

NEW COOL STUDY

9B

الصف التاسع المتوسط
الفصل الدراسي الثاني



عرض شيق
تدريبات متنوعة
إختبارات تقويم
مراجعة عامة على الفترة الثانية
نهادج إختبارات الفترة الثانية
الأجوبة
حلول كتاب التبارين



الآن يمكنك الاستفادة من تطبيق

Cool Study

ANDROID APP ON
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App Store



صفوة معلمي الكويت



Contents

	Page
Unit 7 Happiness	3-48
Unit 8 Sports	49-71
Unit 9 Medicine	72-94
Unit 10 Animal Intelligence	95-117
Unit 11 Human Intelligence	118-140
Unit 12 Artificial Intelligence	141-163
مراجعة على الفترة الثانية+ نماذج اختبارات الفترة الثانية+ الإجابة	165-185
Workbook answers	186-187
تصريفات الأفعال	188-189

صفوة معلم الكويت

Start

Cool Study Map

جولة سريعة للتعرف
على محتوى الوحدات

Vocabulary

- الكلمات الجديدة
والمعاني بالإنجليزي
والعربي .
- تدريبات متنوعة +
الأجوبة

Set Book

- أسئلة عامة
الخريطة الذهنية .

Grammar

- شرح القواعد
+ تدريبات متنوعة +
الإجابة

Comprehension

- إرشادات عامة
• تدريبات على أسئلة
القطعة
• نماذج للقطعة +
الإجابة

Composition

- إرشادات عامة
لكتابة التعبير
• كلمات وتعبيرات
وجمل مفيدة
• الموضوعات العامة
• نماذج محلولة

Revision

- اختبارات قصيرة
• مراجعة عامة على الفترة الثانية
+ كلمات جميع الوحدات
موضوعات التعبير
• نماذج اختبارات على الفترة الثانية
• نماذج الإجابة

Workbook

- حلول كتاب
التمارين

صفوة من الكورس



Parts of speech

أجزاء الكلام

أجزاء الكلام	التعريف	أمثلة	الكلمة في جملة
Nouns	تعبّر عن: ناس - أماكن - أشياء - حيوانات	teacher - garden - music - dog	The sun shines.
Pronouns	تحل محل الأسماء	He - I - this - those - us - who - someone	Ali was late. He took a taxi
Verbs	تعبّر عن: حركة - حالة أو كينونة	go - run - have - cleaned - is - playing	The boy plays with the cat.
Adjectives	تصف: الأسماء	good - clever - old - red - two - little	tall man - fast car - blue pen
Adverbs	تصف: الأفعال والصفات والظروف	slowly - well - really - very - never	play badly / run very carefully
Articles	تشير إلى: فقوم اسم بعدها	a - an - the	a dog - an egg - the teacher
Prepositions	تظهر: العلاقة بين الكلمات في الجملة	in - on - at - of - by - with - near - above	We go to school by bus.
Conjunctions	تربط: الكلمات والجمل وشبه الجملة	and - or - but - so - because - before	I was tired, so I went to bed.
Interjections	كلمات تعجبية تعبّر عن مشاعر قوية	Hey! - Oh! - Oops! - Ouch! - Hooray!	Oops! I forgot my car keys.

Sort the words

صنف الكلمات الآتية



funny - loudly - laughed - camels - by - they - well - us - to - reads - Oman - easy

Nouns :	1- _____	2 _____
Pronouns:	1- _____	2 _____
Verbs:	1- _____	2 _____
Adjectives:	1- _____	2 _____
Adverbs:	1- _____	2 _____
Prepositions:	1- _____	2 _____



Label the words

الكتب الاختصار المناسب

(n.) - (v.) - (adj.) - (adv.) - (pron.) - (prep.)

petrol		for		camera		drive	
she		carry		yesterday		bad	
at		him		useful		lion	
came		tree		phoned		bought	
very		happily		born		you	
mother		them		young		up	
did		behind		theirs		Kuwait	

