



Learn English

Grade 12

Prepared by:

Mrs. Madleen Nabil

HOD

Mrs. Afnaan AlShammari

School Principal

Mrs. Nuwair AlDousari

Name:.....

Class: 12/

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Tenses

- 1.Ahmed often (try)to do his best.
- 2.Huda usually (wake)up early.
- 3.The earth (go).....round the sun.
- 4.My sister always (help).....me
- 5.people (use)..... internet for getting information.

- 1.My father (buy)me a new mobile yesterday.
- 2.The light (go).....out while he was reading.
- 3.They (visit).....many places last year.
- 4.I (be)a student in 2000.

- 1.I (study).....very hard this term.
- 2.Our team (play).....a big match next month
- 3.You certainly(pass).....the test
- 4.They (buy)a new house in Salwa.

- 1.Look! My brother (dive).....in the sea.
- 2.my mother(decorate).....her room now.
- 3.we(work)..... in a new company at present.
- 4.They (watch).....a film at the moment.
- 5.listen! the bell(ring).....

- 1.While the people (sleep).....the enemy invaded the city.
- 2.when they reached home I (prepare)lunch.
- 3.He broke his leg as he (climb)the stairs.
- 4.while I(watch).....TV I heard a loud cry.

- 1 My brother (leave).....Kuwait for three months.
- 2.They already (do).....their project work .
- 3.Merit (be).....here since 2000.
- 4.Amani just (receive).....an email from her friend .

- 1.We (wait).....here since two o'clock.
- 2.I (play)..... for three hours
- 3.It (rain)..... for a long time.
4. They (stay).....here since my childhood

- 1.Salma (buy) a bunch of flowers before she went to see her friend.
- 2.By the time they reached the station the (leave).....
3. The patient (die).....when the doctor arrived .

Simple Present Tense

(Rule:he.she.it + v + s/es
They.we.you.I+v(infinitive)

Key words: always, usually,
Seldom,rarely,often)

Simple Past Tense

(Rule: he.she.it\they.we.you.I+v2

Key words:last-month,week,
Year,yesterday,in2000, Past dates)

Simple Future

(Rule: she.he.it\they.we.you.I+ will+v1

Key words:tomorrow,next day,
Next month,coming year)

Present Continuous

(Rule: she.he.it+is+v+ing

They.we.you+are+v+ing

i+am+v+ing

Key words: now, at present, at the
moment, look!, listen!)

Past Continuous

(Rule: she.he.it/i+was+v+ing

They.we.you+were+v+ing,

Key words: while, when, as)

Present Perfect

(Rule: she.he.it+has+v3

They.we.you/i+have+v3

key words: for, since, yet, just, already)

Present Perfect Continuous

Rule: He.She .It+has+been+V(ing).

They.We,You,I+have+been+v(ing)

key words: for, since, all day

Past Perfect

(Rule: he.she.it\they.we.you +had v3

Key words: before, after, by the time)

Unit 7 long lives

Date :

Lessons: 1&2

(SB pages 56/57)



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
cardiovascular	adj.	Of or relating to the heart and blood vessels	
centenarian	n.	A person who is one hundred or more years old	
commentary	n.	The expression of opinions or explanations about an event or situation	
cycle	v.	To ride a cycle	
elderly	adj.	Old or aging	
expectation	n.	A strong belief that something will happen	
geriatric	adj.	Of or relating to old people.	
honour	v.	To treat someone with special respect	
integral	adj.	Essential or fundamental	
onerous	adj.	Involving an amount of effort and difficulty	
Supple	adj.	Bending and moving easily and gracefully; flexible	
vigorous	adj.	Strong, healthy, and full of energy	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**{supple \ commentary \ honour \ geriatric \ cycle \ expectations}**

1- I used to go along to hospital's.....wards, where I sang and played with the old people.

2- I have high.....of my daughter; I'm sure she will be a successful doctor.

3- An athlete should exercise daily to keep his muscles.....and strong.

4- All religions order us to respect and.....the elderly.

5- You must wear a crash- helmet when you.....to protect your head.

Answer the following questions:

1-What are the secrets of a long life?



.....

.....

.....

2-According to you , how can elderly ensure mental and physical fitness?

Mentally

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Physically

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By staying

← active →

3- What are the benefits of having a healthy life?

-
-

4- The teachings of Islam encourage us to honour the elderly. Discuss

Or What do you do to show your appreciation to your grandparents?

-
-
-
-

5-Geriatric homes are very rare in Kuwait and the Arab world. Explain.

OR

Why is it important to show respect to elderly people?

-
-
-

7- Are you for or against sending elderly people to geriatric homes?



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Unit 7 Long lives (WB)

Date:

Lesson: 3

(WB pages 48/99)

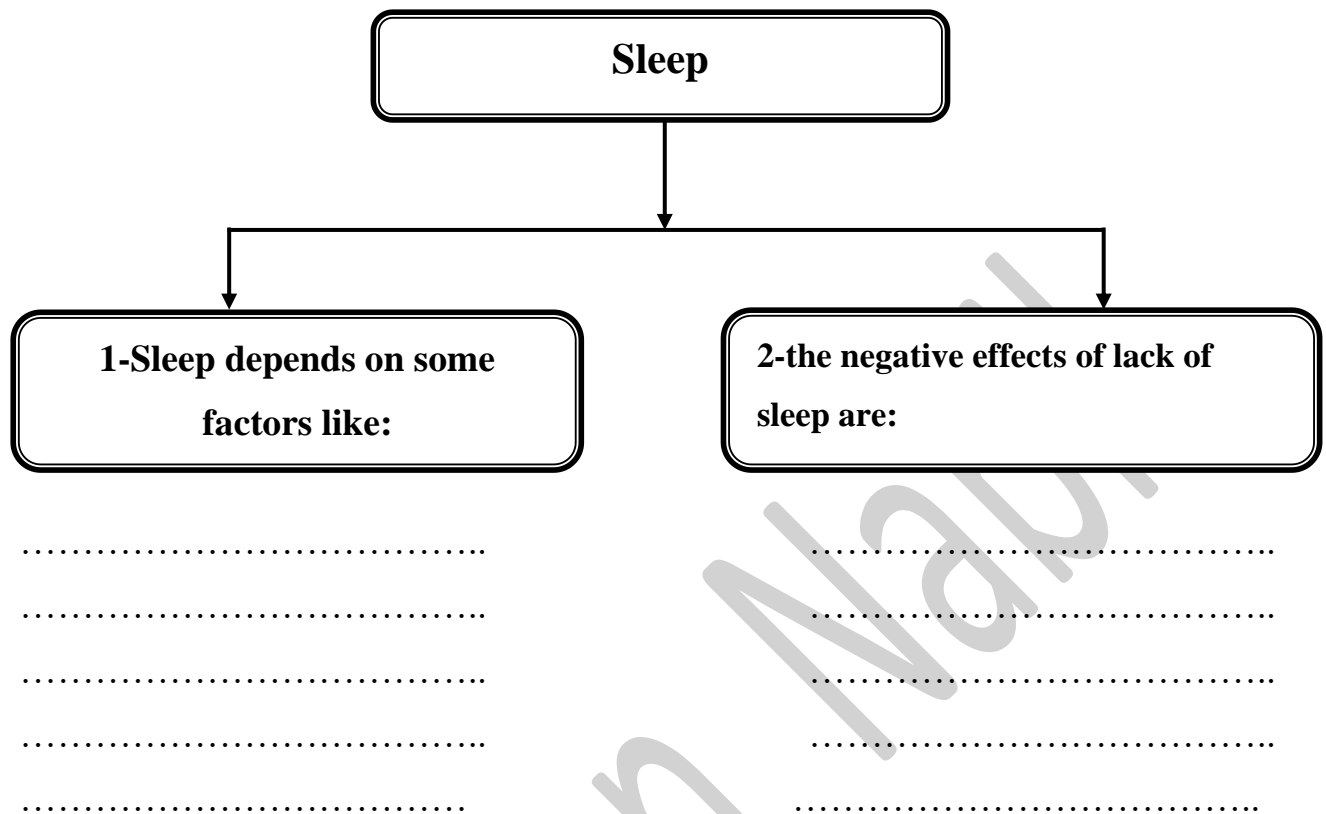
**New Vocabulary**

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
chronic	adj.	Something that continues for a long time and cannot easily be solved	
deprived of	Ph.v	Dispossess of, rob of	
drowsy	adj.	Tired and almost asleep	
genetic make-up	n.	Chemical structure that defines individuality	
restful	adj.	Peaceful and quiet, making you feel relaxed	
shallow	adj.	Not deep	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{genetic make-up \ chronic \ drowsy \ deprived \ shallow \ restful}

- 1- Tom was still tired and.....when I woke him up as he didn't have enough sleep.
- 2- Each person'sis unique except in the case of identical twins.
- 3- A lot of children have been..... of a normal home life.
- 4- My grandfather suffers from..... arthritis. He barely leaves his room.
- 5- Children must stay in the.....side of the swimming pool.

Answer the following questions:**3-Why do you think it is important to get enough sleep?**

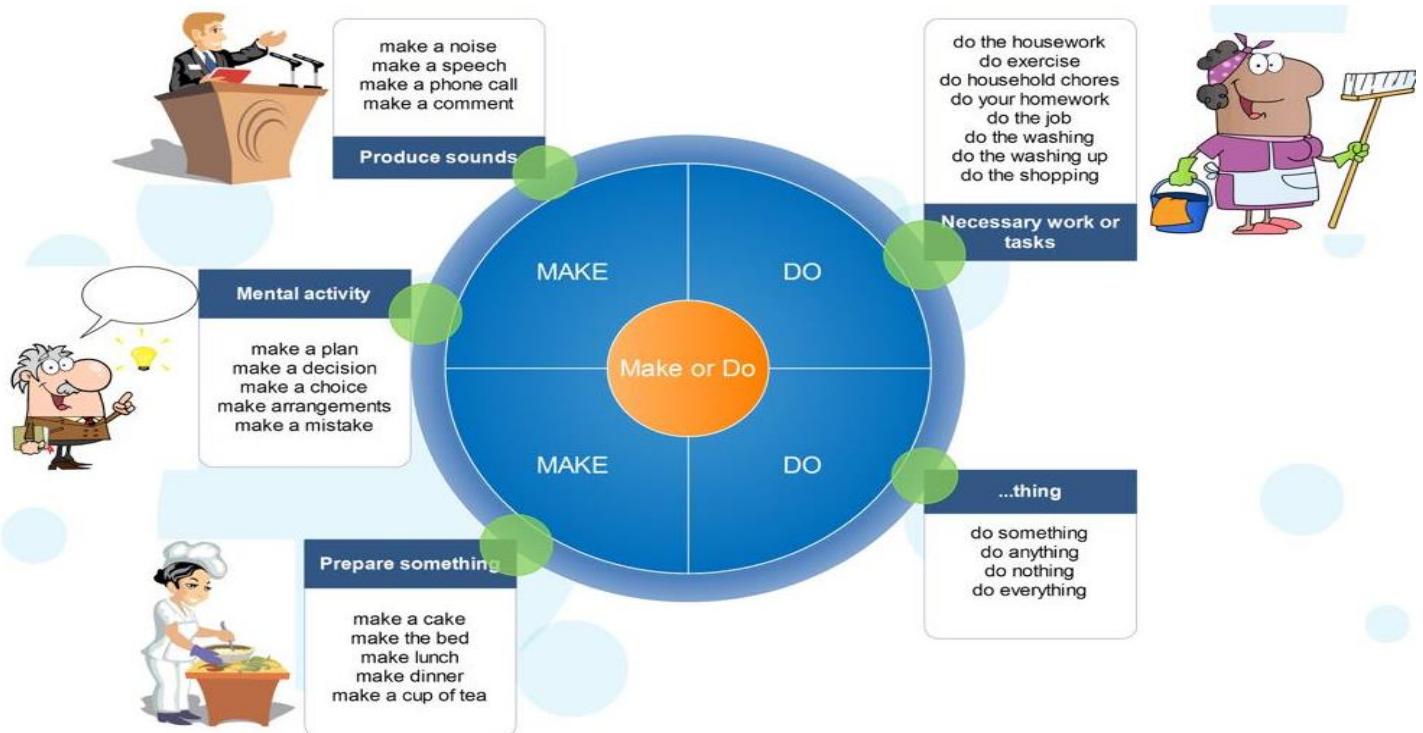
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.....

