



دولة الكويت
وزارة التربية

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2022 - 2023

First Term

Prepared by:

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Grade
8

Unit: 1 - Healthy Living

Unit 1

Lesson 1

S.B. (P: 15)

Word	Meaning
sprinting (n.)	
extremely (adv.)	
resistance (n.)	
flexible (adj.)	

Word	Meaning
session (n.)	
regimen (n.)	
cool down (v.)	

Vocabulary

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

- The wire has to be enough to go around corners of the room.
a) fit b) difficult c) flexible d) important
-training, such as press ups and weight lifting, is good for building up muscles.
a) Resistance b) Regimen c) Session d) Sprinting
- It is important to have an exercise which contains all types of exercise.
a) resistance b) regimen c) session d) sprinting
- The runners go down the track towards the finish line.
a) resistance b) regimen c) session d) sprinting
- Stretching exercises, like Yoga, are good for you to
a) stretch b) cool down c) strengthen d) keep
- A good exercise has a warm-up of about 5-10 minutes like walking.
a) resistance b) session c) equipment d) muscles
- You'd need a/an powerful microscope to see something so small.
a) extremely b) especially c) carefully d) soundly

B) – fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(extremely – flexible – cooled down – session – sprinting – resistance – regimen)

- There are three main types of exercise: aerobic, stretching and
- After his heart attack, the doctor put him on a strict
- Employees, especially mothers, said they would prefer more working hours.
- Scientists state that earthquakes are difficult to predict.
- The 21-year-old runner twisted his ankle in a training last Friday.
- If the engine overheats, switch it off and do not start it again until it has

Grammar

Gerund & To-infinitive

Gerund (-ing)	To-infinitive (to + V ⁰)
<p>1. as a subject: e.g.: <i>Reading</i> is my favourite hobby.</p> <p>2. after some verbs like: (enjoy / admit / avoid / dislike / finish / suggest / keep / prefer ...etc.) e.g.: You should <i>avoid</i> walking alone. e.g.: I <i>admit</i> stealing the money. e.g.: They <i>suggest</i> going to the cinema.</p> <p>3. after prepositions: e.g.: Mike is interested <i>in</i> dancing. e.g.: Sam is keen <i>on</i> playing tennis.</p>	<p>1. after some verbs like: (need / want / wish / promise / decide / offer / hope / agree / refuse). e.g.: I <i>agree</i> to help you. e.g.: I <i>want</i> to tell you the whole truth. e.g.: He <i>promised</i> to give me the money. e.g.: Dana has <i>decided</i> to live in Canada.</p> <p>2. after some adjectives like: (easy / vital / important / necessary / sorry / hard) e.g.: I'm <i>sorry</i> to be rude to you. e.g.: It's <i>important</i> to warm up. e.g.: It's <i>necessary</i> to check your stuff.</p> <p>3. to show purpose: e.g.: I left for Russia <i>to</i> study Russian. e.g.: I came here <i>to</i> solve the problem. e.g.: I called you <i>to</i> arrange everything.</p>

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d:

1. I need.....at least eight hours a night.
a) sleeping b) sleep c) to sleep d) slept
2. I want.....to London next year.
a) to move b) moves c) moved d) moving
3. She avoidsin the rain.
a) to walk b) walks c) walk d) walking
4. Emily promised.....all her vegetables.
a) eating b) eats c) to eat d) to eating
5. You need..... hard for the weight lifting competition.
a) to train b) training c) to training d) trained
6. It's importantfor 10 minutes before the game.
a) warming up b) to warming up c) to warm up d) warm up
7. Resistance training is good for..... the body.
a) to build b) builds c) to building d) building
8.proteins is very important for athletes.
a) Eating b) To eat c) To eating d) Eats

Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. (follow) traffic rules is the best way to avoid car accidents.
2. I *enjoy*..... (meet) my friends during the weekends.
3. Omar *promised* (collect) her from the airport.
4. Dana *hopes*..... (find) a job in London soon.
5. I did my homework *before* (go out).
6. I *wanted*..... (go) and see Ali, but no one else was interested.
7. He has always been afraid of..... (fly).
8. (play) video games all the time is very boring.
9. The students *hope*..... (pass) the exam.
10. I always *enjoy* (talk) to my grandfather. He always tells me great stories.
11. We are all very interested in (learn) French.
12. I *wanted*..... (go) alone but Joe insisted on..... (come) with me.
13. Students go to school (learn) many subjects.

Unit 1

Lesson 2

S.B. (P: 17)

Word	Meaning
arrow (n.)	
promise (v.)	

Vocabulary

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

1. Robin Hood asked to be buried where hislanded.
a) resistance b) sprinting c) regimen d) arrow
2. Her parentsher a new car if she passed her exams.
a) promised b) cooled down c) sprint d) keep
3. Ithat you will have the documents by tomorrow.
a) promised b) cooled down c) sprint d) keep
4. She aimed carefully at the tree but the missed.
a) resistance b) sprinting c) regimen d) arrow

Grammar

Present Simple Tense

يعبر زمن المضارع البسيط عن العادات التي نفعليها بانتظام (Habits) و الحقائق (Facts) و يتكون من التصريف الأول كما يلي:

- I **pray** at the mosque every day. (Habit)
- A dog **has** four legs. (Fact)

نضيف للفعل (s) اذا جاء بعد (he - she - it) او أي اسم مفرد:

- Ahmed usually prays in the mosque.
- Laila always helps her mum.
- This shop sells necklaces.

يأتي المضارع البسيط مع:

every....	كل	always	دائما	usually	عادة
sometimes	احيانا	often	غالبا	rarely	نادرا

لنفي زمن المضارع البسيط نضع (do not / does not) قبل الفعل:

I	play	with a ball every day.
You		
We	don't play	
They		
He (Ali)	plays	
She (Nora)		
It (Cat)	doesn't play	

* لعمل سؤال في المضارع البسيط تبدأ ب (Do / Does) كالتالي:

Yes/No Question:

Statement	Question
Yes, I like to go on an expedition.	Do you like to go on an expedition?
Yes, she gets the highest mark in the class.	Does she get the highest mark in the class?
No, we don't go abroad.	Do you go abroad?

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

- Reem *never* on the school walls.
a) write b) writes c) wrote d) writing
- Ali *always* his grandparents at the weekend.
a) visiting b) visit c) will visit d) visits

All's well that ends well!

3. We *usually* messages to our friends.
 a) send b) sends c) sending d) will send
4. My father *sometimes* me with my homework.
 a) help b) helps c) helped d) helping
5. Hamad his teeth before sleeping.
 a) brushes b) brushed c) brush d) brushing
6. Seif the piano *every* Monday.
 a) played b) play c) playing d) plays
7. Aseel *usually* messages to her cousin, Dana.
 a) send b) sent c) sends d) sending
8. The sun in the east.
 a) rise b) rising c) rose d) rises
9. I *always* my school bag in the evening.
 a) packs b) pack c) packed d) packing
10. A magnet iron filings.
 a) attracts b) attracting c) attracted d) attract

B) – Do as required in brackets:

1. My father *usually* (give) me pocket money at the weekend. (Correct)
2. A good student *always* (revise) his lessons regularly. (Correct)
3. The weather *usually* (get) cold in winter. (Correct)
4. Nader (be) clever at maths. (Correct)
5. She *sometimes* (help) her mother with the housework. (Correct)
6. A whale shark (eat) small fish and plants. (Correct)
7. Saleh *always* (go) to the club in the evening. (Correct)
8. This boy over there *usually* (come) by bus. (Correct)
9. My mother *often* (cook) fish *every* Friday. (Correct)
10. Dana *never* (do) her homework in the class. (Correct)
11. I *sometimes* (write) emails to my friends. (Correct)
12. Dana *has* tea in the afternoon. (Make negative)
13. We *find* fish in the Dead Sea. (Make negative)
14. Sara *lives* in a villa. (Ask a question)

15. Students *have* lunch at 12 p.m. (Ask a question) ?

16. Sam *visits* his grandparents every Friday. (Make negative)

17. Sam *visits* his grandparents every Friday. (Ask a question) ?

18. Sara *wears* a new dress for the wedding party.

a) (Ask a question)

b) (Make negative)

Present Continuous Tense

يتكون المضارع المستمر من:

I	am	+ verb + ing
He / She / It (اسم مفرد)	is	
You / We / They	are	

- I **am reading** English now.
- Look, he **is watching** TV.
- Listen, they **are playing** music.

يدل المضارع المستمر على شيء يحدث الان ويأتي مع:

now	الآن	still	لا يزال
look	أنظر	at the moment	في هذه اللحظة
listen	استمع	at the present time	في الوقت الحالي

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d:

1. Rami.....on the phone *right now*.

- a) am talking b) talks c) is talking d) talked

2. Two men.....for you at the door *now*.

- a) waited b) are waiting c) is waiting d) waits

3. They lunch *at the moment*; try not to disturb them.

- a) is having b) had c) has d) are having

All's well that ends well!

4. Look! Someone.....us. Hurry up!

- a) is following b) follow c) are following d) followed

5. Listen! Dana.....quietly.

- a) sings b) are singing c) is singing d) sang

Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. Dana..... (sleep) soundly *now* because she's exhausted.

2. My kids..... (play) golf *at the moment* with their cousins.

3. Now, I..... (read) a book about the history of Islam.

4. Tom usually plays tennis, but *today* he..... (work) on his project.

5. Sami is at home. He (write) an email to his boss.

Unit 1

Lesson 3

S.B. (P: 19)

Word	Meaning
strict (adj.)	
risk (n.)	
obesity (n.)	
amount (n.)	

Word	Meaning
gain (v.)	
lack (v.)	
adequate (adj.)	

Vocabulary

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

1. is caused by lack of physical activity or eating unhealthy food.

- a) Amount b) Obesity c) Risk d) Arrow

2. Most schools are quite about the way students dress.

- a) strict b) adequate c) popular d) healthy

3. Some creams we tested failed to give protection against ultraviolet light.

- a) strict b) adequate c) popular d) healthy

4. The town leisure facilities such as a swimming pool or squash courts.

- a) cools down b) lacks c) becomes d) helps

5. Try to reduce the of energy and water you use at home.

- a) arrow b) obesity c) amount d) risk

6. We want clean rivers and lakes, where you can swim without to your health.

- a) arrow b) obesity c) amount d) risk

7. After independence in 1957, it was renamed 'Ghana'.

- a) gaining b) lacking c) cooling down d) becoming

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

(adequate – lack – amounts – gained obesity – arrows – risk)

1. Vegetarian people calcium, proteins and vitamin D as well.
2. Driving your car very fast is a big as you will definitely have an accident.
3. A vegetarian diet doesn't have the amounts of iron, zinc and proteins.
4. In order to get to the x-ray room, try to follow the
5. Mr. David has a reputation as a good communicator.
6. A diet includes high of vitamin C, folic acid and fiber.

Grammar

Question Forming تكوين السؤال

Question

- Yes/No Question** "Can you speak English?"
- Wh-Question** "Where is my pen?"

Yes/No Question:

هي أسئلة عامة تكون اجابتها بـ Yes / No

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Can you speak English? | = Yes, I can. | = No, I can't. |
| Do you like cats? | = Yes, I do. | = No, I don't. |

يمكن عمل (Yes/No question) كالاتي:

نبدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد مع تغيير الضمانر:

Yes, she **is** wearing a school uniform.

