



GRADE 10

First Term Notebook

2023 – 2024



HEAD OF DEPARTMENT
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HEAD OF SCHOOL
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Date:

Student's Book

Pages 12-13

Module 1: Culture

Unit 1 - lessons 1& 2: We are What We Eat



Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
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A) From a, b, c and d choose the correct word:

1. You can add as much as olive oil because it is a/an

- a. vitamin b. fiber c. unsaturated fat d. stimulant

2. There are several chemicals used to flies and mosquitoes.

- a. combat b. absorb c. neutralize d. metabolise

3. All creatures need good to live and grow.

- a. stimulant b. dietician c. nutrition d. caffeine

B) Set Book Questions

1. Suggest things you can add to your diet to keep your mind and body in tip-top shape.

.....
.....

2. Do you think that home-made meals are much better than fast food? Why?

.....
.....

3. Why are probiotic drinks so beneficial to your health?

.....
.....

4. In your opinion, what is the importance of antioxidants or green tea for our body?

.....
.....

5. How can dark chocolate help diabetics?

.....
.....

Date:

Student's Book
Pages 14-15

Unit 1 - lessons 4& 5: We are What We Eat

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
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8-	

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

1- The hospital did blood tests on Haya for signs of vitamin

a- stimulant b- nutrition c- deficiency d- pomegranate

2-.....is my favourite kind of fruits which is mentioned in Quran too.

a-fiber b- dehydration c-obesity d- pomegranate

3-The doctor said she should be taking vitamin

a- supplements b- calcium c-sodium d- fatigue

Grammar: Past Simple

Regular verbs : V+ed **Irregular verbs:** Go → Went / See → Saw

Keywords : Yesterday, ago, last, in the past, once, one day, in (2000)

Examples: - I **walked** to school.

- She **studied** for her exam one hour ago.

Irregular verbs:

Examples: -she **made** a delicious cake.

Negative: I **didn't** visit my grandparents last weekend.

Question: Where **did you go** last weekend?



Past continuous

FORM: **was /were** + verb + **ing**

Key words: while, when, as

Examples: - The bell rang while we **were playing** football.

- The carpet **was burning** when we opened the door.

Choose the correct answer:

1. While I **search** for my pen, I found your gold ring.

(Correct)

a- am searching

b- was searching

c- searched

2. Adam was walking home because his car had a flat tire.

(Form a question)

a- Why was Adam walking home?

b- What is Adam doing?

c- Why did Adam walk home?

3. Yesterday, Khaled stayed at home with his parents

(Negative)

a- wasn't staying

b- didn't stay

c- don't stay

Order of adjectives



If the sentence has more than one adjective or description, we have to arrange those adjectives according to this order: O-S-A-Sh-C-O-M

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material
Nice Beautiful Delicious Pretty Good	Huge Tiny Small Big Large	Old New Ancient Young Modern	Round Long Oval Square Short	Red White Black Blue Green	Kuwaiti Italian French Spanish Egyptian	Wooden Plastic Metal Leather Cloth

Examples: I bought a wonderful, huge, old, round, brown, Indian, wooden table.

She makes an amazing round cake.

B. Choose the correct order of adjectives in the following sentences:

1. Salah is a **young, intelligent, black** man.
 - a- Salah is a black, intelligent, young man.
 - b- Salah is an intelligent, young black man.
 - c- Salah is a young, black, intelligent man.
2. My grandma keeps her jewelry in a **round, wooden, small, blue** box.
 - a- A wooden, small, blue, round box.
 - b- A small, blue, round, wooden box.
 - c- A small, round, blue, wooden box.

Translation

Translate the following sentences into good English:

سارة: لقد عرف الصينيون الفوائد الكثيرة للشاي الأخضر منذ قديم الأزل

.....

.....

.....

فاطمة : تحتوي الوجبات المنزلية على المواد الطبيعية والمغذية التي تحتاجها اجسامنا.

.....

.....

.....

What would you say in the following situations:

1- Your sister wants to order a burger and fries.

.....

.....

2- Your friend would like to know the importance of green tea.

.....

.....

Date:

Student's Book
Pages 16-17

Unit 1 Lesson 7&8: Healthy Eating Places

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
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10-	
11-	

Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list :

Appeal to – salad bar – specialty – wholesome

- 1- What a big! It contains all kinds of vegetables.
- 2- He is a young artist whose music and words young people.
- 3- Fish dishes and organic food are the of this restaurant.

Set book

1-What are the pros (advantages) and cons (disadvantages) of following a vegetarian lifestyle?Are you for or against following a vegetarian lifestyle? Why?

.....
.....

Date:

Writing

Write on the following topic:

Having healthy food is very vital for every human being, it means enjoying a healthy life. In 12 sentences, (140 words) plan and write an essay **about the importance of eating healthy food and the nutrients we should add to be healthy.**

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body 1:

.....

.....

.....

Body 2:

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

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Date:

Student's Book
Pages 18-19

Unit 2 Lesson 1&2: Respecting Cultures



Word	Meaning
1-	
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6-	
7-	
8-	
9-	
10-	

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

1- We are taught to appreciate and respect the.....of races and cultures.

a-initiative b-diversity c- delegate d-seminar

2- It is important to encourage children's dreams and

a- aspirations b- creeds c- mentors d- tolerances

3-..... and respect are two main human values.

a- creed b- tolerance c- mentor d-initiative

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions

1- What are the responsibilities of mentors in society?

.....

.....

2- What do you think the United Nations' logo stand for?

.....

.....

3- What are the main purposes of the United Nations?

.....

.....

4- What has Kuwait done to further the Culture of Peace?

.....

.....

5- In your opinion, why is it important to respect and tolerate other people and faiths?

.....

.....

Date: _____

Unit 2 Lessons 4 & 5: Grammar

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
4-	
5-	
6-	

Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list :

(master– inspirational – diverse -richly)

1- Members of the same families may have..... personalities and characters.

2-It takes years of learning and practice to..... a foreign language.