Word list

Word	part of speech	Definition / Example	المعنى
spiritual	(adj.)	Relating to deep feelings and beliefs, especially religious beliefs. e.g.: Prayers are a spiritual experience.	روحي / روحاني
material	(adj.)	Relating to your money, possessions, living conditions etc, rather than the needs of your mind or soul. e.g.: A warm house and good food are material comforts.	مادي / مَحْسُوس / مَلُوس
massive	(adj.)	Very big, solid, and heavy. / Unusually large. e.g.: "The Silk City" is a massive project in Kuwait.	ضخم / هائل
depression	(n.)	A feeling of sadness, or a mental illness that makes you feel very sad. e.g.: Experiencing unhappiness for a long time leads to depression .	كآبة / حزن / التئاب
quality	(n.)	Part of the character of someone or something. e.g.: Honesty is a very important quality in a friend. e.g.: Germany produces cars of the highest quality .	صفة / خاصية / جودة
confusion	(n.)	A state in which people do not understand what is happening or what they should do. e.g.: The heavy rain caused confusion in these narrow streets. e.g.: She stared at the boys in confusion till she realised they were twins.	خبرة / ارتباك
anxiety	(n.)	The feeling of being very worried about something. e.g.: Money sometimes brings about troubles and anxiety .	القلق / هم
regret	(n/v)	A feeling of sadness about a situation, especially something that you wish you had not done. e.g.: Bill Gates left university, but he had no regrets . e.g.: The thief cried and regretted stealing the money.	حسرة / ندم / يندم على
vendor	(n.)	Someone who sells things, especially on the street. e.g.: I buy newspapers from a news vendor in front of the bank.	بائع / بائع متجول
immune	(adj.)	- Protected against a disease by particular substances in the blood. - Not affected by something that happens or is done. e.g.: Happiness gives us a strong immune system. e.g.: You need to install an antivirus to keep the PC immune to viruses.	مناعي / حصين / محصن

Set-Book



تساعد أسئلة الكتاب على تكوين الجملة الصحيحة كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



1. How is happiness good for health? / Happiness is linked to health. Explain.
 - a. It gives you a strong immune system.
 - b. It helps you recover from surgery quickly.
2. What are the elements of happiness?
 - a. Experiencing the joys of life.
 - b. Using your strengths in a positive way.
 - c. Having a spiritual life.
3. How important is positive thinking?
 - a. Our thoughts affect our happiness.
 - b. It gives us a positive state of mind.
4. What are the main sources of happiness?
They are family, friends, enough money, work, social life, faith and health.
5. Describe the happiest people?
 - a. They spend the least time alone.
 - b. They don't care about buying material things.
 - c. They have positive thoughts.
 - d. They are sociable and helpful.
 - e. They contribute more to the society.
6. Describe unhappy people?
 - a. They have negative thoughts.
 - b. They focus on material things.
 - c. They suffer from depression and anxiety.
 - d. They feel lonely and spend a lot of time alone.
 - e. They have bad thoughts about other people.
7. Mention some sources of information.

a. Experiments.	b. The World Database.
c. Researches.	d. Surveys.
	e. Questionnaires.
8. "Only money can bring happiness". Do you agree? Why? Why not?
I don't agree. Happiness has many other sources such as family and friends.
9. "Money isn't always a source of happiness." Do you agree or disagree? Why?
I agree. It sometimes brings about troubles and anxiety.

Set-Book



تساعد أسئلة الكتاب على تكوين الجمل
الصحيحة كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير

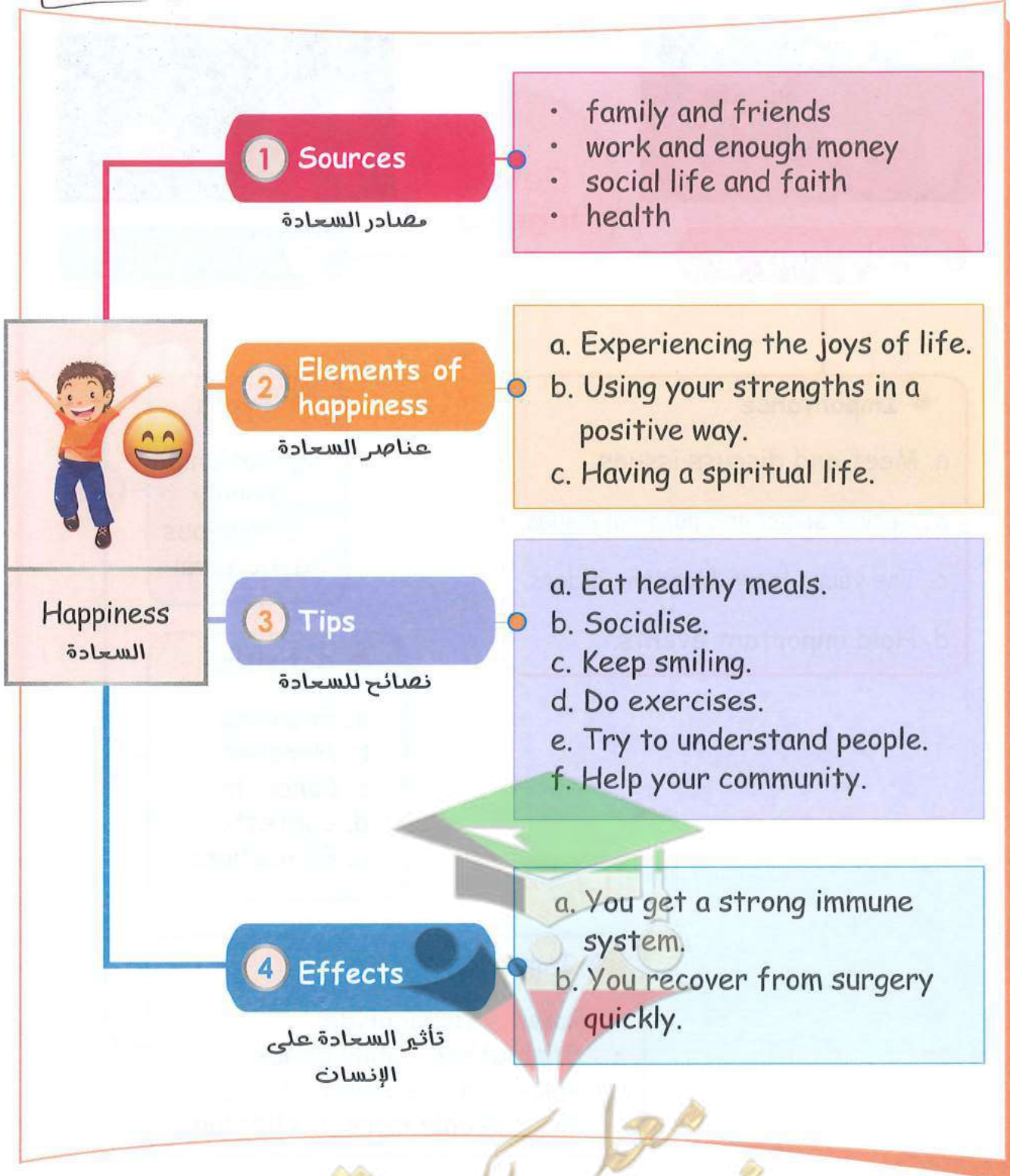


10. How does being happy affect the society positively?
If you are happy, you become more sociable and healthier. Consequently, you can contribute more to the community.
11. In your opinion, where does the real happiness lie?
It lies in being content with what we have.
12. Mention some positive thoughts.
a. Excitement. b. Happiness. c. Hope. d. Success.
e. Friendship. f. Calmness.
13. Mention some negative thoughts.
a. Fear. b. Worry. c. Failure. d. Sadness.
e. Loneliness. f. Anger.
14. Give some tips for a friend to be happy.
a. Eat regular healthy meals. b. Socialise.
c. Keep smiling at people. d. Do some exercise.
e. Be grateful and try to understand other people.
f. Help your community. g. Talk to your family and friends.
15. Mention some activities people do during festivals.
a. Shopping. b. Marches. c. Traditional Concerts.
d. Contests. e. Exhibitions. f. Film screening
g. Awards ceremonies. h. Entertainment events.
16. Why do you think people need places to get together?
a. We all need places to meet and discuss our problems.
b. With a cup of coffee or tea, people exchange ideas and chat about the world.
c. Getting together in diwanias strengthens the relations among people.
17. Diwanias play an important role in the Arab societies. Explain.
a. A diwaniya is the place where people can meet and discuss their issues.
b. It serves social and political issues.
c. It offers the place where the young can learn from the elders.
d. It is a custom to hold important events in diwanias.
18. State the main types of celebrations (festivals) in Kuwait and their importance.
a. National celebrations: They raise national pride.
b. Family celebrations: They strengthen family bonds.
c. Religious celebrations: They raise people's spiritual side.
d. Cultural celebrations: They make people more intellectual.

