



The English Department  
2022- 2023



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



Name: .....

Class: .....

**Unit (7)**  
**Ideas and Thoughts**  
**Vocabulary**

Word	P. S	Meaning	Word	P. S	Meaning
addiction	N	ادمان	ban	V	يحظر
defend	V	يدافع	worth	Adj	ذو قيمة
obsessed	Adj	مهموس	fortune	N	ذو قيمة
confuse	Adj	يربك	gather	V	يجمع
unrealistic	V	غير واقعي	recount	V	يحكي - يسرد
product	N	انتاج	application	N	تطبيق
necessarily	N	بالضرورة	Handy	Adj	في المتناول
arrangement	N	ترتيب	feature	N	ميزة

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

- My friend recommended a useful online ..... to help me do my work.  
a) application                      b) arrangement                      c) addiction                      d) fortune
- The reporters hold interviews trying to ..... important information.  
a) recount                      b) gather                      c) ban                      d) confuse
- The characters in the traditional computer games were .....  
a) obsessed                      b) handy                      c) worth                      d) unrealistic
- The government .....illegal hunting of animals.  
a) gathered                      b) banned                      c) confused                      d) recounted

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

**(defend – addiction – recount – arrangements – applications)**

- The new version of iPhone 7 has a variety of .....
- Our administration has prepared many ..... for the new school year.
- Adults have a convincing way to ..... their thoughts opinions.
- Playing computer games has become as an / a ..... for young children.

## **B. Reading Comprehension**

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

A grizzly bear hunts for fish in the river. A black rhinoceros runs across the plains of Africa. These animals share the Earth with us. They fascinate us with their beauty and we love learning about their habits. But just loving them is not enough. These animals are endangered. Many of them are dying, and without special care, they may someday disappear from Earth.

Africa was once filled with plenty of wild animals, but not anymore. One of these animals, the black rhinoceros, is powerful and can be dangerous. However, its strength can't always help it to **escape** hunters. Many hunters kill rhinos for their valuable horns. This has caused the black rhino to be placed on the endangered species list. The elephant is also endangered and is killed for its ivory tusks.

Unfortunately, it is people who cause many of the problems that animals face. We change and pollute their habitats. We hunt **them** for skins, tusks, furs, and horns. We destroy animals that get in the way of farming or building. And we remove them from their natural habitats and take them home as pets.

What can you do to help endangered animals? Make an effort to support zoos and wildlife groups. You can also be a smart shopper and never buy a pet that has been raised in the wilderness. If we allow even one species on Earth to die out, it affects other living things and changes our world.

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

1. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?
  - a. Land Pollution
  - b. Endangered Species
  - c. Fascinating Animals
  - d. Natural Habitats of Animals
  
2. The underlined word 'escape' in the 2nd paragraph means:
  - a. run away
  - b. fight with
  - c. take over
  - d. come across

3. The underlined word ‘them’ in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
- a. people
  - b. animals
  - c. problems
  - d. habitats
4. Hunters kill elephants for their:
- a. fur
  - b. skin
  - c. horns
  - d. tusks
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- a. Earth is for everybody, animals and humans alike.
  - b. Taking animals as pets makes them endangered.
  - c. Many of the problems that animals face are caused by people.
  - d. The loss of one type of animals doesn’t affect other animals.
6. What is the author’s purpose in writing this text?
- a. To persuade people to hunt animals.
  - b. To list different types of fascinating animals.
  - c. To explain why some animals are disappearing from Earth.
  - d. To give information about different ways of farming and building.

**b. Answer the following questions:**

7. Why is Africa losing its wild animals?

.....

8. According to the passage, what can we do to help endangered species?

.....

## C.Grammar

### (Although – However)

Although	However
1-He is poor. He is happy. -He is happy <u>although</u> he is poor. <u>-Although</u> he is poor, he is happy.	1-He is poor. He is happy. -He is poor, <u>however</u> , he is happy. - He is poor. <u>However</u> , he is happy.
2-It was raining. We decided to go out. <u>-Although</u> it was raining, we decided to go out. -We decided to go out <u>although</u> it was raining.	2-It was raining. We decided to go out. - It was raining, <u>however</u> , we decided to go out. - It was raining. <u>However</u> , we decided to go out.
Notice the place of commas (,) with although and however	

EX. (1) Join the following sentences using (although – however):

1. I can speak English well. My first language is actually German.

.....

2. We can go to the park for lunch. The weather reporter says it's going to rain.

.....

3. We went out. It was raining.

.....

4. My husband didn't like the movie. I enjoyed it a lot.

.....

5.They managed to do the task. I was not ready.

.....

6. He is working on the farm. He is so tired.

.....

7.They are leaving to France next year. They don't speak French well.

.....

8. The books are very expensive. We plan to buy them.

.....

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

1. We booked the tickets to London, ..... they are very expensive.  
a) although                      b) however                      c) because                      d) so
2. It is cold here, .....we don't wear heavy clothes.  
a) because                      b) so                      c) although                      d) however
3. My sister Salma is too fat, ..... she can run fast.  
a) in spite of                      b) although                      c) however                      d) because
4. .... he didn't take any courses; he is good at English.  
a) Although                      b) However                      c) Because                      d) So

**The Present continuous**  
**(Future arrangements)**

Present Continuous	Use / Meaning
<b>am / is / are + going to + inf.</b>	<b>(Future arrangements)</b>
• I <b>am starting</b> my own business next year.	
• Sara <b>is travelling</b> to Dubai next holiday.	
• They <b>are meeting</b> their friends tomorrow.	

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

1. I..... New York City next holiday.  
a) travelling                      b) am travelling                      c) was travelling                      d) are travelling
2. We ..... on next December 15 and returning on December 22.  
a) have flown                      b) was flying                      c) are flying                      d) were flying
3. My sister Salma ..... us on next week's journey.  
a) is joining                      b) am joining                      c) was joining                      d) are joining
4. The mothers ..... to the park with their kids to spend a nice time there.  
a) is going                      b) am going                      c) was going                      d) are going

Negative
am <b>not</b> / is <b>not</b> / are <b>not</b> + going to + inf.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I <b>am not starting</b> my own business next year.</li> <li>Sara <b>is not travelling</b> to Dubai next holiday.</li> <li>They <b>are not meeting</b> their friends tomorrow.</li> </ul>

### EX. (2) Make negative:

1. We are visiting the museum.

.....