3-He gave a/an..... reading of his own poem that everyone admires.

PRESENT PERFECT

FORM: have / has + V p.p.

Key words: already, just, never, ever, since, for, yet, recently, lately

For example: - He **has already done** his homework.

- They **have just eaten** their breakfast.

Negative: He **hasn't done** his homework **yet**.

They **haven't eaten** their breakfast **yet**.

Question: Has he done his homework? Have they eaten their breakfast?

For Period of time

Seconds – minutes – hours – weeks –
months – years – a long time – a short
time – ages – the last

Since Starting point

Last – o'clock – 1999 – yesterday –
Saturday – April – past simple – this
morning

Choose the correct answer:

1- He has already finished his homework.

(Change into negative)

a- He hasn't finished his homework.

b- He didn't finish his homework.

c- He hasn't finished his homework yet.

2- We (not plan) our holiday yet.

(Correct)

a- aren't planning

b- haven't planned

c- hasn't planned

3- My sister has played the piano for two years.

(Form a question)

a- How long has your sister played the piano?

b- How long have your sister played the piano?

c- How long did your sister play the piano?

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

1- I've been looking for it February.

a) since b) for c) ago d) yet

2- I haven't heard about Ali last year.

a) for b) since c) yet d) ago

3- He has stayed in Francea couple of days.

a) ago b) for c) yet d) since

PREPOSITIONS

In	months- in June country- in Paris times of the day- in the morning (night)	seasons- in winter
On	days- on Monday, on June the 25 th	
At	times- at 7 o'clock places- at school	at night
Amongst Between	amongst Kuwaiti citizens / between Dana and Nermeen.	

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

1. The manager decided that the deadline for handing the reportsThursday.

a) in b) on c) at d) over

2. I think the meeting will beginten o'clock.

a) in b) on c) at d) over

3. The holiday will lastSunday to Tuesday.

a) with b) to c) from d) over

Unit 2 Lessons 7&8: Conducting a Survey & A Review

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
4-	
5-	
6-	
7-	
8-	

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

1- We 400 km in three hours which was really tiring.

a- mastered b- paraphrased c- conducted d- covered

2- Education should be to the child's needs.

a- relevant b- Interfaith c- cursive d-ground-breaking

3- People who work in.....positions earn lots of money.

a- cursive b-interfaith c-high-ranking d- relevant

Answer the following question:

1- What makes a book groundbreaking?

.....
.....

Date: _____

Language Function

Write what would you say in the following situations:

1- You ran out of petrol while going to work.

.....

2- You want your American friend to try Kuwaiti food.

.....

3- Your friend is talking rudely to her maid.

.....

Translation

Translate the following sentences into English:

منار: ينبغي علينا ان نحیی ذکری الشخصیات التي اثرت بشكل إيجابي في نمو مجتمعنا.

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

فرح: نعم، فعلى سبیل المثال لقد عرف ابن بطوطة بأنه أعظم رحالة عربي.

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

Date: _____

Composition

Plan and write an expository essay In 12 sentences, (140 words). Give facts and express your opinions about your favorite book this year.

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body 1:

.....

.....

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Body 2:

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.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

.....

[illegible]18

Date: _____

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Unit 3 Lessons 1&2: Inspiring Architecture

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
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12-	
13-	

Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list :

(evokes – studio - concrete- renowned)

1- He is so strong that he can break up the.....blocks in seconds.

2- Europe is.....for its outstanding natural beauty.

3- She spent three months in the.....working on her latest album.

Answer the following question:

Mention some of the most renowned buildings in the world. Why do you think they are renowned?

.....

Date: _____

Unit 3 Lesson 3: 360 Kuwait

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
4-	
5-	
6-	

Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list:

(boutiques- brand- mainstream- gourmand)

1-Wearing casual dress is a trend among young people

2- The avenues is renowned for its different

3- Sara doesn't like to wear expensivename clothes because she feels it is a waste of money.

Answer the following question:

In your opinion, is it important for countries to have impressive buildings? Why?

Or Why do you think building impressive buildings is important?

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

Date _____

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Unit 3 - Lessons 4&5: Grammar & Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
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6-	
7-	
8-	
9-	

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

- 1- The new phase of the avenues has aappearance which attracts lots of visitors
a- modernistic b-public c- sturdy d-governmental
- 2- A house with.....room is hard to find nowadays.
a-public b-sturdy c-spacious d-state
- 3- The French are known, among other things, for their.....outfits
a-chic b-spacious c-sturdy d-state

Comparatives and Superlatives

-We use the comparatives to compare **two** things only by adding **-er \ more than** to the adjective, for example: - Maha is **taller than** Sara.

- Dana is **more honest than** her friend.

- We use the superlatives to compare **more than two** things by adding **the -est** or **the most**.



Example: - she is **the cleverest** girl at school.

- Ali is **the most important** manager in the company.

Irregular Adjectives

ADJECTIVE	COMPARATIVE	SUPERLATIVE
BAD	WORSE	WORST
GOOD	BETTER	BEST
MUCH	MORE	MOST
FAR	FURTHER	FURTHEST
LITTLE	LESS	LEAST

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

1- This is the expensive book in the whole store.

a-more b- most c-much d- much more

2- The dessert of all is the Sahara and it's in Africa.

a-hot b-hottest c-hotter d- more hot

Compound adjectives

A compound adjective is formed when two or more adjectives work together to modify the same noun. These terms should be hyphenated to avoid confusion.

[a / an / the] + adjective phrase [a number - a noun in the singular]
+ modified noun

- A car with four wheels.
- A street of two kilometers.

(A four-wheel car)
(A two-kilometer street)



Choose the correct answer:

I'm reading a novel with three chapters.

(Use compound adjective)

- a- A three-chapters novel.
- b- Three-chapter novel.
- c- A three-chapter novel.

Adjectives ended with “ed” & “ing”

- An adjective that ends in **-ING** is used to describe: **the characteristic** of a person, a thing or a situation that causes the emotion.
- An adjective that ends in **-ED** is used to describe: **a feeling** (or how a person feels) or an emotion. Since only people (and some animals) have feelings, -ed adjectives cannot be used to describe an object or situation.