تساعد الخريطة الذهنية على تذكر الأفكار الرئيسية
وأسئلة الكتاب كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



Map 1



تساعد الخريطة الذهنية على تذكر الأفكار الرئيسية
وأسنلة الكتاب كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



Map 2



Getting together



1 Diwaniyas

● Importance

- Meet and discuss issues.
- Serves social and political issues.
- The young learn from the elders.
- Hold important events.

2 Festivals

● Types

- National
- Family
- Religious
- Cultural

● Activities

- Shopping
- Marches
- Concerts
- Contests
- Exhibitions

● Importance

- Raise national pride.
- Strengthen family bonds.
- Raise people's spiritual side.
- Make people more intellectual.





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

- 1- Everyone admires Bader for the good he possesses.
a- regrets b- qualities c- vendors d- depressions
- 2- For the Japanese, yoga is a/an activity.
a- material b- spiritual c- immune
- 3- She stared at the letter in until she realised it was written in French.
a- quality b- confusion c- vendor
- 4- The began in the streets as soon as the traffic lights stopped working.
a- confusion b- vendor c- quality d- regret
- 5- On visiting my sick friend, I bought him some roses from the flower
a- quality b- anxiety c- confusion d- vendor
- 6- The high walls around that castle made it to any land attack.
a- spiritual b- material c- immune d- massive
- 7- You won't get along with your friends if you focus on their bad
a- vendors b- confusions c- regrets d- qualities
- 8- The problem was due to a/an between the two men's names.
a- depression b- anxiety c- confusion d- regret
- 9- Muslims get support from prayers and reciting the Holy Quran.
a- spiritual b- material c- immune
- 10- Using mobiles during flight time can cause to the devices of an airplane.
a- regret b- confusion c- anxiety d- quality
- 11- crowds marched in the Gulf Street to celebrate the National Day.
a- Material b- Immune c- Massive d- Spiritual
- 12- Courage is an essential for firemen and policemen.
a- vendor b- quality c- depression d- regret
- 13- The sight of the sailboat sinking under the wave was horrible.
a- spiritual b- massive c- immune d- material



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



(regret / immune / massive / confusion / anxiety)

- 14- The famous athlete died due to a/an heart attack.
 15- If man doesn't deal with pollution seriously, he will live to it.
 16- This vaccine is crucial. It will make your child to polio.
 17- To avoid, the two teams wore different colours.



(material / vendor / spiritual / depression / massive)

- 18- I'm still collecting for the article I need to write.
 19- That pharaonic sculpture is made of granite.
 20- We are hungry; let's go to that hotdog and get sandwiches.
 21- Praying is a connection between you and Allah.



(vendor / material / anxiety / regret / depression)

- 22- I deeply breaking mum's favourite vase.
 23- Having things doesn't ensure happiness.
 24- Mr. Jassem fell into directly after the death of his wife.
 25- The sudden illness of grandma caused great in the family.



(anxiety / vendor / massive / immune / quality)

- 26- Kuwait exerts efforts to keep the local ecosystem.
 27- The proud writer thought that his novels are from criticism.
 28- Watch! It's a video of a Turkish ice cream joking with a little girl.
 29- Mona is feeling a lot of about her exam results.

