زعتر لكل طالب فطين

زعتر
EDUWAVE

10

الصف العاشر

اللغة الانجليزية

مذكرة التقوية والمتابعة

Vocabulary-Grammar-Set Book
Questions- Language Functions-
Translation-Summary Making- Writing-
Reading Comprehension)



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صفوة معلمي الكويت

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صفوة معلمي الكويت

Module One

Unit One (We are what we eat)
Lessons 1&2 (SB PP 12-13)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Absorb	Verb	يمتص
Antioxidant	N	مضاد للتاكسد
Arthritis	N	الروماتيزم
Caffeine	N	كافيين
Calcium	N	كالسيوم
Cholesterol	N	كوليسترول
Combat	Verb	يحارب -ينازع
Dietician	N	أخصائي تغذية
Digestive	Adj	هضمي
Fibre	N	ألياف
Iron	N	حديد
Metabolise	Verb	يحرق ضمن عملية الأيض
Neutralise	Verb	يحيّد- يبطل مفعول
Nutrition	N	التغذية
Probiotic	Adj	يحتوي على بكتيريا نافعة
Protein	N	بروتين
Saturated fat	N	دهون مشبعة
Stimulant	N	محفز- مثير
Unsaturated fat	N	دهون غير مشبعة
Vitamin	N	فيتامين

Module One

Unit One (We are what we eat)

Lessons 1&2 (SB PP 12-13)

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

1. Vitamins C and E are both…… They may combat many diseases.

a. antioxidants b. proteins c. saturated fats d. dieticians

2. Coffee has the highest ratio of……. While tea contains somewhat less.

a. metabolism b. antioxidant c. caffeine d. protein

3. You can get……bacteria from many types of food, such as yogurt.

a. digestive b. grilled c. probiotic d. atmospheric

4. Healthy food and the right amount of vitamin help you……diseases.

a. metabolise b. combat c. neutralize d absorb

B. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:
(iron- combat- absorb- arthritis- dietician- neutralise)

1. I need to eat fresh fruits and vegetables in order to……diseases.
2. A sponge will……any liquids. It is used for that reason.
3. Greek yogurt and probiotic drinks……bad and good bacteria in the stomach.
4. The doctor explained that the sharp pains in my joints are caused by ……
5. Liver and spinach are rich sources of……

Module One

Unit One (We are what we eat)

Lessons 1&2 (SB PP 12-13)

Set Book Questions:

Answer the following questions:

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

……
……

2. Explain why most vegetables have more nutritional value when eaten raw.

……
……

3. How can the good nutrition affect our bodies?

……
……

4. Probiotic drinks contain good bacteria. How can good bacteria help us?

……
……

5. What will happen if people follow a healthy lifestyle?

……
……

6. How can dark chocolate be useful?

……

7. What is the difference between good bacteria and bad bacteria?

……
……

Module One

Unit One (We are what we eat)

Lessons 4&5 (SB PP 14-15)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Deficiency	N	نقص
Grilled	Adj	مشوي
Metabolism	N	عملية الأيض- حرق الطعام
Organic	Adj	عضوي
Pomegranate	N	رمان
RDA (Recommended Daily Amount)	Abbrev.	الكمية الغذائية الموصى بها يومياً
Sodium	N	صوديوم
Supplement	N	مكمل غذائي

A. <u>Choose the correct answer from a,b,c, and d:</u>

1. Old people may need ……to get the nutrients they might otherwise lack.

a. arthritis b. deficiencies c. supplements d. pomegranates

2. The farm's ……..eggs were produced with chemical-free food.

a. grilled b. organic c. stimulant d. digestive

3. He encourages his athletes to eat to speed up their ……

a. deficiency b. sodium c. metabolism d. supplement

Module One

Unit One (We are what we eat)

Lessons 4&5 (SB PP 14-15)

Set Book Questions:

1. What are the pros and cons of a vegetarian menu?

pros:…….

cons:…….

2. What are the qualities of a good restaurant?

……

……





Module One

Unit One (We are what we eat)

Lessons 4&5 (SB PP 14-15)

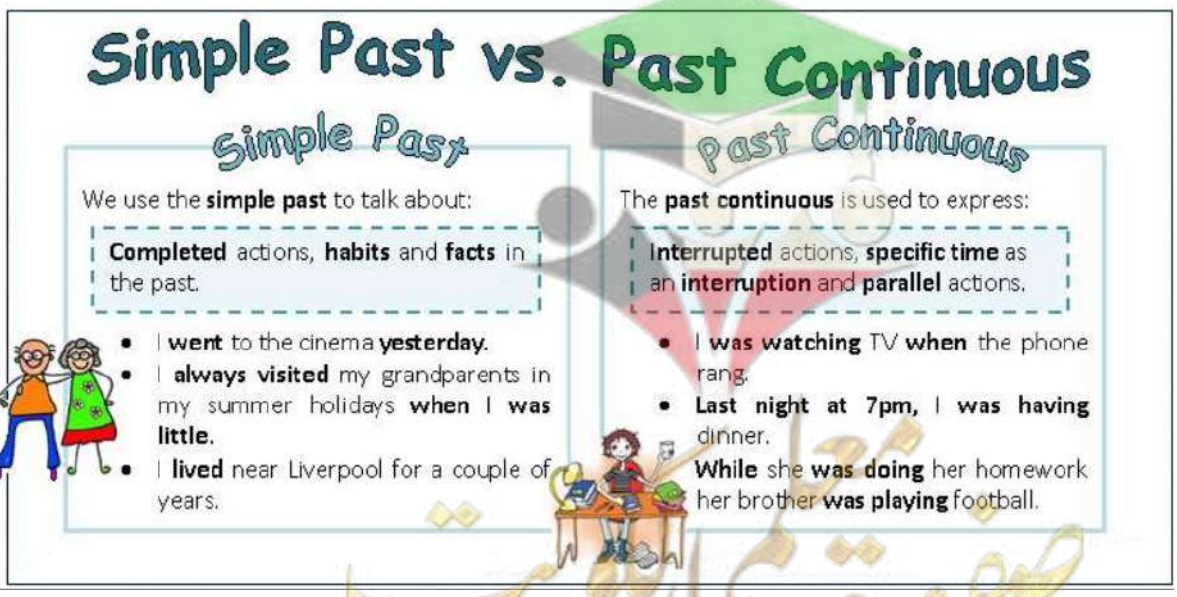
B. Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:
(organic - deficiency- sodium- grilled- pomegranate- supplement)

1. It tastes much better when the chicken is …….. on a barbecue.
2. There's a new bakery that makes Italian……whole grain bread.
3. The blood tests I made revealed a……..in certain key minerals and vitamins.
4. My mother is having a low…….diet this month due to her high blood pressure.
5. The farmers take advantage of the cool climate to grow……., pears and roses.

Grammar: Past Simple Vs. Past Continuous

We use the past simple for completed actions in the past, and we use the past continuous for actions in progress (not finished) in the past.

•We *ate* out yesterday. (the action is finished)
•We *were eating* at 9. (the action was not finished)



Grammar: Past Simple Vs. Past Continuous

Key-words

Past Continuous

while, when, as, all day/night/morning, etc.

when/while/as + past continuous (longer action)
when + past simple (shorter action)

Past Simple

yesterday, last night/week/month/year/Monday, etc., two days/weeks/months/years ago, then, when, in 1992, etc.

When : Past continuous-when- past simple
I was reading a book when the phone rang.
past continuous past simple

While : Past Simple- while- past continuous
The phone rang while I was reading a book.
past simple past cont.

Module One

Grammar

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

1. Why…….you standing on the chair when I came into the room?
a. are b. were c. been d. have been

2. We went to Rome last summer and…….most of the holiday by the sea.
a. are spending b. spend c. spent d. spending

3. While I ……..a story, the train stopped suddenly.
a. am reading b. have read c. was reading d. reading

4. My little sister was sleeping soundly when I ……the room.
a. am entering b. entered c. enter d. has entered

Order of adjectives

When two or more adjectives are used in a sentence, they should come in the following order:

Opinion	silly, beautiful, horrible, difficult ,Good,bad,ugly,smart ,Dumb
Size	large, tiny, enormous, little,big,small,high,low
Age	ancient, new, young, old,antique
Shape	square, round, flat, rectangular,circular
Color	blue, pink, reddish, grey,purple,dark green,navy blue
Origin	French, lunar, American, Greek,Korean,Chinese,Italian
Material	wooden, metal, cotton, paper,iron,gold

Module One

Grammar

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

1. She dropped the (**old/ green/ beautiful**) plate and it smashed. (**Reorder the adjectives)**

a. She dropped the beautiful old green plate and it smashed.
b. She dropped the green beautiful old plate and it smashed.
c. She dropped the old beautiful green plate and it smashed.

2. My classmate bought a (**red/ new/ plastic**) lunchbox. (**Reorder the adjectives)**

a. My classmate bought a red new plastic lunchbox.
b. My classmate bought a red plastic new lunchbox.
c. My classmate bought a new red plastic lunchbox.

3. She went home and sat on her (**wooden old comfortable**) chair. (**Reorder the adjectives)**

a. She went home and sat on her old wooden comfortable chair.
b. She went home and sat on her wooden old comfortable chair.
c. She went home and sat on her comfortable old wooden chair.

4. My mom asked me to put the cups in a (**round little new**) box. (**Reorder the adjectives)**

a. My mom asked me to put the cups in a little new round box.
b. My mom asked me to put the cups in a round little new box
c. My mom asked me to put the cups in a round new little box.

Module One-Unit One

Language functions

Expressing uncertainty : I am not sure ……. I'm not sure / Maybe it is.
Expressing preferences: I like……..better than/ more than…../ I'd prefer….to……
Expressing personal opinion: In my opinion/ I think/ As I see it.
Making recommendations: I'd recommend the……..at If you come here, you should try the……

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. It was your first day of school; the teacher asked you to introduce yourself.
……..

2. A company is going to build air turbines in your city.
……

3. Your teacher wants you to compare fast food and homemade food.
……

4. Your father asks about your plans for the coming vacation.
……

5. A friend of yours asked you to go out for a walk by the sea.
……

Module One-Unit One

Summary Making

1. Read the whole paragraph.
2. Don't answer in points.
3. Don't write commas to separate sentences.
4. Paraphrase the sentences.

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Caves were "homes" which served only as temporary shelters. They protected humans from the sun, rain, and wild animals which roamed forests. Men of that time were called "Cavemen". Cavemen usually lived in small groups and life was very difficult. They had to move from place to place in search for food. They would catch fish or pick berries and wild fruit. When a particular place where they stayed ran out of food supply, they would leave to find another suitable spot. Their tools and weapons, which were made of stones , were simple and rough. Cavemen ate their food raw until they learned how to make a fire. For clothing, they used only barks of trees or skins of animals they had hunted to cover their bodies.

In FOUR sentences, summarize and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question:

How was the lifestyle of Cavemen?

_____

_____

_____

_____

____

Module One-Unit One

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

علي: مضادات الأكسدة الموجودة في الشاي الأخضر مفيدة جداً.

أحمد: يمكننا المحافظة على بشرتنا وقلبنا وعضلاتنا عن طريق تناول الطعام الصحي.

Ali:.....
Ahmad:.....

خالد: يجب على كل شخص ان يأكل بحكمة ليبقى لائقاً وقوياً.