.....

4-Suggest some ways to help those who have difficulty in sleeping?

- a.....
- b.....

The difference between MAKE and DO:**Fill in the spaces with the correct form of Do or Make :**

1. Try to your best in the exam.
2. The children have to their own beds.
3. She hates the housework.
- 4 Don't be afraid of mistakes.

Unit 7 Long lives

Date:.....

Lessons: 4& 5

(SB pages 58/59)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
blizzard	n.	A severe snowstorm with high winds and low visibility	
conceal	v.	To keep from sight to hide	
dispute	n.	A disagreement, argument, or debate	
do away with	Ph.v	To get rid of	

do up	Ph.v	To fasten, to tie	
excuse	n.	A reason or explanation put forward to defend or justify a fault or offence	
frequently	adv.	On many occasions with little time between them	
in spite of	Prep	Regardless of	
make up	Ph.v	To invent (a story)	
make up for	Ph.v	To make the place of something lost or missing	
vicinity	n.	The area near or surrounding a particular place	
do without	Ph.v	To not have something and manage in spite	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{conceal \ excuse \ frequently \ do without \ vicinity \ in spite of}

- 1- Heat waves are happening more..... around the world due to climate change.
- 2- The city council are planning to build a new stadium in theof the town.
- 3- The criminal tried to.....his real identity using a false passport, but he was arrested.
- 4- Peter was fast..... being terribly overweight.
- 5- They cannotMerit because she is a valuable part of the team.

Unit 7 Long lives

Date:.....

Lessons: 7& 8

(SB pages 60/61)

A magazine article



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
admiration	n.	Respect and warm approval	
affection	n.	A gentle feeling of fondness or liking	
ailment	n.	An illness, typically a minor one	
bestow	v.	present (an honor, right, or gift)	
deserve	v.	To show qualities worthy of (reward or punishment)	
due	adj.	Expected at or planned for at a certain time	
fatal	adj.	Causing death	
life expectancy	n.	The average period that a person may expect to live	
reverence	n.	Deep respect for someone or some thing	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{affection / due /deserve/ fatal / life expectancy / admiration}

1-Statistics show that women have a longer.....than men.

2- road accidents have decreased in frequency over recent years.

3- My for that hard- working man grows every day. He really deserves it.

4- Children need lots of love and.....

5-People who take part in voluntary work.....respect and admiration.

Answer the following question: -**A. Why has life expectancy been raised in Kuwait recently?**

-
-

Date:

**Vocabulary Exercises****A. From a, b, c, and d choose the correct word:**

1. Despite being a/an, he is still active and healthy.
a. reverence b. ailment c. affection d. centenarian
2. The company wants to.....an award to honour the manager's achievements.
a. bestow b. cycle c. conceal d. deserve
3. Computerization has enabled us to.....with a lot of paperwork.
a. do away b. do up c. make up d. do without
4. My dad is the best at.....stories as well as being a wonderful narrator.
a. making up for b. doing without c. making up d. doing away with
5. We can treat minor ourselves if we follow the first aid instructions.
a. ailments b. commentaries c. excuses d. blizzards

B: Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:{**reverence / integral / deserve / bestow / onerous / due**}

- 1- Diwanias have a/an role in the social life in Kuwait.
- 2- Theduties of motherhood are really appreciated by every member in the society.
- 3- Children are taught to show respect and.....to their parents and teachers.
- 4- What time is the next bus.....?
- 5- I hope all those who don't follow the traffic laws get the punishment they

Date:

Grammar

Reported speech

A) Statement:

1- Change the tense:

To change a statement from direct to indirect speech, we do the following:

1. Change present tense into past. (V 2)
2. Change past tense into past perfect. (had + v 3)
3. Omit the inverted commas and replace them with a point.
4. Change pronouns.

Verb Tense Changes	
From: Direct Speech	To: Reported Speech
Simple Present Tense Putri: I live in Yogyakarta.	Simple Past Tense She said (that) she lived in Yogyakarta.
Present Continuous Tense Putra: I m interviewing candidates.	Past Continuous Tense Putra said (that) he was interviewing candidates.
Simple Past Tense Putri: I wrote my sister a letter.	Past Perfect Tense Putri said (that) she had written her sister a letter.
Present Perfect Tense Putri: I have written my sister a letter.	
Past Perfect Tense Putri: I had written my sister a letter.	
Past Continuous Tense Putra: I was interviewing candidates.	Past Perfect Continuous Tense Putra said (that) he had been interviewing candidates.
Present Perfect Continuous Tense Putra: I have been interviewing candidates.	
Past Perfect Continuous Tense Putra: I had been interviewing candidates.	
Modal	
Putri: I will help him.	Putri said (that) she would help him.
Putri: I can help him.	Putri said (that) she could help him.
Putri: I may help him.	Putri said (that) she might help him.
Putri: I must/have to help him.	Putri said (that) she had to help him.
Putra: I would/could/might/should/ought to help her.	Putra said (that) she would/could/might/should/ought to help her.

2-Change pronouns as follows:

I ——— he, she	My ——— his, her	Me ——— him, her
You ——— I, we, he, she	Your ——— my, our, his, her	You ——— me, us, him, her
We ——— they	Our ——— them	Us ——— them

3-Some expressions are changed from the direct into the indirect e.g.**PLACE & TIME**

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

From a, b, and c choose the correct answer as required:

1. " We are taking our kids on holiday." (Change into reported speech)
- a- The parents said that they will be taking their kids on holiday.
- b- The parents said that they have been taking their kids on holiday.
- c- The parents said that they were taking their kids on holiday.

2. " I saw your father in the supermarket yesterday."

(Change into reported speech)

- a- Omar told me that I saw your father in the supermarket yesterday.
- b- Omar told me that he has seen your father in the supermarket the day before.
- c- Omar told me that he had seen my father in the supermarket the day before.

3. " We will test the new vaccine next month". (Change into reported speech)

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

4. " I've seen a nice film on T.V."

(Change into reported speech)

- a- Merit told me that she has seen a nice film on T.V
- b- Merit told me that she had seen a nice film on T.V.
- c- Merit told me that she sees a nice film on T.V.

B) Interrogative:

When a question begins with one of the following verbs:

(Am/is/are/was/were/have/has/had/will/would/shall/should/can/could/may/might/must/ought/do/does and did) we do the following:

1. Add (if, or, whether) after the reporting phrase.
2. Re-write the sentence in the original order (S. V. O.....)
3. Change the tenses as mentioned above.
4. Change the necessary pronouns.
5. Replace the question mark with a point.
6. (Do, does and did) do not appear in the reported sentence.

Examples:

Reported Questions

When we report (yes/no) questions, we join using (if or whether) and we change the question to a statement word order

Direct Speech

Simple Present

She asked me, "Are you a student?"

Present Progressive

She asked him, "Are you teaching English now?"

Past simple

She asked me, "Did you study English yesterday?"

Present perfect

She asked me, "Have you ever been to England?"

Reported Speech

Simple Past

She asked me if I was a student.

Past Progressive

She asked him if he was teaching English then.

Past perfect

She asked me if I had studied English the day before.

Past Perfect

She asked me if I had ever been to England.

From a,b,and c choose the correct answer as required:

1. "Have you seen my briefcase?"

(Complete)

The teacher asked the girls

- a- The teacher asked the girls have they seen her briefcase.
- b- The teacher asked the girls if they had seen her briefcase.
- c- The teacher asked the girls if they have seen her briefcase.

2. "Would you like to go shopping tomorrow?" (Change into reported speech)

- a- Emily asked her friend whether she would like to go shopping the next day.
- b- Emily asked her friend whether she will like to go shopping the next day.
- c- Emily asked her friend whether you do like to go shopping the next day.

3. "Does Anna work in Kuwait?"

(Change into reported speech)

- a- I wanted to know if Anna works in Kuwait.
- b- I wanted to know if Anna worked in Kuwait.
- c- I wanted to know if Anna has worked in Kuwait.

4. "Did it rain hard last night?"

(Change into reported speech)

- a- Olivia wanted to know it was raining hard last night.
- b- Olivia wanted to know if it rains hard the previous night.
- c- Olivia wanted to know if it had rained hard the previous night.

C) Questions

To report a wh- question, write the question word immediately after the reporting phrase, and then:

1. Re-write the sentence in the original order. (S. V. O.....)
2. Changing the tenses as mentioned above.
3. Changing the necessary pronouns.
4. Replace the question mark with a point.
5. (do, does and did) do not appear in the reported sentence.

Examples:

Reported Questions

When we report (Wh) questions, we join using the same question word and we change the question to a statement word order

Direct Speech

Simple Present

Mona asked me, "Where does Maria park her car?"

Present Progressive

Ahmed asked his sister, "What are you doing now?"

Past simple

She asked me, "When did you study English?"

Present perfect

She asked me, "Who has given the laptop to you?"

Reported Speech

Simple Past

Mona asked me where Maria parked her car.

Past Progressive

Ahmed asked his sister what she was doing then.

Past perfect

She asked me when I had studied English.

Past Perfect

She asked me who had given the laptop to me.

From a,b,and c choose the correct answer as required:

1. "Why did you come late?"

(Change into reported speech)

- a- Mother wanted to know why I would come late.
- b- Mother wanted to know why I have come late.
- c- Mother wanted to know why I had come late.

2. "How can I repair this car?"

(Change into reported speech)

- a- The old man asked Hassan how I can repair that car.
- b- The old man asked Hassan how he could repair that car.
- c- The old man asked Hassan how he has repaired that car.

3 "Who are you talking to?"

(Change into reported speech)

- a- Mother wanted to know who I am talking to.
- b- Mother wanted to know who I was talking to.
- c- Mother wanted to know who I have been talking to.

4. "Why have they come so early?"

(Change into reported speech)

- a- The teacher asked the students why they had come so early.
- b- The teacher asked the students why they have come so early.
- c- The teacher asked the students why they would come so early.

**Both:
And**

-We use this conjunction to join the same kind of words or expressions.

both + adj. / n. / v. + and

Examples :

1- Leila is pretty . She is smart too .

-Leila is both pretty and smart .

2-He drinks milk. He drinks juice also.

-He drinks both milk and juice.

If the sentence starts with Both , the verb must be plural which means :

am / is	→	are	/	was	→	were
v. + s	→	inf.	/	has	→	have

From a,b,and c choose the correct answer as required:

1- Merit is good at playing chess. Olivia is good at playing chess. (Use Both - and)

- a- Both Merit and Olivia is good at playing chess.
- b- Both Merit and Olivia was good at playing chess.
- c- Both Merit and Olivia are good at playing chess.

2- Samir likes reading newspaper. Omar likes reading newspaper.

(join using both....and)

- a- Both Samir and Omar like reading newspapers.
- b- Both Samir and Omar likes reading newspapers.
- c- Both Samir and Omar liked reading newspapers.

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

- 1- Hani asked me the name of the new company was.
a. which b. what c. if d. when
- 2- I wanted to know he was coming to the meeting or not.
a. when b. whether c. that d. which
- 3- Mom wondered I stayed at the party the night before.
a. how b. how long c. where d. which
- 4- I wanted to know they had sent that e-mail to.
a. who b. what c. that d. when
- 5- I asked her she travelled to the last summer.
a. when b. where c. whether d. if
- 6- The boy asked his friend.....his favourite team was.
a. what b. why c. whether d. if

Language functions

Giving Opinion

- a - In my opinion,...
- b- I think,...
- c- As I see it , ...

Obligation

- a- ... must / mustn't [V1]...
- b- not allowed to ...
- c- ...should / shouldn't ...

Intention

- a-I intend to ...
- b-I'm going to...
- d-I want to...

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend doesn't have a driving license but intends to rent a car.

.....

2. Your sister says that we should always show gratitude to our parents.

.....

3. Your teacher wants to know which college you want to join.

.....

4. A friend of yours asks you why you are moving to a new area.

.....

Translate into English:-

1- ما هي أفضل الطرق للحفاظ علي عمر طويل مليء بالصحة و السعادة ؟

.....

.....