Example:

- My friend is **bored**. (My friend feels bored)

- My friend is **boring**. (My friend is a boring person)

Do as shown between brackets:

The Kuwait book fair is amaze.

(Correct)

a- amazed

b- amazing

c- amazement

Date:

Translate the following sentences into good English:

احمد: ان التصميم الهندسي لهذا المبنى يدل على قوة الهيكل الخارجي والاساسات.

سالم: نعم هذا صحيح وأيضا يحتوي على عواميد خرسانية قوية.

.....

.....

.....

Write what you would say in the following situations:

- 1- The government is planning to build a new airport in Alwafra.

.....

- 2- Your sister is asking about your favourite building in Kuwait.

.....

Unit 3 Lessons 7-8: Discussing Plans for a New Airport

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
4-	
5-	
6-	
7-	
8-	
9-	

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

1-I'm a bit.....about tomorrow's meeting that's why I can't sleep well.

a- apprehensive b- detrimental c- profitable d-chic

2- Many organizations nowadays..... equal rights for women.

a- benefit b-evoke c-advocate d-drill

3- The student..... holds a meeting to discuss plans for graduation.

a- council b- influx c- objective d-brand

Answer the following questions:

What are the advantages and disadvantages in building a new airport in Al -Wafra ?

Advantages.....
.....

Disadvantages.....
.....

Focus On

Answer the following question:

Traditional dress is important within Kuwait and still continues to be so. Give reasons.

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

WRITING

Traffic congestion is one of the most serious problems in big cities. It has made people's lives more difficult. As people experience a delay in reaching their workplace. This problem can lead to stress.

In 12 sentences plan and write an essay **discussing the causes of this problem and the actions that can be taken to solve it.**

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body 1:

.....

.....

.....

Body 2:

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.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

[illegible]28

Correlative conjunctions



Bothand

- He is **both** fit **and** fast enough to finish the race in a short time.

bothand **refers to two things or people together.**

either or

We use either... or... to connect items which are the same grammatical type, e.g. words, phrases, clauses.

- It's **either** black **or** grey. I can't remember. (connecting words)
- You can stay **either** with me **or** with Adel. (connecting phrases)
- **Either** I drive to the airport **or** I get a taxi. (connecting clauses)

neither nor

- It is used to connect the same kind of word or phrase in the sentence.
- It connects two or more negative alternatives.

- We got so wet. We had **neither** umbrellas **nor** raincoats with us!
- He will **neither** spend his money **nor** invest it.

Inversion with “not only”

- The car is **not only** economical **but also** feels good to drive.
- He's **not only** intelligent **but also** funny.

- To add emphasis, we can use **not only** at the beginning of a clause. When we do this, we invert the subject and the verb:

- ✓ It **was not only** raining all day at the wedding **but also** the band was late.
- ✓ **Not only was** it raining all day at the wedding **but also** the band was late.

- When there is no auxiliary verb or main verb “be”, we use (do, does, did) according to the tense of the verb:

- ✓ She **not only forgot** my birthday, **but** she **also** didn't even apologise for forgetting it.
- ✓ **Not only did** she **forget** my birthday, **but** she **also** didn't even apologise for forgetting it.

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

1- Heba or Sara is going to book the tickets.

- a- None b- Either c- Neither d- both

2- Either Bader or Jassem and Adel going to collect the books tomorrow.

- a- are b- is c- were d- have

3- Ahmad and Ali played football yesterday.

- a- Both b- Either c- Neither d- Not only

Unit 4 Lessons 1&2: Computer Games

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
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16-	

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

- 1- We work to create an atmosphere that can push students to.....with each other.
a. enable b. employ c. compete d. simulate
- 2- Miss Fatma gave an exciting.....about life in our region.
a. discourse b. console c. rival d. sensor
- 3- I find your story too.....to believe. It's hard to follow.
a .reflective b. convoluted c. naturalistic d. competitive

Answer the following questions:

1) What might computer games be like in the future?

.....

.....

2) Why do game characters have to become more intelligent?

.....

.....

3) Computer games are beneficial, but they are also detrimental. Discuss good and bad effects.

.....

.....

Unit 4 Lessons 4&5: Grammar & Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
4-	
5-	
6-	

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(computer friendly / drive / hold button / touchscreen/ wireless)

1-If you want to stop the programme, you should press the

2-I have installed theof the printer, but it doesn't work.

3- I bought a new mouse yesterday that was really helpful.

Future Simple / Present Continuous



Choose the correct answer :

1- We will play football tomorrow. (Ask a question)

- a- When you will play football?
- b- When will you play football?
- c- Where will you play football?

2- We are going to buy a new house next month. (Make Negative)

- a- We are not going to buy a new house next month.
- b- We not to buy a new house next month.
- c- We are going not to buy a new house next month.

3- My favourite team *play* the final match next Friday. (Correct)

- a- My favourite team is playing the final match next Friday.
- b- My favourite team plays the final match next Friday.
- c- My favourite team play the final match next Friday.

Grammar: The more... the more...

If you read more, you will learn more information: **The more** you read, **the more** information you will learn.

When you visit more countries, you meet more people: **The more countries** you visit, **the more** people you meet.

If we have an adjective in the second sentence, we can make a comparative adjective (bigger, stronger, faster, heavier) or (more beautiful, more difficult, more important).

The more she helps her mother, **the happier** she feels.

If you have more money, you will become rich: **The more money** you have, **the richer** you become.



Choose the right answer:

1- The better the teacher is, students understand her explanations.

- a –the more
- b-the less
- c- more
- d-the most

2- The more you study, the you will find it.

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

Unit 4 Lessons 7&8: Giving Advice & Instructions

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
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8-	
9-	
10-	

Choose the correct answer:

1-The charity has set up a 24-hour telephone

- a) arcade b) helpline c) Joystick d) mode

2-His mother has told the newspaper about the accident in a/an..... interview.