Is she wearing a school uniform?

Yes, I **could** carry the heavy box.

Could you carry the heavy box?

في حالة إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نبدأ بـ (Do / Does / Did) ثم نرجع الفعل الأساسي لحالة المصدر مع تغيير الضمائر:

▪ do	إذا كان الفعل مضارع
▪ does	إذا كان الفعل مضارع به S
▪ did	إذا كان الفعل ماضي

Yes, I **like** eating lamb and rice.

-----> **Do** you like eating lamb and rice?

Yes, my father **owns** a big company.

-----> **Does** your father own a big company?

Yes, Miss. Manal **explained** the lesson well.

-----> **Did** Miss. Manal explain the lesson well?

No, we **didn't** play in the street.

-----> **Did** you play in the street?

Make Questions:

1- Yes, I have been to Failaka Island?

2- Yes, my sister won the championship.

3- Yes, Nora always gets up early.

Wh-Question

هي أسئلة تبدأ بكلمات استفهام وتسال عن شيء محدد:

كلمات الاستفهام

What	ماذا	When	متى	Where	أين	Why	لماذا
How	كيف	How many	كم عدد	How much	كم سعر/كمية	How often	كم مرة

الأفعال المساعدة

am	is	are	was	were	can	could	will
would	shall	should	may	might	have	has	had

يتكون السؤال من:

1	2	3
كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد	باقي الجملة بدون الاجابة

Mohammed is eating fish.		
What	is	Mohammed eating
Sama will travel to Egypt.		
Where	will	Sama travel?
Areej can run fast.		
How	can	Areej run?

في حالة إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نأتي بـ (do / does / did) ثم نرجع الفعل الأساسي:

1	2	3
كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد	باقي الجملة بدون الاجابة
They play football in the club.		
Where	do	they play football?
Amal likes travelling in summer.		
When	does	Amal like travelling?
I went to the market to buy a shirt.		
Why	did	you go to the market.

ملحوظة: عند السؤال عن الفاعل، نقوم بحذف الفاعل ونضع مكانه **Who** بدون اجراء تغييرات أخرى.

Wafaa cooked delicious food yesterday.

Who cooked delicious food?

Ask questions:

1. Manal will make a cake.

..... ?

2. I can come at 7 o'clock.

..... ?

3. Sami went to the cinema last night.

..... ?

4. Osama goes to the market to buy a shirt.

..... ?

5. Salim bought three shirts yesterday.

..... ?

6. There are five rooms in my house.

..... ?

7. This car costs 12000 KD.

..... ?

8. My brother travels to London to study.

..... ?

9. Dana added little sugar to her tea.

..... ?

All's well that ends well!

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

?

11. Salma was playing computer games.

?

12. Sara can go shopping at the weekend.

?

13. Yes, I will travel to Canada.

?

14. No, I don't like fish.

?

Adverbs of Frequency

%	ADVERB OF FREQUENCY	EXAMPLES
100%	Always	I always brush my teeth at night.
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work.
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks.
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night.
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower.
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late.
10%	Seldom	I seldom add salt to my food.
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry.
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat.

ONLY APPROXIMATE NUMBERS

Subject + Adverb + Main Verb Daniel always <u>passes</u> his exams.	Subject + BE + Adverb He <u>is</u> always happy.
--	---

Fill in the blanks below with the best adverbs of frequency:

1. I was late for work only one time last year. I'm late.

- a) always b) often c) rarely d) usually

2. I always remember to do my homework. I forget to do it.

- a) never b) sometimes c) always d) often

3. Judy saw a doctor for the first time in three years. She gets sick.

- a) always b) often c) rarely d) usually

4. I get up at five o'clock seven days a week. I get up early.
 a) always b) often c) rarely d) usually
5. It's always hot and sunny where I live. That's why I see snow.
 a) never b) sometimes c) always d) frequently
6. I take a bus to class, maybe three or four days a week.
 a) always b) often c) rarely d) usually
7. I'm never late for our English class. I'm on time.
 a) rarely b) frequently c) sometimes d) always
8. My sister often a book in the evening.
 a) is reading b) read c) reads d) am reading
9. He almost never sees a doctor because he is sick.
 a) occasionally b) usually c) always d) rarely
10. Sally lives next door, so we see her.
 a) rarely b) never c) seldom d) often

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and then do the tasks below:

In Bangladesh, many students cannot get to school regularly because of the common floods in the areas where students live. What can be done for students who cannot go to school as a result to the common floods? One solution is to bring the school to them.

Floating schools are schools on boats that travel to different areas in Bangladesh. Floating schools mean that even when students' houses are surrounded by water, students can still go to school. **They** can swim to the boats and then climb aboard. These boats are equipped with desks, books, and even computers. The computers are powered by solar energy- this is the energy that comes from the sun and is used to create electricity.

Floating schools maybe only the beginning for changes for this area in Bangladesh. The man who created these schools **intends** to create all types of floating stations: floating libraries, floating hospitals, and even floating gardens. As a result of common floods, experts predict that 20 % of the land in Bangladesh could be underwater by 2050. People who are living in these areas cannot move to a different part of the country because the country is already very crowded and there is not enough room for all those people. Since the flooding in Bangladesh will likely get worse, some people have decided **it is time to find out how to live on water.**

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

1. The best title for this passage could be:
 - a) **Students' Houses**
 - b) **Floating Schools**
 - c) **Hospitals by 2050**
 - d) **Swimming Under Water**

2. The underlined word "**intends**" in the 3rd paragraph means:
 - a) **lacks**
 - b) **overcomes**
 - c) **plans**
 - d) **achieves**

3. The underlined pronoun "**They**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - a) **areas**
 - b) **houses**
 - c) **students**
 - d) **schools**

4. Experts predict 20 % of the area in Bangladesh could be underwater by 2050 because of:
 - a) **floods**
 - b) **boats**
 - c) **electricity**
 - d) **solar energy**

5. According to the passage, all the following statements are **TRUE** except:
 - a) **Floating schools can travel to different areas.**
 - b) **Some houses in Bangladesh are always surrounded by water.**
 - c) **Computers on floating boats are powered by solar energy.**
 - d) **Teachers will swim to students' houses when it is flooding.**

6. The writer's purpose of writing this passage is to:
 - a) **persuade readers to study abroad.**
 - b) **predict why people travel to different places.**
 - c) **encourage readers to build houses in Bangladesh.**
 - d) **inform readers about floating schools in Bangladesh.**

B) – Answer the following questions:

7. What equipment do students need in floating schools?

.....

.....

8. How do students reach their floating schools?

.....

.....

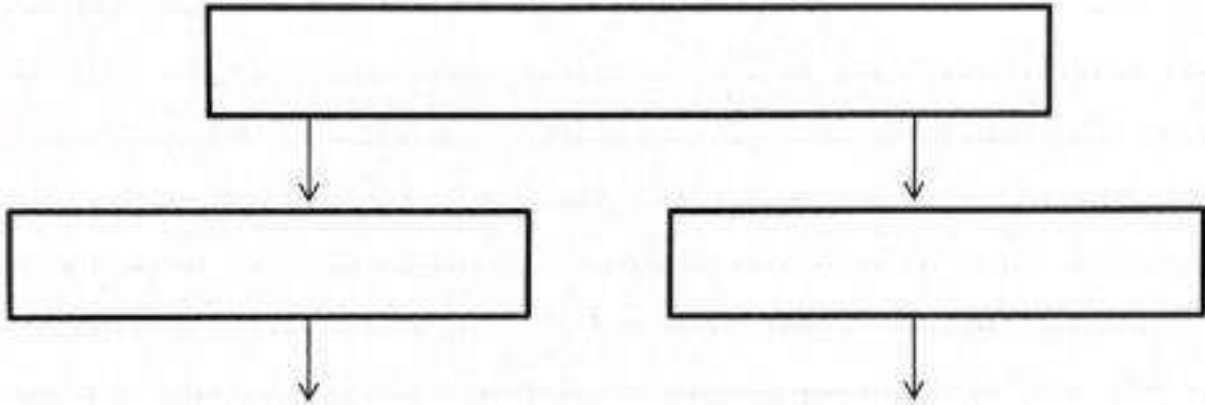
Writing

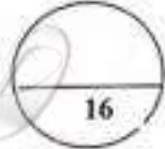
"Keeping fit is very important for a healthy lifestyle but it is not that easy to achieve it."

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (10 sentences) about **the importance of leading a healthy lifestyle** and **how people can achieve it.**

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

Plan your writing here!



Rubrics	Mark	Total Mark
Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline)	2	
Exposition of ideas and coherence	7	
Paragraphing and number of sentences	2	
Grammar	1	
Spelling	2	
Handwriting	1	
Punctuation	1	

Mohammed Khayr Zaya

مفوية معالي الوست

Unit: 2 - Life Events

Unit 2

Lesson 1

S.B. (P: 21)

Word	Meaning
lead / led (v.)	
theme (n.)	

Word	Meaning
provide (v.)	

Vocabulary

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

- Returning to traditional values was a majorof the president's speech.
a) resistance b) session c) theme d) arrow
- The hotela shoe-cleaning service for guests.
a) provides b) leads c) promises d) gains
- Eating too much sugar and fat canto health problems and obesity.
a) gain b) provide c) promise d) lead

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

(provides – arrow – theme – lead)

- Smoking can to dangerous illnesses such as lung cancer and heart diseases.
- The novel's central is the continuing conflict between good and evil.
- The exhibition an opportunity for local artists to show their work.

Grammar

Present Perfect Tense

■ يعبر المضارع التام عن احداث تمت و لكن اثرها موجود و لا نذكر وقت حدوثها و يتكون من:

I / You / We / They	have	+ verb 3
He / She / It (اسم مفرد)	has	

I **have lived** in that house for 10 years.
Nora **has helped** her mother since morning.

■ لنفي جملة في زمن المضارع التام نضع (not) بعد (have / has) كما يلي:

Affirmative	الاثبات	Negative	النفي
I have visited the museum.		I have not visited the museum.	
Nora has acted in a play.		Nora has not acted in a play.	

لعمل سؤال (Yes/No Question) نبدأ السؤال بـ (have / Has) كما يلي:

Question	السؤال	
Have you ever eaten Italian food?	= Yes, I have .	= No, I haven't .
Has she ever visited a museum?	= Yes, she has .	= No, she hasn't .

يعبر المضارع التام عن أحداث تمت و لكن اثرها موجود و لا نذكر وقت حدوثها ويأتي مع:

since	منذ	for	لمدة	just	حالا
already	من قبل	not....yet	ليس.....بعد	ever	ذات مرة

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

- My parentsat the airport *yet*.
a) don't arrive b) hasn't arrived c) can't arrive d) haven't arrived
- Have you ever*.....to Canada?
a) be b) been c) being d) will be
- Ali has..... played tennis in the club.
a) yet b) for c) since d) just
- Sami *hasn't* finished his report.....
a) yet b) ever c) never d) already
- Have you*.....*seen* snow?
a) yet b) ever c) never d) already
-you *ever lived* in Canada?
a) Has b) Do c) Did d) Have
- I have *already*..... the report.
a) received b) receives c) receiving d) receive
- How long *have you* a lawyer?
a) be b) been c) being d) will be

Do as shown in brackets:

- Dana..... (not arrive) *yet*. (Correct)
- Have you ever* (win) a medal? (Correct)
- The doctors (*just finish*) the operation. (Correct)
- Has your father ever* (work) in a big company. (Correct)
- Sami has *already* paid the electricity bill. (Make negative)

6. She has made a delicious cake.

(Make negative)

7. Yes, we have bought new school bags.

(Ask a question)

Unit 2

Lesson 2

S.B. (P: 22)

Word	Meaning
cavern (n.)	
voluntary (adj.)	