2- إن عدم الحصول على النوم الكافي يؤدي إلى آثار سيئة.

.....

.....

Unit 7-Writing (Argumentative)

Some people think that geriatric homes are the best choice to take care of the elderly, while others believe that no one can replace the care and love of the family.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) discussing the arguments for and against sending the elderly to geriatric homes and stating your point of view.

OR

Date:

Unit 7-Writing Expository

Write about the following topic:

A good night sleep is essential to have a fruitful day and if you are deprived of sleep, it may lead to serious problems.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) about the importance of sleep and the detrimental effects of lack of sleep.

Outline

Introduction.....

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

Body:

Paragraph1.....

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.....
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Paragraph2.....

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

Conclusion.....

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.....
.....

Write your topic here

Madleen Nabil

Unit 8 : Town and country

Date :

Lessons : 1&2 (SB pages 62/63)



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
almond	n.	The tree that produces a flat pale nut	
depopulation	n.	The process of the number of people reducing in an area	
deserted	adj.	Abandoned , neglected	
export	n.	The selling and sending out of goods	
graduated	adj.	Divided into different levels	
infrastructure	n.	The basic physical and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, and power supplies)	
overcrowding	n.	The process of filling an area beyond what is usual or comfortable	
Public service	n.	A service that is run for the benefit of the general public.	
reverse	v.	To make something the opposite of what it was	
rural	adj.	In, relating to, or characteristic of the countryside rather than the town	
socioeconomic	adj.	Relating to or concerned with the interaction	
unemployment	n.	The state of being jobless	
vacant	adj.	Having no furniture, or inhabitants; empty	
vice versa	adv.	With the main items in the preceding statement the other way around	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{graduated \ reverse \ overcrowding \ vice versa \ public services\ rural}

- 1- A lot of people complained about the.....caused by the endless work on the road.
- 2- When we go on holiday our neighbors take care of our house and
- 3- You should.....the order of these pages. Number one is the introduction.
- 4- People living in.....areas enjoy the beautiful scenes and relaxing atmosphere.
- 5- My family have chosen to live here where all.....are available and quite handy.

Answer the following questions:

**1- Describe the place you'd like to
live in:**

.....

**2- What are the advantages and disadvantages of living in a countryside
(a village)?**

Advantages:



Disadvantages:

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3- What are the pros and cons of living in a town (a city)?

The pros:



The cons:

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4. In your opinion, what are the consequences of rural depopulation?

- a.
- b.

5. " In some parts of the world the movement from villages to cities has been reversed." Give reasons.

- a.
- b.

6. Suggest some ways to make city life less stressful.

- a.
- b.

7. If you were to choose between living in a village or a city, which would you choose? Why?

- a.
- b.

Unit 8 Town and Country

Date:.....

Lessons : 4 &5

(SB pages 64/65)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
astounded	adj.	Shocked or greatly surprised	
bump into	Ph.v	To meet by chance	
densely	adv.	Closely compacted in substance	
disturbance	n.	The interruption of a peaceful condition	
embarrassed	adj.	Feeling or showing shame	
far and wide	Idiom	Over a large area	
glamour	n.	An attractive and exciting quality	
hub	n.	Centre of activity	
hustle and bustle	Idiom	Activity, liveliness	
metropolis	n.	Densely populated city	
narrate	v.	Give a spoken or written account of	
odds and ends	Idiom	Bits and pieces	
Pluck up the courage	exp.	Make an effort to do something that frightens one	
tranquil	adj.	Calm, free from disturbance	

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

1. We should never feel.....when you make mistakes. They are good opportunities to learn.

a. astounded b. embarrassed c. tranquil d. vacant

2. People who work in a great.....like London would not prefer to live there.

a. disturbance b. glamour c. hub d. metropolis

3. Volunteers came from.....to help after the earthquake had hit the city.

a. far and wide b. hustle and bustle c. odds and ends d. pluck up the courage

Unit 8 Town and Country

Date :.....

Unit: 8 Lessons: 7 &8 (SB pages 66/67)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
advantageous	adj.	A condition or circumstance that puts one in a favorable or superior position	
leafy	adj.	Having or characterized by much foliage because of an abundance of tree or bushes	
make it your own	exp.	Change something in your possession so that you reflect your personality.	
palatial	adj.	Resembling a palace in being spacious	
picturesque	adj.	Visually attractive, esp. in a quaint or pretty style	
residents' parking	n.	Parking space reserved specifically for residents	

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

- We were.....to know about the manager's decision of early retirement.
a. advantageous b. leafy c. palatial d. astounded
- There is nothing like standing at the top of a mountain to enjoy the.....view.
a. advantageous b. leafy c. astounded d. picturesque
- People are leaving this building mainly because the.....doesn't have ample space for all the vehicles.
a. disturbance b. glamour c. hub d. residents' parking

Answer the following questions :

- In your point of view, how can cities be stressful for some people to live in?
a.....
b.....
- What would you miss most about city life if you moved to a country area?
a.....
b.....

تعرف على التعبيرات الآتية

Pick and choose	يختار ما يحب
By and large	علي نحو عام
Nearest and dearest	الأقارب والأصدقاء
Peace and quiet	هادئ و مستقر

Date :

Vocabulary Exercises

A. From a , b , c choose the correct word:

1.is the natural result of wars and famine as they lead to the deterioration of life conditions in the villages.
a. Disturbance b. Depopulation c. Infrastructure d. Export
2. The coastal resorts are left.....in winter due to the frigid weather conditions at that time.
a. embarrassed b. tranquil c. deserted d. advantageous
3. Mum usually spends the whole afternoon shopping as she loves the.....of the Old Market.
a. hustle and bustle b. odds and ends c. far and wide d. pluck up the courage
4. Residents are fed up with the.....caused by the new café. I hope they close it down soon.
a. metropolis b. glamour c. disturbance d. depopulation
5. Weour cousins while shopping last week, it was a great day.
a. bumped into b. made up c. did up d. did without

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

{deserted /almond / glamour /pluck up the courage / disturbance/ picturesque}

- 1- Phone calls are the biggest.....at work, we keep answering phones all the time. Can you imagine that?
- 2- I'd rather buy a house in this suburb,.....area rather than the crowded city.
- 3- Scattering toasted, groundon the cake will give it better taste and appearance.
- 4- The municipality will bring down all thehouses in the area, and thus end all the complaints of the citizens.
- 5- Most villagers become attracted to theof the city life which makes them move to live there permanently.

Date:

Grammar**Inversion:**

Hardly when
 Scarcely when
 No sooner than
 So that
 Such that
 Seldom.....

Never
 Barelywhen
 Rarely.....
 Not only but also
 Little.....

Usual word order :

- **I have never** felt so happy in my life.

Inverted word order :

- **Never have I** felt so happy in my life.

Notice exactly how the words order changes.

1-The adverb of frequency never moves to the beginning of the sentence.

2-The auxiliary verb have and the pronoun I exchange places.

Inverting the word order as above makes the statement more emphatic and exclamatory, with extra stress on the word never.

<u>Usual word order</u>	<u>Inverted word order</u>
- I have never felt happy in my life. (1) (2)	- Never have I felt happy in my life. (2) (1)
- They scarcely arrived at the (1) (2) station when the train left.	- Scarcely did they arrive at the (2) (1) Station when the train left.

Examples:

Hardly had I arrived home **when** my phone rang.
(I had **hardly** arrived home **when** my phone rang.)

Scarcely had she finished reading **when** she fell asleep.
(She had **scarcely** finished reading **when** she fell asleep.)

Barely had they won the match **when** the coach had a heart attack.
(They had **barely** won the match **when** the coach had a heart attack.)

No sooner had the company launched its new product **than** it went bankrupt.
(The company had **no sooner** launched its new product **than** it went bankrupt.)

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

- 1-Ali had no sooner taken the medicinehe began to feel drowsy.
a. nor b. but c. when d. than
- 2-The performance had.....begun when the lights went out.
a. scarcely b. not only c. never d. so
- 3-.....had the Italian Circus arrived, than people started to book tickets.
a. No sooner b. By the time c. After d. Hardly
- 4-No sooner had Hamadhis driving test than his father bought him a car.
a. pass b. passing c. passed d. passes
- 5- Scarcely begun to work when the lights went out .
a. had I b. I had c. did I d. have I
- 6- had the company launched its new product than it went bankrupt.
a. No sooner b. By the time c. After d. Scarcely
- 7- The car.....was going at over 120Kph crashed violently into a tree.
a. whose b. who c. which d. where
- 8- Our friend has a swimming pool,we don't.
a. however b. instead of c. in comparison with d. whereas

B. From a, b and c choose the correct answer as required:

1. The artist rarely paid attention to his agent's advice.

Rarely

(Complete)

a- Rarely the artist did pay attention to his agent's advice.

b- Rarely did the artist pay attention to his agent's advice.

c- Rarely will the artist pay attention to his agent's advice.

2. Mary had no sooner received the letter than she fainted.

(Begin with: No sooner)

a- No sooner had Mary received the letter than she fainted.

b- No sooner does Mary receive the letter than she fainted.

c- No sooner has Mary received the letter than she fainted.

3- The party had scarcely started when the light went out.

(Begin with: scarcely)

a- Scarcely does the party start when the light went out.

b- Scarcely had the party started when the light went out.

c- Scarcely has the party started when the light went out

4-Merit has never seen such a beautiful bird before.

(Begin with: Never)

a-Never did Merit see such a beautiful bird before.

b-Never had Merit seen such a beautiful bird before.

c-Never has Merit seen such a beautiful bird before.

7- I not only lost my passport, but I also lost my credit card.

(Begin with: Not only)

a- Not only do I lose my passport, but I also lost my credit card.

b- Not only did I lose my passport, but I also lost my credit card.

c-Not only have I lost my passport, but I also lost my credit card.

8- The train was very fast. We got there in a short time.

(Join using: so.....that)

a - So was the train very fast that we got there in a short time.

b- So fast was the train that we got there in a short time.

c- So the train was very fast that we got there in a short time.

Language functions

Blame

- a- I blame you...
- b- It's your fault .
- c- How could you ?

Release from Blame

- a- That's OK. / all right
- b- It doesn't matter .
- c- Never mind .
- d- Don't worry .

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your father is thinking about buying a house in the countryside.
.....
2. Your sister broke your laptop.
.....
3. You lost your father's mobile phones.
.....
4. A friend of yours has designed a poster about touristic places in Kuwait.
.....

Translate into English:-

هند - ينتقل الكثير من الناس الي الريف للهروب من ازدحام المدن .

.....
.....

مني- صحيح ، حيث يستمتعون بالمناظر الطبيعية والهدوء.

.....
.....

Date :

Unit 8-Writing(Argumentative)**Write on the following topic:**

Choosing the right place to live has been a matter of great concern. Some people think that cities are the best places to live; while others believe that living in big cities is becoming more difficult.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both views and stating your own position on the issue.

Outline**Introduction**..........
.....
.....**Body:****Paragraph1**..........
.....
.....
.....
.....**Paragraph2**..........
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....**Conclusion**..........
.....

Write your topic here

Madleen Nabil

Unit 9 New Ways and Old

Date :

Lessons : 1&2

(SB pages 68/69)



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
competent	adj.	Having the necessary ability to do something successfully	
cooking	n.	The practice or skill of preparing and cooking food	
custom-made	adj.	Made to a particular customer's order	
fix	v.	To repair something that is broken or not working properly	
mail order	n.	The selling of goods to customers by mail	
mass-produced	adj.	Produced in large quantities	
unique	adj.	Being the only one of its kind; unlike anything else	
unusual	adj.	Not habitually or commonly occurring or done	
workshop	n.	A room or building in which goods are manufactured or repaired	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**{cookery \ fix \ mail order \ competent \ workshop }**

- 1- The teachers in our school are highly..... They do their work accurately.
- 2- My friend has been working away for more than ten hours in his.....
- 3- You will have to drill into the wood before you can.....the shelf.
- 4- New.....books always offer various ways of making meals.

Answer the following questions:-

.....

.....

.....



.....

.....

.....

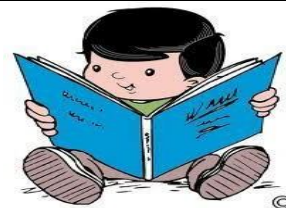
**How do you spend
your free time?**



.....