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

.....

3. Salim is carrying a heavy box.

.....

4. I'm meeting my friend tomorrow.

.....

5. They are coming to our house on Saturday.

.....

6. She is doing her project tonight.

.....

Questions	
Yes / No	Wh.
1-I <b>am</b> starting <b>my</b> own business next year. - <b>Are</b> you starting <b>your</b> own business next year?	1-I <b>am</b> starting <b>my</b> own business next year. - <b>When</b> are you starting <b>your</b> own business?
2-Sara <b>is</b> travelling to Dubai next holiday. - <b>Is</b> Sara travelling to Dubai next holiday?	2-Sara <b>is</b> travelling to Dubai next holiday. - <b>Where</b> is Sara travelling next holiday?
3-The boys <b>are</b> meeting their friends tomorrow. - <b>Are</b> the boys meeting their friends tomorrow?	3-The boys <b>are</b> meeting their friends tomorrow. - <b>Who</b> are meeting their friends tomorrow?
<b>Is / Are - S. - V+ing .....?</b>	<b>Wh. + is / are - S. - V+ing .....?</b>

EX. (3) Ask questions:

1. The family are staying in an expensive hotel next week.

.....

2. I am meeting my friends at the shopping mall tomorrow.

.....

3. Sara is travelling to London.

.....

4. We're going to Spain for spending our next holiday.

.....

EX. (4) Do as shown in brackets:

1. Our teacher is taking us on a journey by bus.

(Make negative)

.....

2. We are visiting the USA on holiday.

(Make negative)

.....

3. I am having a course after school.

(Make negative)

.....

4. Ali and Sami are meeting their cousins in the mosque.

(Ask a question)

.....

5. Dana is preparing herself to help her mother tomorrow.

(Ask a question)

.....

6. I am preparing myself to the collage next year.

(Ask a question)

.....

7. I (have) a staff meeting on Monday.

(Correct the verb)

.....

8. My uncle (run) on a big company in Holland next year.

(Correct the verb)

.....

9. Maher (wash) his car tomorrow.

(Correct the verb)

.....

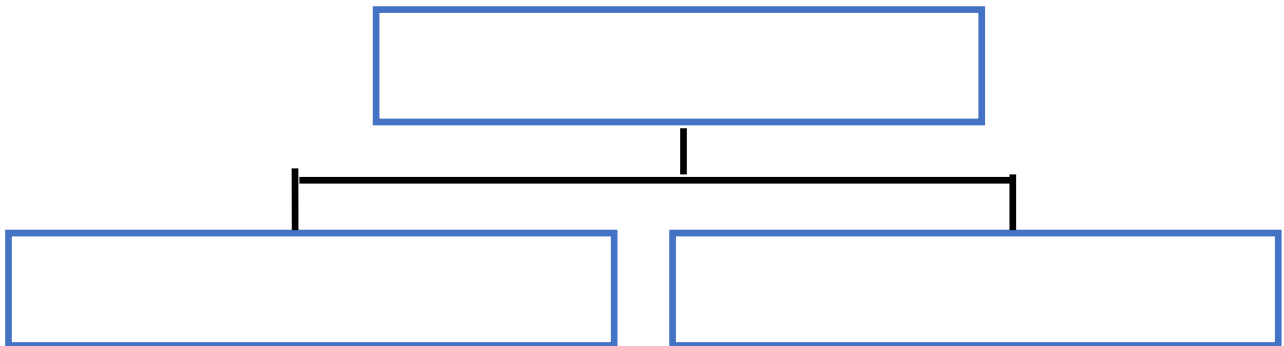


### D.Writing

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

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

### The Plan



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[illegible]

**Unit (8)**  
**Digital Communication**  
**Vocabulary**

Word	P. S	Meaning	Word	P. S	Meaning
convey	V	ينقل	skillful	Adj	ماهر
gradually	Adv	تدريجيا	wearable	Adj	قابل للارتداء
exchange	V	يتبادل	bracelet	N	سوار
efficiently	Adv	بفاعلية	skin	N	جلد
reaction	N	تفاعل – رد فعل	access	V	مدخل
means	N	وسائل	activate	V	ينشط-يشغل
sensitive	Adj	حساس	various	Adj	متعدد-متنوع
talented	Adj	موهوب	directly	Adv	مباشرة

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

- Children are always ..... with their pets.  
a) sensitive                      b) countless                      c) royal                      d) skillful
- Reading stories is important to ..... a message to the readers.  
a) exchange                      b) convey                      c) import                      d) donate
- He made a big ..... after the hard work all his life.  
a) bracelet                      b) product                      c) fortune                      d) reaction
- The plane will ..... land in Cairo.  
a) necessarily                      b) gradually                      c) efficiently                      d) directly

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

**(talented – skin – access– bracelet – various)**

- There are ..... uses of mobile phones.
- She is really ..... as she has a touching voice when she sings.
- Some remote areas don't have ..... to the Internet.
- Her husband gave her a nice ..... as a gift on her birthday.

## A. Reading Comprehension

Read the following text carefully then answer the questions below:

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

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

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

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

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

1-The best title for the passage is:

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

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

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

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

- a) strict
- b) adequate
- c) friendly
- d) royal

4- According to the text, all the following statements are **TRUE** except:

- a. Middle children get more attention than older children
- b. First-born children are more intelligent than middle children
- c. More people studying medicine are first born than middle or youngest
- d. The youngest children are given lots of attention from their older brothers and sisters.

5- The youngest children are often:

- a. well-educated
- b. very creative
- c. jobless
- d. very rich

6- From the passage, we understand that the most successful children are:

- a. Middle children
- b. The youngest children
- c. First-born children only
- d. The oldest and only children

**b. Answer the following questions:**

7. Which jobs are best for youngest children?

.....

.....