علي: هذا صحيح ويجب على الجميع تناول الطعام الصحي.

Khaled:.....
Ali:.....

عامر: اتباع حمية نباتية من غير استشارة المختصين قد يؤدي إلى سوء التغذية ومشاكل صحية أخرى.

أحمد: يجب أن نتأكد من وجود العناصر الغذائية الأساسية في الحمية النباتية.

Amer:.....
Ahmad:.....

Module One-Unit One

Writing (Expository)

Write on the following topic:

Your food choices each day may affect your health- how you feel today, tomorrow, and in the future.

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words) explaining what a healthy diet should include and how it can affect your health in the future.

Outline :

Introduction: (2 sentences: Hook and a thesis statement)

……

……

……

Body:

Paragraph 1: (4 sentences)

……

……

……

……

Paragraph 2 : (4 sentences)

……

……

……

……

Conclusion: (2 sentences)

……

……

……

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Module One-Unit One

Writing (Expository)

Write your topic here:

……

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Reading Comprehension

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

How do you remember the way to your friend's house? Why do your eyes **blink** without you ever thinking about it? Your brain is in charge of these things. In fact, your brain is the boss of your body. It runs and controls just about everything you do, even when you're asleep. Not bad for something that looks like a big gray wrinkly sponge.

A brain has many different parts that work together, for example, the Cerebrum, Brain Stem, Pituitary Gland and Hypothalamus. The biggest part of the brain is the cerebrum. The cerebrum is the thinking part of the brain and **it** controls your voluntary muscles — the ones that move when you want them to. So you need your cerebrum to dance or kick a soccer ball. You need your cerebrum to solve math problems and draw a picture. Your memory lives in the cerebrum — both short-term memory and long-term memory. The cerebrum has two halves. Scientists think that the right half helps you think about abstract things like music, colours, and shapes. The left half is more analytical, helping you with math, logic, and speech.

Another important part of the brain is the cerebellum which is a lot smaller than the cerebrum. It controls balance, movement, and coordination, how your muscles work together. Because of your cerebellum, you can stand upright, keep your balance, and move around. Think about a surfer riding the waves on his board. He needs his cerebellum to stand and control his movement. The brain stem is in charge of all the functions that your body needs to stay alive, like breathing air, digesting food, and circulating blood. The pituitary gland is very small. Its job is to produce and release hormones into your body. The hypothalamus is like your brain's inner thermostat. The hypothalamus knows what temperature your body should be. If your body is too hot, the hypothalamus tells it to sweat. If you're too cold, the hypothalamus gets you shivering.

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

1- The best title for this passage is:

a. Parts of the Body
b. Parts of the Brain
c. Abstract Knowledge
d. The Pituitary Gland

2- The underlined word **"blink"** in the **1st** paragraph means:

a. shut and open
b. succeed and fail
c. run and stop
d. start and finish

3. The underlined word "**it**" in the **2nd** paragraph refers to:
   a. the brain stem
   b. the brain
   c. the hypothalamus
   d. the cerebrum

4. According to the **3rd** paragraph, the pituitary gland:
   a. controls everything.
   b. keeps your body on low temperatures.
   c. produces and releases hormones into your body.
   d. helps you remember the way to your friend's house.

5- All the following sentences are **TRUE EXCEPT:**

a. We blink without thinking about it.
b. We need the cerebellum to solve problems and draw pictures.
c. We need cerebellum to stand and control our movement and stand straight.
d. We need the hypothalamus to allow our bodies to sweat whenever we feel hot.

6- The writer's purpose in writing this text is:

e. To analyze different parts of the brain and their functions.
f. To tell us how the brain works.
g. To explain how to keep fit and healthy.
h. To state the benefits of sleeping.

Answer the following questions:

1. What is the function of the brain stem?

……

……

1. Which part of the brain is more important for a football player?

……

……

Mind map

Good nutrition will improve our immune system and help us to combat diseases.

To keep your body in tip-top shape, drink green tea, and probiotic drinks, and eat dark chocolate.



Good bacteria help to absorb nutrients. stimulate the digestive process **While Bad bacteria** lead to illnesses.

Pros and cons of a vegetarian lifestyle
a) It contains a lot of vitamins
b) It is rich in minerals and water.
On the other hand
a) It can cause malnutrition
b) It lacks the RDA

Module One

Unit Two (Respecting Cultures)
Lessons 1&2 (SB PP 18-19)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Aspiration	N	طموح
Creed	N	عقيدة
Delegate	N	مندوب
Diversity	N	تنوع
Initiative	N	مبادرة
Interfaith	Adj	بين الأفراد من ديانات مختلفة
Mentor	N	مرشد- ناصح
Seminar	N	ندوة
Tolerance	N	تسامح

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

1- A child's dreams and..... can lead him to success.

a) Seminar b) aspiration c) mentor d) initiative

2- International Laws forbid discrimination based on race, colour or ..... .

a) initiative b) calligraphy c) creed d) tolerance

3- All countries sent their.....to attend the economic conference held in Geneva.

a) accounts b) reviews c) aspirations d) delegates

Unit Two (Respecting Cultures)
Lessons 1&2 (SB PP 18-19)

B) Fill <u>in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>
(tolerance/ delegate/ initiative/ diversity /seminar)

4. Ahmed was chosen as a/an……to represent our class in the Students' Parliament.

5. Ali's honesty,……and understanding made him a great leader to his team.

6. I am going to present a/ an……about the developments in e-learning.

7. "I love the rich cultural …….. of cities like New York and London"

<u>Set Book Questions:</u>

1. What does culture mean?

……

2. How can we create a peaceful society?

……

3. How can mentoring schemes help build relationships in our community?

……

4. What are the aims of mentoring?

……

5. What might happen if the culture of peace doesn't exist among people?

……

Unit Two (Respecting Cultures)
Lessons 4&5 (SB PP 18-19)

6. What can be done to ensure people treat each other with respect ? Or what has Kuwait t done to further the culture of peace conference?

.....
.....

7. In your opinion how does the mentor play a leading role in the community?

.....
.....

8. How can people show respect to other cultures?

.....
.....

Lessons 4&5 (SB PP 20-21)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Calligraphy	N	فن الخط
Consistently	Adv	باستمرار
Diverse	Adj	متنوع
Inspirational	Adj	ملهم
Master	V	يتقن
Richly	Adv	بترف -بغزارة

Module One

Unit Two (Respecting Cultures)

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

1- A/ An……range of craft makers presented their work in the National Exhibition.

a) Grilled b) diverse c) interfaith d) inspirational

2. The manager gave a/ an ……talk on overcoming problems.

a) organic b) diverse c) grilled d) inspirational

3. With practice and hard work, my little brother…… English well.

a) mastered b) combatted c) covered d) neutralized

4. Companies with a lot of nationalities become culturally ……

a) Inspirational b) diverse c) organic d) digestive

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

(calligraphy/richly / inspirational/ mastered/ consistently)

5. The criminal has……denied stealing the old man's bag.

6. The bride designed her own…… decorated wedding cake.

7. I joined a……workshop to improve my Arabic handwriting.

8. He has truly …… the art of keeping the audience on the edge of their seat

Grammar (SB PP20-21)

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

+ S + have/has + past participle
I have tried sushi.

− S + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle
I have not tried sushi.

? Have/Has + subject + past participle?
Have you tried sushi?

Usage	Example
To express things you have done in your life	She has never studied Japanese.
To express number of times you have done something	How many times have you tried to call her?
To describe recently completed actions which are important now	I have some bad news. I've lost my job.
To express situations that started in the past and are still true	I've known James for 4 or 5 years.
To describe unfinished actions or situations	I've read half of the book.
To express present result	John has missed the bus, so he'll be late.

Module One

Unit Two (Respecting Cultures)

Grammar (SB PP20-21)

Keywords

Certain words often signal the present perfect tense:

- ***Already, Yet , Just ,Ever, Never,***
- **For example:**
- **"Have you ever been to London?"**
- **"They have already left."**

What's the difference between since and for?



Module One

Unit Two (Respecting Cultures)

Grammar (SB PP20-21)

A- From a, b, c, and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. The manager……. Turkey every year for business since 1995.

a) had visited b) visited c) will visit d) has visited

2- They were rewarded as they……for the same company for 20 years.

a) have worked b) work c) should work d) are working

3- She…… her homework yet. She has to do it before going to bed.

a) doesn't write b) didn't write c) hasn't written d) has written

4- ……you ever hunted a bear?

a) Did b) Has c)Do d) Are

5- They ……Just……the "Beach Cleanup" campaign.

a) should- start b) will- start c) had- started d) have- started

6- I have spoken English……I was 3 years old.

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

7- Have you…… consulted a dietitian before going on a diet?

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

Module One

Unit Two (Respecting Cultures)

Grammar (SB PP20-21)

Prepositions

Simple Preposition

- The simple preposition is just short words that are used to define a relation between nouns and pronouns, or even connect two parts of speeches, clauses, or sentences.



Examples of simple preposition

At, by, as, but, for, from, in, into, than, of, off, on, out, over, till, to, up, upon, with, under, down, etc

Sentences of simple preposition

simple preposition	Sentences
with	I am not coming with you all.
in	Mom is working in the kitchen.
for	He'll be late for his flight.
on	She is sleeping on the sofa.
of	The acting of an actor was so good.
in	The Eiffel tower is in Paris.
under	He hides a treasure under a tree.
by	My office is just by the next street.

Module One

Unit Two (Respecting Cultures)

Grammar (SB PP20-21)

Prepositions

B- From a, b, c, and d, choose the most suitable answer:

8- -She was angry……her sister as she had broken her mobile.

a) through b) with c) on d) amongst

9- They must arrive……the airport two hours before the flight time.

a) by b) with c) at d) of

10……all employees, Ahmed mastered using the new machine.

a) At b) Amongst c)On d) By

11- I read a novel written ……Jane Austin last night.

a) of b) amongst c) at d) by

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

12. No, I have never fixed my own car. (**Ask a question**)

a. Did you fix your own car?

b. Had you fixed your own car?

c. Have you ever fixed your own car?

13. Omar and Ahmed have decided to climb Mount Everest. (**Make negative**)

a. Omar and Ahmed have not decided to climb Mount Everest.

b. Omar and Ahmed has not decided to climb Mount Everest.

c. Omar and Ahmed did not decide to climb Mount Everest.

14. I (know) Anwar since we were 5 years old. (**Correct the verb**)

a. I knew Anwar since we were 5 years old.

b- I will know Anwar since we were 5 years old.

c- I have known Anwar since we were 5 years old.