Grammar  مراجعة على الأزمنة

ازمنة المضارع

Tenses	Examples	Rule	Key Words
المضارع البسيط	- I always get up early, but my little sister gets up late.	- I, we, you, they (verb) - He - she - it (verb + s)	Always - usually - sometimes - often - every - generally - rarely.
المضارع المستمر	- I'm studying English now. - Look! They are quarrelling .	am /is/are + (v+ing)	Now - look - listen - still - at the moment - watch out - look out.
المضارع التام	- Messie has just scored a goal. - I haven't finished my homework yet.	has/have + (التصريف الثالث)	ever - never - since - for - just - already - recently - lately - so far - yet

ازمنة الماضي

Tenses	Examples	Rule	Key Words
الماضي البسيط	- I got up early this morning. - She went to school two hours ago.	study - studied Go - went	Last - in the past - yesterday - ago - in 1990 - once - this morning.
الماضي المستمر	- While he was playing , he fell down. - When he fell down, he was playing .	was/were + (v+ing)	While - when - as

ازمنة المستقبل

Tenses	Examples	Rule	Key Words
المستقبل البسيط	- We will have a party tonight.	will + تصريف الأول	Tonight - tomorrow - next - soon - in the future - this evening - in 2050
المستقبل القريب	- I'm going to join a club next summer. - We are going to have a party on Monday.	am/is/are + going to + v	Tonight - tomorrow - On Sunday - soon - this evening



Exercises on Tenses

مراجعة على الأزمنة



The Simple Present



1.	The sun (rise) in the east.	Key words & Rule often/ sometimes usually/ never/ rarely/ every seldom/ always * he - she - it [verb+s] * I-you-we-they [verb]
2.	Mona is a nurse. She (work) in a hospital.	
3.	Ali sometimes (go) to school on foot.	
4.	Mum always (get up) early.	
5.	It never (snow) in Kuwait in winter.	
6.	This bus rarely (come) late.	

The Present Continuous



1.	I (study) English now.	Key words & Rule Look!/ Look out! /now / Watch out!/ Listen!/ still / Be quiet!/at the moment * I [am+(verb.ing)] * he- she- it [is+(v.ing)] * you-we-they[are+(v.ing)]
2.	Listen! The girls (sing).	
3.	Look! The plane (take off).	
4.	The athletes (still train).	
5.	Watch out! Some schoolboys (cross) the street.	
6.	She (type) a letter at this moment.	

The Simple Past



1.	Uncle Walid (travel) to London yesterday.	Key words & Rule yesterday/ last / ago In the past/ in 1994 this morning – once – once upon a time – one day went (v2) [verb2]
2.	I (join) Al-Arabi Club in 2015.	
3.	We (buy) a new car last year.	
4.	Grandpa (have) a motorbike when he was young.	
5.	The school bus (leave) 10 minutes ago.	
6.	In the past, there (be) no electricity here.	

Exercises on Tenses

مراجعة على الأزمنة



The Simple Future



1.	They (travel) to Dubai next summer.	Key words & Rule Tomorrow/ tonight / soon/ next / in the future/ in a (week) / in 2050/ don't think [will/ shall+ infinitive]
2.	I (sell) the old car tomorrow.	
3.	Hurry up! The exam (begin) soon.	
4.	The ship (arrive) in a week.	
5.	I don't think our team (win) the next match.	
6.	We (visit) grandma tonight.	

The Past Continuous



1.	It started to rain while we (play) football.	Key words & Rule While/ as/ when / at this time yesterday * I-he-she-it [was+ v.ing] *you-we-they [were+ v.ing]
2.	When we left school, it (rain).	
3.	The accident happened as I (cross) the street.	
4.	While they (dive), they saw a shark.	
5.	As Ali and Rashid (study), their father entered.	
6.	The carpet (burn) when we opened the door.	

The Present Perfect



1.	We (live) here since 2010.	Key words & Rule just/ never/ ever/ never already/ yet since/ for / recently / so far *he- she- it [has + v.3] *I- you-we- they [have+v.3]
2.	These computers (work) for 24 hours.	
3.	The plane from Paris (not land) yet.	
4.	Messi (just score) a goal.	
5.	I (never see) a movie star.	
6.	That was the best food I (ever taste).	

The negative form

مراجعة على
النفي

١- عند نفي الجملة في زمن المضارع البسيط نستخدم **don't** أو **doesn't** ثم المصدر

I eat fish .
She eats fish.