Word	Meaning
native (adj.)	

Vocabulary

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

- In France, a group of climbers were trapped in the for 19 hours.
a) cavern b) theme c) amount d) session
- Spain is my country, but I've been living in Belgium for the past five years.
a) voluntary b) adequate c) flexible d) native
- Since retiring from the company, she has done work for a charity.
a) voluntary b) adequate c) flexible d) native

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

(cavern – theme – voluntary – native)

- Some local organizations run workshops for people with disabilities.
- The echoes of his scream sounded in the for several seconds.
- Dana's language is Arabic, but she speaks English fluently.



Word	Meaning
recently (adv.)	
achieve (v.)	
improve (v.)	
infection (n.)	

Word	Meaning
require (v.)	
master (v.)	
frequently (adv.)	

Vocabulary

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

- Her health has since she started on this new diet.
a) achieved b) mastered c) required d) improved
- Passengers complain that trains arecancelled.
a) frequently b) peacefully c) happily d) extremely
- Skiing at 80 miles per hourtotal concentration.
a) masters b) requires c) improves d) achieves
- He has alreadyhis main ambition in life – to become wealthy.
a) achieved b) mastered c) required d) improved
- A new species of plant wasdiscovered in Brazil.
a) soundly b) recently c) extremely d) noisily
- She lived in Italy for several years but never quitethe language.
a) required b) lacked c) mastered d) promised
- The virus affects the body's immune system so that it cannot fight
a) infection b) arrow c) session d) amount

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

(frequently – require – improve – cavern – mastered – achieve – recently)

- She never completelythe art of lip-reading.
- The president hasreturned from a tour of South America.
- We've set ourselves a series of goals toby the end of the year.
- Sami's broken leg will probablysurgery.
- She's downloaded a program to find words whichoccur together.
- I thought the best way tomy French was to live in France.

Grammar

to / in order to – so that

تأتي كل من (to / in order to) بمعنى (لكي) وتعبّر عن الغرض ويأتي بعدها فعل بدون إضافة:

Nasser studies hard **to** achieve his dreams.

Mona got up early **in order to** help her mother.

تستخدم (so that) بمعنى (لهذا السبب) وتعبّر عن الغرض من فعل الشيء و يأتي بعدها فاعل وفعل مثل (can/could):

Nasser studies hard **so that** he can achieve his dreams.

Mona got up early **so that** she could help her mother.

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

1. I have started an English course (so that – in order to) *improve* my English.
2. We all put on our jackets (so that – in order to) *keep* warm.
3. One should exercise regularly (to – so that) *keep* their body in shape.
4. Make sure your bags are tagged (in order to – to – so that) *you can* find them easily.
5. I had to take a cab (in order to – so that – to) *I wouldn't* be late for my appointment.
6. I took my digital camera with me (so that – to – in order to) *I could* take some photos during my trip.
7. Jason turned off the radio (to – in order to – so that) *he could* concentrate on his work.
8. I bought a dictionary (so that – to) *help* with my vocabulary.
9. Ships carry life boats (in order to – so that – to) *the crew can* escape when the ship sinks.
10. Sam called me (so that – in order to) *remind* me about the party.

Do as shown in brackets:

1. He opened the window. He wanted to let fresh air in. (Join: in order to)
2. I took my camera. I wanted to take some photos. (Join: so that)
3. He studied really hard. He wanted to get better marks. (Join: to)
4. Jason learns Chinese. His aim is to work in China. (Join: in order to)
5. I've collected money. I will buy a new car. (Join: so that)

6. Linda turned on the lights. She wanted to see better.

(Join: so that)

7. I will come with you. I want to help you.

(Join: in order to)

Unit 2

Lesson 4

S.B. (P: 25)

Word	Meaning
sight (n.)	
determination (n.)	
overcome (v.)	
barrier (n.)	

Word	Meaning
inspire (v.)	
incredibly (adv.)	
capable (adj.)	

Vocabulary

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

- Living in China was hard for me at first because of the language.....
a) sight b) arrow c) session d) barrier
- These new bullets areof inflicting massive injuries.
a) capable b) voluntary c) native d) strict
- We will know in a couple of days if the operation to restore herwas successful.
a) sight b) arrow c) session d) barrier
- He lost his arm in an accident, but he learnt how to.....his disability.
a) inspire b) lead c) overcome d) provide
- The desire to fly like birdsscientists to invent the airplane.
a) inspire b) lead c) overcome d) provide
- The prime minister made a speech expressing his to rebuild the economy.
a) infection b) determination c) theme d) cavern

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

(barriers – inspired – incredibly – sight – capable – overcame)

- His car turned over and caught on fire and yet,, he escaped unharmed.
- Eventually, she her injury to win the Olympic gold medal.
- After her trip to Venezuela, she felt to learn Spanish.
- Psychologists say that shyness is one of the biggest to making friends.
- These turbines are of producing at least 1,250 megawatts of power.

Grammar

■ يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني:

	المعنى	المضارع	الماضي
		تصريف اول	تصريف ثاني
أفعال منتظمة	يصلي	pray	prayed
	تطبخ	cook	cooked
	يرقص	dance	danced
أفعال غير منتظمة	يأكل	eat	ate
	يشرب	drink	drank
	يرى	see	saw

= الاثبات:

- She danced nicely yesterday.
- We met Sara last week.

= النفي:

■ لنفي جملة بالماضي البسيط نضع **didn't** قبل الفعل ثم نضع الفعل في المصدر:

- She didn't dance nicely yesterday.
- We didn't meet Sara last week.

= السؤال:

- I walked **yesterday**.
- **When** did you walk?
- Yes, Arab Muslims **ruled** Spain.
- **Did** Arab Muslims rule Spain?

■ يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث تم في وقت محدد في الماضي و يأتي مع:

yesterday	أمس	Last..... الماضي
In the past	في الماضي	ago	منذ

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

1. Hamad his teeth before sleeping *yesterday*.
a) brushes b) brushed c) brush d) brushing
2. Seif the piano *last Monday*.
a) played b) play c) playing d) plays
3. Aseel a gold medal *in 2017*.
a) win b) won c) wins d) winning

B) – Do as required in brackets:

1. My little brother (**break**) my camera *yesterday*. (Correct)
2. *In the past*, journeys..... (**be**) too risky. (Correct)
3. I (**eat**) dinner at 7 o'clock *yesterday*. (Correct)
4. My neighbour (**buy**) a new car *last week*. (Correct)
5. My family and I (**watch**) a nice movie *last night*. (Correct)
6. What time (**do**) you get up this morning? (Correct)
7. When I *was* young, I (**not drink**) coffee. (Correct)
8. The Wright brothers (**fly**) the first airplane *in 1903*. (Correct)
9. Ayoub Hussein..... (**build**) models of old houses *in the past*. (Correct)
10. Khalid *went* to hospital because he was ill.
a) (Ask a question)
b) (Make negative)

Reading Comprehension

Read the following email carefully and then answer the questions below:

Dear Tom,

I was happy to receive letters from you and your sisters this morning. Good news to know that you and your sisters are well and enjoying school again after the long break. Yes, indeed! It is hard to believe that you are in Grade Eight. How time flies! You mentioned that you are rather worried about being in Grade Eight. Well, since you want me to advise you, I shall do my best to give you some tips. I used **them** years ago when I was in the same grade, and I must say they really helped me. So, here's my secret to success.

First, read through each unit of your textbook **beforehand**. This will prepare you for the day's lessons. Listen carefully to your teachers. Do not get distracted by chatting with friends. To ensure you are paying attention during lessons, make your own notes as the teacher teaches. You can ask questions when you do not understand. Second, complete all homework given on time. Do not delay as homework has a way of piling up. Doing homework can give you more practice with new knowledge so that you can understand it. Sometimes it is a good idea to study with your friends, in groups. Peer teaching makes learning fun and helps you understand information easily.

Finally, make a timetable to ensure you use your time properly. You should include in your timetable enough time for meals, exercise and sleep. Remember to eat a good, balanced diet and have sufficient sleep.

Yours,

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

1. The best title for this email could be:

- a) Peer Teaching
- b) Doing Homework
- c) Secrets to Success
- d) A Long Break

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

- a) sisters
- b) letters
- c) good news
- d) some tips

3. The meaning of the underlined word "**beforehand**" in the 2nd paragraph is:

- a) better
- b) earlier
- c) harder
- d) longer

4. According to the passage, you should eat a balanced diet and have enough sleep as

- a) they can lead to failure.
- b) they make you make fatter.
- c) they can help you succeed.
- d) they can add more work to your timetable.

5. According to the passage, **ALL** the following statements are **TRUE** except:

- a) Peer teaching is important as it helps you understand information well.
- b) To use your time in a good way, you should make a timetable.
- c) Chatting with your friends during the class can distract you.
- d) Delaying your homework can lead to success.

6. The author's purpose of writing this email is to:

- a) give some pieces of advice on how to achieve success.
- b) persuade us to spend our holiday abroad.
- c) inform us how to spend our time.
- d) explain how to master English.

B) - Answer the following questions:

7. According to the email, homework is of great importance. Why?

.....

.....

8. How can you ensure paying attention during classes?

.....

.....

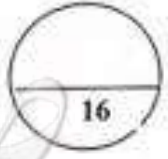
Writing

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (**10** sentences) about "**Inspiring Physically Challenged People**" explaining *the challenges that they may face and how we can help them*.

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

Plan your writing here!

The graphic organizer is a flowchart-like structure. At the top is a large empty rectangular box. Two arrows point downwards from this box to two smaller, side-by-side empty rectangular boxes. Below each of these two boxes are four horizontal dotted lines, intended for writing the content of each paragraph.

Rubrics	Mark	Total Mark
Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline)	2	
Exposition of ideas and coherence	7	
Paragraphing and number of sentences	2	
Grammar	1	
Spelling	2	
Handwriting	1	
Punctuation	1	

Mohammed Khayr Zaya

مفتوحة محاسن الكون

Unit: 3 - How We Live

Unit 3

Lesson 1

S.B. (P: 27)

Word	Meaning
separate (adj.)	
employ (v.)	
wage (n.)	
instead of (adv.)	

Word	Meaning
trap (n.)	
drop out (v.)	
jobless (adj.)	