Module One

Unit Two– Lessons 7 & 8 (SB PP22-23)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Account	N	رواية- وصف
Conduct	V	يجري
Cover	V	يغطي- يجتاز
Figure	N	شخصية بارزة
Ground-breaking	Adj	مبتكر- إبداعي
High- ranking	Adj	رفيع المنصب
Pilgrimage	N	حج
Relevant	Adj	ذو صلة
Review	N	تدقيق- مراجعة

A -From a, b, c, and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. My friend told me that he will help me gather.....information for my research.

a) digestive b) relevant c) interfaith d) organic

2. Muslims perform.....in the last month of the Islamic calendar.

a) pilgrimage b) initiative c) mentor d) figure

3 . The patient wrote a very touching.....about his mother's role in his treatment journey.

a) figure b) initiative c) account d) creed

4. The company.....a survey to evaluate their products according to the public.

a) conducted b) mastered c) metabolised d) absorbed

Module One

Unit Two– Lessons 7 & 8 (SB PP22-23)

B) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:
(cover/ review/ ground-breaking/ account/ high-ranking)

5. My brother prepared a good.....of the most recent electronic inventions.

6. My uncle enjoys a /an.....position in the Ministry of Health.

7. It took us 3 hours to.....the distance from the city to the camp.

8. Some.....inventions made our lives easier and faster.

9. An annual.....of the company performance is published every year.

Set Book Questions

1. Traveling is very important in our life. Discuss.

.....
.....

2. What are the benefits of reading famous writer's books?

.....
.....

3. What is meant by " A book review "?

.....

Language Functions

Conducting a survey/ Asking permission to ask questions/interviewing: Could you....? May I? Can I...?
Gratitude/ appreciation/ Thanking: Thank you/ I don't know how to thank you/ I can't thank you enough/I'm really grateful to you.
Responding to thanks: You are welcome/ That's okay.
Agreement: Yes, that's fine./ I agree./ Yes okay./ yes sure.

Module One

Unit Two–Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend thanked you for helping him/ her arrange the graduation party.

…… .

2. A friend of yours helped you finish your assignment.

……

3. Your father doesn't know what to do with his old car.

……

4. The employee in the call center asked you if you could answer some questions.

……

Summary Making

There are people who have much more than what 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 helps them regaining their self-confidence and self-esteem also makes 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, summarize and paraphrase the previous passage in answer to the following question:

Module One

Unit Two–Language Functions

"How can we help the needy?"

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد: العمارة وفن الخط والأدب هي طرق لنشر الثقافة الإسلامية .

علي: تستطيع أن تجد الكثير منها في معرض الكتاب الكويتي الذي يقام سنويا .

.....

.....

أحمد: تعتبر الكويت دولة رائدة في دعم ثقافة السلم .

علي: وقد نظمت الكويت ندوات للترويج للفهم والاحترام المتبادل .

.....

.....

أحمد: لا يقتصر لفظ "الفن الإسلامي" فقط على الدين.

علي: نعم، فهو يشير كذلك الى الثقافة الإسلامية المتنوعة والغنية .

.....

.....

ليلى: لقد كان الفن الإسلامي مصدر إلهام للعديد من الفنانين حول العالم .

ساره: اتفق معك، وقد بدأ ذلك منذ القرن السابع.

.....

.....

معلمي الكويت صفوف
ادرس صح

Module One

Unit Two–Expository Writing

- **Write on the following topic:**

The UN is trying hard to promote the culture of tolerance and mutual understanding.

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words) explaining why promoting tolerance and mutual understanding among people is important , and how it can be achieved.

Outline

Introduction: (2 Sentences: A hook and a thesis statement)

_____
_____

Body:

Paragraph 1: (4 sentences)

_____
_____
_____
_____

Paragraph 2: (4 sentences)

_____
_____
_____
_____

Conclusion: (2 sentences summarizing the main ideas)

_____
_____

صفوة معلمي الكويت
ادرس صح

Module One

Unit Two–Expository Writing

- **Write your topic here:**

Module One

Unit Two–Reading Comprehension

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

Persuasion is the art of convincing someone to agree with your point of view. According to the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle, there are three basic tools of persuasion: ethos, pathos, and logos.

Ethos is a speaker's way of convincing the audience that he/she is a credible source. An audience will consider a speaker **credible** if he/she seems trustworthy, reliable, and sincere. This can be done in many ways. For example, a speaker can develop ethos by explaining how much experience or education he/she has in the field. After all, you would consult a dentist not a firefighter for a toothache. A speaker can also create ethos by convincing the audience that he/she is a good person who has their best interests at heart. If an audience cannot trust you, you will not be able to persuade them.

Pathos is a speaker's way of connecting with an audience's emotions. For example, a speaker who is trying to convince an audience to vote for him might say that he alone can save the country. These words are intended to fill the audience with fear, thus making them want to vote for him. Similarly, a charity organization that helps animals might show an audience pictures of injured dogs and cats. These images are intended to fill the viewers with pity, which will make **them** donate money.

Logos is the use of facts, information, statistics, or other evidence to make your argument more convincing. An audience will be more likely to believe you if you have data to back up your claims. For example, a commercial for soap might tell you that laboratory tests have shown that their soap kills all 7,000,000 of the bacteria living on your hands right now. This piece of information might make you more likely to buy their brand of soap. Presenting this evidence is much more convincing than simply saying "Our soap is the best!" Use of logos can also increase a speaker's ethos; the more facts a speaker includes in his argument, the more likely you are to think that he/she is educated and trustworthy.

Module One

Unit Two–Reading Comprehension

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

1. The best title for the passage is:
   a. Writing Speeches
   b. Convincing Others
   c. Wise Aristotle
   d. Speaking Fluently
2. The underlined word "**credible**" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:
   a. boring
   b. terrible
   c. believable
   d. clever
3. What does the underlined word "**them**" in the 3rd paragraph refer to?
   a. images
   b. animals
   c. viewers
   d. words
4. What can be understood from the 1st paragraph?
   a. The art of convincing others is very old.
   b. Only Greeks used persuasion in their speeches.
   c. By time people developed persuasion into three different tools.
   d. Convincing and persuading others is used among old men only.
5. According to the 2nd paragraph, one should mention his experience and education to:
   a. get a new certificate.
   b. show off and annoy others.
   c. gain the audience's trust.
   d. compare his/her work to others

6- What is the purpose of the writer?

a. To inform readers about ancient philosophers.
b. To analyze Aristotle's writing and find wisdom.
c. To convince others to use the persuasion style.
d. To explain and inform the audience of the tools of persuasion.

Unit Two–Reading Comprehension

Answer the following questions:

7. How does the pathos tool work?

.....

.....

8. How can logos help in building the ethos tool?

.....

.....

Mind map

How can mentoring schemes help build relationships in your community?

- ***They help break down barriers in the community.***
- ***They help people to work with each other.***

What is culture?
It's the way of living of a group of people, their customs and traditions.



Why is the role of mentors important?

- ***They encourage and advise people.***
- ***They help people to achieve their goals.***

Why should we respect our own culture?

- ***It's our heritage.***
- ***It helps to keep our history alive.***

How should people treat each other?
They should respect and honor each other

Module One

Unit Three (Inspiring Architecture)

Lessons 1&2 (SB PP 24-25)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Concrete	Adj	اسمنتي
Design	N	تصميم
Drill	V	يحفر
Evoke	V	يثير
Expressionist	N	تعبيري
Forecourt	N	الفناء الأمامي
Foundation	N	أساس
Framework	N	إطار- هيكل البناء
Geometric	Adj	هندسي
Renowned	Adj	مشهور
Slightly	Adv	بشكل طفيف
Studio	N	ستديو
Venue	N	مكان

A- From a, b, c, and d choose the most suitable answer:

1. The famous artist has changed the attic in his house into a photography .....
   a) framework b) objective c) studio d) venue

2. The hotel is an ideal..... for conferences and business meetings.
   a) design b) forecourt c) studio d) venue

3. The witness paused..... before answering the lawyer's question.
   a) irresponsibly b) richly c) consistently d) slightly

4. The Avenues Mall is.....for its good restaurants and coffee shops.
   a) geometric b) public c) renowned d) residential

Module One

Unit Three (Inspiring Architecture)

Lessons 1&2 (SB PP 24-25)

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

(evoked – drill – studio – venue – renowned)

5. The Holiday Inn provided the……for this year's conference.

6. The photographs …….strong memories of our holidays in France.

7. The oil engineers decided to ……for oil in this area.

8. The university was especially ……for its efforts in scientific research.

Set Book Questions

1. Mention some famous places all over the world.

……

……

2. Why do countries build impressive buildings?
What is the importance of building impressive buildings?

……

……

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ادرس صح

Module One

Unit Three (Inspiring Architecture)

Lessons 3 (WB PP 16-17)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Boutique	N	بوتيك
Brand	N	ماركة
Edutainment	N	وسائط متعددة للتعليم والتسلية
Gourmand	N	المتأنق في الطعام والشراب
Mainstream	Adj- N	تبعاً للاتجاه السائد
State-of-the art	Adj	حديث- معاصر

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

(brand- boutiques- edutainment- mainstream- gourmand)

1. During Hala February, most shops and.....in Kuwait offer discounts and sales.
2. Some people care only about the .....of their clothes no matter if they are comfortable or not.
3. Some games provide children with.....activities.
4. Don't act like a.....if you can not finish the entire meal.

Module One
Unit Three (Inspiring Architecture)
Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions:

1- What makes 360°mall appeal to all people of different ages?

.....

.....

2. How is the 360° shopping Centre in Kuwait considered educational?

.....

.....

Lessons 4+5 (SB PP 26-27)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Chic	Adj	أنيق
Governmental	Adj	حكومي
Modernistic	Adj	حديث-معاصر
Public	Adj	عام
Residential	Adj	سكني
Spacious	Adj	واسع
State	Adj	رسمي- حكومي
Sturdy	Adj	قوي- متين
Substantial	Adj	جوهري

Module One

Unit Three (Inspiring Architecture)

Lessons 4+5 (SB PP 26-27)

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

1. Sarah bought a/ an .....little hat during her last visit to Paris.
   a) Chic b) state c) sturdy d) governmental

2. The car is.....enough to withstand both rough and sandy lands.
   a) chic b) public c) sturdy d) spacious

3. The artist's.....ideas are obviously represented in his paintings.
   a) geometric b) governmental c) sturdy d) modernistic

4. I found that I can study better when I go to the..... library.
   a) profitable b) public c) sturdy d) residential

5. There are.....differences between the two car models.
   a) spacious b) state c) substantial d) residential

6. What distinguishes this school is its.....forecourt.
a) spacious b) state c) governmental d) residential

❖ **Mention some different types of buildings.**

.....

.....

Module One

Unit Three (Grammar)

Comparative & Superlative Adjectives

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
Angry	Angrier **than**	The angri**est**
Attractive	More attractive **than**	The **most** attractive
Bad	Worse **than**	The worst
Beautiful	More beautiful **than**	The **most** beautiful
Brave	Braver **than**	The brav**est**
Cheap	Cheaper **than**	The cheap**est**
Easy	Easier **than**	The easiest
Famous	More famous **than**	The **most** famous
Fat	Fatter **than**	The fat**test**
Funny	Funnier **than**	The funni**est**
Happy	Happier **than**	The happi**est**
Kind	Kinder **than**	The kind**est**
Modern	More modern **than**	The **most** modern
New	Newer **than**	The new**est**
Old	Older **than**	The old**est**
Sad	Sadder **than**	The sad**dest**
Silly	Sillier **than**	The silli**est**
Sweet	Sweeter **than**	The sweet**est**

Module One

Unit Three (Grammar)

COMPARATIVE & SUPERLATIVES



Comparative and superlative adjectives are forms of adjectives used to compare and rank nouns based on their qualities.

Comparative adjectives compare two things, often by adding "-er" to the adjective (e.g., "taller" or "faster") or by using "more" (e.g., "more beautiful" or "more expensive").