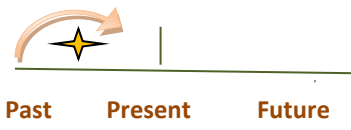
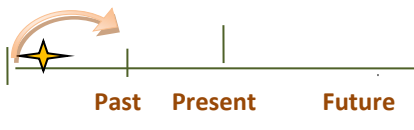
8. Why is it worrying to be a middle child?

.....

.....

## C.Grammar

### The Past Perfect Tense

Timeline	Tense	Use
	Past Simple	Completed action
		How long
	Past Perfect	Past before the past
		How long

#### Usages:

(1) Use this tense to refer to a situation /a feeling /an action in the past )

#### Examples:

- \* I had cleaned my room.
- \* They found the house strange after they had lived in a tent.

(2) Use Past Perfect Tense to refer to the first of two actions in the past.

#### Examples:

- \* After Dana had finished her school project, she went shopping.
- \* They stopped the show because it had rained heavily.
- \* I had cooked dinner by the time my mother came home.
- \* When we arrived at the theatre, the concert had started.

#### Form:

had + V3 (p.p)

#### Key words:

After – Because – Until      →      Past Perfect (1)      →      Past Simple (2)

Before – By the time – When      →      Past Simple (2)      →      Past Perfect (1)

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

1. Our basket trainer ..... us instructions before the match started.  
a) gave                      b) had given                      c) was given                      d) has given
2. After I ..... my English notebook, I found it on the table.  
a) seek                      b) had sought                      c) were seeking                      d) sought
3. Sara had finished her project before she ..... shopping last week.  
a) went                      b) had gone                      c) goes                      d) is going
4. My parents ..... for my birthday party before I knew.  
a) prepared                      b) was preparing                      c) had prepared                      d) prepares

EX. (2) Make negative:

1. Salma had played football.

.....

2. They had made noise in the class.

.....

3. I had stayed up late.

.....

EX. (3) Ask questions:

1. We had left the stadium after watching the match

.....

2. My brother had travelled to London to study.

.....

3. My friend had borrowed a library book.

.....

4. The science teacher had shown us a video about oil in the science lab.

.....

EX. (4) Do as shown in brackets:

1. Walid had visited the Scientific Center. (Make negative)  
.....
2. I went shopping because I had had a lot of free time. (Ask a question)  
.....
3. After the boys (finish) their exams, they had a nice time together. (Correct the verb)  
.....
4. She (make) a cake before the guests came. (Correct the verb)  
.....

EX. (5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. I couldn't see the teacher because he ..... before I arrived at the school.  
a) had left                      b) has left                      c) was leaving                      d) left
2. He was very tired because he ..... the bags upstairs.  
a) have carried                      b) was carried                      c) had carried                      d) carried
3. She looked at her car, but it was not there. Somebody ..... it.  
a) stole                      b) had stolen                      c) is stealing                      d) steals
4. They answered all the questions in the exam because they ..... very well.  
a) has studied                      b) was studied                      c) had studied                      d) studied
5. After they ..... the visa, they went on trip to India.  
a) had got                      b) got                      c) have got                      d) has got
6. It ..... at night before I came back home.  
a) have rained                      b) has rained                      c) had rained                      d) rained
7. He couldn't believe his eyes! His father ..... him a new laptop as a gift.  
a) bought                      b) had bought                      c) buys                      d) have bought



(Both ..... and .....)

Examples:

1- Mona **is a** doctor. Sara **is a** doctor **too**.

- **Both** Mona **and** Sara **are** doctors.

↓  
(N.)

↓  
(N.)

2- Maha is hard working. She is active **too**.

- Maha is **both** hard working **and** active.

↓  
(Adj.)

↓  
(Adj.)

3- Ahmed can surf the net. He can chat with his friends.

- Ahmed can **both** surf the net **and** chat with his friends.

↓  
(V.)

↓  
(V.)

EX. (1) Join the following sentences using (both ... and ...):

1. Jehad is a doctor. His wife is a doctor too.

.....

2. Ahmed was active. Omar was also active.

.....

3. Samar has a nice house. Hind has a nice house.

.....

4. The actors were active. They were skillful as well.

.....

5. The plot moved swiftly. It moved artfully too.

.....

6. The movie is being shown at The Fox Theater. It is also being shown in the other theaters.

.....

7. Ali likes the movie. He also recommends it.

.....

8. The players wanted to win. They wanted to be honored for their work.

.....

EX. (2) Do as shown between brackets:

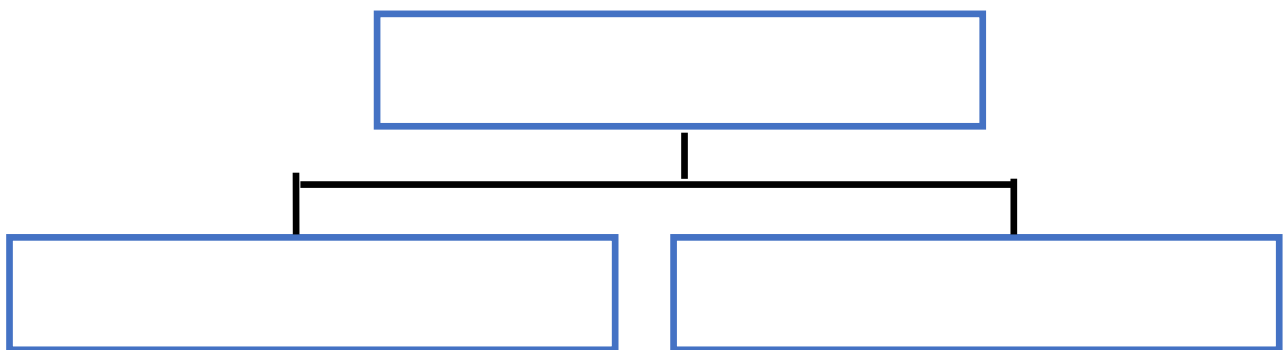
1. After we (do) all our duties, we called our friends to meet out. (Correct the verb)  
.....
2. Before (come) to school, I had prepared myself well for the meeting. (Correct the verb)  
.....
3. I can read English well. I can write English well. (Use: Both .... and .....)  
.....
4. My mother is a teacher. My aunt is a teacher too. (Use: Both .... and .....)  
.....
5. She is beautiful. She is clever too. (Use: Both .... and .....)  
.....