.....

.....



.....

.....

.....

2- How did people spend their leisure time in the past?

.....

.....

.....

3- Give examples for creative uses of home computers.

- a.....
- b.....

3- Make a comparison between life in the past and nowadays:

Life in the past

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Are we happier than
our forefathers?

**Life nowadays**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit 9 New Ways and Old

Date :.....

Lessons: 4&5

(SB pages 70/71)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
below par	exp.	Something which is inferior	
call the shots	exp.	To make the important decision; to direct a project	
immobile	adj.	Motionless	
neck and neck	exp.	Evenly matched	
put to	Ph.v	To ask someone a question	
snooker	n.	A game played with cues on a billiard table	
substandard	adj.	Below the usual or required standard	
toe the line	exp.	To accept the authority, principles,	
ungentlemanly	adj.	Dishonorable	

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

1. Last year, Emily decided to.....and direct her own movies.

- a. call the shots b. below par c. toe the line d. neck and neck

2. In the company, a person should.....if she\he wants to keep the job.

- a. call the shots b. below par c. toe the line d. neck and neck

3. Some people feel that it is a\an.....conduct to constantly defeat your opponents.

- a. immobile b. substandard c. ungentlemanly d. competent

Unit 9 A biography

Date :

Lessons : 7&8

(SB pages 72/73)



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
appoint	v.	To choose someone for a position or a job	
bill	n.	A written proposal for a new law .	
biography	n.	An account of someone's life written by someone else	
customarily	adv.	Usually, habitually	
degree	n.	A course of study at a university or college	

doctorate	n.	A university degree of the highest level	
master's degree	n.	A university degree such as an MA	
minister	n.	A politician who is in charge of a government department	
Parliament	n.	The group of people who are elected to make a country's laws .	
Portfolio	n.	The work that a particular government official is responsible for	
resign	v.	To leave your job or organization	
whereas	conj.	In contrast or comparison with the fact that	

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

- My uncle was.....ambassador to Kuwait after finishing his master's degree.
a. put to b. appointed c. resigned d. fixed
- For more information about Shakespeare, I recommend you to read his.....
a. parliament b. minister c. portfolio d. biography
- When a.....is passed in parliament, it becomes law.
a. bill b. doctorate c. master's degree d. degree
- Olivia has got a.....in medicine from Oxford University.
a. portfolio b. minister c. master's degree d. bill

Answer the following questions :

- 1. The role of women has dramatically changed. To what extend do you agree?**

.....

- 2. What is the importance of learning about the past?**

.....

Homework:

Write a biography:

You are going to write a short biography of someone who has had an interesting or unusual life.

P.S : Your biography should include :

- Personal details_
- Family & early life
- Personal life
- Beliefs & opinions
- physical description
- career
- important details
- achievements

.....

.....

.....

.....

Date :

Vocabulary Exercises

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

1. Due to her outstanding education and hard work, she was offered the foreign affairs
- a. portfolio b. snooker c. parliament d. cookery
2. Each person's genetic code is.....except in the case of identical twins.
- a. competent b. immobile c. unusual d. unique
2. The training centre will.....qualified managers with suitable experience.
- a. put to b. resign c. fix d. appoint
3. Hatem likes to spend his time playing.....or chess with his friends.
- a. workshop b. degree c. bill d. snooker
4. It isfor Hadi to come to school so early. He always comes late.
- a. unusual b. unique c. ungentlemanly d. substandard

B. Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(call the shots / immobile / minister / degree /parliament / neck and neck)

1. Themembers will vote for the new laws next Tuesday.
 2. The new manager got a/anin physics from Oxford. Can you believe that?
 3. Theof education has said that the new modifications will be for the advantage of both teachers and students.
 4. The two teams wereuntil the extra time when Trika scored two magnificent goals.
 5. Salma has been sitting there I think there's something wrong.
-

Date : **Focus on**

**Characteristics of games*****Nowadays***

- 1.....
- 2.....

In the past

- 1.....
- 2.....

Date :

Grammar**Causative Verbs****A. Form****The verb *have* + object + past participle:***He's had his hair cut.*They've had their flat redecorated.**B. Use :**

1. We use have something done (for us) to say that we arranged for something to be done instead of doing it ourselves:

- I had a guitar made for me by a very famous instrument maker.
- He is having his car repaired next week.

2. It is more personal and gives us more background information than just using a passive verb :

- His house was built by a local builder.**Passive****Examples:**- He had his house built by a local builder.**Causative**

	Regular active form	Causative form
Present simple	He fixes his bike	He has his bike fixed
Present continuous	He is fixing his bike	He is having his bike fixed
Past simple	He fixed his bike	He had his bike fixed
Past continuous	He was fixing his bike	He was having his bike fixed
Future simple	He will fix his bike	He will have his bike fixed
Future continuous	He will be fixing his bike	He will be having his bike fixed .
Present perfect	He has fixed his bike	He has had his bike fixed .
Present perfect continuous	He has been fixing his bike	He has been having his bike fixed .
Past perfect	He had fixed his bike	He had had his bike fixed .
Past perfect continuous	He had been fixing his bike	He had been having his bike fixed .
Infinitive -ing form	He should fix his bike It's wort fixing his bike	He should have his bike fixed . It's worth having his bike fixed

From a , b and c choose the correct answer as required:**1- My friend didn't decorate her room herself.****(Change into Causative)**

- a- My friend decorated her room herself.
- b- My friend has her room decorated.
- c- My friend had her room decorated.

2. Merit doesn't prepare lunch herself.**(Change into Causative)**

- a- Merit will have lunch prepared.
- b- Merit had lunch prepared.
- c- Merit has lunch prepared.

3. A tailor is making my wedding dress.**(Change into Causative)**

- a- I have my wedding dress made.
- b- I am having my wedding dress made.
- c- I was having my wedding dress made.

4. We won't design our new house.**(Change into Causative)**

- a- We will have our new house designed.
- b- We had had our new house designed.
- c- We have had our new house designed.

USED TO

Form



Usage

- Yes** (green box): For **repeated** actions in the past, which are usually finished.
- No** (red box): For actions that happened only once in the past.

You can always use past simple instead of USED TO.

From a , b and c choose the correct answer as required:

1. Amel used to go shopping on Friday,? (Add a tag question)

- a- Amel used to go shopping on Friday, **doesn't she?**
- b- Amel used to go shopping on Friday, **hasn't she?**
- c- Amel used to go shopping on Friday, **didn't she?**

2. Mary used to make dress patterns when she was young. (Form a question)

- a- What does Mary use to make when she was young?
- b- What did Mary use to make when she was young?
- c- What has Mary used to make when she was young?

3. Adel used to play the piano very well. (Make negative)

- a- Adel isn't used to play the piano very well.
- b- Adel doesn't use to play the piano very well.
- c- Adel didn't use to play the piano very well.

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

1- I used to a little money but now I earn a lot.

- a. earning b. earn c. earned d. earns

2- Fortunately, all the students had their essays.....yesterday.

- a. check b. were checked c. are checked d. checked

3- We can have our houses.....by an architect.

- a. design b. designing c. designed d. have designed

4. I study with a private tutor, but now I study independently.

- a. use to b. used to c. used d. don't use to

5- I long hair, but now I have short hair.

- a- use to have b- don't use to have c- used to have d- uses to have

6- I am going to have my car.....within two days by the mechanic.

- a- repaired b- repairing c- repairs d- repair

7- I.....to eat too much fatty food. Now I eat lots of salad. I am much healthier.

- a- use b- didn't use c- used to d- used

Language functions

Persuasion:

- Please !
- Come on .
- Can't I persuade you to ...

Requests: Asking for help

- Can you help me ?
- Could you tell me
- I would to know ...

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1-One of the passengers helped you carry your luggage at the airport.

.....

2-You want to complete your study, while your parents find it a waste of money.

.....

3-A friend asks you about your favourite pastime.

.....

4- Your little brother wastes a lot of time chatting with his friends.

.....

Translate the following into good English:

1- يقضي العديد من الشباب أوقاتهم في ممارسة ألعاب الكمبيوتر و في التحدث عبر الانترنت.

.....

.....

2- معصومة المبارك هي اول وزيرة امرأه في الكويت.

.....

.....

Date :

Unit 9-Writing(Argumentative)**Write on the following topic:**

For some people, life nowadays is better than it was in the past; it is easier and more comfortable. Others believe that life in the past was simple and people had better social life.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) discussing the arguments for and against life in the past and stating your own position on the issue.

Outline

Introduction.....

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

Body:

Paragraph1.....

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

Paragraph2.....

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

Conclusion.....

.....

Write your topic here

Madleen Nabil

Unit 10 Pushing the Limits

Date :

Lessons : 1 & 2

(SB pages 78/79)



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
ascend	v.	To climb to the summit of	
attempt	n.	An effort to surpass a record or conquer a mountain	
exhaustion	n.	A state of extreme physical or mental fatigue	
frost-bite	n.	Injury to body tissues caused by exposure to extreme cold	
elite	n.	A group of people considered to be the best in a particular society	
summit	n.	The highest point of a hill or mountain	
perilous	adj.	Full of danger or risk	
extreme	adj.	Reaching a high or the highest degree	
dizzying	adj.	Make someone feel unsteady, confused or amazed	
highlight	v.	Pick out and emphasise	
reconstruction	n.	The action or process of rebuilding something after it has been damaged	
scale	v.	To climb up or over	

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

- Some people are fond of taking selfies at.....height over breathtaking scenery.
a) competent b) dizzying c) custom-made d) mass-produced
- The museum has reopened after nearly two years of.....
a) exhaustion b) frost-bite c) elite d) reconstruction
- World leaders will meet next week for the annual economic.....
a) elite b) summit c) exhaustion d) attempt
- How did you expect us to go on such a.....expedition, through unknown land.
a) dizzying b) perilous c) competent d) custom-made
- Your CV should.....your qualifications, skills and achievements.
a) ascend b) scale c) highlight d) appoint

Answer the following questions:

1-What does" Pushing the limits" mean to you?

.....

.....

.....

2- Why do some people push themselves to extreme limits?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



3- What difficulties you may face in a mountain expedition?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Mention some qualities needed for a person to survive difficult conditions.

Or (What type of personality and skills are important for people who love challenge?)

.....

5- What kind of preparations do people have to make before they go on expeditions?

.....

6. Would you be interested in doing something physically challenging as Zed Al Refai? Why or why not?

.....

 .

Unit 10 Pushing the Limits

Date:.....

Lessons: 4&5

(SB pages 80/81)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
afflicted	adj.	Affected in an unpleasant or painful way	
fatigued	adj.	Tired or exhausted	
exhilarated	adj.	Feel very happy	
austere	adj.	Severe or strict in manner, attitude	
traverse	v.	To travel across	
unconscious	adj.	Unable to see or sense what is going on	
visible	adj.	Able to be perceived or noticed easily	
arson	n.	The criminal act of deliberately setting fire to property	

alight	adj.	On fire/ burning	
come across	ph.v	To meet or find by chance	
come down	ph.v	To become lower	
come over	ph.v	To visit you at your house	
come round	ph.v	Recover after being unconscious	
come up	ph.v	To become available/ to be mentioned in a conversation	
come away with	ph.v	To be left with a specified feeling	

PHRASAL VERBS WITH COME

come out يخرج أو يشرق
 come across يلتقي بالصدفة
 come over يزور في بيته
 come up يتوفر بشكل غير متوقع
 come away with يشعر بشعور معين
 come in handy يكون مفيداً

come round يسترد وعيه بعد إغماء
 come up against يعارض
 come after يطارد أو يلاحق
 come down ينحدر / يخسر
 come to an end ينتهي
 come forward يتطوع

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

1. Look the police are comingthe criminal.

- a) up b) out c) across d) after

2. All the school students came.....to decorate their school.

- a) forward b) out c) across d) after

3. Don't throw these empty boxes, they might come.....one day.

- a) forward b) in handy c) across d) after

4. She came.....after a difficult operation, she felt well again.

- a) forward b) out c) round d) after

5. My sister has been very.....at passing her TOEFL exam.

- a) afflicted b) fatigued c) exhilarated d) austere

Unit 10 Pushing the Limits

Date:.....