Superlative adjectives, on the other hand, compare three or more things and typically add "-est" (e.g., "tallest" or "fastest") or use "most" (e.g., "most beautiful" or "most expensive").

These adjectives help convey degrees of difference or superiority in language, enabling clearer and more precise descriptions.

Positive	Comparative	Superlative
bad	worse	worst
far(distance)	farther	farthest
far(extent)	further	furthest
good	better	best
ill	worse	worst
late	later	latest or last
less	lesser	least
little(amount)	less	least
many	more	most
much	more	most

Module One
Unit Three (Grammar)

Rule #	Spelling Rule	Example
1	If the adjective ends in *-e*, add *-r*.	• nice → nicer • safe → safer • large → larger
2	If the adjective ends in a consonant-vowel-consonant (CVC) pattern, double the final consonant and add *-er*.	• big → bigger • wet → wetter • flat → flatter
3	If the adjective ends with a consonant + *-y*, change *-y* to *-i* and add *-er*.	• easy → easier • funny → funnier • pretty → prettier
4	For all other adjectives, add *-er*.	• tall → taller • soft → softer • loud → louder

Rules for Superlative Adjectives

Superlative Adjectives	Rules	Examples
One syllable	Add est	cleanest
Two syllables ending in -y	Change y to i and add est	busiest
Two or more syllables that does not end with y	Use the word most or least	most active least generous

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Module One

Unit Three (Grammar)

A – From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable answer:

1. I think English is one of……languages all over the world.
   a- important b- more important c- most important d- the most important
2. For me, German is…… than English.
   a-much difficult b- more difficult c- so difficult d- most difficult
3. Your soup is so tasty. It's…… than the soup in the canteen.
   a-tasty b- tastier c- tastiest d- the tastiest
4. In Europe, August is…… than February.
   a-sunny b- sunnier c- sunniest d- the sunniest
5. Air pollution in cities is……than in the countryside.
   a-bad b- worse c- worst d- the worst

Module One

Unit Three (Grammar)



6. Next week we will go for a..... walk.

a- three- mile b- three miles c- three mile d- three-miles

7. She bought a..... bottle of Coca-Cola at the supermarket.

a- two litre b- two litres c- two- litre d- two-litres

8. There is a .....delay in our flight.

a- five- second b- five seconds c- five second d- five-seconds.

Module One

Unit Three (Grammar)

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

9. My mother prepared a dinner with three courses. (**Use a compound adjectives)**

a. My mother prepared a three-courses dinner.
b. My mother prepared a three-course dinner.
c. My mother prepared a three-course dinners.

10. He handed me a report of ten pages. **(Use a compound adjective)**

a. He handed me a ten-page report.
b. He handed me a ten- pages report.
c. He handed me ten-page report.

11. My nephew seems to be (excited) child at the party. **(Correct the adjective)**

a. My nephew seems to be more excited child at the party.
b. My nephew seems to be most excited child at the party.
c. My nephew seems to be the most excited child at the party.

12. The National Library building is (amazed) from inside. **(Correct the adjective)**

a. The National Library building is amazing from inside.
b. The National Library building is amazed from inside.
c. The National Library building is amazingly from inside.

Module One

Unit Three Lessons 7&8 (SB PP 28-29)

New Vocabulary

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Advocate	N	محامٍ
Apprehensive	Adj	قلق- خائف
Benefit	V	يستفيد
Council	N	مجلس
Detrimental	Adj	ضار- مؤذٍ
Influx	N	تدفق
Objective	N	هدف
Profitable	Adj	مربح
Voice	V	يعبر بالكلمات

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

1. The .....of refugees from African countries is increasing.
   a) influx b) objective c) studio d) venue

2. The main .....of this meeting is to give more information on our plans.
   a) influx b) objective c) studio d) venue

3. Cutting down trees must have ..... effects on the environment.
   a) Chic b) apprehensive c) sturdy d) detrimental

Module One

Unit Three Lessons 7&8 (SB PP 28-29)

What are the pros and cons of building an airport in a residential area?

Pros	Cons

Correlative Conjunctions

join words or phrases of equal weight	
both... and two options are possible	Both the office and the library are open.
not only... but... also creates emphasis	Kim is not only kind, but she is also smart.
either... or choice between two alternatives	I can either bake cookies or buy a cake.
neither... nor makes two negative statements	Mark is neither a singer nor an actor.

Module One

Correlative Conjunctions

Instructions: read the sentences below. Then circle the correlative conjunctions that complete each sentence.

1. _____ Richard _____ Antonio helped me with my homework, they saved me

a. Both . . . and **b. Either . . .or** **c. Neither . . .nor**

2. I didn't find _____ my cellphone_____ my keys, I think I lost them.

a. Both . . . and **b. Either . . .or** **c. Neither . . .nor**

3. _____ I find the right bus to get home _____ we catch a taxi.

a. Both . . . and **b. Either . . .or** **c. Neither . . .nor**

4. _____my father _____ my mother can go to the parent meeting.

a. Both . . . and **b. Either . . .or** **c. Neither . . .nor**

5. _____ my sister _____ my best friend live in Chicago. I will visit them.

a. Both . . . and **b. Either . . .or** **c. Neither . . .nor.**

Language Functions

Disagreement: I'm not with you/ That's not right/ I disagree/ I don't agree.

Suggestion: What about +ing?/ Why don't we/ How about +ing/ Let's.

Module One
Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations

1. You want to persuade your sister to join a training course in painting.

……

2. Your sister asks you about the colour you like for your room.

……

3. You want to persuade your father to buy you a motorbike.

……

4. Your friend has been absent for two days now, and you don't know why.

……

Summary Making

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Some people say that laughter is the best medicine. Scientists are beginning to agree with this. They are studying laughter seriously and are finding that it is gainful for us. Every minute we laugh is the same as forty-five minutes of relaxation. Many doctors around the world believe that laughter helps us get better when we are sick. Laughter helps in reducing stress hormones and blood pressure, as well as increasing blood flow and oxygenation to the cells and organs. Laughter has also been shown to increase memory, intelligence, and creativity.

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

Module One

Summary Making

.....

Translation

أمل: تخشى مجموعة من الناس تأثير بناء مطار جديد على حياتهم.

ساره: لهذا السبب، فإنهم يدعون إلى بناء مدرسة جديدة بدلاً من ذلك.

.....

.....

جاسم : سيستفيد جميع سكان المنطقة من بناء مطار جديد.

نواف : ايضا سيكون من السهل التنقل الى مدينة الكويت بالطائرة المروحية

.....

.....

صفوة معلمي الكويت
ادرس صح

Module One

Expository Writing

Building a new residential area adds a lot to the heritage of the country.

Plan and write an essay of **12** sentences (**140** words), **explaining the importance of building impressive residential areas and stating the characteristics which can make them more attractive.**

Outline

Introduction

……

……

Body: Paragraph 1:

……

……

……

……

Paragraph 2:

……

……

……

……

Conclusion:

……

……

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Module One

Unit Three–Expository Writing

- **Write your topic here:**

Reading Comprehension

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

Most of the serious health problems in modern America can be linked to poor diet. Many people regularly consume foods high in sodium, sugar, and saturated fats Which not only increase their chances of obesity, but also increase their risks of developing heart disease and diabetes. There are many reasons for having poor diet. Some people do so knowingly. There is also a significant portion of the population that remains undereducated about proper nutrition. What is more, individuals who live in food desert areas in low-income neighborhoods may not even have the opportunity to obtain nutritious food.

Food deserts are located in high-poverty areas, such as rural areas or densely populated, low-income urban centres away from modern neighborhoods. Food deserts most often develop when major supermarket chains either relocate out of these areas or simply refrain from building stores there. This means that those who live in high-poverty areas often also live miles away from the fresh meats, dairy products, and fresh fruits available at supermarkets. Residents of these areas who do not have cars are thus forced to travel long distances on public transportation to do **their** grocery shopping. They are limited to the food available at local convenience stores which sell packaged and processed foods that offer little nutritional value.

Fast food restaurants are extremely concentrated in low-income areas. Because individuals who live in food deserts tend to get their meals from fast food restaurants or convenience stores, they often suffer from a variety of health issues. Research has found that individuals who live in low-income neighborhoods are much more likely to develop problems with obesity, diabetes, and hypertension than those who live in more **affluent** neighborhoods.

A solution to the problem of food deserts seems obvious: more supermarkets should be built in low-income neighborhoods. Of course, it is difficult to lure supermarket chains into poor areas because poorer people have less money to spend on food and supermarket chains do not consider them to be attractive customers. One way that the government can help to settle this issue is by offering tax breaks or other incentives for supermarkets in low-income areas. Moreover, Community gardens and farmers' markets should offer local initiatives to solve the problem.

Reading Comprehension

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

1. The main idea of paragraph (1) is:
   a. The risks of developing heart disease and diabetes
   b. The bad effects of obesity on the American people.
   c. The solutions of the food deserts problem.
   d. The reasons of having poor diet in America
2. The underlined word "**affluent**" in paragraph 3 means:
   a. low
   b. updated
   c. wealthy
   d. distant
3. What does the underlined word "**their**" in paragraph 2 refer to?
   a. residents
   b. products
   c. distances
   d. supermarkets
4. If supermarkets opened locations in more low-income areas:
   a. Members of low-income households would not go there
   b. the supermarkets would be unable to compete with the fast-food chains.
   c. the convenience stores in the area would stop their business.
   d. the health of low-income residents would be more likely to improve

1. According to the passage, all the following statements are **TRUE except**:
   a. People who live in high-poverty areas often live miles away from the fresh food.
   b. Major supermarket chains refrain from building stores in low-income areas.
   c. Convenience stores sell packaged and processed foods.
   d. Fast food restaurants are concentrated in high-income areas.

1. The writer's purpose in writing this text is to:
   a. inform us about supermarkets' contributions to obesity in America.
   b. warn us about the dangers of fast food.
   c. highlight the problem of food deserts and its solutions.
   d. encourage readers to live in low-income areas.