**D. Writing**

"Communication is very important to exchange ideas, feelings and opinions." Plan and write acomposition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **communication** explaining **how people communicated in the past and the means of communications nowadays.**

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

**The Plan**



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

[illegible]

**Unit (9)**  
**Storytelling and Communication**  
**Vocabulary**

Word	P. S	Meaning	Word	P. S	Meaning
grown-up	N	بالغ-راشد	Alley	N	زقاق- ممشى
innocent	Adj	برئ-ساذج	modest	Adj	متواضع
outwit	V	يخدع	reach out	Ph.V	يصل الى
nearby	Adj	مجاور	Deliver	V	يوصل - يسلم
alongside	Adv	جنباً الى جنب	ancestor	N	سلف- جد
pass	V	يمر	Wisdom	N	حكمة
Crowel	Adj	قاسي	Trust	N	ثقة
Please	V	يسعد	Engage	V	ينجذب
Proud	Adj	فخور	Tool	N	أداة
Ladder	N	سلم			

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

- Old people are known for their .....  
a) fortune                      b) wisdom                      c) trust                      d) alley
- Children with disabilities should be ..... in different activities.  
a) engaged                      b) confused                      c) passed                      d) donated
- Babies are always naïve and .....  
a) proud                      b) various                      c) unrealistic                      d) innocent
- The plane will .....land in Paris.  
a) alongside                      b) necessarily                      c) directly                      d) extremely

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

**(alley – wisdom – pass – Trust– deliver)**

- We can walk for thirty minutes every day in this big .....
- It is.....if you control yourself when you are nervous.
- I like to order food from this restaurant as they always.....it fast.
- .....and loyalty are qualities of a good friend.

## **B. Reading Comprehension**

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

Chess is called the game of kings. It is a two-player board game. One player uses the white pieces. The other uses the black pieces. Each piece moves in a special way. One piece is called the king. Each player has his own king. The players take turns moving their pieces. If a player lands on a piece, he or she takes it. The game ends when a player loses his or her king. There are a few more rules, but those are the basics.

Some people think that chess is more than a game. They think it makes the mind stronger. Good chess players use their brains. They think about what will happen next. These skills are useful in life and in chess. Chess is a kind of work out for the mind.

There is a type of chess that is called 'Blitz Chess'. In blitz chess, each player gets ten minutes to use for the whole game. Your clock runs during your turn. You hit the time clock after your move. This stops your clock. It also starts the other player's clock. If you run out of time, you lose. Games of blitz chess are fast-paced.

Chess is not just for people. Computers have been playing chess since the 1970s. At first, they made mistakes. As time went on, they grew stronger. In 1997, a computer called Deep Blue could beat the best player in the world. It was the first computer chess-playing system to win a chess game. By 2006, a cell phone could beat the best players in the world.

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

1. What is the main idea of the 4th paragraph?
  - a. Deep Blue lost a chess game.
  - b. Computers didn't have chess- playing systems.
  - c. Computers were better than cell phones in playing chess.
  - d. Computer chess programmes became stronger and better
  
2. The underlined word '**beat**' in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph means:
  - a. allow for
  - b. depend on
  - c. agree with
  - d. win against

3. The underlined word 'those' in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph refers to:
- a. turns
  - b. rules
  - c. pieces
  - d. players
4. How does a game of chess end according to the passage?
- a. When a player becomes king.
  - b. When a player makes it to the end of the board.
  - c. When a player loses his/her king.
  - d. When a player takes all of the other player's pieces
5. According to the passage, which of the following statements about chess is **NOT TRUE**?
- a. Chess Is a two-player board game.
  - b. Chess players don't need to use their brains.
  - c. Blitz is a fast chess game that takes a short time.
  - d. Some computer chess programmes beat the best players.
6. What is the author's purpose in writing this text?
- a. To persuade people to play chess.
  - b. To tell us some facts about the game of chess
  - c. To describe the clocks used in chess.
  - d. To compare different types of board games.

**b) Answer the following questions:**

7. How might playing chess be good for people?

.....

8. Why is blitz chess more challenging than regular chess?

.....

**C. Grammar**  
Reported Speech  
Commands / Request / Advice

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
- Mona said, " <b>Open</b> the door, <b>please</b> , <b>Sara</b> ."	- Mona requested Sara <b>to open</b> the door.
-The doctor said, " <b>Try</b> to sleep early."	- The doctor advised me <b>to try</b> to sleep early.
-The teacher said, " <b>Never</b> make noise <b>here</b> ."	- The teacher told us <b>not to</b> make noise <b>there</b> .
-Dad said to Ali; " <b>Don't</b> drive <b>your</b> car fast?"	- Dad told Ali <b>not to</b> drive <b>his</b> car fast.

EX. (1) Change into reported speech:

1. The mother said to her daughter; "Put on your shoes."

.....

2. The teacher said to me; "Open your notebook."

.....

3. Maha said to her brother; "Don't make noise at home."

.....

4. My grandmother said to me; "Don't be nervous ."

.....

5. My grandmother said, " Be calm and do your best in the exam."

.....

6. The doctor said to me; "Never smoke."

.....

7. Dalal said; "Try to sleep early to get up early."

.....

8. My sister said to me; "Don't shout at the baby."

.....

9. Hani said, "Don't be nervous."

.....