Lessons: 7&8

(SB pages 88/89)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
engulf	v.	To surround or cover it completely	
gruelling	adj.	Extremely tiring and demanding	
assist	v.	To help	
binoculars	n.	An optical instrument, used for viewing distant objects	
crave	v.	To feel powerful desire for	
entail	v.	Involve as a necessary	
feat	n.	An achievement that requires great courage ,skill or strength	
mountaineer	n.	A person who takes part in the sport of climbing mountains	
strong-willed	adj.	Determined/ stubborn	
cope with	ph.v	To deal effectively with something difficult	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{ feat \ crave \ strong-willed \ binoculars \ gruelling \ assist }

- 1- We need a pair of.....among the things for camping in the desert.
- 2- Unfortunately, a lot of kids and teens.....the unhealthy food advertised on TV.
- 3- After three months of.....training, the runner managed to win the marathon.
- 4- Nurses are employed to.....doctors and help patients with their needs.
- 5- Crossing the North Pole on foot was an amazing.....of human endeavour.



Vocabulary Exercises

Date :

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

1. Mountaineers have to faceconditions in their expeditions.
a. dizzying b. perilous c. unconscious d. visible
2. While I was searching my drawer Isome old photographs.
a. came across b. came over c. came round d. came down
- 3.He promised me to.....me in my project.
a. attempt b. ascend c. assist d. scale
- 4.Tenzing and Hilary were the first men to reach theof Mount Everest.
a. summit b. elite c. arson d. feat
- 5.Her new joba lot of hard work.
a. engulfs b. highlights c. entails d. traverses

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

(attempt / extreme / unconscious / fatigued / entail /cope with)

1. My friend had been.....for three days after the accident.
- 2.I passed the test in my first itself.
- 3.People in some African countries are living inpoverty.
- 4.The party for 300 guests will.....a lot of work from the event planner.
- 5.Some people can'tthe stresses and strains of their job.

Grammar

Date

:

.....

Unit 10 (Past perfect simple and past perfect continuous)

1) Past Perfect

Form :

Had / 'd + past participle

KEY WORDS

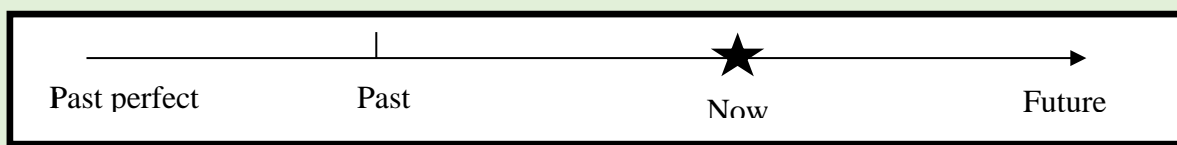
[once – after – because – by date -as soon as – till] (had+ PP) + past simple

[when – before – by the time] past simple + past perfect(had+ PP)

Use :

1-To describe the first of two events in the past.

- I **had spoken** to Mr. Johnson before the meeting began.
- After Mona **had graduated** from the university, she travelled abroad.



One event happened before another event



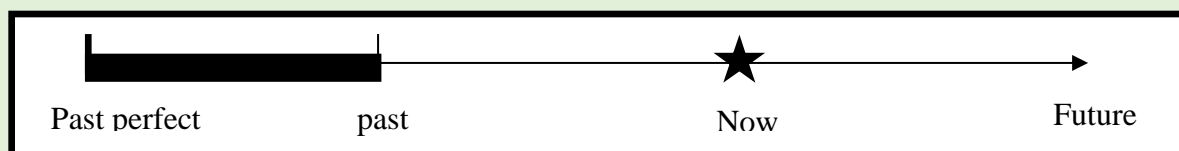
Here, we use the past perfect to show that the first event finished before the second event happened.

OFF2CLASS

2- Talk about a situation, state, feeling or action in the past:

- * Hussein felt nervous because he had never flown before.

(Hussein was nervous at some point in the past. The reason he was nervous was that he had not flown before this point in time.)



2) Past perfect continuous:

Form :

Had / 'd + been+ v+ing

Use:-

1- We use the Past Perfect Continuous to show that something started in the past and continued up until another time in the past.

- Can be used to clarify which of the two actions happened first.
- used to talk about a situation, state, feeling or action in the past
- provide background information about a past event.

2- Past perfect continuous is often used in preference to the past perfect

Simple to talk:

➤ **about actions which were continuous**

- They **had been talking** for over an hour before Tony arrived.
- A: How long **had you been studying** Turkish before you moved to Ankara?
- B: I **had not been studying** Turkish very long.

➤ **about actions which were repeated**

* Fiona **had been having** sleepless nights and feeling very nervous.

Using the Past Perfect Continuous before another action in the past is a good way to show cause and effect

Eg: Angel failed the final test because she **had not been attending** class.

The adverbial clauses of result

So + adj.\adv.that + clause

Such + a\an adj. + nounthat + clause

Examples:-

- 1- Merit was so clever that she passed her exams with flying colours.
- 2- Merit was such a clever girl that she passed her exams with flying colours.
- 3- So clever was Merit that she passed her exams with flying colours.
- 4- Such a clever girl was Merit that she passed her exams with flying colours.

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

- 1-Laila had had breakfastshe went to school .
a. before b. not only c. as soon as d. after
- 2-. Adel went out after he his homework.
a. did b. had done c. was doing d. does.
- 3-..... had I begun to work when the lights went out.
a. Before b. Scarcely c. After d. Not only
- 4-James at the university for more than a year before he left for Asia.
a. teach b. teaching c. had been teaching d. teaches
- 5-The moviewhen we arrived to the cinema.
a. have already started b. starts c. had already started d. already started
- 6- It was.....an amazing trip that we will never forget it.
a. so b. as c. much d. such
- 7- The restaurant was..... expensive that I decided not to go there.
a .as b. so c. such d. that
- 8-Before I came back home, my mom.....lunch.
a. had prepared b. prepares c. prepare d. have prepared

B. From a , b, and c choose the correct answer as required:

- 1.I have been waiting to get on the bus since morning. (Ask a question)
- a- How long have you been waiting to get on the bus?
 - b- How long would you wait to get on the bus?
 - c- How long are you waiting to get on the bus?

2. My father(book) the tickets before he travelled to London.**(Correct the verb)**

- a- My father had booked the tickets before he travelled to London.
- b- My father will book the tickets before he travelled to London.
- c- My father is going to book the tickets before he travelled to London.

3- The train was very fast. We got there in a short time. (Join using: sothat)

- a- The train was so fast that we got there in a short time.
- b-The train was very so fast we that got there in a short time.
- c- So the train was very fast that we got there in a short time.

4- He is very strong. He can lift a car.**(Join using: such... that)**

- a-He is such very strong that he can lift a car.
- b-Such he is very strong that he can lift a car.
- c-He is such a strong man that he can lift a car.

5-After Emily had finished her breakfast, she left the house.**(Rewrite using: Before)**

- a-Emily left the house before she had finished her breakfast.
- b-Before Emily had finished her breakfast, she left the house.
- c-Emily had finished her breakfast before she left the house

6- On her first flight, my mother was nervous because she had never(travel) before.**(Correct the verb)**

- a.On her first flight, my mother was nervous because she had never **travels** before.
- b.On her first flight, my mother was nervous because she had never **travelled** before.
- c.On her first flight, my mother was nervous because she had never **traveling** before.

7- As soon as the bell had rung, the students stood in lines. (Begin with: No sooner)

- a. No sooner the bell had rung than the students stood in lines.
- b. No sooner the bell rang than the students stood in lines.
- c. No sooner had the bell rung than the students stood in lines.

Language Functions

Agreeing and disagreeing

I agree/ Okay, I see what you mean, but I don't agree

What would you say in the following situations?

- 1- Your friend asked you the reason for shifting to a new villa.
.....
- 2- Your mother doesn't allow you to go to the mall with your friend.
.....
- 3- Your father wanted to know about the reason for choosing the career as a doctor.
.....
4. Your brother always changes his mobile phone according to the latest trends.
.....

Translate into English:-

ما الذي يمكن أن يدفع الشباب الى ممارسة رياضات تتسم بالخطورة ؟

.....
.....

انت على حق فزيد الرفاعى هو مصدر للفخر والكبرياء عند كل العرب.

.....
.....

Unit 10-Writing (Expository)

Write on the following topic:

“You only know yourself when you go beyond your limits.”

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) showing the reasons behind trying to push oneself to extreme limits and the consequences of taking such risks.

OR

Date :.....

Unit 10-Writing (Argumentative)**Write on the following topic:**

Nowadays adventurous sports have become commonplace in many countries. Some people think that dangerous sports should be banned while others believe that people should be free to choose.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) discussing the arguments for and against extreme sports and stating your own position on the issue.

Outline**Introduction**..........
.....
.....**Body:****Paragraph1**..........
.....
.....
.....
.....**Paragraph2**..........
.....
.....
.....
.....**Conclusion**..........
.....
.....

Write your topic here

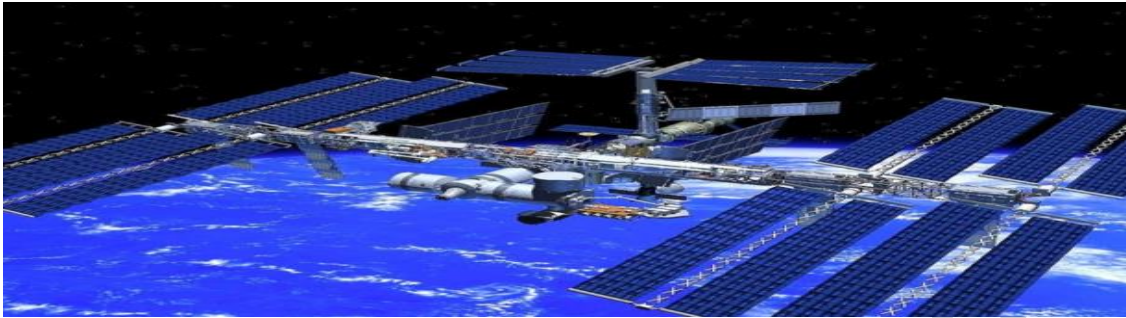
Madleen Nabil

Unit 11 The final Frontier

Date ;

Lessons:1&2

(SB pages 84/85)



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
abhorrent	adj.	Inspiring disgust and loathing	
orbit	v.	To fly or move around in a circle	
revolve around	Ph.v	To go around ,rotate or spin	
detriment	n.	The state of being harmed or damaged	
execute	v.	To carry out an order or plan	
intrepid	adj.	Fearless/ adventurous	
revere	v.	To feel deep respect or admiration	
mission	n.	An expedition into space	
concept	n.	An abstract idea	
Universe	n.	The Earth, planets and stars	
awe inspiring	adj.	Arousing awe through being impressive or magnificent	
frontier	n.	The extreme limit of understanding or achievement in a particular area	
sentient	adj.	Able to perceive or feel things	

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

- All acts of racism are.....to civilized societies. People should be treated equally.
a) abhorrent b) intrepid c) sentient d) awe inspiring
- The minister was sent to USA on a diplomatic.....
a) concept b) mission c) frontier d) universe
- The charitable organization won't be able to.....the programs without more funding.
a) orbit b) execute c) revere d) revolve around
- So far, Earth is still the only place in the.....known to support life.
a) detriment b) concept c) frontier d) universe

Answer the following questions:

- What is the importance of ISS "International Space Station"?

.....

.....

.....

- Are you for or against spending money on space exploration?

For

.....

.....