Reading Comprehension

B: Answer the following questions:

1. What are the suggested solutions for food deserts?

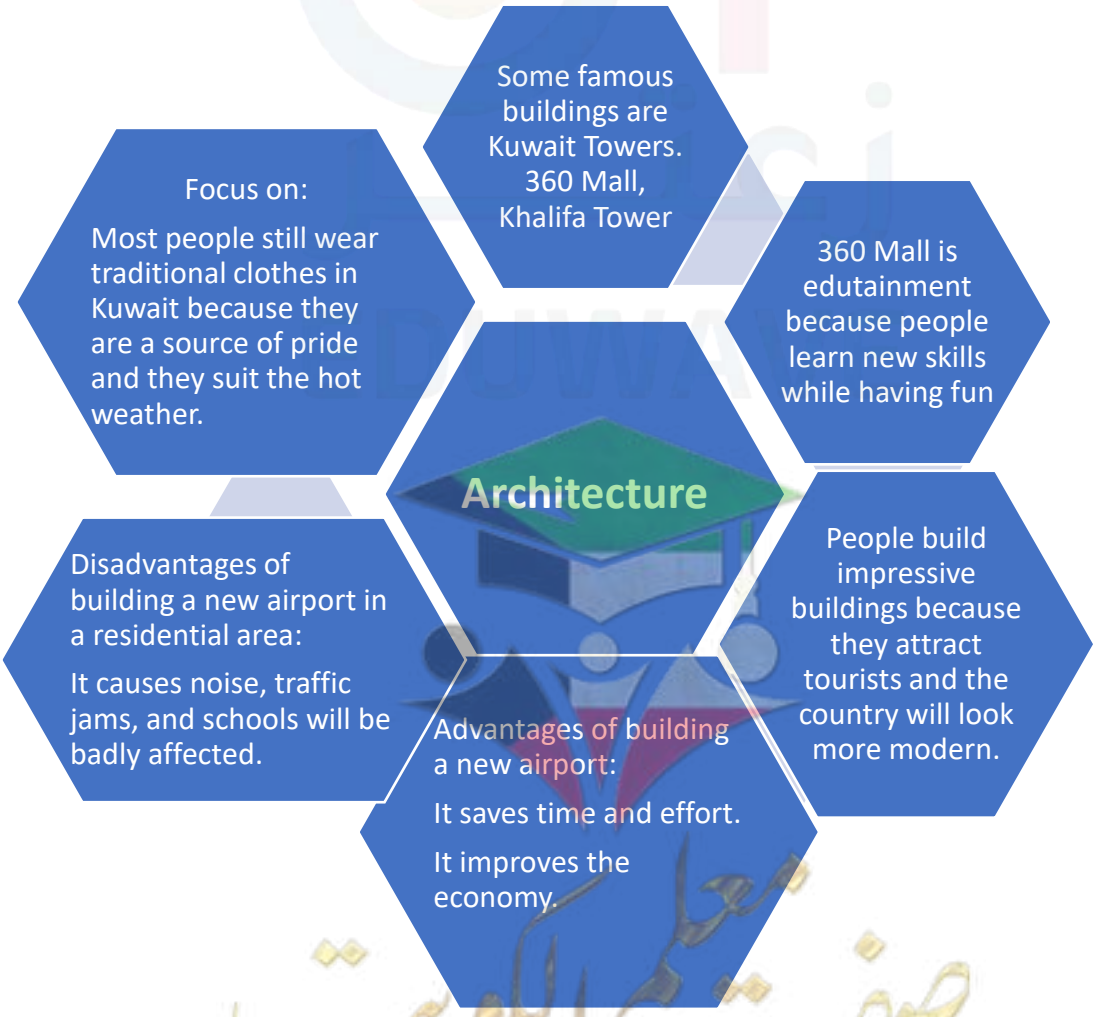
.....

.....

1. Where do individuals who live in food deserts get their food?

.....

.....





Module Two
Unit 4: Computer games
(SB PP 34-35)
New Vocabulary

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic meaning
Anti-reflective	Adj	غير عاكس
Artificial Intelligence	N	الذكاء الصناعي
Compete	V	ينافس
Competitive	Adj	تنافسي
Console	N	وحدة التحكم
Convoluted	Adj	ملتف- معقد
Discourse	N	الخطاب
Employ	V	يوظف
Naturalistic	Adj	طبيعي- واقعي
Perception	N	إدراك – فهم
Rival	Adj	منافس
Sensor	N	جهاز استشعار
Simulate	V	يحاكي- يقلد
Speech recognition	N	تمييز الكلام
Visual effects	N	التأثيرات البصرية
Wizard	N	شخص عظيم البراعة

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Module Two
Unit 4: Computer games
Vocabulary Exercises

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

1. The new hospital in our area will…… many doctors and nurses.
   a. employ b. simulate c. compete d. drill
2. Soccer players should ……to win the cup; however, they have to stick to the basics of fair play.
   a. employ b. simulate c. compete d. evoke
3. The zoo is a/an…… environment of rare animals similar to the original habitat.
   a. naturalistic b. anti-reflective c. convoluted d. rival
4. When you write an essay make sure to avoid long paragraphs and…… sentences.
   a. detrimental b. state c. convoluted d. apprehensive
5. The new movie couldn't achieve success and suffered a great loss because of the ……movies that have the same story.
   a. naturalistic b. public c. spacious d. rival

6. Our company hired a computer…… to prevent hackers from breaking into our files.
   a. visual effect b. discourse c. speech recognition d. wizard

صفوة معلمي الكويت
ادرس صح



Module Two

Unit 4: Computer games

Vocabulary Exercises

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

(compete – competitive – visual effects – perception – sensor – wizard)

7. Filmmakers usually use……to make their movies so attractive.

8. Bill Gates is the richest man in the world. It is really hard for other businessmen to……with him in the field of technology.

9. Steve jobs was a…… in business industry and computer technology.

10. The……salesman works day and night to outsell all his coworkers.

11. The security device has a heat ……which detects people and animals.

Module Two
Unit 4: Computer games
Set Book Questions

1. What are the advantages and disadvantages of playing video games?

Advantages:……

……

Disadvantages:……

……

2. How do you think computer games will be different in the future?

……
……

3. How can computer companies make computer games more attractive?

……
……

Module Two
Unit 4: Computer games
Lessons 4+5 (SB PP 36-37)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Analogue	Adj	حساب بالقياس- النسبية (عكس الرقمية)
Computer- friendly	Adj	يمكن استخدامه من قبل الكمبيوتر
Drive	N	قرص
Hold button	N	زر الانتظار
Touch screen	N	شاشة يمكن التحكم بها باللمس
Wireless	Adj	لاسلكي

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

1. Digital watches differ from..... watches by the way that they display the time.

a. analogue b. wireless c. competitive d. computer-friendly

2. I can't burn the information on the CD without a CD/DVD..... My laptop doesn't have one.

a. drive b. hold button c. artificial intelligence d. touch screen

3. To receive another call you should press the.....instead of keeping the caller waiting.

a. drive b. hold button c. artificial intelligence d. mode

Module Two

Unit 4: Computer games

Grammar (The Future Form)

Talking about the future



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Module Two

Unit 4: Computer games

Grammar (The Future Form)

Talking about the future

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

1. The weather forecast predicts that it…… this week.

a. doesn't rain b. hasn't rained c. won't rain d. wouldn't rain

2. Who……to watch the match on TV tonight?

a. goes b. is going c. has gone d. went

3. I……to Canada next month to join university.

a. travel b. travelled c. have travelled d. am travelling

4. We predict that production …… soon after the maintenance of machines.

a. will start b. started c. starting d. would start

5. The interview…… place tomorrow morning in the main office of the company

a. has taken b. was taking c. is taking d. took

Module Two

Unit 4: Computer games

Grammar (The ……., the……)

- **We compare two things to say that they vary or change together.**

- The more+ Subject+ verb
- The more+ long adjective+ subject+ verb
- The + adj +er+ subject+ verb

The more you study, the more you learn.
The more people worry, the more unhappy they feel.
The older I get, the happier I am.

Examples:

1. The less fat you consume, the……you get.

a. healthier b. healthy c. healthiest d. the healthiest

2. The more options you ask to include in your computer, the…… it becomes.

a. Expensive b. more expensive c. most expensive d. the most expensive

3. The more goods you export to other countries, the……your products become.

a. Famous b. the most famous c. most famous d. more famous

4. The more energy resources we save, the…… money we spend.

a. Little b. the least c. least d. less

Module Two

Unit 4: Computer games

Lessons 7&8 (SB PP 38-39)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Arcade	N	جهاز تشغيل ألعاب فيديو بإدخال عملة
Bonus	N	علاوة
Breathtaking	Adj	مبهر ظ يحبس الأنفاس
Built-in	Adj	ملازم- متأصل
Caller	N	متصل
Exclusive	Adj	حصري- استثنائي
Helpline	N	خط المساعدة
Joystick	N	عصا التحكم
Keypad	N	لوحة المفاتيح
mode	N	صيغة- طريقة

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

1. The new game characters are controlled by a/an..... not a keypad to give better control of the movements of the characters.

   a. Helpline b. joystick c. perception d. wizard

2. New tablets are provided with separable..... to help users move easily while using them.

   a. Helplines b. keypads c. perceptions d. sensors

1. The safari journeys are..... adventures because animals move around the cars without restraints.

   a. Breathtaking b. built-in c. computer-friendly d. wireless

Module Two

Unit 4: Computer games

Lessons 7&8 (SB PP 38-39)

❑ **Answer the following question:**

1. Do you think that computers can replace human brains?

……

……

2. What are the benefits of using joystick games?

……

……

Language Functions

Talking about the future: I will……. * I am going to…… I am+ v+ing
Predicting * I expect …… * I think……
Asking for Advice * What do you think I should do * What would you do if you were me ?

Module Two

Unit 4: Computer games

❑ Write what you would cay in the following situations:

1. Your brother doesn't know much information about computer games.

……

2. Scientists believe that if we don't save sources of energy, we will be in trouble.

……

3. Your friend spends too much time playing computer games. You need to advise him.

……

4. A friend of yours wants to know how you have applied for a university.

……

5. The teacher asked you about your plans after finishing your high school.

……

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Module Two

Unit 4: Computer games

Summary making

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Playing computer games has various effects on young people. It has good as well as bad effects. Playing computer games can develop children's imagination. Imagination is essential for creativity. Modern computer games used in gyms can make them healthier and fitter. That's why gyms include games in their programs. Also, the new type of joysticks used in games can improve the level of fitness and building up their muscles. Besides all, most computer games provide information. Above all, modern multiplayer games offer the possibility of interaction and chatting with each other. This helps in developing personal skills.

In a paragraph of **FOUR** sentences of your own, ***summarise*** **and** ***paraphrase*** the previous passage in answer to the following question:

What are the effects of playing computer games on young people?

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

Module Two

Unit 4: Computer games

Translation

- **Translate the following into good English:**

علي: كيف ستكون الألعاب في المستقبل ؟
خالد: أظن أن الألعاب ستكون أكثر واقعية وطبيعية .

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

علي: إن تقنيات الألعاب تتغير بصورة مستمرة.
خالد: بالتأكيد، التغيرات المستمرة تجعل من تقنية الألعاب عملاً سريع التطور .

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

علي: ألعاب الكمبيوتر محببة جدا لدى الشباب من مختلف الأعمار .
.خالد: لأنها تساعدهم علي قضاء أوقات فراغهم وتنمي مهاراتهم ومخيلتهم

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

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Unit Four : Expository Writing

"Computer games have become very popular among children nowadays"

Plan & **write** an essay of not less than **12 sentences** (140 words(explaining why it is not recommended to spend too much time playing computer games and how they can be used wisely.

Outline

Introduction:

.....
.....

Body:

Paragraph1

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

Paragraph 2:

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

Conclusion:

.....
.....

صفوة معلمي الكويت
ادرس صح

Unit Four: Expository Writing

Write your topic here:

Unit Four: Reading Comprehension

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

Normal life never stays normal for long simply because it is full of stress. Stress is often described as a feeling of being overloaded, wound-up, tense and nervous. We all experience stress at times. It can sometimes be positive and help to motivate us to get a task finished, or perform well. But stress can also be harmful if we become over-stressed and it interferes with our ability to get on with our normal life for too long.

When we face a stressful event, our bodies respond by activating the nervous system and releasing hormones such as adrenaline and cortisol from the adrenal glands. These hormones cause physical changes in the body which help us react quickly and effectively to get through the stressful situation. They prepare our bodies to stay and fight or flee the situation. This is sometimes called the 'fight or flight' response. The hormones increase our heart rate, breathing, blood pressure, metabolism, and muscle tension.