Vocabulary

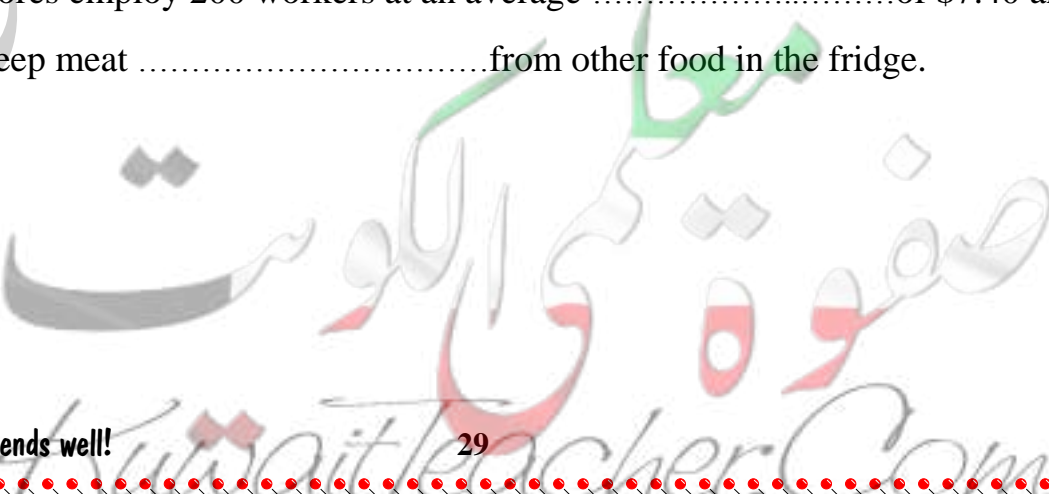
A) – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

1. Some companies still pay lower to female workers.
 a) traps b) caverns c) barriers d) wages
2. The closure of the factory left hundreds of men
 a) jobless b) separate c) capable d) native
3. Sami tries to keep his professional life completely from his private life.
 a) jobless b) separate c) capable d) native
4. We need toan assistant to help with all this paperwork.
 a) drop out b) master c) employ d) require
5. To my astonishment, my pens of my bag on my way to school.
 a) mastered b) required c) employed d) dropped out

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

(wage – trap – drop out – separate – instead of – employed)

1. You can make slices of toast with margarine butter, but it isn't the same.
2. They have her in the company for a six-month trial period.
3. She's too smart to fall into the of working without pay.
4. His 15 stores employ 200 workers at an averageof \$7.40 an hour.
5. I try to keep meatfrom other food in the fridge.



Grammar

Present Perfect Tense (since / for)

يعبر المضارع التام عن حدث تم في الماضي و له أثر في الحاضر و يتكون من:

I / You / We / They	have	+ verb 3
He / She / It (اسم مفرد)	has	

- We have watched TV **since** 2 o'clock.
- She has watched TV **for** 2 hours.

since - for

Since منذ	For لمدة
يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية مفتوحة أي انا نعرف بدايتها و لا نعرف نهايتها	يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية محددة لا نعرف بدايتها
<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Since 1999, 1988 ..., etc.▪ Since 8 O'clock, 5 O'clock ..., etc.▪ Since yesterday, last week, last month,▪ Since I was child, he was 10...▪ Since November, Monday	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ For an hour, two hours...etc.▪ For three days, four days...etc.▪ For two months, three months...etc.▪ For five years, three years...etc.▪ For a long time, a short time...etc.

Complete the sentences with the present perfect form and use "for" or "since":

1. I (enjoy) reading stories I was a child.
2. My brother (play) the piano two years.
3. She (read) forty books last year.
4. Ali (visit) Syria every year for business 2009.
5. They (work) for the same company five years.
6. I (be) too busy to see my friends last month.

➤ تسأل عن المدة (How long)

- I have lived in Kuwait for 10 years. (Make Question)
- **How long** have you lived in Kuwait?

Do as shown in brackets:

1. They lived in Manchester *for fifteen years*. (Ask a question)
.....
2. Adnan and Lina have been married *since 1995*. (Ask a question)
.....
3. Dana has worked in this company *for 10 years*. (Ask a question)
.....

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

- Omar and Sam at the hotel *for* a week.
 a) stay b) have stayed c) are staying d) has stayed
- Adelat this school *since* 1990.
 a) has taught b) teaches c) have taught d) will teach
- IEissa *since* I was twelve.
 a) know b) have known c) has known d) knows
- *has* she lived here? – *For* over 30 years.
 a) How much b) How many c) How often d) How long
- How long *have* you French?
 a) studies b) studied c) study d) studying
- I haven't seen that movie.....*along time*.
 a) yet b) for c) since d) just
- How long *have* you a lawyer?
 a) be b) been c) being d) will be

Unit 3

Lesson 2

S.B. (P: 29)

Word	Meaning
inhale (v.)	
stingy (adj.)	
furious (adj.)	
hearty (adj.)	

Word	Meaning
justice (n.)	
crowd (n.)	
unfairly (adv.)	

Vocabulary

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

- David isat how slowly the investigation is proceeding.
 a) stingy b) hearty c) furious d) separate
- The president spoke before a/an.....of more than 50,000 in the city's football stadium.
 a) justice b) crowd c) wage d) trap
- She spent her life fighting for socialand equality for women.
 a) justice b) crowd c) wage d) trap
- Local residents needed hospital treatment after..... fumes from the fire.
 a) employing b) inspiring c) mastering d) inhaling
- He's really and never buys anyone a drink when we go out.
 a) stingy b) furious c) separate d) hearty
- We hiked back to the camp and prepared a/an.....meal after a long day in the woods.
 a) stingy b) furious c) separate d) hearty

All's well that ends well!

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

(inhaling – stingy – furious – crowd – unfairly – stingy)

1. The landlord of this hotel is so - he refused to pay for new carpets.
2. After their dinner, the children ran without even saying goodbye.
3. The whole class gathered round the student who had been failed, and demanded another examination.
4. In her bright yellow coat, she was easily identified in the
5. I don't know why they were sowith the drinks; they have plenty of money.

Grammar

Intensifiers

- too + adjective + to + infinitive

too + adjective + infinitive

- ✔ The fridge is **too** heavy **to** lift.
- ✔ The coffee is **too** hot **to** drink.
- ✔ He is **too** young **to** drive a car.



1. It was **too hot** to go out.
2. He was **too tired** to walk.
3. The coffee was **too hot for me** to drink.
4. She has become **too fat** to wear her old jeans.

- so + adjective + that + a clause

SO+ADJECTIVE+THAT

We use this to join reason with result:

e.g. Reason: She was tired. Result: She slept at the concert.

→ She was **so** tired **that** she slept at the concert.

e.g. Reason: My shopping bags were heavy. Result: My arms hurt.

→ My shopping bags were **so** heavy **that** my arms hurt.

1. My child's room was **so untidy** **that** he could not find anything he was looking for.
2. You are **so beautiful** **that** I can't get my eyes off you.
3. It was **so cold** **that** the water in the lake froze.
4. I was **so sleepy** **that** I couldn't keep my eyes open.

Do as shown in brackets:

1. It was too windy. We couldn't go sailing. (Join: so...that)
.....
2. My sister is very shy. She hides behind my mother when there are guests. (Join: so...that)
.....
3. The dress was wonderfully designed. I couldn't take my eyes off it. (Join: so...that)
.....
4. The exam was very easy. All students finished it quickly. (Join: so...that)
.....
5. The cat was very fat. It couldn't jump on the table. (Join: too...to)
.....
6. He is very poor. He cannot send his children to school. (Join: too...to)
.....
7. My shoes are very tight. I can't wear them. (Join: too...to)
.....
8. She was very distressed. She could not answer my questions. (Join: too...to)
.....

Unit 3

Lesson 3

S.B. (P: 31)

Word	Meaning
dispose of (v.)	
float (v.)	
package (n.)	

Word	Meaning
gravity (n.)	
casual (adj.)	
specialised (adj.)	

Vocabulary

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

1. You can very easily on the Dead Sea because it's so salty.
a) employ b) master c) float d) inspire
2. Inside the station, astronauts wear clothes with lots of pockets.
a) casual b) separate c) furious d) jobless
3. The mailman finally delivered the I've been waiting for.
a) gravity b) wage c) crowd d) package
4. The water flows from the tank by to the houses below.
a) gravity b) wage c) crowd d) package

5. There is a recycling bin in the car park where you canyour drinks cans.
 a) dispose of b) drop out c) depend on d) consist of
6. Many of the employees receivetraining in programing.
 a) casual b) furious c) specialised d) separate

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

(floating – dispose of – casual – package – gravity – specialised)

- When astronauts walk outside in space, they wear spacesuits with finger heaters.
- Information about nutritional values and ingredients are listed right on the
- He never uses that bike any more, but he's very reluctant to it.
- She felt comfortable in clothes and wore them most of the time.
- Khalid spent the afternoon on his back in the pool.

Grammar

can vs. can't

<p>1. ability or possibility - I can swim.</p> <p>2. permission - You can use my pen.</p>	<p>CAN + VERB * *Base form of the infinitive</p> <p>He can speak English. ✓</p> <p>He can speaks English. ✗ No S</p> <p>He can to speak English. ✗ No TO</p>																								
AFFIRMATIVE	NEGATIVE																								
<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">SINGULAR</td> <td>I can speak English.</td> <td>I can't speak French.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>You can ride a bike.</td> <td>You can't ride a horse.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>He can drive a car.</td> <td>He can't drive a truck.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>She can play the guitar.</td> <td>She can't play the piano.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>It can swim.</td> <td>It can't fly.</td> </tr> </table>	SINGULAR	I can speak English.	I can't speak French.		You can ride a bike.	You can't ride a horse.		He can drive a car.	He can't drive a truck.		She can play the guitar.	She can't play the piano.		It can swim.	It can't fly.	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">PLURAL</td> <td>We can play football.</td> <td>We can't play tennis.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>You can see the stars.</td> <td>You can't see germs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>They can dance.</td> <td>They can't sing.</td> </tr> </table>	PLURAL	We can play football.	We can't play tennis.		You can see the stars.	You can't see germs.		They can dance.	They can't sing.
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	It can swim.	It can't fly.																							
PLURAL	We can play football.	We can't play tennis.																							
	You can see the stars.	You can't see germs.																							
	They can dance.	They can't sing.																							
QUESTIONS	CONTRACTION																								
<p>+ Affirmative They can speak Spanish.</p> <p>? Question Can they speak Spanish?</p> <p>Short Answer Yes, they can. / No, they can't.</p>	<p>can't = cannot</p> <p>He can't sing. = He cannot sing.</p>																								

Complete these sentences with *can* or *can't*.

- KIERAN Hi Carl! What's that?
 CARL It's my guitar.
 KIERAN (1) _____ you play the guitar?
 CARL Yes, I (2) _____
 KIERAN Wow!
 CARL (3) _____ you play a musical instrument?
 KIERAN No, I (4) _____, but I (5) _____ sing.
 CARL Oh! I (6) _____
 KIERAN (7) _____ you play the piano?
 CARL No, I (8) _____, I (9) _____ only play the guitar.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following email carefully and then answer the questions below:

Travelling is an adventure for most people. People travel for many different reasons. Some travel for business, some for pleasure and some for educational reasons. We travel to faraway places by cars, trains, boats and planes.

In the past, travelling was difficult. People travelled on foot or on horseback. Carts pulled by animals were also used for going to different places. Nowadays, travelling has become much easier. We can go anywhere in a short time and without any difficulty.