## Phrasal Verbs with (look)

Ph.v	Meaning	Meaning
Look out	Be careful	ينتبه – يحترس
Look after	Take care of	يعتني بـ
Look for	Search for something	يبحث عن شيء
Look up	Search in a reference	يبحث في مرجع - قاموس

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

- I don't know the meaning of "breeze" . I need to ..... in my dictionary.  
a) look for                      b) look up                      c) look out                      d) look after
- She has to ..... her little sister because her mother is at work.  
a) look after                      b) look out                      c) look up                      d) look for
- Maha .....her lost keys everywhere.  
a) looks for                      b) looks after                      c) looks up                      d) look out
- .....! A car is coming fast.  
a) Look for                      b) Look up                      c) Look out                      d) Look after

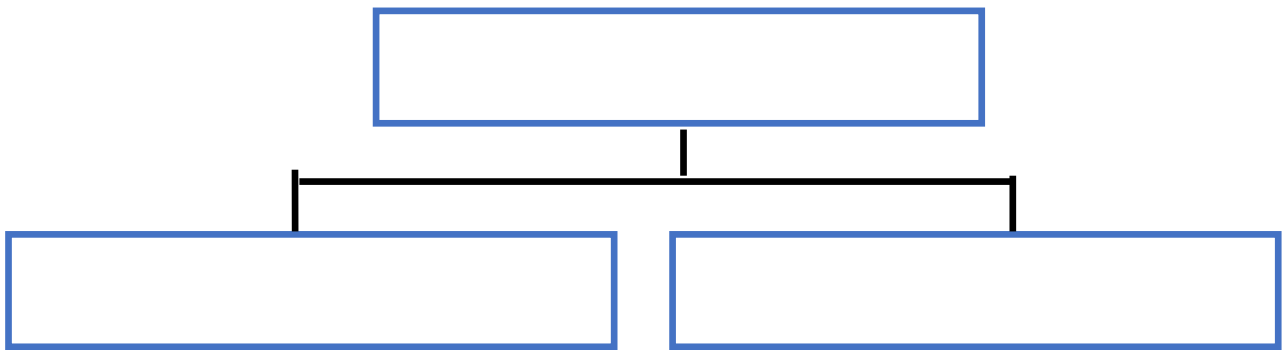


### D. Writing

"Stories are the most effective ways to communicate and deliver messages from one to another." Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **Stories** explaining **sources of stories and why stories are important to us.**

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

### The Plan



.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
.....	.....
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**Unit (10)**  
**Discoveries and Inventions**  
**Vocabulary**

Word	P. S	Meaning	Word	P. S	Meaning
pot	N	قدر	electrical	Adj	كهربائي
bead	N	خرزة	humidity	N	رطوبة
spread	V	ينتشر	found	V	يؤسس - ينشأ
ruins	N	بقايا - حطام	influential	Adj	مؤثر
consequence	N	نتيجة - اهمية	department	N	قسم
president	N	رئيس	chairman	N	رئيس الجلسة
mainly	Adv	بشكل رئيسي	profitable	Adj	مربح

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

- The English ..... organised a spelling competition last week.  
a) pot                                      b) department                                      c) bead                                      d) humidity
- I think people should..... peace and love among themselves.  
a) spread                                      b) confuse                                      c) gather                                      d) donate
- Using the .....devices at home saves time and effort.  
a) proud                                      b) influential                                      c) cruel                                      d) electrical
- Water is..... used for drinking and washing.  
a) alongside                                      b) gradually                                      c) mainly                                      d) unfairly

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

**(profitable – humidity – influential – presidents - beads)**

- Sports has a / an ..... role to keep our body healthy and strong.
- Actually, trade is a ..... business.
- The bride's dress is decorated with beautiful .....
- All the ..... always meet in conferences to discuss important issues.

### C.Reading Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

1. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage above?
  - a. Working Hours
  - b. Coloured Signs
  - c. Mountains and Cities
  - d. Pollution in Big Cities
  
2. What does the underlined word "**their**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph refer to?
  - a. people in London
  - b. people in Mexico City
  - c. working hours
  - d. buses and trains

3. The underlined word "**massive**" in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to
- little
  - very large
  - very small
  - tiny
4. Ground level ozone in London is::
- higher than that in Mexico City
  - lower than that in Mexico City
  - as much as that in Mexico City
  - twice as much as that in Mexico City
5. The main cause of pollution in the big cities is:
- the fresh air.
  - the bad weather.
  - the dirt and rubbish.
  - the massive clouds of smog.
6. According to the passage, all the following statements are **True** except:
- There is too much wind in Mexico City
  - Many people use buses and trains in London.
  - The people of Mexico City tried to reduce pollution.
  - The drivers pay money to drive into London.

**b) Answer the following questions:**

7. How can people reduce pollution in big cities?

.....

8. Why is building factories inside the city dangerous?

.....

## C.Grammar

### The Reflexive Prounouns

Subject	Reflexive	Examples
I	myself	• I do the homework myself.
You	yourself	• You can do it by yourself.
She	herself	• Sara makes the bed by herself.
He	himself	• Ali washes the car by himself.
It	itself	• The cat can feed itself.
We	ourselves	• We do the project by ourselves.
You	yourselves	• You can do it by yourselves.
They	themselves	• The boys enjoy themselves.

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

1. Ali made this T-shirt .....

- a) myself                      b) himself                      c) herself                      d) yourself

2. Sara did her homework .....

- a) herself                      b) ourselves                      c) themselves                      d) yourself

3. We helped ..... to answer all the questions.

- a) herself                      b) yourself                      c) myself                      d) ourselves

4. Eman, did you take the photo by .....?

- a) myself                      b) herself                      c) himself                      d) yourself

5. I wrote this poem .....

- a) itself                      b) himself                      c) herself                      d) myself

6. The lion can defend .....

- a) herself                      b) itself                      c) yourself                      d) himself

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

7. Dana and Salma, if you want more milk, help .....

- a) myself                      b) yourselves                      c) herself                      d) yourself

8. Ali and Dana collected the stickers .....

- a) themselves                      b) himself                      c) herself                      d) yourselves

9. Ali and Dana, collect the stickers .....

- a) themselves                      b) himself                      c) herself                      d) yourselves

(much – a little - many – a few)

Much	Many
-There <b>is much smoke</b> in the factory. (Uncountable)	-There <b>are many cars</b> in the street. (Countable)
-There <b>is a lot of smoke</b> in the factory.	-There <b>are a lot of cars</b> cars in the street.
<b>Much + singular noun</b>	<b>Many + plural noun</b>
كمية كبيرة	عدد كبير

a little	a few
-There <b>is a little smoke</b> in the kitchen. (Uncountable)	-There <b>are a few cars</b> for my family. (Countable)
<b>a little + singular noun</b>	<b>a few + plural noun</b>
كمية صغيرة و لكنها كافية	عدد قليل و لكنه كافي

