their friends next weekend.
.....

Composition



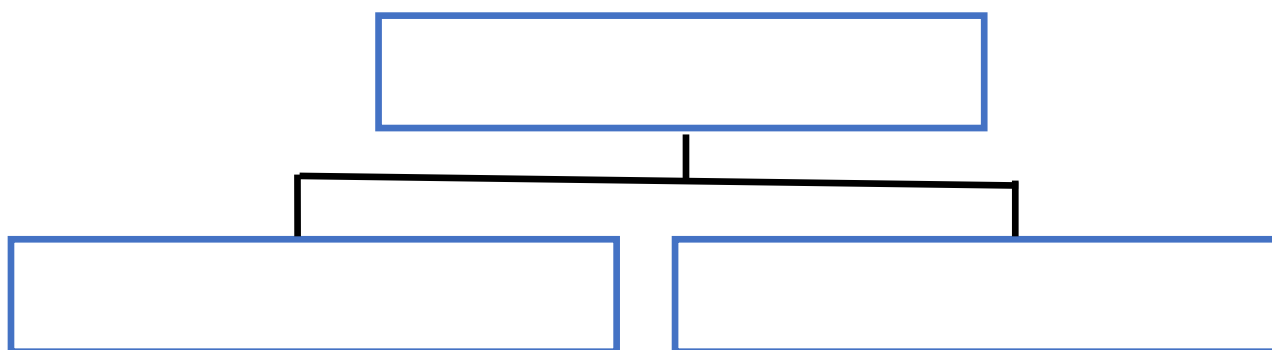
"Saving energy means saving life." **Plan** and **write** an article of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about "Energy " explaining the the sources of energy and how we save it.

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

These guide words may help you:

(Sources- renewable - solar- electricity - wind - water- non-renewable- oil - ground - save)

The Plan



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[illegible]

Unit (12)
Predicting the Future
Vocabulary

Word	P.S	Meaning
prominent	(Adj)	بارز-هام
publication	(N)	نشر-منشورات
calendar	(N)	رزمة-تقويم
honour	(V)	يكرم
reward-ed	(V)	يكافئ
idiom	(N)	مصطلح
heavily	(Adv)	بشدة-بغزارة
degree	(N)	درجة
prediction	(N)	تنبؤ-توقع
forecast	(N)	النشرة الجوية

Word	P.S	Meaning
Polar	(Adj)	قطبي
ice cap	(N)	قمة جليدية
coast	(N)	ساحل
enormous	(Adj)	هائل-ضخم
rise	(V)	ترتفع
homeless	(Adj)	بلا ماوى
download	(V)	يحمل من النت
recall-ed	(V)	يستدعى-يسترد
disaster	(N)	كارثة
hurricane	(N)	اعصار
environmental	(Adj)	بيئى

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

- 1- You can surf the net if you want to some pictures for your project.
a) recall b) download c) rise d) honour
- 2- Nowadays, women play a role in all the fields in our society.
a) prominent b) homeless c) polar d) environmental
- 3- A volcano is a naturalwhich can't be stopped by people.
a) hurricane b) disaster c) icecap d) degree
- 4- Before the of books, people used to record their history on the stone.
a) prediction b) idiom c) calendar d) publication

B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

homeless - enormous – forecast – disaster – coast

- 1-Charity organizations always give a hand to thepeople.
- 2-In the evening, they always tell us about tomorrow's weather.
- 3-They waste an / a amount of food daily.
- 4-The guards saw the SOS signal and rescued the ship.

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

A robot is a special kind of machine that moves and follows the instructions that come from a computer. That is why it neither makes mistakes nor gets tired. It never complains. Some robots can help make cars in factories. Some other are used to **explore** dangerous places such as volcanoes. They can help women do all the housework. Also, they can be used to answer telephone calls.

Long ago, over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet called Homer imagined robots. His robots were made of gold. **They** cleaned things and they made things. Nobody was able to make a real robot.

The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm. Today, it is used everywhere. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do difficult and dangerous things that we can't do. Robots will help us fight fires, fight wars, fight sickness and do all the tasks that we don't or can't do.