I **don't** eat fish.
She **doesn't** eat fish.



٢- عند نفي الجملة في زمن الماضي البسيط نستخدم **didn't** ويأتي بعدها الفعل في المصدر

I ate fish .

I **didn't** eat fish.



٣- عند نفي جملة وكان الزمن يتكون من فعلين نضع **not** بعد الفعل الأول ويظل الفعل الآخر كما هو

I am eating fish .

I am **not** eating fish.

I can eat fish .

I can **not** eat fish .

I have eaten fish .

I have **not** eaten fish .

I had eaten fish .

I had **not** eaten fish .



am , is , are , was , were

٤- عند نفي جزء من فعل **be** نضع **not** بعد هذا الجزء

He is tall .

He is **not** tall .

She was at home .

She was **not** at home .

They are in the park .

They are **not** in the park .

You were out .

You were **not** out .



٥- عند نفي فعل في شكل الاختصار نستخدم الشكل البطول ونضيف **not** بعده

I'd like a pen.

I **would not** like a pen.

I'd eaten.

I had **not** eaten.

I've eaten.

I have **not** eaten.



٧- لاحظ نفي الكلمات الآتية

٦- لاحظ نفي الأفعال الآتية

always	never
usually	
often	
sometimes	
some	any
and so	
	and neither

used to	didn't use to
do	don't do
does	doesn't do
did	didn't do
have (to)	don't have (to)
has (to)	doesn't have (to)
had (to)	didn't have (to)

Question Words أدوات الاستفهام

مراجعة على
أدوات الاستفهام

	What ما / ماذا	What do you eat ?	I eat fish .
	Where أين	Where do you live ?	I live in kuwait .
	When متى	When do you play ?	I play at 5 o'clock .
	Why لهذا	Why did you come late ?	Because the car broke down.
	Which أي / أيهم	Which car do you like ?	The green one .
	Who من	Who is she ?	She is Dana .
	Whose لمن	Whose car is it ?	It is Ali's car.
	How كيف	How do you go to school ?	I go by bus .
	How long كم المدة	How long have you lived here ?	I've lived here for 4 years .

طريقة تكوين الأسئلة في الأزمنة المختلفة



Tenses	الجملة	السؤال
Present	Sami works in a bank.	Where does Sami work ?
	They watch TV at night.	When do they watch TV?
	She goes running <i>twice a week</i> .	How often does she go running?
	There are <i>ten units</i> in this book.	How many units are there in this book?
Past	I studied science last night.	What did you do last night?
	She went to school <i>by car</i> .	How did she go to school?
	We used to do exercise in this gym.	What did you use to do in this gym?
	I was born in <i>New York</i> in 2002.	When / Where were you born ?
Future	Dad will help me with my HW.	Who will help you with your HW?
	Mum will prepare lunch <i>as soon as dad comes</i> .	When will Mum prepare lunch?
	If the planet gets hotter, <i>the sea level will rise</i> .	What will happen if the planet gets hotter?

The near future	I'm going to visit you <i>tomorrow</i> .	When are you going to visit me?
-----------------	---	---

الأزمنة	الجملة	السؤال
Present continuous	The girls are learning how to cook.	What are the girls doing ?
	I am visiting grandma <i>tomorrow</i> .	When are you visiting grandma?
Past continuous	We were diving when <i>we saw a shark</i> .	What were you doing when you saw a shark?
	I was reading when you phoned.	What were you doing when I phoned ?

الأزمنة	الجملة	السؤال
Present perfect	I have lived here for 10 years.	How long have you lived here?
	She has had this car since last year.	Since when has she had this car?
Past perfect	They had paid the bill before they left.	What had they done before they left?

الأفعال الناقصة	الجملة	السؤال
must	Students must wear the school uniform.	What must students do ?
could	When he was young, grandpa could run fast.	What could grandpa do when he was young?
should	I should water the plants <i>every other day</i> .	When should you water the plants?
will	We will stay in London <i>for two weeks</i> .	How long will you stay in London?
can	You can park your car <i>in front of my house</i> .	Where can I park my car?
would	If it rained, <i>the referee would cancel the match</i> .	What would happen if it rained?