While these changes help people try to meet the challenges and effects of stressful situations, **they** can cause negative physical or psychological symptoms if stress is not controlled. These symptoms can include headaches, other aches and pains, anxiety, anger, depression, high blood pressure, heart diseases, lack of confidence and many other symptoms.

Learning to handle stress in healthy ways is very important. Fortunately, it is easy to learn simple techniques. These include **recognizing** the causes of stress (some stress is natural), taking steps to deal with the problem, tackling the symptoms and most importantly, asking for help from a friend or a professional. The worst thing for stress is trying to take control over uncontrollable things. Because when we fail — since it's beyond our control — we only get more stressed out and feel helpless. Doing what's within our power moves us forward and is empowering and energizing. In addition to that, having certain routines throughout the day helps us to relax, better enjoy what we have in our lives and manage the harmful effects of stress. These routines include regular times for exercise and relaxation, and planning ahead to do certain jobs on specific days of the week.

Unit Four: Reading Comprehension

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

1. What is the best title for this passage?
   a. The Changes of Stress
   b. The Stressful Events
   c. Body Reactions to Stress
   d. The Symptoms and Solutions of Stress

2. The underlined word **"recognizing"** in the **4th** paragraph is closest in meaning to:
   a. knowing
   b. tackling
   c. learning
   d. including

3. The underlined word **"they"** in the **3rd** paragraph refers to:
   a. effects
   b. changes
   c. challenges
   d. situations

4. According to **paragraph 2**, what is the effect of stress on our bodies?
   a. It decreases cortisol in our bodies.
   b. It makes our bodies release hormones.
   c. It helps us react slowly and effectively.
   d. It raises our heart beat and lowers blood pressure.

5. Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**?
   a. The nervous system is activated in stressful events.
   b. Adrenaline lowers metabolism in stressful situations.
   c. The heart is responsible for controlling the adrenal glands.
   d. Stress activates the nervous system to release the necessary hormones.

6. What is the author's purpose in writing this passage?
   a. To inform readers about the types of stress.
   b. To teach readers how bodies release hormones.
   c. To show readers the effects of stress on our blood pressure.
   d. To tell readers about stress, its effects and ways to control it.

Unit Four: Reading Comprehension

B. Answer the following questions:

7. Why shouldn't we try to take control over uncontrollable things?

.....

.....

8. How can we handle stress in healthy ways?

.....

.....

Main ideas of the unit

Playing Computer Games
Advantages: 1. widens our imagination.2. improves our thinking skills. 3. helps us to learn new languages.
Disadvantages: 1. causes obesity.2. can be a waste of time.3. leads to social and health problems.
Computer games in the future: more naturalistic, realistic, convoluted and will have better visual effects.

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology (SB PP40-41)

New Vocabulary

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Meaning
Able-bodied	Adj	قوي البنية
Adversity	N	الشدائد
Equestrian	Adj	الفروسية
Neurologist	N	طبيب الأعصاب
Observe	V	يلاحظ
Paralympics	N	أولمبياد لذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة
Phenomenon	N	ظاهرة
Physiotherapy	N	العلاج الطبيعي
Rehabilitation	N	إعادة التأهيل
Self-discipline	N	الانضباط الذاتي
Virtue	N	فضيلة

❑ **Fill in the spaces with the most suitable answer from the list below:**

(virtue – rehabilitation – able-bodied – equestrian – observe)

1. We cannot practice this sport if we're not……enough to fight.
2. Patience is a rare……these days.
3. I would like to……some classes to determine if this is the right course for me.
4. Alongside my dairy farm, I run an ……centre to teach people horse riding.

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Set Book Questions

1. What's the importance of the Paralympics?

……

……

2. What skills are important to athletes, whatever their abilities?

……

3. From your point of view, what has Kuwait done to encourage and motivate the disabled?

……

……



Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Lessons 4&5 (SB PP 42-43)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Aggression	N	عنف
Determination	N	إصرار
Extrovert	N	شخص منفتح – منبسط
Feedback	N	تغذية راجعة- تعقيب على عمل
Introvert	N	انطوائي
Mentality	N	عقلية
Motivation	N	تحفيز - دافع
Opponent	N	خصم- منافس
Sportsmanship	N	روح رياضية
Stimulation	N	التحفيز
Teammate	N	زميل في الفريق

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

1. Violence on television can encourage……in children.
   a. Feedback b. physiotherapy c. aggression d. rehabilitation

2. My father is a man of……; he never quits or loses hope in what he is doing.
   a. determination b. neurologist c. rehabilitation d. member

3. My eldest brother is a/an…… while the youngest one is shy and quiet.
   a. Introvert b. extrovert c. member d. neurologist

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Lessons 4&5 (SB PP 42-43)

4. This team is very famous for their fair play and good …….
   a. Introvert b. neurologist c. sportsmanship d. aggression

5. Teaching through…… and enjoyment is the best thing in that school.
   a. teammate b. member c. stimulation d. physiotherapy

6. During the game, the player told his …… that he felt ill.
   a. mentality b. teammate c. determination d. introvert

Set Book Questions

1. List some of the psychological or mental factors that sportspeople need to perform well.

……
……

2. In your opinion, how can the person's personality affect his choice of sports and performance?

……
……

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Set Book questions

3. What do sports people need to stay motivated?

.....

.....

4. What are our duties towards the disabled?

.....

.....

5. What games would you advise introverts to play? Why?

.....

.....

6. Which sports are more suitable for extroverts?

.....

7. What's the difference between introverts and extroverts?

.....

.....

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Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Grammar

Rule 1: Making Questions:



To make a question we do the following:

Question word+ auxiliary verb+ subject+ main verb

E.g. What did you do yesterday?

Question word aux Sub main verb

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Grammar

Rule 1: Exercise

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

1. Would you mind telling me …… you go to school?

- By bus.

a. When b. where c. why d. how

2. I have to go to the bank…… does it open?

a. How much b. How many c. When d. Where

3……are you wearing that heavy coat? Can't you see or feel the burning sun?

a. Where b. When c. How d. Why

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

4. I arrived there at about 12 o'clock. (**Ask a question**)

a. Where did you arrive there?
b. When did you arrive there?
c. How much did you arrive there?

5. My brother does his homework with his friends. **(Ask a question)**

a. Who did your brother do his homework with?
b. Who will your brother do his homework with?
c. Who does your brother do his homework with?

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Grammar

Rule 2: Question Tags



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Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Grammar

Rule 2: Question Tags

Irregular Question Tag forms
I am a teacher, aren't I ?
Let's go for a walk, shall we?
Don't open the window, will you?
This / That is my bag, isn't it?
These/ Those are our notebooks, aren't they?

C. Complete the sentences with a question tag:

1. Rachel used to live here, _____ ?
2. Don't touch my stuff, _____ ?
3. There's no one here, _____ ?
4. You're tired, _____ ?
5. Andrew didn't call me last night, _____ ?
6. They aren't going to buy a house this year, _____ ?
7. Daisy speaks Japanese, _____ ?

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Grammar

Rule 3: Modal verbs

Type	Modal Verbs	Examples
ABILITY	Can, Could	• David can speak three languages. • He could speak fluent French when he was 5.
PERMISSION	Can, Could, May	• Can I sit in that chair please? • Could I open the window? • May I borrow your dictionary?
ADVICE	Should	• You should visit your dentist at least twice a year. • You should try to lose weight.
OBLIGATION	Must, Have to	• I must memorize all of these rules about tenses. • You have to take off your shoes before you get into the mosque.
POSSIBILITY	Might, May, Could, Can	• It looks nice, but it might be very expensive. • Richard may be coming to see us tomorrow.

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Grammar

Rule 3: Exercise

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

1. My little brother is a great tennis player; he…… win any match easily.

a. can b. should c. can't d. wouldn't

2. ……you like another cup of coffee? I think you loved the first one.

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

3. If you go to Egypt, you…… visit the Pyramids; it's awesome to stand beside them.

a. would b. wouldn't c. should d. shouldn't

Rule 4: Imperatives



Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Grammar

Rule 4: Exercise

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

4. Please,……..seated until the seatbelt sign is off.
   a. remaining b. remained c. remain d. remains
5…… yourself a point for each right answer.
   a. Giving b. Gave c. Give d. Gives
6. …… the first train in the morning.
   a. Catching b. Caught c. Catch d. Catches

7. First, filling in the form and wait till they call you inside.
   (Correct)
   a. First, fills in the form and wait till they call you inside.
   b. First, fill in the form and wait till they call you inside.
   c. First, filled in the form and wait till they call you inside.

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Lessons 7&8 (SB PP 44-45)

Word	Part of Speech	Arabic Meaning
Application	N	طلب – نموذج
Badminton	N	كرة الريشة
Gymnastics	N	ألعاب الجمباز
Member	N	عضو
Sauna	N	ساونا
Solarium	N	المشمس

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

1. A/An..... is a room with seats and a very high temperature with a lot of steam.
   a. sauna b. extrovert c. virtue d. adversity
2. If there is not a lot of sunshine in a place, one can get a tan in a .....
   a. feedback b. rehabilitation c. solarium d. virtue

3. ..... can be played by two or four people with a racket and a shuttlecock.
   a. Solarium b. Sportsmanship c. Stimulation d. Badminton

4. Dear applicants, you must attach a recent photograph to your..... form.
   a. stimulation b. application c. rehabilitation d. determination

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Language Functions

Asking for information: * Could you tell me...? * Do you know...? * Do you happen to know...?
Giving Information: * Let me explain again. * What I really meant was…… * What I'm trying to say
Warning: Be careful! *It's dangerous. * Beware of ……
Polite Request: Can you ……? Could you ……. , Would you ……. , please?

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. A man asks you about how he can reach the bank.

……

2. Your brother thinks that the new environmental law will reduce air pollution.

……

3. One of your relatives helped you with your homework.

……

4. The teacher wants to know why you want to postpone the quiz for next week.

……

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Summary Making

- Read the following passage, then do as required:

Many students find that preparing for each individual class for 60-90 minutes per day will leave them well-prepared for the real exam. Experts think that students should not cram at the last second. They would recommend that students should keep their ears open in class. Their teachers will sometimes tell them about the exam study strategies. They should be in class every day to receive such help. They insist that students review their class notes on a regular basis. If a student follows these remarks well, he or she will definitely get many A's in his or her exams.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarize and paraphrase the above passage in answer to the following question:

What are the best pieces of advice to get many A's?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

على: إن الكويت أول دولة في منطقة الخليج تنشئ نادي رياضي للمعاقين .
أحمد: معك حق.

.....

.....

.....

.....

حمزة : أقيمت الدورة الاوليمبية في العاصمة الصينية في عام ٢٠٠٨
ياسر : كانت رائعة وقد شارك بها رياضيون من ١٤٨ دولة في عشرين رياضة مختلفة .

.....

.....

.....

.....

يوسف : يكون الشخص المنطوي في العادة خجولاً ويفضل الرياضات غير العنيفة .
راتب : و بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، لا يفضل العمل ضمن فريق .

.....

.....

.....

.....