- a) Built-in b) bonus c) wireless d) exclusive

b)

3-Which should I keep the laptop on when I stop working for some time?

- c) mode b) keypad c) arcade d) caller

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1-Your brother spends all his time playing computer games.

.....

2-Your friend's mouse stopped working.

.....

Translation Practice

Translate the following into good English:

نوف:- يتوقع خبراء التكنولوجيا أن يزداد الطلب علي ألعاب الكمبيوتر في المستقبل

نور:- إنهم يقولون أنها ستصبح أكثر واقعية و أكثر متعة.

.....

.....

.....

Writing Task

Write on the following topic:

Computer games are a means of entertainment and learning for both teenagers and adults. Still, they can have bad effects on our life. Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words) about **the positive and negative effects of computer games**

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body 1:

.....

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Body 2:

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.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

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Unit 5 Lesson 1&2: Sports Psychology

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
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11	

Choose the correct word:

1- Honesty is an important that we should all live up to.

a)adversity b)physiotherapy c)phenomenon d) virtue

2- The disabled need.....to help them live a normal life.

a)- rehabilitation b)- neurologist c)- virtue d)- adversity

Answer the following questions:

1) In your opinion, why is it important to have Paralympics?

.....

2) Mention some important skills to athletes.

.....

.....

3) Kuwait has done a lot to encourage and motivate disabled. Mention some.

.....

.....

4) What are the pressures of being a world champion?

.....

Unit 5 Lessons 4&5 Grammar & Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
1-	
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11-	

Fill in the missing parts with a word from words in the list:*(introvert – opponent – sportsmanship – extrovert)*

1- The famous chess player has beaten his in the final game.

2- My brother doesn't like joining sport teams because he is a/an person.

3- On the playground, all players should show whether they are winners or losers.

Answer the following questions:

1) Write some of the psychological factors that sportspeople need to perform well.

.....
.....

2) "Your personality can affect your choice of a sport." Explain.

Questions and Imperatives

Where	→	place
When	→	time
What	→	things
Why	→	reason (to..., because...)
Who	→	people
Which	→	things (choice)
Whose	→	possession (whose pen is this?)
How	→	way
How many	→	numbers
How much	→	little-much
How far	→	distance (km-meter-near)
How long	→	period-time (hour-day-week-month-year-km)
How tall	→	meter-cm
How heavy	→	light-kg
How old	→	age (years-young-old)
How deep	→	meter
How often	→	times (once-twice-always-never)

Do as required between brackets:

1- She arrived late to the meeting because of the traffic (Form a question)

a- Why did she arrive late to the meeting?

b- Why does she arrive late to the meeting?

c- Why has she arrived late to the meeting?

2- I will meet Laila at the park tomorrow. (Form a question)

a- Where do you meet Laila?

b-Where will you meet Laila tomorrow?

c- Why will you meet Laila tomorrow?

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

1-She is intelligent. Shespeak 3 languages fluently.

- a) can b) can't c)could d) couldn't

2- Salemswim when he was younger, but he learnt eventually.

- a) can b) can't c) would d) couldn't

3-Tomorrow you have a test so you.....waste your time chatting.

- a) should b) shouldn't c) can't d) wouldn't

4.....you like tea, coffee or something cold?

- a) would b)should c) can d) wouldn't

Question Tags



1. You learn English daily, *don't you?*
2. Your mother helps you a lot, *doesn't she?*
3. He got good marks in the exams, *didn't he?*
4. He is always late, *isn't he?*
5. They are good friends, *aren't they?*
6. You are listening to your teacher, *aren't you?*
7. He won't be late tomorrow, *will he?*
8. They mustn't finish immediately, *must they?*

Irregular Tag questions:

1. Let's go home, *shall we?*
2. Please let us go now, *will we?*
3. Come here, *will you?*
4. He'd better leave at once, *hadn't he?*
5. You'd rather stay here a little longer, *wouldn't you?*
6. Don't be late, *will you?*
7. I am a pupil, *aren't I?*
8. I am not a member of the group, *am I?*

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

1- You have already paid for the tuition,..... ?

- a. don't you b. haven't you c. wouldn't you d. didn't

you2- Stop talking in class and be nice,..... ?

- a. will you b. don't you c. haven't you d. aren't you

3- I am the youngest in my house, ?

- a. am I b. are you c. aren't I d. don't

Unit 5 Lessons 7&8
Completing an Application Form & Checking Information

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
4-	
5-	
6-	

Fill in the spaces with a word from the amazing box below:

(sauna - member – application – gymnastic)

- 1- Signing up on this site is free and becoming a.....only takes a minute.
- 2- We should fill in thisform to join the English Summer School.
- 3- Some doctors recommend using theto clean the body from toxins.

Date:

Translate the following into good English:

اسيل: تهتم الكويت بإعادة تأهيل المعاقين وتوفير فرص عمل مناسبة لهم.

.....

.....

ليان: تقام دورة الالعاب الاولمبية للمعاقين كل أربع سنوات.

.....

.....

Write what would you say in the following situations:

1-Your little sister says that young people are more experienced than old ones.

.....

2- Your friend suggests that you go to a new café this weekend.

.....

Date _____

Writing Task

Write on the following topic:

You are going to join a summer school in Kuwait City. Plan and write an essay about **the importance of joining a summer school and mention the important information that should be included in the application.**

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body 1:

.....

.....

.....

Body 2:

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

[illegible]46

Unit 6 Lessons 1&2: Nature

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
4-	
5-	
6-	
7-	
8-	
9-	
10-	
11-	

Choose the correct answer:

1- Look at thisover there. It has water and mud.

- a) hectare b)- marsh c) fence d)fauna

2-The cause of this is something wrong with the pipes.

- a) sanctuary b)vegetation c) effluent d) fence

3- We need to protect rare animals by offering suitable----- for them

- a) sanctuary b)- fence c)- marsh d)flora

Answer the following questions:

1) Why is it important to protect animals nowadays?

.....

2) What has Al Jahra Pools Nature Reserve been a crucial center for?