There are many benefits for travelling. Travelling allows us to experience new ways of living. It is a chance to visit beautiful countries with **amazing** places and cities. It makes life more interesting and provides new experiences and memories. Travelling is also an important part of our education because when we travel, we get to learn about the places we visit. We meet new people and learn about their cultures and traditions. Visiting historical places can help us learn about **their** history.

Travelling, however, has also some disadvantages. For example, it can be very expensive. It also needs a lot of time and planning. The more we travel, the more we learn about the world we live in. Today, travelling has become an important part of modern lifestyle.

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

1. What is the main idea of the 2nd paragraph?

- a) People travel for different reasons.
- b) We can learn new things by travelling.
- c) Travelling is important and has many benefits.
- d) Travelling nowadays is much easier than in the past.

2. The underlined word "**amazing**" in the 3rd paragraph means:

- a) strong
- b) careful
- c) wonderful
- d) difficult

3. The underlined pronoun "**their**" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a) memories
- b) cultures
- c) new experiences
- d) historical places

4. A disadvantage of travelling is that:

- a) it is easier than before.
- b) it needs a lot of time and planning.
- c) it provides new experiences and memories.
- d) it allows us to experience new ways of living.

5. According to the passage, **ONE** of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE** about travelling:

- a) Travelling is an adventure.
- b) Travelling is part of modern lifestyle.
- c) If we travel more, we can learn more about the world.
- d) Nowadays, people have to travel on foot or horseback.

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

- a) To show that travelling is expensive.
- b) To give information about travelling.
- c) To name the different places we can travel to.
- d) To explain how we can travel by cars and planes.

B) - Answer the following questions:

7. Why do people travel?

.....

.....

8. According to the 3rd paragraph, how is travelling an important part of our education?

.....

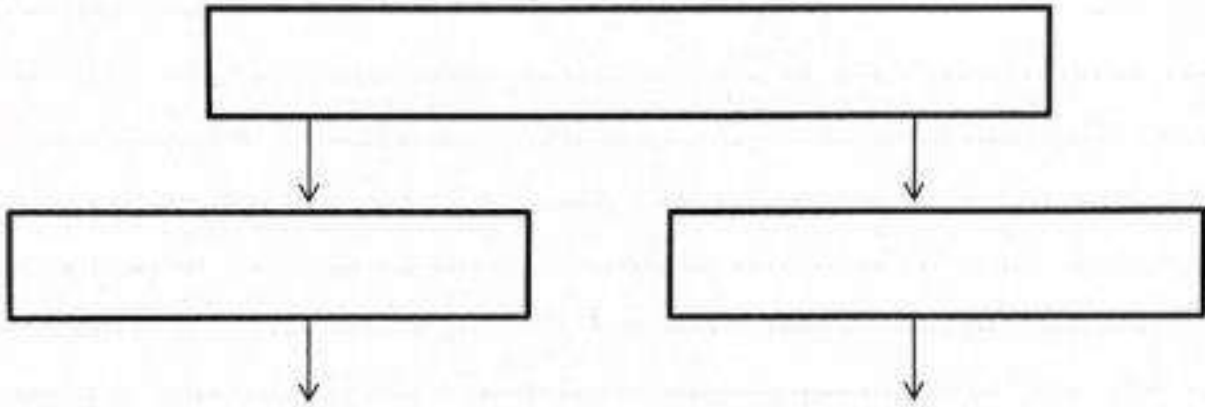
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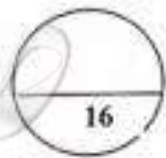
Writing

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (**10** sentences) about "Life in Space" showing why astronauts go into space and how they live there.

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

Plan your writing here!



Rubrics	Mark	Total Mark
Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline)	2	
Exposition of ideas and coherence	7	
Paragraphing and number of sentences	2	
Grammar	1	
Spelling	2	
Handwriting	1	
Punctuation	1	

Mohammed Khayr Zaya

مفوضه تعليم الكويت

Unit: 4 - Unforgettable Past

Unit 4

Lesson 1

S.B. (P: 35)

Word	Meaning
hire (v.)	
raise (v.)	
community (n.)	
demote (v.)	

Word	Meaning
harsh (adj.)	
quit (v.)	
wound (n.)	
compelled (adj.)	

Vocabulary

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

1. Many of the youth have left their rural to find work in the city.
a) wounds b) communities c) packages d) traps
2. I thought we might a motorboat and take a trip round the bay.
a) demote b) quit c) raise d) hire
3. Many of the prisoners died during the winter of 1683.
a) harsh b) compelled c) stingy d) specialised
4. He died from multiple stab to the neck and upper body.
a) wounds b) communities c) packages d) traps
5. Eissa inherited two houses and a lot of money, so he decided to his job.
a) demote b) quit c) raise d) hire
6. We are about to launch a campaign to money for the orphans in the city.
a) quit b) hire c) raise d) float
7. The captain was to sergeant for failing to fulfil his duties.
a) demoted b) hired c) raised d) inhaled
8. Omar may be to resign his job due to his failing health.
a) harsh b) casual c) stingy d) compelled

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

(wounds – raise – hire – harsh – community – demoted)

1. The purpose of the mission was to money for medical supplies.
2. Jack was from his position as chairman of the board last April.
3. Six soldiers are reported to have died from their
4. Clara's wouldn't allow women to hold the position of a school principal.
5. We ought to a public relations consultant to help improve our image.

Grammar

The Passive (Past Simple Tense)

معلوم

مجهول

Subject + Verb 2 + Object  Object + was / were + Verb 3

e.g.: Dana **broke** the vase last night.
e.g.: We **saw** a nice movie yesterday.

The vase **was broken** last night.
A nice movie **was seen** yesterday.

Change into the passive:

1. Someone **stole** my bike yesterday.
.....
2. Ahmed **bought** a new set of speakers from the shop.
.....
3. A Japanese scientist **invented** more than 300 inventions.
.....
4. Magellan **discovered** many marine routes around the world.
.....
5. Steve Jobs **didn't introduce** the iPad in 1986.
.....

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

1. Gold in California.....in the 19th century.
a) discovered b) was discovered c) is discovered d) discovers
2. The first microwave ovens.....by The Raytheon Corporation in 1954.
a) were produced b) produce c) was produced d) produced
3. The first real aeroplaneby Orville and Wilbur Wright.
a) were flown b) was flying c) was flown d) flew
4. This tower..... 300 years ago.
a) built b) is built c) builds d) was built
5. The first Harry Potter bookin 1997.
a) was published b) publishes
c) were published d) publish

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
astonished (adj.)		exceptionally (adv.)	
plunge in (v.)		humble (adj.)	
beg (v.)			

Vocabulary

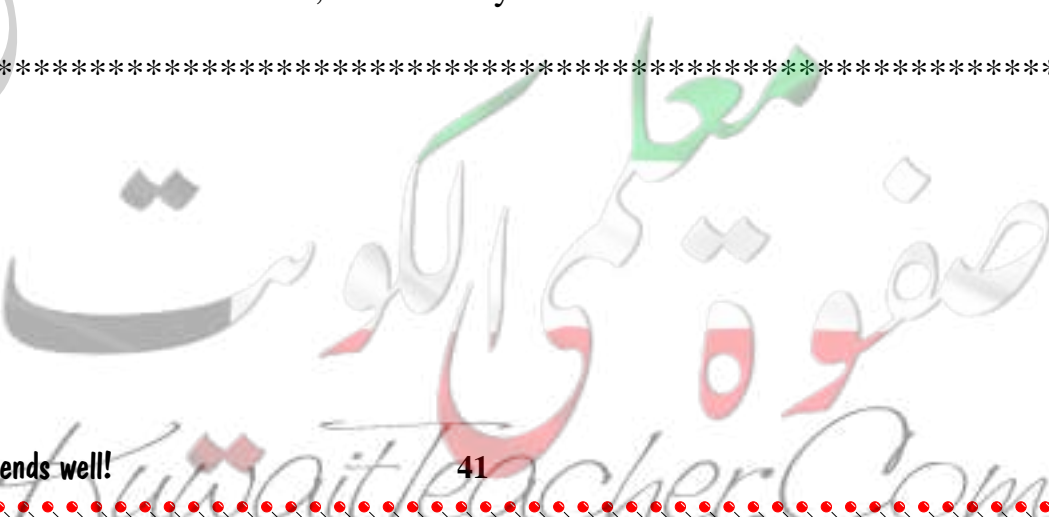
A) – Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

- David rose frombeginnings to become boss of Ford.
a) stingy b) furious c) humble d) astonished
- She appeared on TVkidnappers to release her son.
a) begging b) plunging c) hiring d) demoting
- Mr. Graham was to find 46 ancient gold coins inside the pot.
a) stingy b) hearty c) humble d) astonished
- The plane exploded and in the ocean, killing all the people on board.
a) hired b) plunged c) begged d) raised
- This winter has been.....severe, causing great hardships to poor families.
a) unfairly b) exceptionally c) frequently d) recently

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

(exceptionally – humble – hired – plunged in – begging – astonished)

- We were to find our childhood home still in its original condition.
- Simon was screaming in pain andfor anaesthetic.
- Even when she became rich and famous, she never forgot herorigin.
- Richard was a/an.....successful mayor from 1981 to 1984.
- Two months before his exams, he suddenlyhis studies.



Grammar

Past Continuous Tense

■ يتكون الماضي المستمر من:

I, He, She, It	was	verb + ing
You, We, They	were	

While I was reading my lesson, my father came.

My father came **while** I was reading my lesson.

When I went home, my parents were watching TV.

My parents were watching TV, **when** I went home.

■ يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي عندما تقاطع معه حدث آخر أيضا ويكون الحدث الثاني في زمن الماضي البسيط.

■ يأتي الماضي المستمر مع:

while	بينما	when	عندما
-------	-------	------	-------

When	ماضي بسيط	ماضي مستمر
When	my father came,	we were reading.
We were reading	when	my father came

While	ماضي مستمر	ماضي بسيط
While	I was walking,	I saw Ali.
I saw Ali.	while	I was walking,

Word	Meaning	Word	Meaning
hardship (n.)		throughout (prepo.)	
generation (n.)		tug on (v.)	
securely (adv.)		heritage (n.)	

Vocabulary

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

- They consider the building to be an important part of region's.....
a) heritage b) generation c) hardship d) wound
- At the party, there were at least three.....- grandparents, parents and children.
a) generations b) hardships c) wounds d) packages
- The 1930s were a time of high unemployment and economic
a) wound b) generation c) package d) hardship
- In the past, diversthe rope so that they could be pulled up to the surface.
a) cooled down b) dropped out c) disposed of d) tugged on
- Please make sure that your seatbelts arefastened.
a) securely b) recently c) unfairly d) exceptionally

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

(throughout – securely – heritage – generations – tug on – hardship)

- We made sure that our bags werefastened to the roof of the car.
- The two men endured greatduring their trek across Antarctica.
- The city has an exceptionally richof historic buildings.
- It's our duty to preserve the planet for future
- Dana was calmher visit to the dentist.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following story and then do the tasks below:

Once, there were two little mice. One of the mice was a very hard worker. Every morning, she would go outside and fill her basket with beans and nuts. If she was feeling sick, she would still gather food.