EX. (3) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

1. There are..... car parks in the center of city, we need to have more.

- a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few

2. I need .....sugar in my tea.

- a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few

3. Hurry up! We only have ..... time before the coach leaves.

- a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few

EX. (4) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

4. There are ..... shops near the university.  
a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few
5. It's very quiet. There aren't ..... people here today.  
a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few
6. There are ..... expensive new flats next to the river.  
a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few
7. He isn't very popular. He has ..... friends  
a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few
8. Dana is very busy these days. She has ..... free time.  
a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few
9. Did you take ..... photographs when you were on holidays?  
a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few

EX. (5) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c, & d:

10. I'm not very busy today. I haven't got ..... things to do.  
a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few
11. Tomorrow is my exam; I need to study.....more before sleeping.  
a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few
12. There is .....water in this bottle. You need more to drink.  
a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few
13. How.....sugar do you take in your tea?  
a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few
14. He was.....tensed at the meeting.  
a) much                      b) a little                      c) many                      d) a few

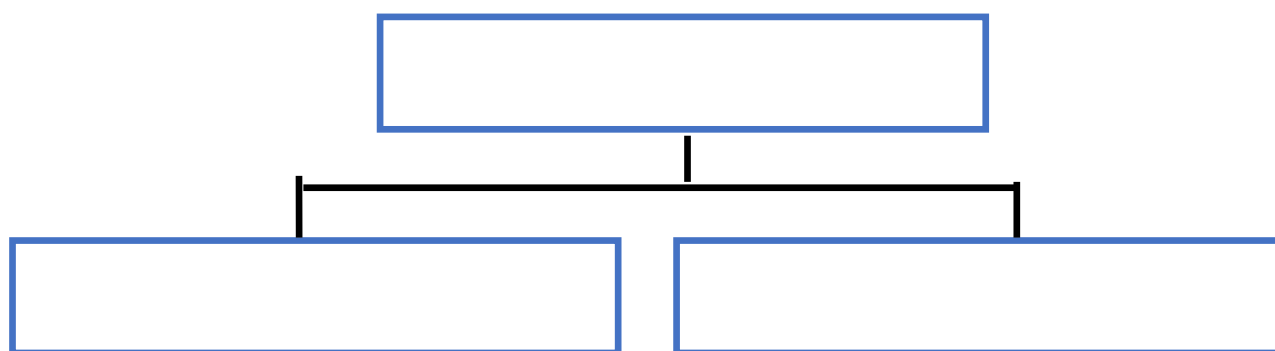


### D. Writing

" The inventors are great people who have wonderful contributions that changed the world and helped the humanity." Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about "**Inventions**" explaining **why inventions are important to us and some well-known inventors' great works.**

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

### The Plan



[illegible]

**Unit (11)**  
**Life Experiences**  
**Vocabulary**

Word	P. S	Meaning	Word	P. S	Meaning
intended	Adj	مقصود	expert	N	خبير
original	Adj	أصلي	attitude	N	موقف - اتجاه
dramatic	Adj	مفاجئ- مثير	previously	Adv	سابقا
combine	V	يدمج - يخط	assume	V	يفترض
involve	V	يشمل	unusual	Adj	غير عادي
approach	V	ينهج	generally	Adv	بشكل عام
restriction	N	قيد - حدود	Details	N	تفاصيل
appearance	N	مظهر	vote	V-n	يصوت- صوت انتخابي

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

- There are many difficult .....to ban building on the green areas.  
a) details                      b) attitudes                      c) experts                      d) restrictions
- The two countries..... against their common enemy.  
a) involved                      b) combined                      c) assumed                      d) approached
- She has a / an ..... talent of singing.  
a) intended                      b) electrical                      c) unusual                      d) original
- Globe warming..... affects all the environment.  
a) necessarily                      b) generally                      c) previously                      d) unfairly

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

**(appearance – assume – attitudes – involve – vote)**

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

## B. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

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

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

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

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

1. The underlined pronoun (them) in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph refers to:
  - a. The boy and the waiter.
  - b. Mr. John and the boy's father.
  - c. Mr. John and the boy
  - d. The waiter and John.
2. The word (worry) in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph means:
  - a. to feel hungry
  - b. to be physically strong
  - c. to feel unhappy or afraid
  - d. to become quiet

3. The main idea of the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is:
- a. paying for food in the restaurant.
  - b. playing the trick in the restaurant.
  - c. poor people should eat in restaurants.
  - d. choosing meals in restaurants.
4. The writer wrote this story to:
- a. tell us a funny story
  - b. complain about thieves
  - c. talk about food in restaurants
  - d. tell us that crime is bad.
5. Why does Mr. John play tricks on people?
- a. Because he is a bad and greedy man.
  - b. Because he is kind.
  - c. Because he wants money.
  - d. Because he was very poor.
6. According to the passage all the following statements are True except:
- a. The police caught Mr. John.
  - b. Mr. John was the boy's father.
  - c. Mr John has a silver car.
  - d. Mr. John ordered two meals.

**b) Answer the following questions:**

7. How did the police catch Mr. John?

.....

.....

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

.....

.....

## C.Grammar

### If (First Conditional)

If First Conditional	Usage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• If I <b>read</b> a story, I <b>will</b> enjoy my time.</li><li>• If you <b>go</b> to India, you <b>will</b> see Taj Mahal.</li><li>• If he <b>trains</b> well, he <b>will</b> win the match.</li></ul>	(Actions that are likely to happen)
If (2) + Present Simple → will + inf.	

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

1- We .....if we live a simple life.

- a) would enjoy      b) enjoyed      c) will enjoy      d) enjoy

2- If they want to eat healthy food, they .....fresh vegetables and fruits.

- a) Would have had      b) would have      c) will have      d) can have

3- If children like to enjoy their time, grandparents .....them stories.

- a) would tell      b) tell      c) will tell      d) told

4- Children .....the Internet if they want to get exciting online games.

- a) will surf      b) surf      c) would surf      d) surfed

#### EX. (2) Do as shown between brackets:

1. If you get enough sleep, ..... (Complete)

2. Salma will join a sports club if she ..... (Complete)

3. If I want to win the race, I (train) well to achieve my goals. (Correct the verb)

.....