.....

3) Suggest things to protect animals all over the world.

.....

.....

Date _____

Student’s Book
Pages 48-49

Unit 6 Lessons 4&5: Grammar & Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
4-	
5-	
6-	
7-	
8-	

Fill in the spaces from the words in the list:

(stubborn – herbivores – sustenance- fierce)

- 1-My brother is too.....to admit his faults that puts him in a lot of troubles
- 2-Two men were shot duringfighting last weekend.
- 3-Trees provide human beings and animals with shade and

Present Perfect Continuous

Form: [has/have + been + present participle]

Examples : *We have been waiting here for two hours.*



We use the *Present Perfect Continuous* to show that something started in the past and has continued up until now. "For five minutes," "for two weeks," and "since Tuesday" are all durations, which can be used with the *Present Perfect Continuous*.

Examples:

- They **have been talking** for the last hour.
- James **has been teaching** at the university since June.

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c:

1- I have already seen that movie on TV. (Make Negative)

- a- I haven't already seen that movie on TV.
- b- I haven't seen that movie on TV yet.
- c- I don't already see that movie on TV.

2- I have been studying for three hours. (Ask a question)

- a- How long have you been studying?
- b- How long do you study?
- c- How long did you study?

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

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

1- There ismilk in the fridge , I have to buy some .

- a. little b. a little c. few d. a few

2- I have sofriends because of that I am very happy .

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

3- My young sister doesn't haveidea about using the Internet .

- a. no b. some c. any d. much

4- Would you likecheese ?

- a. many b. much c. any d. a few



Unit 6 Lessons 7&8: Speaking & Writing

Word	Meaning
1-	
2-	
3-	
4-	
5-	
6-	
7-	
8-	
9-	
10-	
11-	
12-	
13-	

Fill in the space with the correct word:

(cleanup – nest – finance – imperative – exotic – on behalf of –mammals)

1-: It's.....to find a solution to traffic jam problem.

2- I'll take part in thecampaign which will start with the beach.

3- Cuckoos are famous for laying their eggs in the of other birds.

Set book question

What can you do to help protect wildlife in your area?

.....

.....

Writing Task

Write on the following topic:

(WB. P.44-45)

You are a member of an organization that is involved in saving nature. Plan and write an essay about **the dangers that face endangered species and how to save them.**

Outline

Introduction:

.....

.....

Body 1:

.....

.....

.....

Body 2:

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion:

.....

.....

.....

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Focus On: Kuwait: A Shopper's Paradise

1) Kuwait is a shopper's paradise. Give Reasons.

.....

.....

Inversion

➤ **Inversions with “Not only.... but also...”**

*She is **not only** a great artist but she is also an amazing writer.*

***Not only** is she a great artist but she is also an amazing writer.*



➤ **Inversions with “hardly,” “scarcely,” and “no sooner.”**

The following three are used to describe an event that happened immediately after another.

(Note that the past perfect tense is used to describe the event that happened first.)

***Hardly** had he stepped outside when it started to rain.*

***Scarcely** had he stepped outside when it started to rain.*

***No sooner** had he stepped outside than it started to rain.*

➤ **Inversions with “so” and “such”**

So excited were they that they couldn't sit still.

Such was their excitement that they began to jump up and down.

Note that “so” is followed by an adjective and “such” can be replaced by “so great” (So great was their excitement that...).

Do as shown between brackets:

1- The pizza was so hot. I couldn't eat it. (Begin with So)

a- So the pizza was hot that I couldn't eat it.

b- So hot was the pizza that I couldn't eat it.

d- So hot was the pizza than I couldn't eat it.

2- We had no sooner left the house than it exploded. (Complete)

a- No sooner we had left the house than it exploded.

b- No sooner had we left the house than it exploded.

c-No sooner we had left the house then it exploded.

3- They not only robbed you, they smashed everything. (Complete)

a- Not only did they rob you but also they smashed everything.

b- Not only do they rob you but also they smashed everything.

c-Not only they robbed you but also they smashed everything.

Language Functions

What you would say in the following situations:

1-Farmers are using pesticides, which are harming animals in the area .

.....

2-Someone says traditional computer games make people idle and out of shape.

.....

Translate the following into good English

المحمية الطبيعية تحافظ على الحيوانات والنباتات من الانقراض وتوازن الحياة البرية

.....

.....

Reading Comprehension

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

Around the world, people who prefer sons have common reasons. In many countries, sons are wanted because they can work to help the family earn income. Also, sons will be able to support their parents when the parents are old. In some countries, sons are important because the family name will continue for another generation. This is because the wives in these cultures take their husband's family name, and sometimes belong to the husband's family. Not only that but having a daughter can sometimes cause difficulty for the family. In India, for example, having a daughter can be a **burden**. Families must save a lot of money to pay a dowry when the girl gets married.

According to a survey done in 2000, people in some developed countries would prefer to have daughters. Researchers said that parents in these societies do not have the same economic reasons that exist in other countries, so they do not need to have a son to help make money. Instead, families in these countries want daughters for emotional reasons. Many mothers think they will have a better relationship with a daughter than a son, for example. In addition, they think daughters will take better care of them when they are old.

In Japan, some Japanese couples say **they** want to have daughters because they think daughters are cuter and easier to raise. This was a surprise to some, because one generation ago, the Japanese favoured sons. Japanese couples also worry about being taken care of when they are old. If they need to live with their children when they are very old, many Japanese want to live with their daughters. "A son's wife would be like a stranger and harder to ask for help," one Japanese mother said.

Critics warn that preference for a daughter is just as bad as preference for a son. Instead of valuing children for the social roles they are expected to fill, critics say, parents must learn to value children as individuals. When that is the case, parents will be equally delighted with a son or daughter.