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

1- The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is:

- a) Robots in the Past
- b) Robots Nowadays
- c) Robots in the Future
- d) Robots through Ages

2- The underlined pronoun " **They**" in the 1st paragraph refers to:

- a) women
- b) robots
- c) instructions
- d) places

3- The underlined word "**explore**" in the 3rd paragraph means:

- a) get out
- b) clean up
- c) blew up
- d) find out

4- In this passage, the purpose of the writer is to:

- a) focus on the places where robots work
- b) show how life is better with robots
- c) tell us how useless robots are
- d) entertain us with robots stories

5- Robots are machines.

- a) fast
- b) smart
- c) clever
- d) useless

6- According to the passage, all the following statements are **True** except:

- a) Robots never make mistakes.
- b) Robots can explore volcanoes.
- c) There will be less robots in the future.
- d) Homer imagined robots 2000 years ago

B) Answer the following questions

7- Why will people need robots in the future?

.....

8- What do robots do nowadays?

.....

Grammar

Certainty and Possibility in the Future

Examples:

- I got the passport. I **will** travel to London tomorrow.

↓
Sure / certain

- Many regions **may** become deserts.

↓
Not sure

- Sara **could** come with us to Al- Khiran. She finished her project.

↓
Possible

Future

Will / won't

+
V1

(certainty / uncertainty)

Could / couldn't

+
V1

(strong possibility)

May/ may not

+
V1

(weak possibility)

EX.(1) Choose the correct answer:

1. Wetravel to Bahrain with my father on business next week.
a) may b) will c) could d) must
2. Wego by car because my father can't drive for long distances.
a) won't b) may not c) didn't have to d) went
3. My mother visit her old friend whom she missed so much.
a) may b) must c) will d) could
4. I don't know, my father take us in a tour in the place as he is so busy.
a) may b) will c) could d) must

EX. (2) Do as shown between brackets:

1. We may see Mona in the party tomorrow.

(Make negative)

2. Sara will meet us in the club.

(Make negative)

3. Life could be different in the future.

(Ask a question)

4. I'm sure she (not come) because she plans to attend tomorrow's meeting.

(Correct)

Composition

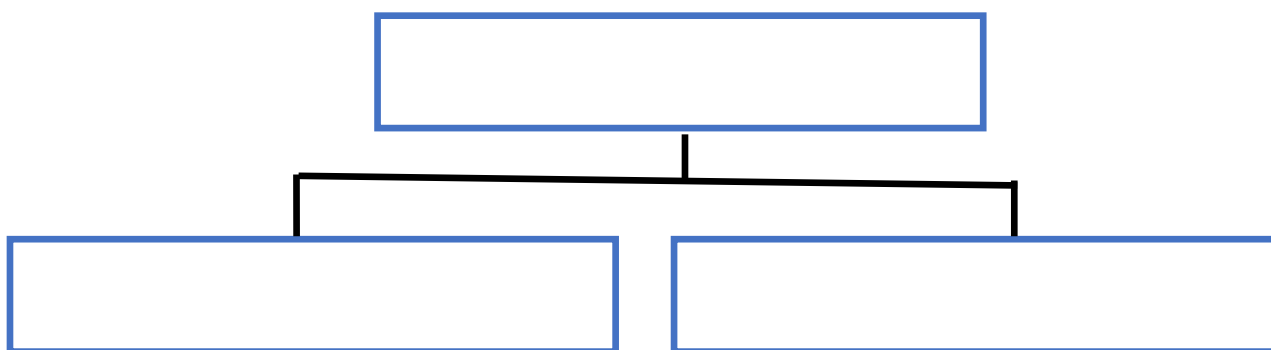
"Life in the future will be different." **Plan** and **write** an article of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about "The Future World" explaining the changes in life and the weather modification.

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

These guide words may help you:

(download/ memories/ computer/ modify/ weather /global warming /live /bubble/
underwater/ amazing)

The Plan



[illegible]

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