(Double comparatives)  
(The more..... the more....)

Examples:

1- I read **many** books. I enjoy my **time**.



(N)



(N)

-The **more** books I read, **the more** time I enjoy.



(N)



(N)

2-She travels to **many** countries. She meets **a lot of** people.



(N)



(N)

-The **more** countries she travels to, **the more** people she meets.



(N)



(N)

3- We get **old**. We become **wise**.



(Short Adj.)



(Short Adj.)

-The **older** we get, **the wiser** we become



(The + Short Adj. +er)



(The + Short Adj. + er)

4- If we practise for a **long** time, we get **much** energy.



(Short Adj.)



(much)

-The **longer** time we practise, **the more** energy we get.



(The + Short Adj. +er)



(change **much** into **more**)

EX. (1) Join the following sentences:

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

.....

2. He gets old. He has few friends.

.....

3. You give too much. You get a good reputation.

.....

4. You make few mistakes. You will get good marks.

.....

5. I work too much. I spend a little time with my family.

.....

6. I know her very much. I like her so much.

.....

7. You drive very fast. The car uses too much petrol.

.....

8. She got very old. Her children became so nice to her.

.....

9. I waited for a long time. I got furious.

.....

10. I travel to many countries. I learn about many cultures.

.....

11. Salma reads a lot of books. She knows about many things.

.....

12. Ahmed travels a lot. He makes new friends.

.....

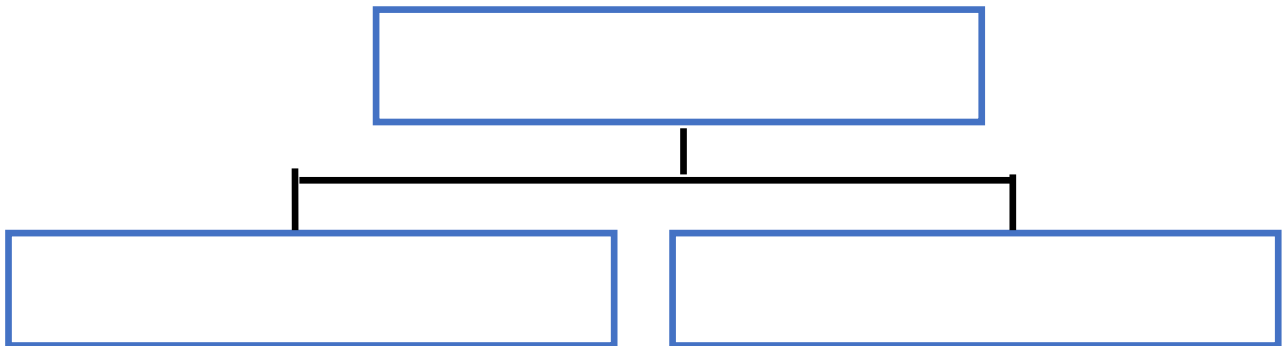


### D.Writing

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

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

### The Plan (2 M)



[illegible]

**Unit (12)**  
**Life Experiences**  
**Vocabulary**

Word	P. S	Meaning	Word	P. S	Meaning
universe	N	الكون	quality	N	جودة-نوع
entirely	Adv	تماما	ahead	Adv	للأمام
advanced	Adj	متقدم - متطور	allow	V	يسمح
notice	V	يلاحظ	content	N	محتوى
motion	N	حركة	suitable	Adj	مناسب
widespread	Adj	واسع الانتشار	emphasise	V	يؤكد
remote	Adj	بعيد	Narration	N	رواية
audience	N	جمهور	reinforce	V	يدعم - يعزز

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

- The Egyptian cotton has a good .....  
a) universe                      b) motion                      c) audience                      d) quality
- Did you ..... that Mona became nervous these days?  
a) notice                      b) emphasise                      c) allow                      d) reinforce
- The .....countries give special care to the children of disabilities.  
a) suitable                      b) remote                      c) widespread                      d) advanced
- Planning ..... is the best way to organise your own affairs.  
a) alongside                      b) ahead                      c) necessarily                      d) unfairly

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

**(content – emphasise – allowed – involve – quality)**

- The writer wanted to.....that strong -willed people never give up.
- Students are not.....to write on the school walls.
- Please don't.....me in this game. I'm really busy with my little sister..
- The.....of music depends on the true feelings of its composer.

## **B. Reading Comprehension**

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

Once in a rainy night, a doctor lived happily in a village, about ten kilometers from the city. The doctor was a **kind-hearted** man. He helped poor people without paying any money.

One day a woman went to his house and asked him to go with her to see her old husband who was about to die. The doctor wore his thick coat and followed her to her house. When he came in, he found that the family was very poor. The man in bed wasn't very ill, but he had a hungry look on his face and there was no food in the house.

After looking at the man, the doctor said to the woman, "Come to my house this afternoon and I'll give you medicine for your husband." When the woman went to the doctor's house, **he** gave her a small box which was very heavy. The woman was very surprised at the weight of the medicine. When she came home, she sat near her husband's bed and opened the box which was full of money.

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

1- The best title for the passage is:

- a) The Happy Wife
- b) The Sad Village
- c) The Kind Doctor
- d) The Hungry Husband

2- The underlined word "**he**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph refers to:

- a) the doctor
- b) the man in bed
- c) the woman's husband
- d) the doctor's wife

3- The word "**kind-hearted**" in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph means:

- a) ill
- b) nice
- c) thick
- d) heavy

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

- a) to invite us to live in a village.
- b) to make us eat good food.
- c) to encourage us to help the poor.
- d) to talk about the importance of medicine.

5-How did the doctor help the family?

- a) He gave the wife a box full of money
- b) He gave them good food.
- c) He gave the husband some medicine.
- d) He gave them some advice.

6-According to the story, all the following statements are **true** except:

- a) The doctor helped the people for free.
- b) The doctor felt that the family is poor.
- c) The village was ten kilometers away from the city.
- d) The husband was really sick.