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

1- The best title for the passage is:

(Title/ Main idea)

- a. Life in Japan
- b. Sons and Daughters
- c. Life in India
- d. The Roles of Parents

2- The underlined word "**burden**" in paragraph 1 means:

(Synonym)

- a. position
- b. problem
- c. agreement

d. reason

3- What does the underlined word "**they**" in paragraph 3 refer to? (Reference)

- a. people
- b. countries
- c. Japanese couples
- d. emotional reasons

4- One of the following statements is **NOT** true: (Inference)

- a. Wives in some cultures take their husband's family name.
- b. In India, parents receive dowries when their sons get married.
- c. Japanese couples think that sons are cuter and easier to raise.
- d. In some countries, people value sons as they contribute to the family income.

5- Why is having a daughter a problem for some families in India?

- a. because families must save a lot of money to pay a dowry.
- b. because families India want daughters for emotional reasons.
- c. because the wives in these cultures take their husband's family name.
- d. because many mothers think they will have a better relationship with a daughter

6- People in some developed countries would prefer to have daughters:

- a. to help the mothers.
- b. for economic reasons.
- c. to get money.
- d. for emotional reasons.

Answer the following questions:

7- Why do families in Japan prefer to have a daughter to son?

.....

8- when should parents be equally delighted with a son or daughter?

.....

Reading Comprehension

Read the following Passage carefully, then answer the questions that follows:

Christopher Columbus was the first to take cacao beans from the New World to Europe in around 1502. But the history of chocolate goes back at least 4,000 years! The Spanish explorer Hernando Cortez went to America in 1519. He visited the Mexican emperor Montezuma. He saw that Montezuma drank cacao mixed with vanilla and spices. Cortez took some cacao home as a gift to the Spanish king, Charles. In Spain, people began to drink Cortez's chocolate in a drink with chili peppers. However, the natural taste of cacao was too bitter for most people. To sweeten the drink, Europeans added sugar to the cacao drink. As a sweet drink, it became more popular. By the 17th century, rich people in Europe were drinking **it**. Later, people started using chocolate in **pastries**, like pies and cakes. In 1828, Dutch chocolate makers started using a new process for removing the fat from cacao beans. The Dutch chocolate maker Conrad J. Van made a machine that pressed the fat from the beans. The resulting powder mixed better with water. Now, some call Van's chocolate "Dutch chocolate". It was easy to mix Dutch chocolate powder with sugar. So other chocolate makers started trying new recipes that used powdered chocolate. In the 19th century, the Swiss started making milk chocolate by mixing milk powder with sweetened chocolate. Milk chocolate has not changed much since then.

Today, Brazil owns almost half of the world's chocolate. The United States imports most of the chocolate in the world, but the Swiss eat the most chocolate in the world. The most chocolate eaten today is sweet milk chocolate. People also eat white chocolate and dark chocolate. Cocoa and dark chocolate are believed to help prevent heart attacks, or help keep them from happening. They are supposed to be good for the circulatory system. They help the body's cell resist damage caused by pollution. On the other hand, the high fat content of chocolate can cause weight gain which is not good for people's health. Some researches show that chocolate could be good for the brain.

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

1. What is the best title for this passage?
 - a. The European Food
 - b. The History of Chocolate
 - c. The Good Food for the Brain. The Journey of Christopher Columbus
2. The underlined word 'pastries' in the 1st Paragraph is closest in meaning to:
 - a. fizzy drinks
 - b. chocolate bars
 - c. sweet baked goods
 - d. bitter-tasting drinks
3. The underlined word it in the 1st paragraph refers to:
 - a. sugar
 - b. vanilla
 - c. Europe
 - d. cacao drink
4. According to **paragraph 1**, who first brought chocolate from the New World to Europe?
 - a. King Charles
 - b. Hernando Cortez
 - c. Emperor Montezuma
 - d. Christopher Columbus
5. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?
 - a. Mixing Dutch chocolate powder with sugar was easy.
 - b. The Dutch used machines to add fat to the cacao beans.
 - c. The Swiss started making milk chocolate in the 19th century.

d. Conrad J. Van made a machine that pressed the fat from the beans.

6. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?

a. To teach readers how to make chocolate out of cacao beans.

b. To inform readers about the journeys of Christopher Columbus.

c. To show readers the effects of sugar and milk on chocolate powder.

d. To tell readers about the discovery and development of chocolate drinks.

B) Answer the following questions:

7. What are the benefits of cocoa and dark chocolate on our bodies?

.....

.....

8. What is bad about eating and drinking a lot of chocolate?

.....

.....

Summary Making

Read the following passage, then answer the question below:

Swimming is a water sport that many people enjoy. Good swimmers can enjoy different other water sports, such as surfing, water skiing, and scuba diving, but swimming is the most popular because it doesn't require any equipment. The ability to swim well makes such sports as fishing and boating safer and more fun. It may save a person's life if there is an emergency in the water.

Swimming is one of the best exercises for keeping physically fit. Swimming improves heart action, aids blood circulation, and helps develop firm muscles. People who practise swimming frequently are psychologically different as they have more clear minds and higher spirits.

In four sentences, summarise the following:

What are the advantages of swimming for our health?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

Summary Making

Read the following passage, then answer the question below:

There are people who have much more than they need to live while others have barely enough to survive. One cannot make them rich but can provide them with essentials. Raising donation as money, clothes, food or shelter helps to direct their efforts to live a decent life. Good education, insures a long-lasting improvement in their lives. Building relationships among them to help benefit exchange, regaining their self-confidence and self-esteem also make them hold their own responsibility. Moreover, treating them well and enrolling them in the bigger society make them work harder to gain the society's trust and respect.

In FOUR sentences, summarise the previous passage in an answer to the following question:

“How can we help the needy?”