علي : إن التحفيز ، خصوصا في مجال الرياضة ، هو كل شيء.
أسامة : كلامك صحيح تماما والمدرب هو من عليه أن يخلق الجو المناسب بملاحظاته الإيجابية.

.....

.....

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Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Expository Writing

- **Write on the following topic:**

"Paralympics is a sport event that involves people with disabilities."

Plan and write an essay of not less than 12 sentences (140 words) about the importance of holding such events and the role of the society towards the disabled.

Outline

Introduction

……
……

Body:

Paragraph1

……
……
……
……

Paragraph 2:

……
……
……
……

Conclusion:

……
……

Module 2

Unit Five: Sports Psychology

Expository Writing

- **Write your topic here :**

Unit Five: Reading Comprehension

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

It was one of those terribly hot days in Baltimore. We always had those for a month between July and August. That day was particularly hotter than I could remember it had ever been. The weatherman on the radio said the temperature would reach 104°!

Needless to say, it was too hot to do anything outside. But it was also **scorching** in our apartment. This was 1962, and I would not live in a place with an air conditioner till ten years later. So, my brother and I decided to leave the apartment to go to a cooler place. I suggested the drugstore where I could get a soda or any kind of juice. But he reminded me that the shopkeeper in the drugstore would not let you sit there all day. My brother instead suggested watching a movie. It was a brilliant plan.

Movie theatres were one of the few places where you could sit in for a long and, more importantly, sit in air conditioning. In those days, you could buy one ticket and sit through both movies of a double feature. Then, the theatre would show the same two movies again after that. If you wanted to, you could sit through them twice. Most people did not do that, but the manager at our theatre, Mr. Bellow, did not mind if you did. That particular day, my brother and I sat through both movies twice, trying to escape the heat. We sat and watched The Music Man, followed by The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance. We'd already seen the second movie once before. **It** had shown at the theatre since January because Mr. Bellow loved anything with John Wayne in it. Watching it again was better than going outside, and at least The Music Man was new to us. We left the theatre around 8 PM, just before the evening shows began. We returned the next day and saw the same two movies again, twice more. And we did it the next day too.

Finally, on the fourth day, the heat wave broke. Still, to this day I can sing half the songs in The Music Man and quote half of John Wayne and Jimmy Stewart's dialogue from The Man Who Shot Liberty Valance! Those memories are some of the few I have of the heat wave of 1962.

Unit Five: Reading Comprehension

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

1. What is the main idea of the 3rd paragraph?
   a. Why movie theatres were important during the hot days.
   b. What kind of movies they watched.
   c. The effects of childhood memories.
   d. The importance of drug stores.

2. The **OPPOSITE** of the underlined word "**scorching**" in the 2nd paragraph is:
   a. falling
   b. observing
   c. dropping
   d. freezing

3. The underlined word "**it**" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
   a. the heat
   b. the theatre
   c. the second movie
   d. that particular day

4. Why wasn't the idea that the writer first suggested nice?
   a. Because the drug store didn't let children enter drug stores.
   b. Because there was no air conditioner in the drug store.
   c. Because the drug store wouldn't let people stay there for a long time.
   d. Because they wanted to watch a movie.

5. All the following statements are **TRUE, EXCEPT**:
   a. They boys watched the movies more than once.
   b. They didn't want to stay home.
   c. The weather was too hot during that day.
   d. The manager didn't like John Wayne's movies.

6. The purpose of the writer in writing the passage is to:
   a. tell the readers about the importance of going to the cinema.
   b. inform us about how movie theatres used to work.
   c. tell us about one of his memories during hot days.
   d. show us why childhood memories are important.

Unit Five: Reading Comprehension

A. With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

7. What happened on the fourth day?

.....

.....

8. Why did the writer and his brother decide to leave the apartment ?

.....

.....

Sports psychology

Importance of practicing sports: helps to build muscles, keeps us fit and control weight. It helps us to stay away from diseases. It teaches us some virtues.

Some of the qualities needed to practice sports are patience, sacrifice, and self-discipline.

Importance of Paralympics: 1. They draw people's attention to the disabled. 2. They help to rehabilitate the disabled and make them feel equal to the able-bodied.

How can people help the disabled?
People should motivate them,and help them take part in normal life. They should also respect and honor them.

The country's role towards them:
Build them sports club, organize sports competitions for them and offer them better health care.

Unit Six: Nature

Lesson1 &2 (SB PP 46-47)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Conservation	N	محافظة
Deserve	V	يستحق
Effluent	N	النفايات السائلة
Fauna	N	عالم الأحياء- حيوانات منطقة معينة
Fence off	Phv	يسيّج
Hectare	N	هكتار (عشرة دونمات)
Marsh	N	مستنقع
Propagation	N	الانتشار
Sanctuary	N	مأوى - ملجأ
Vegetation	N	الحياة النباتية

Fill in the spaces with words from the list below:

(conservation, effluent , sanctuary, deserve, marsh, vegetation)

1. The……..from the mill had long ago turned this stream into an open-air sewer.
2. Papyrus is commonly found……..in Egypt.
3. The animal……housed many rescued and endangered species.
4. They launched a week-long campaign to promote energy conservation.

5.Farmers simply saw the …… as unproductive land that could be used for grazing animals.

Unit Six: Nature

Set Book Questions

Answer the following questions:

1. How important do you think animals are in the modern world?

   ……

   ……

2. Do you think that natural reserves provides protection to the animals? How?

……

……

3. Are you for or against protecting wild birds and animals? Or why should we spend money on birds and animals?

……

……

Unit Six: Nature

Lesson 4 &5 (SB PP 48-49)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Aggressive	Adj	عدواني
Fierce	Adj	شرس
Herbivore	N	آكل العشب
Hostile	Adj	عدائي
Proud	Adj	فخور
Stubborn	Adj	عنيد
Sustenance	N	قوت – مصدر رزق
Tame	Adj	أليف - وديع

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

1. He's known as a / an..... golfer who takes on the tough shots"

a. hostile b. tame c. aggressive d. fierce

2. The scientists believe that the cooling of the climate and the loss of certain ..... species contributed to the extinction of the dinosaurs.

a. Sustenance b. herbivore c. Fauna d. effluent

3. It was a small town that was ..... to outsiders.

a. tame b. proud c. hostile d. fierce

4. Berries and nuts provide ..... for the birds in autumn.

a. sustenance b. herbivore c. hectare d. marsh

Unit Six: Nature

Grammar (Countable & Uncountable Nouns)

COUNTABLE NOUNS	We **can** count
Have a singular and plural form →	a tree — two trees
Can use a *singular* verb or a *plural* verb →	The **book *is*** old. / The **books *are*** old.

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS	We **cannot** count
Have only one form (no plural) →	butter — ~~butters~~
Always use a singular verb →	**Sugar *is*** sweet.
Cannot use ***a, an*** or ***a number*** before them →	~~a~~ rice — ~~two~~ rice / ~~a~~ bread — ~~two~~ bread

UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS ARE OFTEN...

ABSTRACT IDEAS (cannot touch)
love, freedom, education, luck, help, beauty, music, thunder

LIQUIDS & GASES
water, milk, wine, oil, coffee, rain, soup, air, smoke, blood, juice, fog

MADE OF SMALLER PARTS
sugar, rice, salt, sand, flour, dirt, dust, traffic, grass, spaghetti

MATERIALS
wood, glass, paper, gold, silver, ice, iron, cotton, wool, steel

SOME FOOD (cut into small parts)
bread, fish, cheese, chocolate, meat, bacon, food, ham

BE CAREFUL! (uncountable in English)
furniture, advice, work, news, information, luggage, money

صفوة معلمي الكويت

Unit Six: Nature

Grammar (Countable & Uncountable Nouns)

Using A little, Little, A few, Few

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A little	Little	A few	Few
A little is used with positive quantity and non-countable nouns. It means "a small amoun" or "some". **Examples;** • There is **a little** milk in the refrigerator • Would you like **a little** water? • Mary got **a little** bit of pie. • Can't you discount it **a little**?	**Little** expresses a diminutive size or a negative quantity. Little means "almost nothing" or "not much". **Examples;** • I'm sorry, I speak **little** French. • There was **little** time to finish my homework. • The kitteen is **little**. • I have drunk **little** water this morning.	**A few** represents a positive quantity. It is used with plural nouns. It means some, a small amoun. **A few + Plural Countable Nouns** **Examples;** • He has **a few** good friends so he is happy. • There are **a few** books on the shelf. • We stayed **a few** days in Paris and visited the Eiffel Tower.	**Few** represents a negative quantity or shortage. It is used with plural countable nouns. It means not many, not enough. **Few + Plural Countable Nouns** **Examples;** • I have got **few** friends in the city so I am lonely. • They have got **few** cake on the table. • He has **few** photos on Instagram.



Unit Six: Nature

Grammar (Countable & Uncountable Nouns)

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

1. Laila feels lonely. She has …… friends.

a- few b- a little c- any d- many

2-There isn't ..... milk in the bottle. I need to buy some.

a. many b. any c. a few d. a little

3- There are ..... apples. They are enough to make a pie.

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

4- I don't have ..... money in my wallet.

a- any b- some c- few d- many

Present Perfect Continuous

Subject+ has/ have+ been+ ing

E.g. I have been studying all morning.

Negative: I haven't been studying all morning.

Question: Have you been studying all morning?



Unit Six: Nature

Grammar (Present Perfect Continuous)

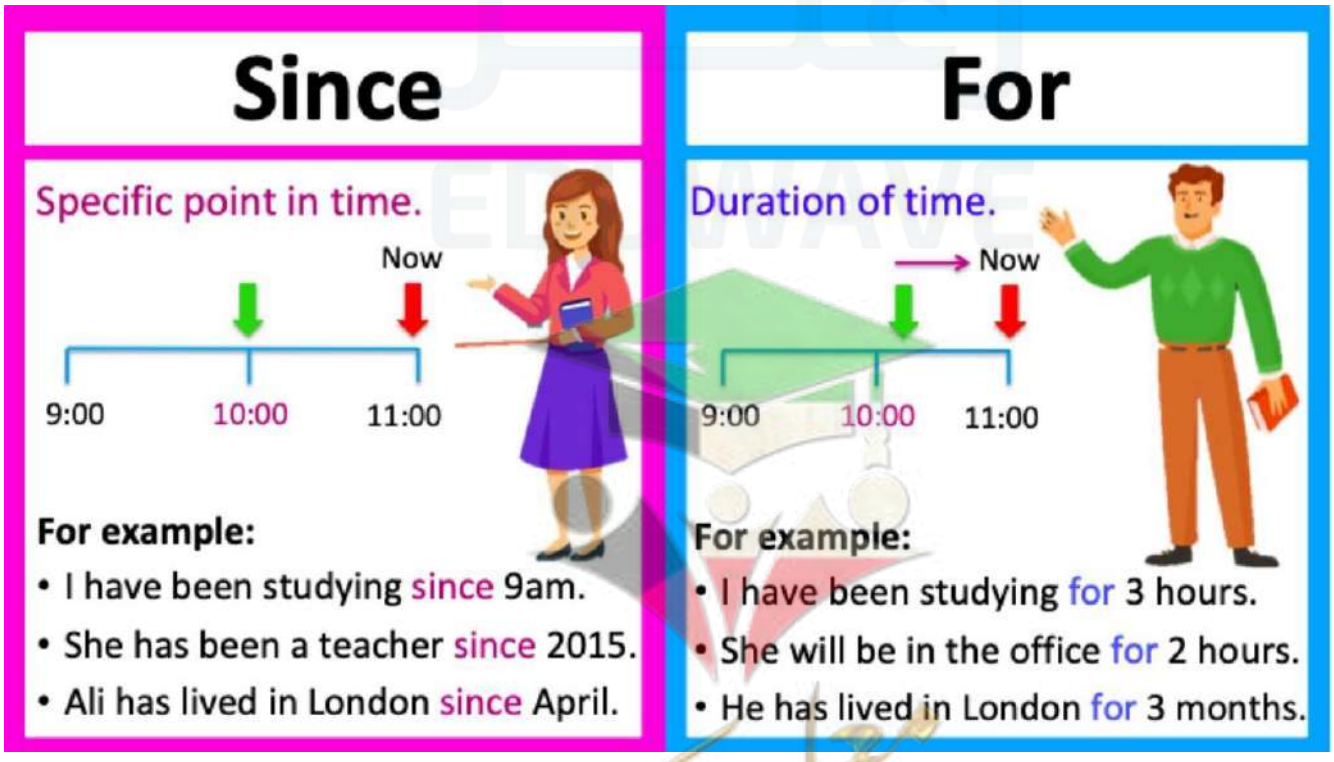
A) From a,b,c, and d choose the correct answer :