**b. Answer the following questions:**

7. How was the woman's husband when the doctor see him?

.....

8.What is the moral of this story?

.....

## The Relative Clause

Relative Pronouns	Usage
(1) Who	(People)
• The man, (who/that) was talking to you, is my uncle.	
(2) Whose	(Possession)
• My friend, whose car is stolen, is travelling for a long time.	
(3) Which	(Things)
• The book, which I read, is an important one.	

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

1- My neighbour, .....son is very naughty, has a big dog.

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

2- It is the same dog, .....always barks night and day and makes noise in the area.

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

3- All the other people, .....live in our place, complain about pollution.

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

4- My teacher, .....car is red, is very kind and friendly.

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

### Ex. (2) From a, b, c or d choose the correct answer:

1- This is the house .....my grandparents bought.

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

2- Graham Bell is the scientist .....invented the telephone.

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

3- They reported the police about the accident, .....happened yesterday.

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

4 – Mona, .....father is a manager, is going to travel abroad.

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

5- This is the restaurant .....serves a special lunch.

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

**EX. (3) Join the following sentences:**

1. My uncle works as an engineer. He likes his job very much.

2. I bought a new washing machine. It was very expensive.

3. Mona is a pretty girl. She always helps all her friends.

4. The man is waiting for the bus. His hat is red.

5. This is my friend. She was injured in an accident last week.

**(need to + inf.)**

Present	Past
<b>(1) (I – you – We – They)</b>	- I <b>needed</b> to talk to you yesterday.
- We <b>need</b> to study well for the exam. (Positive)	- I <b>didn't need</b> to take an umbrella.
- We <b>don't need</b> to waste our time. (Negative)	-Dana <b>needed</b> to buy a dress for the party.
- <b>Why do</b> you <b>need</b> to study well? (Question)	-Mona <b>didn't need</b> to use a knife.
<b>(2) (She – He – It)</b>	- <b>Why did</b> Dana <b>need</b> to buy a dress?
• Sara <b>needs</b> to go to bed early.	
• She <b>doesn't need</b> to stay up late.	
• Who <b>needs</b> to go to bed early?	

**EX. (1) Do as shown between brackets:**

1. We need to buy extra clothes for summer. (Make negative)

2. Salim needs to work with this rich man. (Make negative)

3. Dalia needed to send some emails to the company. (Make negative)

4. Yes, she needs to read English books. (Ask a question)

EX. (2) Do as shown between brackets:

5. No, I don't need to be nervous with her. (Ask a question)  
.....
6. I need to sleep early to get up early. (Ask a question)  
.....
7. She needs to have some rest every day. (Ask a question)  
.....
8. They needed to buy some new clothes for winter. (Ask a question)  
.....
9. He (need) to come early every Monday. (Correct the verb)  
.....
10. Heba (need) to see her friends yesterday. (Correct the verb)  
.....
11. The little girls (needs) to drink some milk in the morning. (Correct the verb)  
.....
12. There is (something) living on the moon. There are no animals either. (Correct)  
.....

**Indefinite pronouns**

Pronouns	Examples
<b>everybody</b> <b>everything</b> <b>everywhere</b>	- <b>Everybody</b> is waiting for you. -We took <b>everything</b> with us. -I looked for you <b>everywhere</b> .
<b>somebody</b> <b>something</b> <b>somewhere</b>	-There is <b>somebody</b> waiting for you. -There is <b>something</b> under the chair! -Let's go <b>somewhere</b> during the holiday.
<b>anybody</b> <b>anything</b> <b>anywhere</b>	-Is there <b>anybody</b> at home? -Do you have <b>anything</b> to eat? -I couldn't find it <b>anywhere</b> ?
<b>nobody</b> <b>nothing</b> <b>nowhere</b>	-There is <b>nobody</b> at home. -I have <b>nothing</b> to eat? -There is <b>nowhere</b> to go.



**Ex. (1) From a, b, c or d choose the correct answer:**

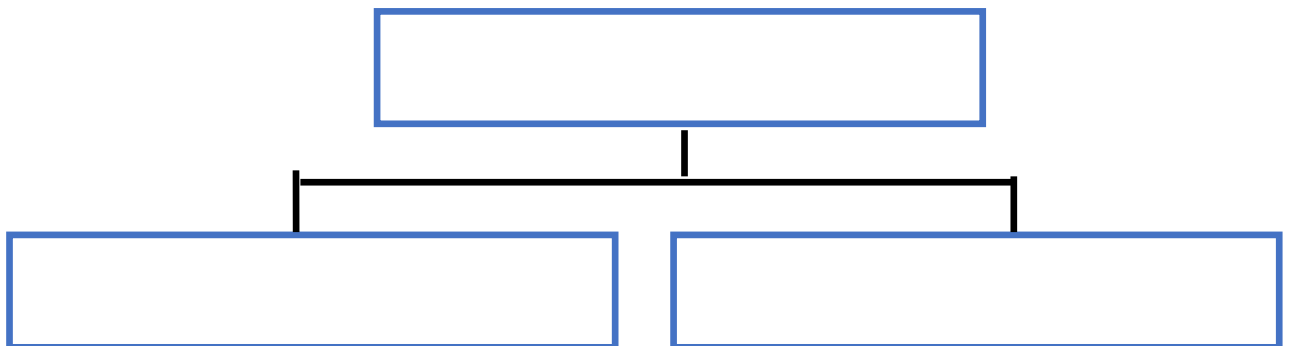
- 1- There is .....in the box. It is empty  
a) nothing      b) something      c) everything      d) anything
- 2- She kept searching for the ring ....., but she couldn't find it.  
a) nowhere      b) somewhere      c) everywhere      d) anywhere
- 3- The police arrested the thief, but they found ..... with him.  
a) nothing      b) everything      c) something      d) anything
- 4 -There is .....to answer the phone. I will fix the answer machine later.  
a) nowhere      b) nobody      c) nothing      d) everybody

**B. Writing**

" Preparation is the most important part of making a succesful presentation" Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **making presentations explaining its preparations and how to make it a good one.**

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

**The Plan**



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This image shows a full page of white paper with horizontal dotted lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the entire width of the page, providing a guide for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the page.

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