The cousin of the hardworking mouse was the opposite. She slept half the day, played and ate her beans and nuts. Soon she **realized** and became aware of the fact that she would not have any food left for the long winter. She went to her hardworking cousin and asked for food. "Why don't you have any food," the hardworking mouse asked. "I've been busy playing and sleeping", the lazy mouse said. "Well, here's a basket, stop being lazy and gather some food for yourself," said the hardworking mouse.

While the lazy mouse was gathering food, she came across a grasshopper playing happily in the fields. "Hey mouse," said the grasshopper. "Come and play with me instead of wasting your time gathering food!" "I only have a few days to collect food," said the lazy mouse. "You should be gathering **some** too." "Oh please," said the grasshopper. "I have **plenty** of grass, corn and leaves, I'd rather have fun." The lazy mouse said goodbye and continued to gather her own food.

A few weeks later, the lazy mouse came across the grasshopper looking very weak and hungry. "You should have thought of winter," said the lazy mouse. Then she went on her way feeling proud and happy.

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

1. Which of the following is **the title** for this story?

- a) Having Fun
- b) The Lazy Mice
- c) Gathering Food for Winter
- d) The Value of Hard Work

2. What is the **meaning** of the underlined word "**realized**" in the 2nd paragraph?

- a) went out
- b) found out
- c) looked out
- d) dropped out

3. The underlined word "**some**" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a) food
- b) days
- c) time
- d) fields

4. According to the story, mice eat:

- a) corn
- b) grass
- c) beans
- d) leaves

5. According to the story, all the following statements are **NOT TRUE** except:

- a) **The grasshopper was hardworking and active.**
- b) **The grasshopper taught the mouse a good lesson.**
- c) **The lazy mouse listened to her cousin's advice.**
- d) **The hardworking mouse gave the lazy one some food.**

6. What lesson did the grasshopper learn in this story?

- a) **Winter comes fast.**
- b) **Don't eat or play in summer.**
- c) **Keep today's work till tomorrow.**
- d) **Plan ahead and prepare for days of need.**

B) Answer the following questions:

7. Why did the grasshopper look very weak?

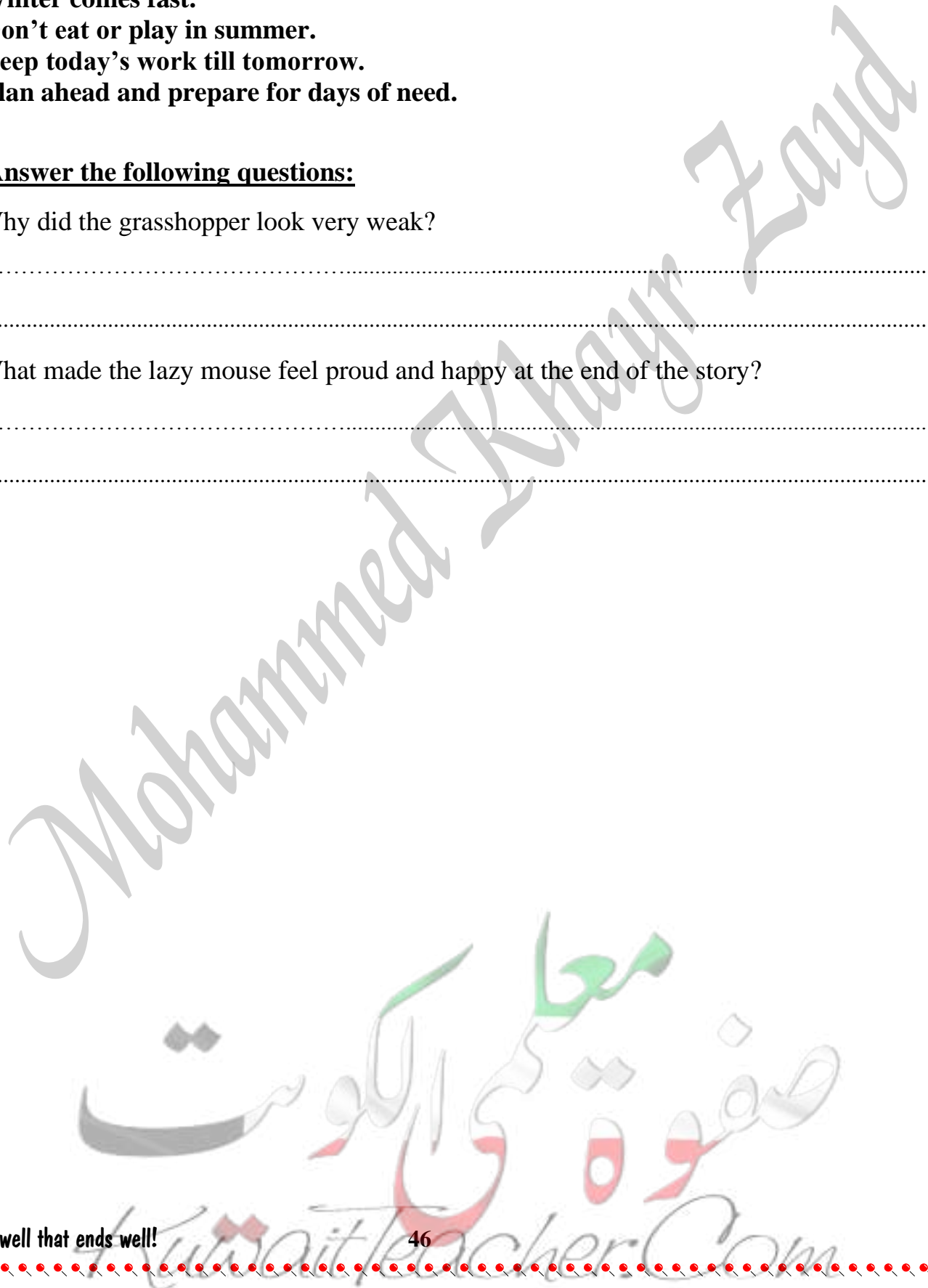
.....

.....

8. What made the lazy mouse feel proud and happy at the end of the story?

.....

.....



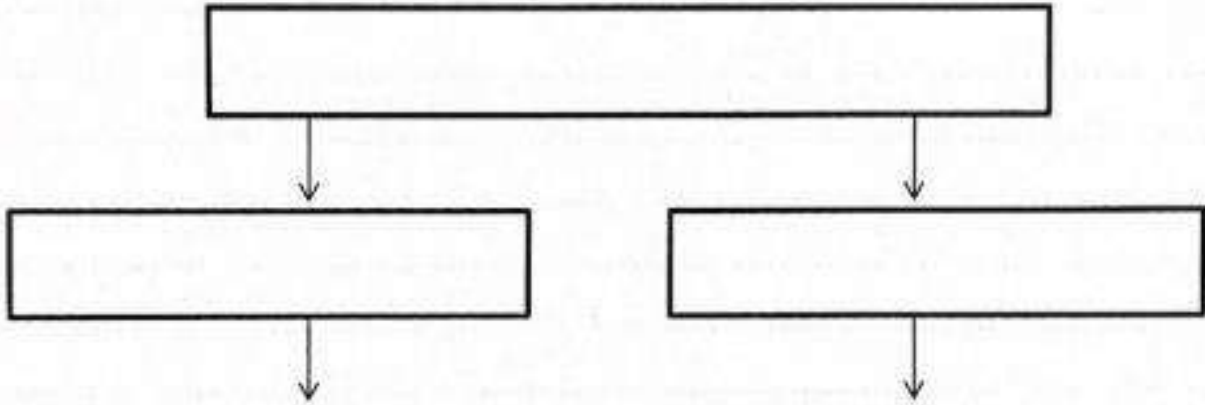
Writing

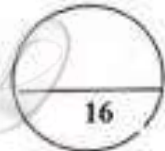
"Older people often say that life was better in Kuwait in the past than it is now."

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (10 sentences) comparing *life in Kuwait in the past and nowadays*.

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

Plan your writing here!



Rubrics	Mark	Total Mark
Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline)	2	
Exposition of ideas and coherence	7	
Paragraphing and number of sentences	2	
Grammar	1	
Spelling	2	
Handwriting	1	
Punctuation	1	

Unit: 5 - Incredible Places

Unit 5

Lesson 1

S.B. (P: 41)

Word	Meaning
equator (n.)	
unique (adj.)	
glow (v.)	
reflect (v.)	

Word	Meaning
antiquity (n.)	
bargain (n.)	
atmosphere (n.)	
sightseeing (n.)	

Vocabulary

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

- Saturn's largest moon isin having an atmosphere made mostly of nitrogen.
a) stingy b) furious c) humble d) unique
- These children grew up in anof violence and insecurity.
a) atmosphere b) bargain c) antiquity d) equator
- The fireplace was still with the remains of last night's fire.
a) begging b) glowing c) hiring d) raising
- Under Greek law, allthat are discovered in Greece belong to the government.
a) equators b) hardships c) antiquities d) bargains
- Houses in this area used to be a real....., but they're not cheap any more.
a) equator b) hardship c) antiquity d) bargain
- The sun heats the sea more at thethan at the poles.
a) equator b) hardship c) antiquity d) bargain
- When the sun's rays hit the earth, a lot of the heat isback into space.
a) hired b) reflected c) begged d) demoted
- This hotel offers a programme ofexcursions and entertainment.
a) sightseeing b) bargain c) heritage d) antiquity

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

(glowing – antiquities – unique – sightseeing – reflects – bargain)

- Light-colored clothingthe sun's heat rather than absorbing it.
-hunters queued for hours before the store opened.
- Luxor City contains a third of the most valuable temples and.....in the world.
- The fireplace was stillwith the remains of last night's fire.
- Each person's genetic code isexcept in the case of identical twins.

Grammar

Adjectives (Comparative & Superlative)

Short Adjectives صفات قصيرة

Adjective	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> tall nice sad easy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> taller than nicer than sadder than easier than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the tallest the nicest the saddest the easiest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mazen is tall. English is easy. Noor is nice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mazen is taller than Ali. English is easier than Maths. Noor is nicer than Hend. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mazen is the tallest boy. Arabic is the easiest subject. Noor is the nicest girl.
عند وصف شخص أو شيء تأتي الصفة كما هي.	عند المقارنة بين اثنين نضيف er و than بعد الصفة.	عند تفضيل واحد على مجموعة تأتي بـ the قبل الصفة و نضيف للصفة est.

Long Adjectives صفات طويلة

Adjective	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> beautiful interesting impressive wonderful 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> more beautiful than more interesting than more impressive than more wonderful than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the most beautiful the most interesting the most impressive the most wonderful
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sama is beautiful. Films are interesting. Ferrari is wonderful. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sama is more beautiful than Nany. Films are more interesting than books. Ferrari is more wonderful than Kia. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sama is the most beautiful girl. Travelling is the most interesting. Ferrari is the most wonderful car.
عند وصف شخص أو شيء تأتي الصفة كما هي.	عند المقارنة بين اثنين تأتي بـ more قبل الصفة و than بعد الصفة.	عند تفضيل واحد على مجموعة تأتي بـ the قبل most قبل الصفة.

Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة

Adjective	Comparative Degree	Superlative Degree
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> good bad little much / many far 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> better than worse than less than more than farther than/further than 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the best the worst the least the most the farthest / furthest
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ali is good. Soda is bad. I have little money. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ali is better than Amjad. Soda is worse than juice. I have less money than you. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ali is the best boy. Soda is the worst drink. Sayed has the least money.
الصفات الشاذة تكتب كما هو موضح بالوصف و المقارنة و التفضيل		

Do as shown in brackets:

1. An elephant is (strong) *than* a kangaroo. (Correct)
2. A school is (noisy) *than* a hospital. (Correct)
3. Jane's hair is (long) *than* yours. (Correct)
4. John's work is (good) *than* Mary's. (Correct)
5. Yesterday was (hot) *than* today. (Correct)
6. This book is (interesting) *than* that one. (Correct)
7. Athletes are usually (famous) *than* scientists. (Correct)
8. San Francisco is *the* (beautiful) city *in the United States*. (Correct)
9. Cheetahs are *the* (fast) animals *in the world*. (Correct)
10. Who is *the* (clever) student *in the class*? (Correct)
11. This is *the* (bad) CD *I've ever* listened to. (Correct)
12. Piccadilly Circus is one of *the* (noisy) places in London. (Correct)

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d:

1. I think Albert Einstein was *the* scientist *in the world*.
a) brilliant b) more brilliant c) most brilliant d) as brilliant as
2. I am a swimmer *than* my brother.
a) better b) good c) best d) as good as
3. Mum is *the* person *in the family*.
a) busy b) busier c) the busiest d) busiest
4. What is *the* car *in the world*?
a) expensive b) more expensive c) most expensive d) as expensive as
5. London is *than* Athens.
a) rainier b) as rainy as c) the rainiest d) rainy
6. This soup is much *than* the previous one.
a) hot b) hotter c) hottest d) the hottest
7. People say women are *than* men.
a) as polite as b) politest c) the politest d) politer
8. The book was *than* the film.
a) more frightening b) frightening
c) as frightening as d) most frightening

Word	Meaning
destination (n.)	

Vocabulary

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

- The shipment should arrive at its in three days.
a) bargain b) antiquity c) destination d) atmosphere
- The flight stops at Hong Kong before going on to its final
a) destination b) generation c) heritage d) hardship
- Strong winds blew the yacht several miles away from its intended
a) antiquity b) community c) wound d) destination

Grammar

(not) as...as

as	صده / حال	as	مثل
تستخدم عند المقارنة بين شيئين و يكون الشئان متتابعين في الصفات			
Anas is tall. His father is tall.			اثبات
Anas is as tall as his father.			asas
Exams this year were not easy. Exams last year are easy.			نفي
Exams this year were not as easy as exams last ear.			not as.....as

Do as shown in brackets:

- I am very tired. Kevin is also very tired. (Use: "as...as")
.....
- Carol and David are both ten years old. (Use: "as...as")
.....
- The tomato soup was delicious. The mushroom soup was also delicious. (Use: "as...as")
.....
- My brother is 20 years old. Sam is 25 years old. (Use: "not as...as")
.....
- Iceland is colder than England. (Use: "not as...as")
.....

Word	Meaning
counting (n.)	
height (n.)	

Word	Meaning
skill (n.)	

Vocabulary

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

1. What made him remarkable as a photographer was hisin capturing the moment.
 a) skill b) bargain c) counting d) height
2.with fingers isn't as easy as using a calculator.
 a) Skill b) Bargain c) Counting d) Height
3. It's known that sunflowers can grow to a/anof 15 feet.
 a) equator b) sightseeing c) destination d) height

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

(skills – height – destination – counting)

1. Hissometimes makes it difficult to find clothes that fit.
2. Although Dana is only 3 years old, she is good at backwards.
3. Schools should help children to master the necessary to live in our society.

Word	Meaning
collection (n.)	
pleasure (n.)	
house (v.)	
impressive (adj.)	

Word	Meaning
sculpture (n.)	
exhibit (n.)	
illusion (n.)	

Vocabulary

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

1. The team are 12 points ahead after a/an..... victory last night.
 a) compelled b) impressive c) harsh d) stingy
2. Caring for a sick relative is a task that brings both and pain.
 a) pleasure b) collection c) sculpture d) illusion
3. The museum has several life-sized of people and animals.
 a) collections b) illusions c) skills d) sculptures

4. It's a small room, but the mirrors in the room gave a/an.....of greater space.
 a) bargain b) collection c) sculpture d) illusion
5. It's an organization that aims to new students with local families.
 a) glow b) quit c) house d) reflect
6. The art includes paintings in both oils and watercolours.
 a) bargain b) collection c) sculpture d) illusion
7. At the Louvre Museum, you can see.....that date from the 17th century.
 a) exhibits b) bargains c) wounds d) skills

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

(illusion – pleasure – exhibits – house – impressive – collection)

1. The museum has a fascinating.....of exhibits dating back to the Bronze Age.
2. Frank can barely afford to feed, clothe andhis family.
3. The road appears to get narrower as you look into the distance, but it's just a/an
4. The boy's visits gave his grandparents a great deal of
5. The film is technically, but lacks real excitement.
6. The museum's range from Iron Age pottery to Eskimo clothing.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and then do the tasks below:

Have you ever heard of an animal called a leopard? Maybe you've seen one at the zoo or learned about it at school. These big cats have light-colored fur that is covered in dark spots. They are known for being the strongest of the big cats. Sometimes, they are **mixed up** with cheetahs, but they are not the same!

Leopards can be found in many parts of the world like India, China, and Africa. They can live anywhere from deserts to tropical places. Their dark spots help them blend with their surroundings. This is good because leopards are hunters. Their spots help them hide while they search for prey. The leopard's main food source is meat. It hunts weaker animals in order to have food. It will even hunt for fish and crabs in the water because unlike most cats, leopards love the water.

Leopards are night animals. This means they prefer to sleep during the day and move around at night. They have amazing eyesight and can see much better in the dark than a human. While most leopards have light fur with dark spots, there is a different type called the black leopard. It has dark fur with dark spots. It can be hard to see the spots because **they** blend into the rest of the fur. Unfortunately, the leopard population has been going down in recent years. This means there are fewer leopards being born. This is especially true in the countries outside of Africa.

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

1. The best title for this passage could be:
 - a) **The Strongest Big Cat**
 - b) **Leopard Population**
 - c) **The Hunter Animal**
 - d) **The Dark Spot**

2. The underlined word "**mixed-up**" in the 1st paragraph means:
 - a) **searched**
 - b) **confused**
 - c) **found**
 - d) **covered**

3. The underlined pronoun "**they**" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
 - a) **countries**
 - b) **deserts**
 - c) **spots**
 - d) **furs**

4. Leopards are night animals because they:
 - a) **sleep during the day and move around at night.**
 - b) **have light fur with dark spots.**
 - c) **hunt for fish and crabs in water.**
 - d) **hunt weaker animals.**

5. Leopards hunt for fish and crabs because:
 - a) **they blend with the surroundings.**
 - b) **they have light-coloured fur.**
 - c) **they love water.**
 - d) **they have dark spots.**

6. The writer's purpose of writing this passage is to:
 - a) **to tell us about strong cheetahs.**
 - b) **to show life in tropical places.**
 - c) **to explain how special leopards are.**
 - d) **to teach us how to hunt leopards.**

B) – Answer the following questions:

7. Where can leopards be found?

.....

.....

8. How can the spots help leopards?

.....

.....

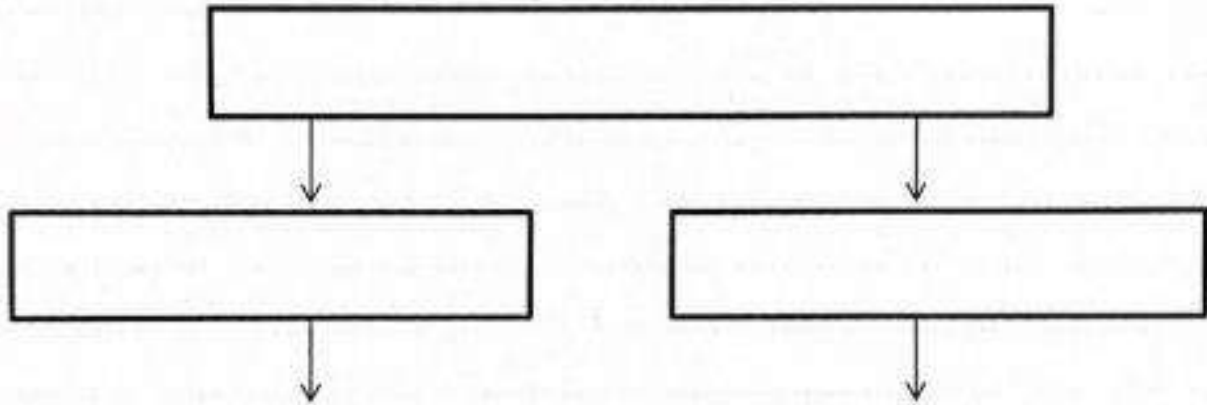
Writing

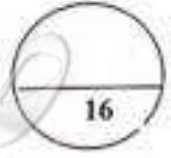
"Souq Al-Mubarakiya is the most famous tourist attraction in Kuwait."

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (10 sentences) about "An Amazing Place in Kuwait" describing this place and what people can do there.

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

Plan your writing here!



Rubrics	Mark	Total Mark
Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline)	2	
Exposition of ideas and coherence	7	
Paragraphing and number of sentences	2	
Grammar	1	
Spelling	2	
Handwriting	1	
Punctuation	1	

Unit: 6 - Surprising Records

Unit 6

Lesson 1

S.B. (P: 47)

Word	Meaning
fictional (adj.)	
thrilled (adj.)	
schedule (n.)	
actually (adv.)	

Word	Meaning
conduct (v.)	
spoil (v.)	
luxury (adj.)	

Vocabulary

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

- The president'sincludes a two-day visit to Paris.
a) wound b) sculpture c) height d) schedule
- The universitya survey of students' careers one year after graduation.
a) conducted b) spoiled c) housed d) glowed
- The first prize in the competition is a/an holiday for two in Jamaica.
a) harsh b) luxury c) humble d) compelled
- Susan is with the changes she has seen in her son's behavior.
a) thrilled b) humble c) unique d) casual
- I didn'twant any more dessert, but Julia forced it on me.
a) securely b) exceptionally c) actually d) unfairly
- You will your appetite for dinner if you have a cake now.
a) conduct b) reflect c) beg d) spoil
- In this documentary, all the characters aren't factual; they are
a) capable b) fictional c) casual d) hearty

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

(fictional – schedule – spoil – thrilled – conducting – luxury – actually)

- The first lesson on thefor Monday morning is history.
- The company isa survey of consumer attitudes towards organic food.
- I haven't seen the film, so don'tit for me by telling me what happens.
- I was going to cancel our hike, but he told me that hedoesn't mind the rain.
- She has created an interesting story by interweavingand historical events.
- The increasing sale ofgoods is an index of the country's prosperity.

Grammar

Question Tags

1

Statement +

Tag - ?

Ali is here

isn't he?

2

Statement -

Tag + ?

Ali isn't here

is he?