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Space travel**Against**

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Unit 11 The final Frontier

Date :

Lessons 4 & 5

(SB pages 86/87)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
on board	adj.	Situated on a ship, aircraft	
astronomical	adj.	The branch of science that deals with space and the physical universe	
conducive	adj.	Making a certain situation or outcome likely or possible	
exceptionally	adv.	Unusually, remarkably	
habitation	n.	The state or process of living in a particular place	
natural satellite	n.	A naturally occurring object that orbits a planet	
Opportunity	n.	A set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something	
roughly	adv.	In a manner lacking refinement and precision	
solar system	n.	The collection of nine planets their moons in orbit around the sun together	
superb	adj.	Impressively splendid	
wane	v.	To decrease or to become weaker	

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

1. My brother accepted the job because it was an amazing.....that he didn't want to miss.

a) habitation b) solar system c) opportunity d) natural satellite

2. Emily has drawn a picture of the.....and written the names of all the planets.

a) natural satellite b) habitation c) solar system d) opportunity

3. I am planning to study.....science next year. It is such an interesting subject.

a) astronomical b) conducive c) superb d) on board

4. Italy has a/an.....rich heritage of historic building.

a) roughly b) exceptionally c) approximately d) customarily

Unit 11 The final Frontier

Date :

Lessons 7 & 8

(SB pages 86/87)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
spin-off	n.	Items used in space that improve our lives on Earth	
abnormal	adj.	Deviating from what is normal or usual	
alert	v.	To warn of a danger	
data	n.	Facts and statistics collected together	
dual	adj.	Consisting of two parts, elements or aspects	
durable	adj.	Able to withstand wear, pressure or damage	
economical	adj.	Giving good value or service in relation to the amount of money, time or effort spent	
emission	n.	The production and discharge of something	
GPS	abb.	Global positioning system	
monitor	v.	Observe and check the progress or quality over a period of time	
revolutionise	v.	To change radically or fundamentally	
specifically	adv.	Particularly, exclusively	
take for granted	exp.	Fail to appreciate someone or something	
trainers	n.	A soft shoe, suitable for sports	

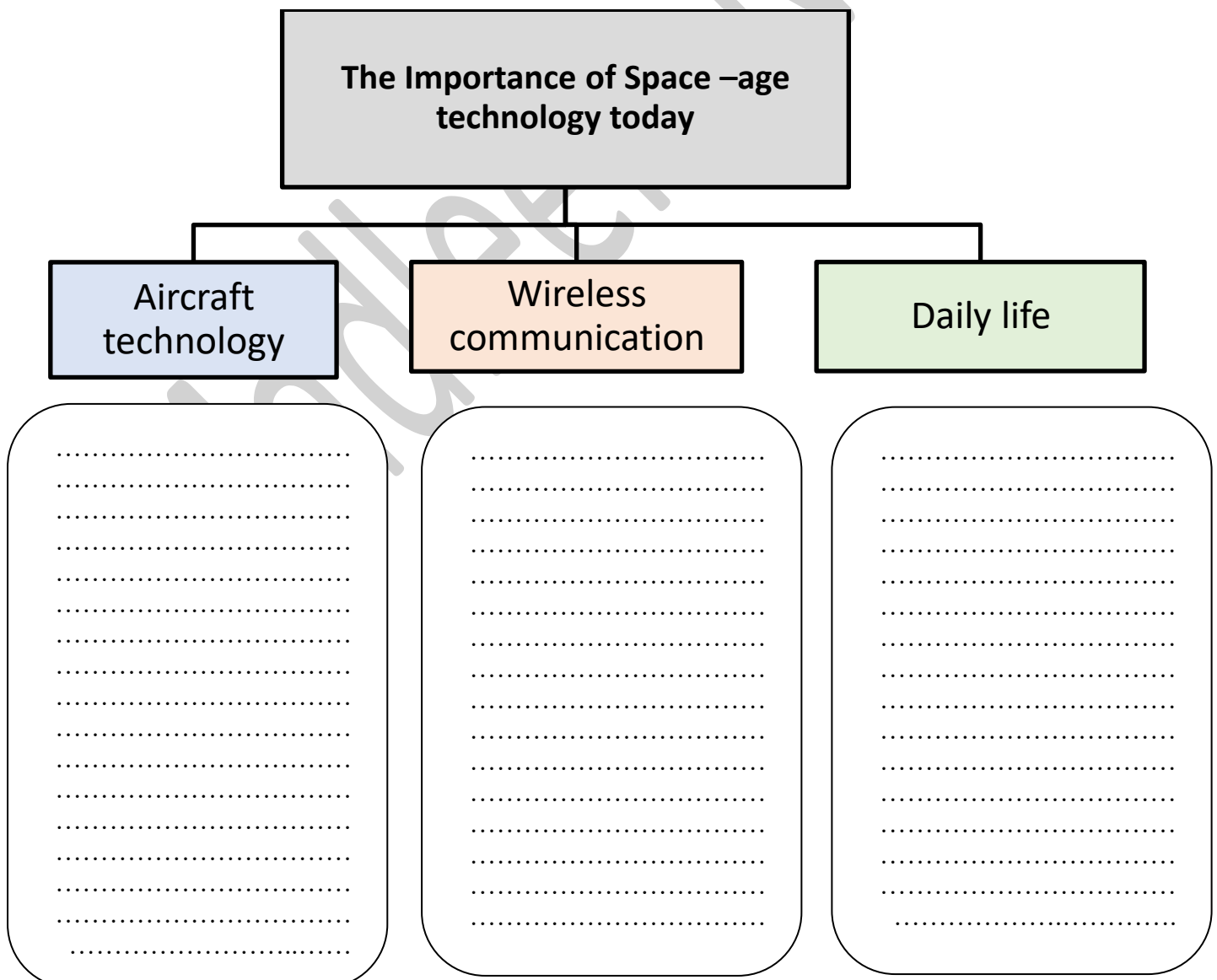
Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{ durable \ take for granted \ GPS \ alert \ revolutionise }

- 1- We mustn'tthe effects of good health on our lives, so we should eat well and exercise regularly.
- 2- We could easily find our way back home thanks to the.....system in the car.
- 3- Bridges have to be made of.....materials.
- 4- The scientists' terrific discovery may.....the treatment of cancer.

Answer the following questions:-

- 1- Space technology has revolutionized our life in the fields of flight, wireless technology and daily life. Discuss.



2. Do you agree with the way technology is changing the world? Justify your answer.

.....
.....



Date:.....

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

- 1-Man is a/an being.
a. sentient b. abhorrent c. conducive d. durable
- 2-My monthly expenses arearound 600KD.
a. exceptionally b. roughly c. specifically d. economically
- 3-He was talking in a/an way when I saw him yesterday.
a. abhorrent b. dual c. astronomical d. abnormal
- 4-Our planet has only one
a. natural satellite b. habitation c. solar system d. mission
- 5- Parents should alwaysthe activities of their children.
a. alert b. monitor c. revolutionise d. wane

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

(execute / detriment / intrepid / opportunity / superb /specifically)

1. Everyone should have equality of.....
- 2.Onlypeople can do adventurous exploration.
- 3.We shouldthe plan to reduce energy consumption.
- 4.We have some magazines which are.....for women.
- 5- Yesterday I saw a performance which was absolutely.....

Grammar

Date:.....

Unit 11. Passive Voice with models**Modal verbs**

(will, shall, can, may could, might, ought to, have to be, should, must)

Form:-**The passive of most modal verbs is formed like this:**✓ (Modal verb + be + past participle)✓ (Modal verb + have been + past participle)**Examples:-****Active:** Mary will do the task properly.**Passive:** The task will be done properly.**Active:** They should have offered Adel the job.**Passive:** The job should have been offered.**From a , b and c choose the correct answer as required:**

1. You have to pay the bill before leaving the restaurant. (Make passive)

- a- The bill will be paid before leaving the restaurant.
- b- The bill has to be paid before leaving the restaurant.
- c- The bill would have been paid before leaving the restaurant.

2. You should have followed the traffic rules. (Change into passive)

- a- The traffic rules should have been followed.
- b- The traffic rules should be followed.
- c- The traffic rules are followed.

3. The librarian must arrange reference books on a separate shelf. (**Make passive**)

- a- Reference books must have been arranged on a separate shelf.
- b- Reference books must be arranged on a separate shelf.
- c- Reference books are arranged on a separate shelf.

4. Scientists might have cured diseases.

(**Change into passive**)

- a- Diseases might have been cured.
- b- Diseases will be cured.
- c- Diseases are being cured.

5. The secretary could type the reports in an hour.

(**Make passive**)

- a- The reports can be typed by the secretary in an hour.
- b- The reports could be typed by the secretary in an hour.
- c- The reports will be typed by the secretary in an hour.

Correlative conjunctions

(both...and / either ... or / neither ... nor)

Correlative conjunctions are pairs of conjunctions that work together to join two items.

1- both ... and

-We use this conjunction to join the same kind of words or expressions.

both + adj. / n. / v. + and

Examples :

1- Leila is pretty . She is smart too . ✗

-Leila is both pretty and smart .

2-He drinks milk and eats fruits .

-He both drinks milk and eats fruits .

3- Sara is sick today . Her brother is sick today too ✗ ✗

-Both Sara and her brother are sick today.

If the sentence starts with **Both** , the verb must be plural which means

am / is → are / was → were
v. + s → inf. / has → have

2- either ... or ...

-We use this one to talk about a choice between two possibilities

Examples :

- 1-He's Spanish or Italian .
- He is either Spanish or Italian .
- 2-We will stay in Kuwait or we will travel to London . We haven't decided yet .
- We will either stay in Kuwait or travel to London .
- 3- Sara is coming to visit me or my other friends are .
- Either Sara or my other friends are coming to visit me .

-If the sentence starts with Either , the verb must follow the second subject.

3- neither ... nor ...

-We use this structure to join two negative ideas (it is the opposite of both ... and) .

Examples :

- 1- The play wasn't well produced or well acted.
- The play was **neither** well produced **nor** well acted .
- 2- He doesn't eat healthy food . He doesn't drink milk .
- He **neither** eats healthy food **nor** drinks milk .
- 3-Tom and Ann didn't come to the party .
- Neither Tom nor Ann **came** to the party .

-Just like **Either, if the sentence starts with **Neither** , the verb must follow the second subject and in all cases you must pay attention to the verb changes when using **Neither**.**

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

1. Ahmed is neither my friend..... my relative.
a- either b- or c- nor d- and
2. Both Sara and Huda..... anxious about their exams.
a- was b- is c- has d- were
3. You can stay at home or come with me for shopping.
a- neither b- nor c- either d-both
- 4- Strict measures shouldto fight the disease.
a- been taken b- took c- be taken d- taking
- 5-Many things..... for the party tomorrow.
a- will buy b- bought c- will be bought d-is bought
- 6- I have.....time nor money to start my own business.
a- either b- neither c- both d- and
- 7- In shops, customers are allowed to pay either in cash.....with a credit card.
a- and b- neither c- nor d- or

B. From a , b, and c choose the correct answer as required:

- 1-Ayman is a teacher. Samir is a teacher, too. (Use Both and)**
- a-Both Ayman and Samir is a teacher.
- b-Both Ayman and Samir are teachers.
- c- Both Ayman and Samir are teachers, too.
- 2- Peter does not pay attention in class. He does not do his homework. (Use neither ...nor)**
- a-Peter neither pays attention in class nor does his homework.
- b-Peter doesn't neither pay attention in class nor does his homework.
- c- Neither Peter pays attention in class nor doesn't do his homework.

3- Eman plays tennis. Emily plays tennis, too. (Use Both and)

- a-Both Eman and Emily play tennis.
- b- Both Eman and Emily plays tennis.
- c- Both Eman and Emily is playing tennis, too.

4- You can watch TV. You can read a book. (Use either or)

- a-You can either watch TV or read a book.
- b-Either or you can watch TV, you can read a book.
- c- You can watch TV either you can read or a book.

5-Mobile phones are not allowed in schools. Cameras are not allowed too.

(Join using Neither - nor)

- a- Neither mobile phones nor cameras is allowed in schools.
- b-Neither mobile phones nor cameras are allowed in schools.
- c- Neither mobile phones nor cameras are not allowed in schools.

6- Merit is good at playing chess. Olivia is good at playing chess.

(Join using Both - and)

- a- Both Merit and Olivia is good at playing chess.
- b- Both Merit and Olivia was good at playing chess.
- c- Both Merit and Olivia are good at playing chess.

7- Both the teacher and the student were able to solve the problem.

(Make negative)

- a- Neither the teacher nor the student is able to solve the problem.
- b- Neither the teacher nor the student were able to solve the problem.
- c- Neither the teacher nor the student was able to solve the problem.

Language functions

Giving information

This report will focus on.....

It has enabled....

To conclude.....