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Linking Words & Phrases

Adding Information

- ☐ also
- ☐ furthermore
- ☐ moreover
- ☐ and
- ☐ in addition

Results and Consequences

- ☐ as a result
- ☐ because of that
- ☐ thus
- ☐ therefore
- ☐ so
- ☐ for this reason

Reasons and Causes

- ☐ because
- ☐ due to
- ☐ since
- ☐ as

Concluding Linkers

- ☐ in conclusion
- ☐ to conclude
- ☐ to sum up

Listing

- ☐ firstly
- ☐ secondly
- ☐ thirdly
- ☐ lastly

Giving Examples

- ☐ for example
- ☐ for instance
- ☐ such as

Expressing Contrast

- ☐ however
- ☐ but
- ☐ on the other hand
- ☐ In comparison

Language Functions File

1) Greeting

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1- Hello! | 2- Welcome | 3- Nice to meet you. |
| 4- How do you do? | 5- It's pleasure to meet you. | 6- Hi. How are you? |
| 7- Good morning / afternoon / evening / night | | |

2) Saying Goodbye

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|
| 1- Good bye. | 2- See you soon / later. | 3- Bye bye. |
|--------------|--------------------------|-------------|

3) Polite Request (Asking for permission)

- 1- Can you -----, please?
- 2- Could you -----, please?
- 3- Would you -----, please?
- 4- May I -----?
- 5- Would you mind if I -----?
- 6- Would you mind -----ing -----, please?

Response

- Sure.
- Certainly.
- I'd be glade.
- Yes of course.
- Not at all.
- No, of course not.

4) Agreement

- 1- I agree with you.
- 2- Ok. / Well.
- 3- Yes, of course.
- 4- That's all right.
- 5- You are right.
- 6- I accept that.
- 7- A good idea / point.

5) Disagreement

- 1- I disagree with you.
- 2- I don't agree with you.
- 3- That's wrong.
- 4- That's not true.
- 5- I'm not with you.
- 6- I can't accept that.

6) Apology

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------|
| 1- Sorry! | 2- I'm sorry. | 3- Pardon me! |
| 4- Excuse me! | 5- I didn't mean it. | 6- Forgive me. |
| 7- I apologize for -----ing-----. | 8- I'm sorry for -----ing-----. | |

- 9- I don't know what to say.

7) Obligation

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| 1- You must -----. | 2- You should -----. | 3- You have to ----- |
| 4- He has to -----. | 5- You've got to-----. | 6- I ought to-----. |

8) Expressing Opinion

- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1- In my opinion -----. | 2- I think -----. | 3- I believe-----. |
| 4- As I see-----. | 5- My point of view is that -----. | |

6- I'm convinced that-----, 7- There is no doubt in my mind-----.

9) Advice

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1- I advice you to-----. | 2- You should -----. | 3- You ought to----- |
| 4- If I were you, I would-----. | 5- The best thing for you is -----. | |
| 6- It's better -----. | 7- You are in need of-----. | 8- Try ----ing |

10) Approval

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 1- What a (great - lovely - nice) thing. | 1- It sounds / looks bad. |
| 2- That's wonderful / amazing | 2- I think it is stupid. |
| 3- I approve of -----. | 3- I disapprove of -----. |
| 4- I enjoyed -----. | 4- I didn't enjoy -----. |
| 5- I dislike this. | 5- I like -----. |
| 6- well done. / that's magnificent. | 6- It is not good. |
| 7- It looks awful / horrible / bad. | 7- It looks fantastic / great. |

11) Disapproval

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 8- That's all wrong. | 8- That's all right. |
|----------------------|----------------------|

12) Like

- 1- I like -----, / It's lovely.
- 2- I love that -----.
- 3- I really enjoy it.
- 4- I really like -----.

13) Dislike

- 1- I don't like-----.
- 2- I dislike-----.
- 3- I hate -----.
- 4- It's terrible.

14) Preference

- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1- I prefer ----- to -----. | 2- I'd like ----- more than -----. |
| 3- I'd better ----- than -----. | 4- I'd rather ----- than -----. |

15) Congratulations

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1- Congratulations! | 2- Best wishes! |
| 3- At last you have made / done it. | 4- well done. |

16) Gratitude

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1- Thank you. / Thanks. | 2- I'm very grateful to you! |
| 3- I appreciate that. | |
| 4- I'm really thankful. | 5- I can't thank you enough. |
| 6- I don't know how to thank you. | 7- What could I do to thank you? |

17) Suggestion

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1- I suggest that -----. | 2- I suggest -----ing -----. |
| 3- Let's -----. | 4- My suggestion is to -----. |
| 5- How about -----ing -----? | 6- What about -----ing -----? |
| 7- Why don't we-----? | 8- Why couldn't you -----? |

18) Guessing

- | | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1- I think -----. | 2- Perhaps -----. | 3- It might be -----. |
| 4- He may be -----. | 5- I guess-----. | 6- It's likely to happen -----. |
| 7- It can be -----. | / could be -----. | 8-It's possible / probable-----. |

19) Warning

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|
| 1- Don't -----. | 2- Never -----. | 3- Look out! |
| 4- Watch out! | 5- Danger. | 6- Be careful. |
| 7- I'm warning you (not to) -----. | | 8- I warn you (not to) -----. |

20) Belief

- 1- I believe you.
- 2- You are right.
- 3- That's right.
- 4- I agree with you.
- 5- That's true. / correct.
- 6- There is no doubt about this.

21) Disbelief

- 1- Rubbish.
- 2- I can't believe it.
- 3- I don't believe.
- 4- That's incredible.
- 5- You must be dreaming.
- 6- That's strange.

22) Pleasure

- 1- I am pleased
- 2- we are glade / happy.
- 3- I'm delighted.
- 4- It's funny / joyful.

23) Displeasure

- 1- I am not pleased.
- 2- I can't stand -----.
- 3- It's terrible / horrible.
- 4- I'm displeased / not happy.

24) Anxiety

- 1- I am very worried.
- 3- I feel very anxious.

- 2- I'm very concerned.
- 4- You'll be careful, won't you?

25) Surprise

- 1- I can't believe it!
- 3- I'm surprised / amazed / astonished.
- 5- Extraordinary!

- 2- Oh, really! Are you sure?
- 4- It is really surprising to hear that.
- 6- It's incredible.

26) Asking for information

- 1- I'd like to know some information about it.
- 3- Can you give me more information?
- 5- Would you mind -----ing -----?
- 7- Could you please tell me-----?