- She is preparing dinner, **isn't she?**
- He can run fast, **can't he?**
- Nora wouldn't like to be a dentist, **would she?**
- Ahmed won't buy a car, **will he?**

الأفعال المساعدة: am / is / are / was / were / can / could / will / would / may / might / shall / should / have / has / had / must

إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد تأتي بـ :

○ don't	إذا كان الفعل مضارع
○ doesn't	إذا كان الفعل مضارع به s
○ didn't	إذا كان الفعل ماضي

- You speak English, **don't you?**
- Mona lives in a big house, **doesn't she?**
- Sami played tennis yesterday, **didn't he?**
- They don't like fish, **do they?**

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

1. He *couldn't* answer the question, ?
 a) **couldn't he** b) **he couldn't** c) **could he** d) **he could**
2. A rooster *can't* lay an egg, ?
 a) **can't a rooster** b) **it can** c) **can't it** d) **can it**
3. Rami *has* eaten at a Chinese restaurant, ?
 a) **hasn't he** b) **hasn't Rami** c) **he hasn't** d) **Rami hasn't**
4. Dana *won't* finish her housework on time, ?
 a) **will Dana** b) **can't she** c) **Dana will** d) **will she**
5. Your children *don't* go out alone, ?
 a) **can they** b) **do they?** c) **can't they** d) **don't they**
6. Those cars *are* very expensive, ?
 a) **are cars** b) **aren't they** c) **aren't cars** d) **are they**
7. Peter *loves* his cat, ?
 a) **doesn't he** b) **doesn't Peter** c) **isn't he** d) **does he**

8. We *looked* everywhere,?

- a) **didn't we** b) **weren't we** c) **haven't we** d) **did we**

9. He **never** *goes* to bed before 10 o'clock,?

- a) **isn't he** b) **is he** c) **doesn't he** d) **does he**

10. We *can't* stop here,?

- a) **can't we** b) **don't we** c) **aren't we** d) **can we**

11. Peter and Jenny *want* to be alone,?

- a) **do they** b) **don't they** c) **they don't** d) **they do**

12. Sara *studies* very hard every night,?

- a) **doesn't Sara** b) **she doesn't** c) **Sara doesn't** d) **doesn't she**

Add a question tag:

1. Maher *hasn't* finished his painting,?

2. Brian *wants* to keep a lizard as a pet,?

3. Reem *doesn't* want to go shopping,?

4. Harry and Amelia *got* married last Saturday,?

5. Mark *wasn't* playing football in the garden,?

6. They *didn't* hurt the child,?

7. Dad *won't* be with us next week,?

8. Mum *will* be happy to see you,?

9. I *shouldn't* criticise the teacher,?

10. She never *met* anyone else,?

11. The teacher *didn't* see me,?

12. It's three o'clock,?

13. Your father *doesn't* drink tea,?

14. The pizza delivery guy *hasn't* arrived,?

15. I'm *not* working for this company,?

16. She's from a small town in China,?

17. They *aren't* on their way already,?

18. We're late again,?

19. I *helped* you too much,?

20. You *shouldn't* speak loudly,?

All's well that ends well!

Word	Meaning
spectacular (adj.)	
donate (v.)	

Word	Meaning
carpet (n.)	
return (adj.)	

Vocabulary

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

- I lost myticket and was stranded in Thailand.
a) impressive b) humble c) harsh d) return
- The government will\$80,000 in emergency aid to countries affected by wars.
a) donate b) house c) glow d) quit
- The team are 12 points ahead after a/anvictory last night.
a) casual b) stingy c) spectacular d) jobless
- She thought the diamond was lost until she saw something sparkling on the.....
a) pleasure b) carpet c) equator d) bargain

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

(donate – spectacular – carpet – return)

- The development of Microsoft is a/ansuccess story.
- The most valuable.....in the world is Persian and was sold for \$2,487,178.
- The sea was calmer on thevoyage, so we arrived 10 hours ahead of schedule.
- Many people offered toblood to the badly-injured climbers.

Word	Meaning
oval (adj.)	

Vocabulary

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

- The plant hasgreen leaves marbled with brownish-purple.
a) humble b) jobless c) stingy d) oval
- It's a delicious-shaped orange fruit that has a big seed in it.
a) voluntary b) oval c) furious d) capable

Grammar

Order of Adjectives

■ عند وصف اسم بصفتين أو أكثر نقوم بترتيب الصفات قبل الاسم كما يلي:

When two or more adjectives are used in front of a noun, they are usually in this order:

رأي	حجم	عمر	شكل	لون	بلد	مادة	الاسم الموصوف
opinion	size	age	shape	colour	origin	material	noun
wonderful	small	old	round	brown	Kuwaiti	wooden	table

- He bought a pair of **nice, white, leather** trainers.
- A **fat old Chinese** man came to the door.
- I kept all my money in a **small black metal** box.

Re-order the following adjectives:

1. Laura has (**long – beautiful – blonde**) hair.

2. Samer bought a (**new- black – leather**) sofa in the sales.

3. Justin Bieber is a (**Canadian – young – popular**) singer.

4. They live in a/an (**old – small – mud**) house.

5. My uncle is a (**tall – young – handsome**) man.

6. There is a/an (**plastic – brown – old**) table in our class.

7. Our teacher asked us to design some (**round – green – large**) wall charts.

8. My father would like to sell his (**German – old – small**) car.

9. The artist wears a (**black – pretty – wool**) hat.

10. Jack hid in the (**square – big – brown**) box.

11. Dad accidentally broke my (**beautiful – old – ceramic – blue**) mug.

12. Dana has a collection of (**Chinese – golden – small**) coins.

13. We had a (**Syrian – large – delicious**) meal in this restaurant.

14. We live in that (**white – high – new**) building.

Unit 6

Lesson 4

S.B. (P: 51)

Word	Meaning
countless (adj.)	
royal (adj.)	
pure (adj.)	

Word	Meaning
marble (n.)	
import (v.)	
chandelier (n.)	

Vocabulary

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

- Bees were from Africa in an effort to improve honey production.
a) reflected b) imported c) floated d) hired
- The funeral of Queen Elizabeth II was broadcast live on TV, radio and the family's YouTube channel.
a) royal b) pure c) countless d) oval
- Clothes made of cotton are much cooler than those made of mixed fibers.
a) royal b) pure c) countless d) oval
- Bob received letters of support while in jail.
a) royal b) pure c) countless d) oval
- The entrance of the mosque was paved with black and white tiles.
a) illusion b) marble c) skill d) wound
- I was responsible for polishing the crystal hung in the dining-room.
a) atmosphere b) equator c) chandelier d) heritage

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

(pure – royal – marble – importing – chandelier – countless)

1. In 2011, sacks filled with diamonds and gold were found in India.
2. The president was received a/an welcome as he stepped off the plane.
3. The room is dark and the only light comes from a which he holds like a torch.
4. There are several white benches to sit on to enjoy the quiet beauty of this secret garden.
5. Last year, Britain spent nearly £5000 million on food than selling abroad.
6. In remote regions, the air is and the crops are free of poisonous pesticides.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and then do the tasks below:

Polar bears will be extinct by the end of the 21st century if the global warming continues. Temperatures are rising in the Arctic. It is the only place where polar bears are found. This change of nature is having a strong effect on the health and numbers of the world's population of polar bears.

During the winter, polar bears live and hunt on the sea ice. **They** travel for many kilometers to catch their main food, which is the seal. Through the ice, they can feel the movement of a seal. They sit close to a hole in the ice and wait for the seal to come up for air. In summer, as the ice melts, some bears return to the shore, fasting until the colder weather and sea ice return. Others continue to hunt. They swim in the icy water until they reach floating sea ice where they can wait for a seal. Bears who have been fasting all summer weigh less and are weak. They have lost too much of their fat, which is needed to keep them warm and as a source of energy.

Global warming has **increased** the temperature in the Arctic so much that the warmer weather comes sooner each year and it lasts longer. It has been predicted that by the end of this century there will be no sea ice left. As the temperature continues to rise, the cold winter will be much shorter.

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

1. The best title for the passage could be.....
 - a. Global warming
 - b. The 21st Century Summer
 - c. Temperature of the Arctic
 - d. Life in the Arctic

2. The underlined pronoun "**They**" in the 2nd paragraph refers to.....

- a. temperatures
- b. seals
- c. numbers
- d. polar bears

3. The underlined word "**increased**" in the 3rd paragraph means

- a. got colder
- b. got fatter
- c. got higher
- d. got taller

4. Bears lose their weight in summer because of

- a. effects of global warming
- b. fasting
- c. the movement of seals in the ice
- d. the number of polar bears

5. Temperatures have increased in the Arctic because of

- a. seals
- b. icy water
- c. global warming
- d. cold winter

6. The **purpose** of the writer in this passage is:

- a. to tell us about the sea
- b. to tell us about hunting
- c. to talk about summer in the Arctic
- d. to tell us how polar bears live

B) – Answer the following questions:

7. What is the main food of polar bears?

.....

8. In your opinion, why will there not be polar bears by the end of 21st century in the Arctic?

.....

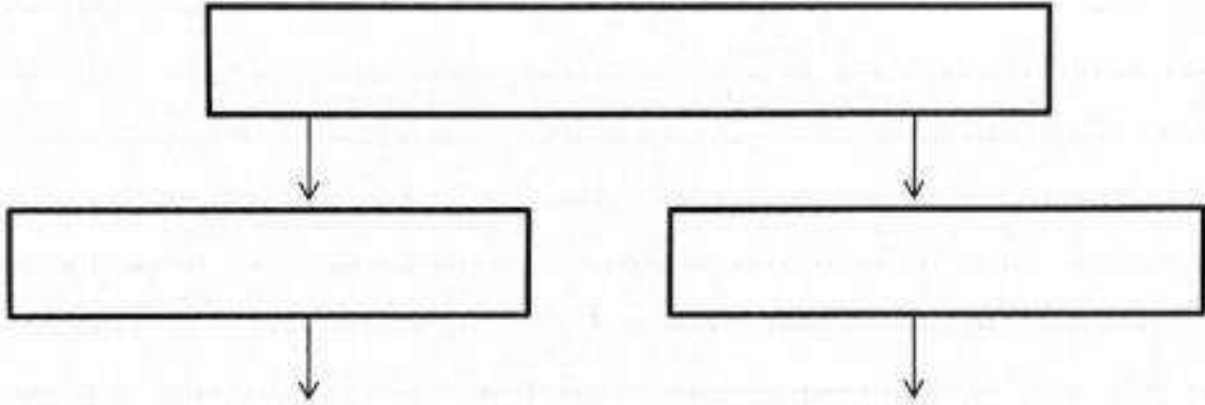
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Writing

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (10 sentences) about "**Kuwait's Impressive Buildings**" including *The National Library of Kuwait* and *Al- Hamra Tower*

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

Plan your writing here!



Rubrics	Mark	Total Mark
Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline)	2	<div style="border: 1px solid black; border-radius: 50%; width: 60px; height: 60px; margin: 0 auto; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> 16 </div>
Exposition of ideas and coherence	7	
Paragraphing and number of sentences	2	
Grammar	1	
Spelling	2	
Handwriting	1	
Punctuation	1	

Mohammed Khayr Zaya

مفوضة
معا
الكويت