1. I……..a cake, that is why the kitchen is such a mess.
a- have been making b- making c- has made d- makes

2. She ……..all night. She's so tired now.
a. study b. studying c. has been studying d. studied

3. We have not visited Madrid ..... 1995.
a- for b- since c- just d- yet

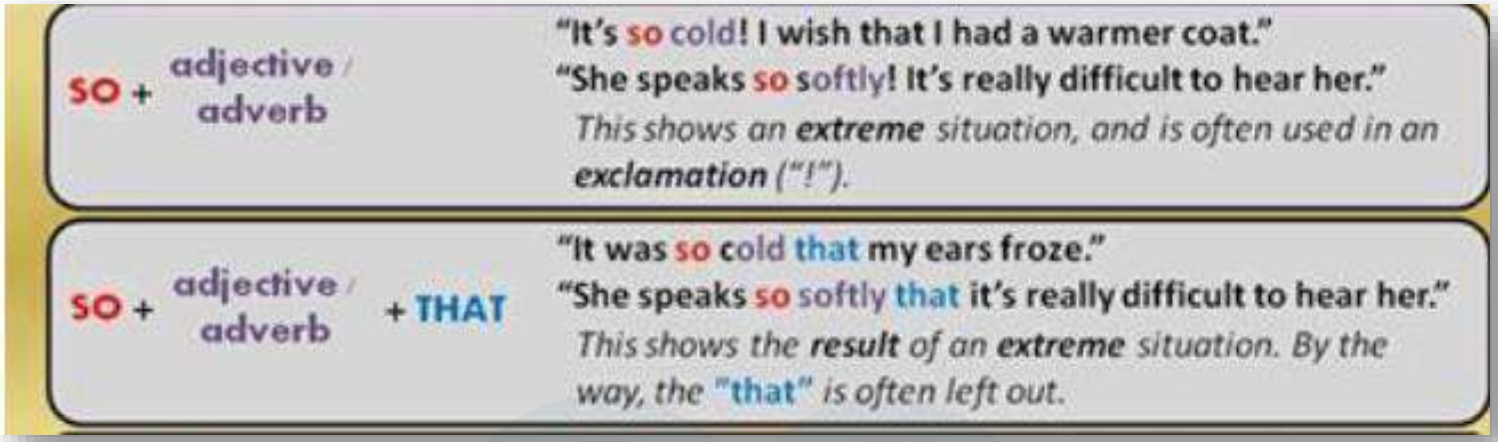
4. She has been writing stories ……..three hours.
a. since b. for c. yet d. just



Unit Six: Nature

Grammar (So +adj/ adv+ that)

So+ adj +v+ that



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

1. The police (question) all the neighbors all week long. (Correct the verb)

a. The police questioned all the neighbors all week long.
b. The police will question all the neighbors all week long.
c. The police has been questioning all the neighbors all week long.

2. The police (question) three of his neighbors this morning. (Correct the verb)

a. The police questioned all the neighbors **this morning.**
b. The police has questioned all the neighbors **this morning.**
c. The police has been questioning all the neighbors **this morning.**

3. Helen was so tired that she couldn't attend the meeting. (Begin with: So)

a. So was Helen tired that she couldn't attend the meeting.
b. So tired Helen was that she couldn't attend the meeting.
c. So tired was Helen that she couldn't attend the meeting.

Unit Six: Nature

Lessons 7&8 (SB PP 50-51)

Word	Part of speech	Arabic meaning
Adjacent	Adj	مجاور
Bed out	Phv	يزرع
Carbon monoxide	N	أول أكسيد الكربون
Clean up	N	تنظيف
Exotic	Adj	غريب
Finance	V	يموّل
Global	Adj	عالمي
Imperative	Adj	إلزامي
Mammals	N	ثديات
Nest	N	عش
On behalf of	Expr	نيابة عن
Toxin	N	السم
Wasteland	N	أرض قاحلة

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

1. If you have high blood pressure, it is ……..that you cut down salty food.

a) Adjacent b) exotic c) global d) imperative

2. Nothing is more remarkable than the effects of habit in herbivorous ……..

a) mammals b) toxin c) wasteland d) carbon monoxide

3. My friend borrowed money from his father to ……..his project.

a) bed out b) finance c) fence off d) deserve

Unit Six: Nature

Lessons 7&8 (SB PP 50-51)

Set Book Questions

1- How do you think that WWF prevents the destruction of the natural world?

……

……

2- As a person how do you think we can help in preventing the destruction of the natural world of birds?

……

……

Focus on (SB P52)

Kuwait: A Shopper's Paradise

3- 1- In your opinion, what makes a mall a successful destination for shopping? Or Kuwait is the shopper's paradise. Explain.

……

……

4- How do you know someone is a shopaholic?

……

……

Unit Six: Nature

Language Functions

Prohibition: ***I**t's not allowed to...../ I forbid you to *You can't do that.....
Persuasion: Please ! / Come on *Can't I persuade you to..... * It would be lovely/great/if we
Apology : I apologize for..... * I'm sorry.....
Congratulation : * I congratulate you. * Congratulations

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend has got his first prize in a national competition.

.....

2. Your classmate is not convinced of the importance of having an iPad.

.....

3. Your brother doesn't wear the seatbelt while driving.

.....

4. You promised your brother to go with him to the theatre, but you couldn't.

.....

Unit Six: Nature

Summary Making

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Pollution is any uncleanness of the environment. There are many kinds of pollution, and there are many pollutants. Air pollution can be caused by particles, liquids, or gases that make the air harmful to breathe. Soil pollution can be caused by pesticides, leakage from chemical tanks, oil spills, and other chemicals which get into the soil by dumping or accidental pollution. Water pollution can be caused by waste products, sewage, oil spills, and litter in streams, rivers, lakes, and oceans. Some scientists believe that water pollution is the largest cause of death and disease in the world. Radioactive pollution can be caused by leaks or spills of radioactive materials. These are the most common of pollutants and their causes.

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

What are the different types of pollution and their causes?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Unit Six: Nature

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

أحمد : تعتبر حماية الحياة البرية مسؤولية كل من الحكومات و الأفراد .

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

علي : هذا صحيح . ولذلك تنشأ معظم الدول المحميات الطبيعية من مثل " محمية الجهراء " في دولة الكويت.

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

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Unit Six: Nature

Expository Writing

More and more wild animals are on the average of extinction, and many are endangered.

Plan and write an essay of (12 sentences – 140 words) discussing the causes of animal extinction and measures that can be taken to solve this problem.

Outline

Introduction:

……
……

Body:

Paragraph1:

……
……
……
……

Paragraph2:

……
……
……
……

Conclusion:……
……

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Module 2

Unit Six: Nature

Expository Writing

- **Write your topic here :**

Unit Six: Reading Comprehension

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

If you're feeling down or mentally tired, your phone – which is probably always on and in your hand – might be the problem. A new study has linked feelings of worry, anger, and depression with the growing use of smartphones and other devices.

As smart as phones may be these days, teens basically don't know when to stop. To protect your mental health, experts say you must develop ways of **diminishing** their usage. Cleverly, that involves limiting notifications, deleting some applications, or simply turning smartphones off.

Jean Twenge, psychology professor at San Diego State University, has written a lot on young people and mental health. She recently released a study that shows a link between the use of smartphones and growing rates of depression among teens. The study revealed that teens feelings of sadness and negative thoughts had gone up by 12 per cent between 2010 and 2017. Nearly half of the teens who spend five or more hours a day on a smartphone have mixed feelings of anger and sadness compared to 28 per cent of those who spend less than an hour a day on a device.

'These days, teens can never just step away from social media', said Brian Nolan, a social worker at a secondary school in the US state of Illinois. When your parents were at school they could go out with their friends during the day, and they would relax with their family at night. There was balance. But smartphones don't give that break. The continuous fear of missing out, or the need to feel included, keep teens connected. 'A recent study shows that we touch **them** about 2,500 times a day on average. To tell a student you can't use it is the same as saying you can't eat. That may sound extreme but that's the reality', Nolan said.

School social workers, as well as health experts at hospitals, confirm they are seeing a rise in signs of depression and worry among teens. But they also say, there are things teens, their parents, and professionals can do to help lower the risks. They say that the best way to fight this is to discuss healthy ways to use smartphones.

Unit Six: Reading Comprehension

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

1. The best title for the passage could be:
a. Teens and Free Time
b. Technology and Schools
c. Smartphones and Notifications
d. Smartphones and Depression

2. The opposite of the underlined word **diminishing** in the 2nd paragraph is
a. spending
b. increasing
c. including
d. Mixing

3. What does the underlined word **them** in the 4th paragraph refer to?
a. parents
b. teens
c. smartphones
d. Friends

4. A recent study shows that teens:
a. prefer eating to using smartphones.
b. can step away from social media.
c. touch their smartphones about 2500 times a day.
d. can go out with their friends during the day and night.

5. All the following statements are **TRUE** except:
a. There are healthy ways to use smartphones.
b. Parents can do nothing about smartphones risks.
c. If you are feeling down your mobile might be the problem.
d. Jean Twenge released a study on young people and mental health.

6. The writer wrote this passage to:
a. explain the different uses of smartphones.
b. persuade people to use new applications.
c. inform readers about the positive uses of smartphones.
show the link between using smartphones and depression.

Unit Six: Reading Comprehension

B) With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

7. How can you avoid the negative effects of using smartphones?

……

……

8. Why do teens keep connected to their smartphones all the time?

……

……

Why are animals important?

- The keep the balance in nature.
- Some animals have cultural and scientific value.
- They are part of the food chain.

Dangers that animals may face:

- Destruction of their habitat.
- People hunting them
- Pollution.



Ways to protect animals:

- Building natural reserves.
- Raising people's awareness through campaigns.
- Putting strict laws.
- Punishing illegal hunters

Ways to help in preventing the destruction of the natural world:

- Looking after animals.
- Cleaning up the environment.
- Stop buying exotic birds.



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