- 2- What do you mean?
- 4- Can you explain more?
- 6- I'd like to know-----?

27) Asking for explanation / clarification

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1- What do you mean exactly? | 2- Would you explain more, please? |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|

- 3- Would you mind repeating that?
- 5- Would you clarify it, please?

- 4- What are you getting at?
- 6- What are you trying to say?

28) Giving explanation / clarification

- 1- What I exactly mean is -----.
- 3- What I'm getting at is -----.
- 5- What I'm talking about is -----.

- 2- I mean -----.
- 4- Let me explain.
- 5- For example / instance -----.

29) Asking for opinion

- 1- What do you think of-----?
- 3- What's your point of view?
- 5- What do you say about-----?
- 7- How did you find -----?

- 2- Do you think-----?
- 4- What's your opinion about-----?
- 6- How do you feel about-----?
- 8- How can you see that-----?

30) Certainty

- 1- I'm sure.
- 4- Certainly.
- 7- There is no doubt.

- 2- I'm certain.
- 5- Yes, of course.

- 3- I'm quite certain.
- 6- Absolutely.

31) Expressing regret

- 1- I wish I had /hadn't + p.p -----.
- 3- Perhaps I should have + p.p -----.
- 4- If I had (p.p) ----- sometimes ago, ----- wouldn't have happened.
- 5- Surely something could have been done a long time ago.

- 2- I regret-----.

32) Prohibition

- 1- It's forbidden to -----.
- 4- It's illegal to-----.
- 7- You can't do that-----.

- 2-It's against the law.
- 5- It's prohibited.
- 8- It's obligatory / compulsory to -----.
- 3- It's not allowed.
- 6-It 's not permitted.

33) Persuasion

- 1- Can't I persuade to -----?
- 3- You can surely -----.
- 5- Please, come on, say yes.
- 7- It would be great / lovely / amazing If you -----.

- 2- I'd love you to -----.
- 4- Can't I change your mind?
- 5- I beg you to -----.

34) Complaining

- 1- I complain about -----.
- 3- My complaint is -----.
- 5- How long do we have to put up with -----?

- 2- I can't stand that.
- 4- How long do we have to -----?

35) Refusal

1- No, I can't.

2-I'm afraid I can't.

3-I'm sorry.

36) Blame

1- I blame you for -----.

2- It's your fault.

3- It was so stupid of you.

4- You shouldn't have done that.

5- Just look at what you've done.

6- You should be more careful.

7- You really ought to know better.

8- It's disgrace.

9- You have only got yourself to blame.

9- How could you-----!

37) Rejecting Blame

1- - Stop blaming me.

2- It's not my fault.

38) Release from Blame

1- That's all right.

2- Don't worry about it.

3- Don't take it like that.

4- Never mind.

5- It doesn't matter.

6- Don't mention it.

7- Forget it.

8- Don't get upset about it.

39) Giving instructions

1- The first thing you should do is -----.

2- Then -----.

3- Finally-----.

40) Intention

1- I have decided to -----.

2- I intend to -----.

3- I am planning to -----.

4- I'm determined to-----.

41) Ability

1- I can -----.

2—I am able to -----.

3- He is capable of -----

42) Expressing wishes

1- My ambition is to -----.

2- I look forward to -----ing.

3- I'm dying for -----.

4- I want to-----.

5- I'm longing -----.

6- I'd like / I'd love to -----.

7- I'm dreaming of -----.

8- I hope -----.

9- I'm thinking of -----.

10- I need -----.

43) Passing wishes

1- Give my best wishes to -----.

2- Give my love to-----.

3- Give my regards to -----.

4- Please say hello to -----.

5- Would you tell him/her I said hello?

44) Sympathy or Condolences

1- I was so sorry to hear about -----.

2- Sorry to hear your bad news.

3- What a pity!

4- How sad!

5- How horrible / terrible!

45) Expression for forgetting

1- I really can't recall -----.

2- I can't remember-----.

- 3- I don't remember -----.
5- I can't think where -----.

46) Inviting people

- 1- Would you like to -----?
2- I wonder, if you'd like to -----
3- Do you want to -----?

47) Appreciation

- 1- Thanks for-----.
3- I appreciate that .
5- I'm very thankful for / to -----.
7- It's very thoughtful of you.

48) Expressing wants

- 1- I want to -----.
3- I would like to have -----.

49) Expressing difficulty

- 1- It's so difficult to -----.
3- It's by no means easy to -----.

50) Expressing probability / possibility

- 1- It could / might / may be...
3- It is probably to be like that.
5- I suppose -----.

51) Offering help

- 1- Shall I -----.
3- Would you like me to -----?
5- Do you want me to -----?

52) Announcing good news

- 1- Guess what!
2- Have you heard?
3- I've got good news.

53) Announcing bad news

- 1- I'm afraid I've just heard.
2- Some bad news.
3- It's bad news, I'm afraid.

- 4- I've completely forgotten.

Response

- 1- Thanks, I'd love to -----.
2- I'd be pleased to -----.
3- I wish I could, but -----.

2- Thank you for -----.
 4- It is very kind of you.
6- I'm grateful for you to -----.

- 2- I prefer -----.
4- I feel like -----ing -----.

- 2- It's not easy to -----.
4- It's never easy to -----.

- 2- It is most likely -----.
4- Perhaps -----.
6- I think (I guess) -----.

- 2- Can I help you?
4- What can I do for you?
6- Do you need any help?

Responding

- 1- That's good.
 2- Interesting / great.
3- Congratulations!

Responding

- 1- How sad / awful.
2- That's terrible.
3- You must be very sad.
4- What a shame! I'm so sorry.

54) Indifference

- | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---------------|
| 1- I don't care. | 2- So What? | 3- Who cares? |
| 4- It doesn't make any difference to me. | 5- It's all the same to me. | |

55) Disappointment

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1- I am disappointed. | 2- You let me down. |
| 3- Oh, no! oh dear! | 4- What a pity. |

Good Luck!