Approval

*Excellent / beautiful /
fantastic / well done
I approve of it*

Disapproval

*I hate this....
It's the worst....
It's not good / awful / awful / terrible...*

What would you say in the following situations?

1- Your father is planning to move to the countryside after resigning.

.....

2- Your sister asks you about the latest Iphone.

.....

3- Your teacher wants to know which college you want to join.

.....

4- You want to watch your favourite T.V program but your brother refuses.

.....

Translate into English:-

تعد محطة الفضاء الدولية واحدة من أهم انجازات الإنسان في مجال الفضاء .

.....

.....

.....

قام بعض الأغنياء بالسفر من وإلى المحطة الدولية على متن سفينة فضاء ولقد كلفهم ذلك مبالغ طائلة.

.....

.....

.....

Date :

Unit 11-Writing(Argumentative)**Write on the following topic:**

Many people think that the governments should spend money to explore outer space, while others think that it is a complete waste of public money. It could be better spent on other causes.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting the arguments for and against spending money on space exploration and stating your point of view.

Outline**Introduction**..........
.....
.....
.....**Body:****Paragraph1**..........
.....
.....
.....
.....**Paragraph2**..........
.....
.....
.....**Conclusion**..........
.....

Write your topic here

Madleen Nabil

Unit 12 Geniuses

Date :

Lessons : 1&2

(SB. Pages 90/91)



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
abstract	adj.	Existing in thought or as an idea	
arbitrarily	adv.	Randomly or by chance	
digit	n.	Number	
Outstanding	adj.	Unusually good	
precocious	adj.	Developed very early	
randomly	adv.	Chosen without conscious decision	
virtuoso	n.	Person highly skilled in music or other artistic pursuit	
prodigy	n.	A child with exceptional qualities	
talent	n.	Natural ability or skill	
Tour	v.	To visit several parts of a country	
audience	n.	Assembled listeners at a public event	
genius	n.	Cleverness or intelligence/ unusual ability	
BSc	abb.	Bachelor of Science	
MSc	abb.	Master of Science	
PhD	abb.	Doctor of Philosophy	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

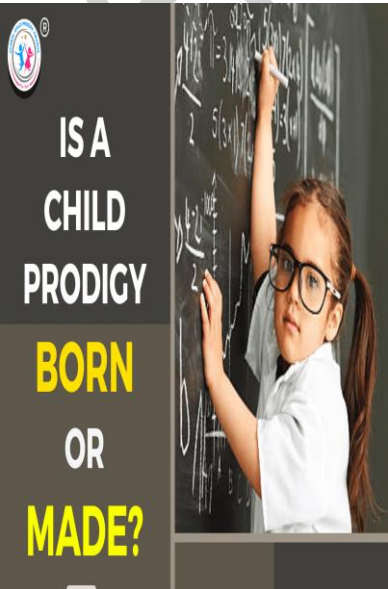
{ prodigy \ talent \ tour \ arbitrarily \ outstanding }

- 1- Some examples are.....selected from different studies to support medical research.
- 2- Our team has achieved a/an..... success in the last match.
- 3- Emily is planning toabout the world.
- 4- My sister's.....for music showed at an early age.

Answer the following questions:-

1-Gifted children have certain characteristics. Give examples ?

2.What are the advantages and disadvantages of being a child prodigy?

Pros (Advantages)		Cons (Disadvantages)
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

3.Do you think child prodigies should be treated as special cases by their parents and teachers? (If you were the parent of a child prodigy, how would you deal with your child?)

.....

.....

4- How can governments nurture and develop the talented minds?

.....

.....

.....

Unit 12 : Geniuses

Date :

Lessons : 4 &5

(SB pages 92/93)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
accusation	n.	A charge that someone has done something wrong	
jockey	n.	Professional horse rider	
season	n.	Fixed time or period in the year when a particular sport is played	
extravagantly	adv.	Spending money in a wasteful way	
high living	n.	An extravagant social life as enjoyed by the wealthy	
Repudiate	v.	To refuse to accept	
agonise	v.	Worry or think about something for a long time	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**{ season \ repudiated \ accusation \ extravagantly \ agonised }**

1- The manager is..... paid although he hasn't promoted the sales of the company.

2- The suspect felt a sense of pain and anger at the.....made against him.

3- The driver.....all claims of irresponsibility to escape punishment.

4- The sales in this are obviously higher than those of the latter one.

Unit 12 : Geniuses

Date :

Lessons: 7&8

(SB pages 94/95)

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
aligned	adj.	In a straight line	
eternity	n.	Infinite or unending time	
gifted	adj.	Having exceptional talent	
molecular	adj.	Relating to molecules	
non-invasive	adj.	Not requiring the introduction of instruments into the body	
bladder	n.	Part of the body where urine collects	
genetics	n.	The scientific study of heredity	
recipient	n.	One who receives something	
researcher	n.	A person who carries out research	
accolade	n.	An award given as an honour	
nomination	n.	Formal suggestion that somebody should be considered for an official position	

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

- My brother chose to join the company as a market.....
 a) eternity b) researcher c) genetics d) nomination
- The Nobel prize has become the ultimate.....in the sciences.
 a) eternity b) bladder c) recipient d) accolade
- Mary is a \an.....teacher who never talks down to her students,
 a) gifted b) aligned c) molecular d) non-invasive
- Make sure the shelf is.....with the top of the cupboard.
 a) molecular b) aligned c) gifted d) non-invasive

Answer the following questions:**1. How do geniuses affect the society?**

.....

.....

2. What details should be included in a job application form?

.....

.....

Date

Focus on
Maha Al Ghunaim**Maha Al Ghunaim****Study****Achievements****award**

.....

.....

1)What are the qualities needed for a successful businessperson?

.....

.....



Vocabulary Exercises

Date:.....

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

1. It is difficult to multiply two fifteennumbers in our head.
a. digit b. virtuoso c. genius d. prodigy
2. Some people spend money extravagantly on
a. jockey b. season c. genetics d. high- living
3. Some tragic events make youfor many days.
a. tour b. agonise c. repudiate d. tour
4. Theleft the theatre early because the actors weren't well prepared.
a. talent b. audience c. genius d. virtuoso
5. The famous actor.....all the false rumours that were spread about him.
a. repudiated b. agonised c. toured d. monitored

B. Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(audience / precocious / accusation / gifted / accolades/ nomination)

1. From an early age Mozart displayed atalent for music.
2. We should not make a/anuntil we have some proof.
3. Maha Al Ghunaim has received many awards and.....for her work.
4. The music concert was televised in front of a live
5. Martin Scorsese's "Hugo" was given a total of 11, making it the top nominated film.

Date :

Grammar

Relative clauses

relative pronoun	Use	Example
Who	subject or object pronoun for people	I told you about the woman who lives next door.
Which	subject or object pronoun for animals and things	Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof?
Which	referring to a whole sentence	He couldn't read which surprised me.
whose	possession for people animals and things	Do you know the boy whose mother is a nurse?
Whom	object pronoun for people, especially in non-defining relative clauses (in defining relative clauses we colloquially prefer who)	I was invited by the professor whom I met at the conference.
That	subject or object pronoun for people, animals and things in defining relative clauses (who or which are also possible)	I don't like the table that stands in the kitchen.

Verbs ending in -ing**Examples:-**

1. My mother is in the kitchen washing dishes.
2. I don't like the table standing in the kitchen.
3. I told you about the woman living next door.

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

- 1- My uncle has just returned from London,.....he has been working for many years.
a. who b. which c. whom d. where
- 2- We can visit the scientific museum.....you finish your work.
a. who b. which c. when d. whose
- 3- The man.....camel won the race, got one million dollars.
a. who b. which c. what d. whose
4. This is the book.....inspired me a lot.
a. who b. which c. what d. whose
5. This is Olivia.....I have been talking about all this time
a. who b. whom c. what d. whose
- 6- I'd like you to meet a student.....gives splendid presentations.
a. who b. which c. what d. whose

B. From a , b, and c choose the correct answer as required:

- 1- **I have always regretted (have) to rush my dinner.** (Correct the verb)
a- I have always regretted **had** to rush my dinner.
b- I have always regretted **having** to rush my dinner.
c- I have always regretted **had had** to rush my dinner.
- 2- **(Wait) for someone who is late drives me crazy.** (Correct the verb)
a- **Waits** for someone who is late drives me crazy.
b- **Waited** for someone who is late drives me crazy.
c- **Waiting** for someone who is late drives me crazy.

3- She went home after (finish) her work.

(Correct the verb)

- a- She went home after **finishing** her work.
- b- She went home after **had finished** her work.
- c- She went home after **had been finishing** her work.

Comparison of scale (as....as....)

There are three kinds of comparison:

1. positive degree
2. comparative degree
3. Superlative degree

- **Positive Degree** → is used to compare two things that are equal.

things that

The pattern

S + to be + **as** + adj + **as**

S + verb + as + adv + as

Examples

1. My book is **as interesting as** yours
2. His car runs **as fast as** a race car
3. Their house is **as big as** that one

4. ➤ **Raul is *not as old as* Sam (is)**
not so old as

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

1-Oil is as precious.....gold.

- a- so b- such c- as d- such as

2-The chemistry test wasn't.....last year's.

- a- difficult b- more difficult c- most difficult d- so difficult as

3-German is English .

- a- easy b- as easy as c- easier d- the easiest

B. From a , b, and c choose the correct answer as required:

1- A bicycle is as fast as a car.

(Make Negative)

- a- A bicycle is not faster than a car.
- b- A bicycle is not as faster as a car.
- c- A bicycle is not as fast as a car.

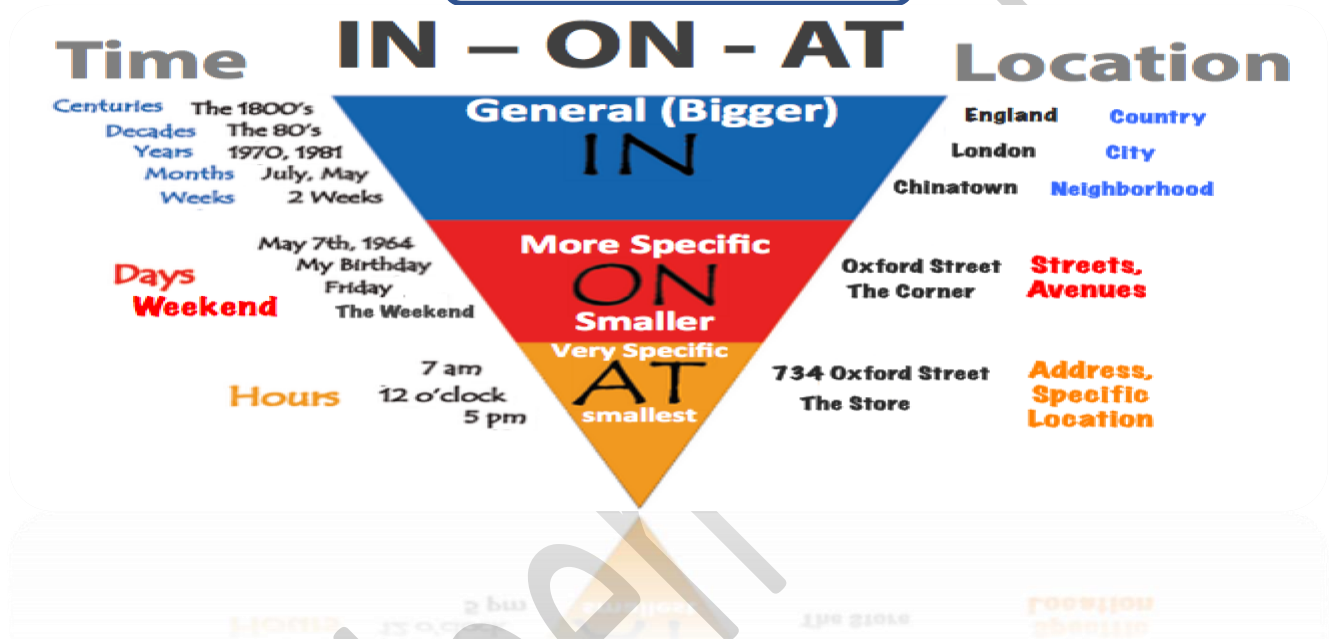
2- Your garden is colorful. My garden is colorful.

(Join using : as.....as)

a- Your garden is as colorful as my garden.

b-As your garden is as colorful my garden.

c-Your garden is as colorful as my garden is colorful.

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

- In England, it often snowsDecember.
a) in b) on c) at d) of
- He is sitting.....the front row waiting for the lecturer to come in.
a) about b) with c) of d) in
- Some children show their talents.....a very early age.
a) with b) by c) at d) for
- Kuwait exports its oil products to markets.....the world.
a) on b) throughout c) by d) with

Language Functions**Giving recommendations**

I would recommend to...
I believe he/ she.....
For all these reasons.....

Expressing praise

He/She is an incredibly gifted...
Their achievements are outstanding..
Perhaps one of the greatest.....

Sympathy

How sad / terrible / awful!
I was so sorry to hear...

disappointment

Oh , no ! *oh , dear !*
What a pity ! *it's a shame !*

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. You are amazed with your little sister's drawing talent.

.....

2. Your brother is convinced that women can't succeed as politicians.

.....

3. Your parents don't understand your choice of artistic career.

.....

4. You heard that many people died due to famine.

.....

Translate the following sentences from Arabic into good English:

الطفل العبقري هو طفل يظهر موهبة وقدرة لا يتمتع بها الا الكبار.

.....

تعد منها الغنيم اكثر سيدات الاعمال نجاحا في الكويت والوطن العربي.

.....

Date :

Unit 12-Writing (Argumentative)

Write on the following topic:

A child prodigy is a person who has outstanding talent or skill at a very early age. Some people see it as a blessing. while others see that it has still some drawbacks.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) presenting both views and stating your own position on the issue.

OR

Unit 12-Writing (Expository)

Write on the following topic:

A child prodigy is a person who has outstanding talent or skill at a very early age.

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) discussing the advantages of being a child prodigy and how governments can nurture the talented minds.

Outline

Introduction.....

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

Body:

Paragraph1.....

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

Paragraph2.....

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

Conclusion.....

.....
.....

Madleen Nabil

VI- Reading Comprehension: (110 Marks)

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

The history of transportation is very long and full of changes and inventions. Transportation started with walking, which is not exactly an invention since **it** only needs energy. People used to walk to get to places. If you wanted to get somewhere quickly, the only way to do that was to run.

Then people invented ways to transport themselves and objects from one place to another. The most popular invention was the wheel, and that was the beginning of many discoveries and **innovations** in transportation. It started in the 4th century BC, and once people had wheels, they could invent other ways to travel. They could attach wheels to the sides of a board and make it a wagon. Then they could tie that wagon to a horse to carry heavy materials to a destination.

Wheels led to what we have today: trucks, cars, and even boats and planes. They were also part of the oldest steamboat, which was invented in 1807. The steamboat was used to travel along the wide rivers of the United States and had giant wheels to push the water away and push the boat forward.

Moreover, wheels are essential parts of the airplane. Wheels of airplanes help control the speed for taking off and landing. They also help airplanes take off and land safely. The first example of wheels on an airplane can be seen in pictures from 1903 of the Wright Brothers and their successful powered aircraft. Even space shuttles and spaceships need wheels to land safely.

People predict that someday everyone will have a self-driving car. Self-driving cars are cars that travel without a driver and are controlled by robots and computer programmes. In the news nowadays, some car companies are trying their best to get the latest models of self-driving cars on the market by 2025.

Thanks to wheels, transportation has made it easier for people to travel and explore the world. It is incredible that we can now travel and see new things around the world so easily and comfortably. Besides, businessmen can now buy goods that would have been impossible to get from faraway countries in the past. Finally, transportation is something we cannot live without.

A) From a. b. c and d, choose the correct answer: (5x10 50 Marks)

1. The best title for this passage would be:
 - a. How Self-driving Cars Save Lives
 - b. The History of Steamboats in the United States
 - c. The Invention of Spaceships and Space Shuttles
 - d. The Importance of Wheels in Transportation
2. The underlined word "**innovations**" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:
 - a. inventions
 - b. difficulties
 - c. similarities
 - d. movements
3. The underlined word "**it**" in the 1st paragraph refers to:
 - a. history
 - b. walking
 - c. invention
 - d. transportation
4. According to paragraph 6, transportation has made it possible for businessmen to:
 - a. travel along wide rivers in steamboats.
 - b. go to space in space shuttles and spaceships.
 - c. explore the world easily and comfortably.
 - d. buy goods from faraway countries.
5. According to the passage, one of the following sentences is **TRUE**:
 - a. Walking is the most advanced invention of transportation.
 - b. Wheels started to be in use in the 2nd century BC.
 - c. Transportation is something we cannot live without.
 - d. The invention of the wheel was unpopular and disliked.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4x15=60 Marks)

6. Why did people use wagons in the 4th century BC?

.....

.....

.....

7. How did the old steamboats in the United States travel along the rivers?

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.....

.....

8. How do wheels help airplanes?

.....

.....

.....

9. What are self-driving cars?

.....

.....

.....

VI- Reading Comprehension: (110 Marks)

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

Memory is the ability to take in information, encode it, store it, and regain it at a later time. Some people say they have no memory at all. But of course, we all have a memory. Our memory tells us who we are and helps us in the present of what we have learnt in the past.

Human memory involves the ability to both keep and recover information we have learnt or experienced. Sometimes we forget or misremember things which are not properly saved in memory in the first place.

In fact, we have different types of memory. For example, our visual memory helps us recall faces and places. Some people have a strong visual memory; they can remember exactly what they have seen, like pages of a book, as a complete picture.

Our verbal memory helps us remember words and figures we may have heard but not seen written, such as items of a shopping list, a chemical formula, dates, or a recipe. With our emotional memory, we recall situations or places where we had strong feelings, perhaps when we are happy or unhappy. In addition, smell, taste, touch, sound, and performing physical movements may be recalled by other special types of memories.

We have two ways of storing any of these memories; our short-term memory and long-term memory. Our short-term memory stores different items for a short period of time. Older people in fact have a much better long-term memory than short-term because long-term memory gets better with age. They may forget what they have done only a few hours ago, but have the clearest remembrance of when they were very young.

You might assume that the more we remember the better. How wonderful never to forget anything! But in fact, we need to forget. If we remembered all our unhappy times, we would become mentally ill. Indeed, a few people do become ill because of this. A case is recorded of one man whose memories were so strong that he sometimes did not know whether he was really experiencing something, such as looking at an alarm clock in the morning or crossing the road, or just remembering having done it in the past.

No matter how great our memory is, there are a few things we can do to make it better, for example reciting and memorising the Holy Quran.

A) From a. b. c and d, choose the correct answer: (5x10 50 Marks)

1. The best title for this passage would be:
 - a. Unhappy Times
 - b. Strange Feelings
 - c. Physical Movements
 - d. The Importance of Memory
2. The underlined word " **performing** " in the 4th paragraph is **closest** in meaning to:
 - a. doing
 - b. smelling
 - c. crossing
 - d. touching
3. The underlined pronoun "**They**" in the 5th paragraph refers to:
 - a. different items
 - b. older people
 - c. special memories
 - d. physical movements
4. According to the passage, all the following sentences are **TRUE except**:
 - a. Memory is the ability to encode and store information.
 - b. Memory helps us to remember situations happened long time ago.
 - c. Humans have only one way of storing their memories.
 - d. Reciting the Holy Quran helps improve our memory.
5. When we recall faces and places, we mainly use our:
 - a. visual memory
 - b. verbal memory
 - c. memory for touch
 - d. emotional memory

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4x15=60 Marks)

6. What does verbal memory help us remember?

.....

.....

.....

7. Why do older people have a strong long-term memory?

.....

.....

.....

8. When is emotional memory helpful in recalling situations or places?

.....

.....

.....

9. Why do we sometimes need to forget?

.....

.....

.....

VI- Reading Comprehension: (110 Marks)

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

Tobey liked zoos. It was great for Tobey to see animals that didn't live around his house. Around his house, he could see cows or horses, but not zebras or lions. He could see birds, but not monkeys or alligators. Zoos were a fascinating way for Tobey to spend his weekend because he can learn more about animals. Now he prefers animal shelters to zoos.

Today, Tobey was trying to go to something a little different. He had learned that near his house there was an animal shelter. It wasn't a regular shelter. He had been to those before, where you could adopt dogs, cats, and even an occasional goat. This place had lions, tigers and bears.

As he arrived, he was surprised, because he heard lions even from the parking area. The place was small, but tidy. The volunteers working at the entry were very helpful. Tobey and his family toured the place at their own pace, examining the cages and **habitats** the animals lived in.

Tobey was immediately struck by the differences between this place and a zoo. Zoos had beautiful habitats set up for each animal, but you could not get near the animals at all. At this shelter, Tobey was almost close enough to reach out and touch the animals, but he couldn't because there were two fences between him and the animals. There weren't as many people, either, so it seemed more like a personal experience. The paths were narrow and covered with trees that made the animals feel more at home and gave them shade.

It was interesting to look a lion in the eyes when you could almost reach out and touch it. It was fun to watch the bears pace back and forth and wiggle their lips at you with great expressions. Then there were leopards lazing in the midday heat and monkeys grooming themselves.

Each animal had a story posted up on the side of their cage. Each had been rescued from streets or taken when they were no longer wanted. These were hard luck stories with a happy ending. Someone at this shelter had stepped up to take care of the animals, and now Tobey could enjoy meeting them and team from them.

When it was finally time to go, Tobey and his family thanked the volunteers made a donation. Shelters always needed money, food for animals, and help. It made them feel good to be helping out any way they could.

A) From a. b. c and d, choose the correct answer: (5x10 50 Marks)

1. What is the best title of the passage?
 - a- Animal Shelters
 - b- Food for Animals
 - c- A Zoo Adventure
 - d- Interesting Animals
2. What does the underlined word "habitats" in the (3rd) paragraph mean?
 - a- homes
 - b- fences
 - c- covers
 - d- stores
3. What does the underlined word "them" in the (4th) paragraph refer to?
 - a- trees
 - b- paths
 - c- animals
 - d- people

4. According to paragraph (3), the animal shelter is.....

- a- run by Tobey and his family.
- b- taken care of by a group of volunteers.
- c- full of workers who don't like to help visitors.
- d- a huge place with a parking area and a lot of trees.

5. All the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT**:

- a- Tobey liked zoos more than animal shelters.
- b- Tobey went to the animal shelter with his family.
- c- Tobey toured his family through the shelter at their own pace.
- d- Tobey and his family thanked the volunteers for their efforts.

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4x15=60 Marks)

6. Why did Tobey like zoos?

.....

.....

.....

7. What kind of animals does the shelter have?

.....

.....

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8. Why couldn't Tobey touch the animals although they were very close?

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.....

.....

9. What do animal shelters need?

.....

.....

.....

VII - Summary Making (60 Marks)

Read the following passage, then do as required:

The African elephant is one of the different types of elephants. An adult African elephant's trunk is about two metres long. Unlike most animals, African elephants use their trunks for different purposes. Since African elephants live where the weather is usually hot, they first use their trunks to help them keep cool by spraying cool water over their bodies. Second, elephants use their trunks as snorkels to breathe when they walk in deep water. Third, they use their trunks to pick a berry from the ground or a single leaf off a tree. Finally, like many other animals, elephants can use trunks for smelling. Such animal needs to be protected as it is facing a lot of threats.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question: (60 Marks)

What do African elephants use their trunks for?

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.....

Rubrics for Checking Summary Making

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

- Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.

Exceeding the required number of sentences (Minus 5 marks for one sentence- Minus 10 for two sentences)

VII - Summary Making (60 Marks)**Read the following passage, then do as required:**

Technology has taken over the world, and this includes social media sites such as Twitter and Instagram. Therefore, it is important to teach young people how to use their smartphones responsibly. The most important advice young people can get is to keep their information private. Not everything should be shared with strangers online. Another advice is to set a time limit. This can help them use their time on important things instead of staring at screens. In addition, parents should encourage their children to use social media for spreading awareness and helping others. Finally, it is recommended to check applications before downloading them to avoid viruses and hackers.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question: (60 Marks)

How can young people use their smart devices responsibly?

.....

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Rubrics for Checking Summary Making

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

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