تدريب على تكوين السؤال



Make a question:

1- My father bought a new television yesterday.

2- He used to have eggs for breakfast.

3- They were playing football when it started to rain.

4- This zoo attracts 2 million visitors per year.

5- He sent a letter to ask about the new job.

6- There are 230 passengers on that plane.

7- If we had a holiday, we would travel to Paris.

8- I was angry because I lost my money.

9- Cities are built in safe places.

10- Adam was able to swim when he was 7.

11- She went to London to have an operation.

12- They will move to the new villa next month.

13- They are coming to visit tomorrow.

14- They caught the man as he stole the money.

15- I have studied English for 9 years.

16- He is going to stay in Germany for a fortnight.

17- We have dinner at 10 o'clock.

18- The whole class could answer the question.

19- A fast car hit Ali while he was walking home.

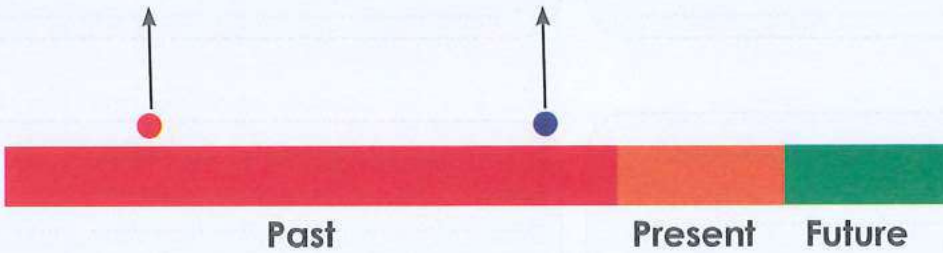
20- The story took place in a forest.



The Past Perfect الماضي التام

يُستَخدم الماضي التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ قبل فعل آخر في زمن الماضي

I **had arrived** before the film **started**.



لاحظ تكوين الفعل :

التصريف الثالث للفعل + had

يأتي الماضي التام مع أدوات الربط كما هو موضح في الجدول

ماضي بسيط (v.2)	بعد after و لكن but لأن because بمجرد أن just as	ماضي تام + had p.p.
-----------------	---	------------------------

Rashid **visited** the doctor **just as** he **had felt** sick.

ماضي تام + had p.p.	قبل before بحلول by the time	ماضي بسيط (v.2)
------------------------	---------------------------------------	--------------------

Nasser **had answered** all the questions **by the time** the bell **rang**.

ماضي بسيط (v.2) didn't + inf	حتى until till	ماضي تام + had p.p.
---------------------------------	----------------------	------------------------

Sara **didn't watch** TV **until** she **had finished** her homework.

Grammar



تُستخدم **if** في الحالة الثالثة للتعبير عن حدث مستحيل الحدوث في الماضي
If he **had run** fast, he **would have caught** the train.

لاحظ تركيب الجملة في الحالة الثالثة؛

If **past perfect**, **would have** + التصريف الثالث للفعل

↓
had + التصريف الثالث للفعل

لاحظ استعمال **wish**

للتعبير عن أمنية لم تتحقق في المضارع نستخدم (ماضي بسيط + **I wish**)

I wish I could know the answer.

I wish I saw him now.

يمكن معرفة زمن الجملة من خلال كلمة دالة أو السياق

للتعبير عن الندم أو أمنية في الماضي نستخدم (ماضي تام + **I wish**)

I wish I hadn't spent all my money last year.

I wish I had seen Ali yesterday.

يمكن معرفة
زمن الجملة من خلال
كلمة دالة أو السياق

صفوة معلم الكلوب
Cool 19 Study



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

1. the secretary had written the e-mail, she sent it to the manager.
a) Before b) Till c) After d) Until
2. they reached the cinema, the film had already started.
a) After b) Just as c) By the time d) Until
3. If you me, I would have finished my work easily.
a) help b) helped c) will help d) had helped
4. I had finished my school, I joined the university.
a) After b) Before c) Unless d) Until
5. I couldn't finish my work on time. I wish I earlier.
a) start b) have started c) had started d) will start
6. If I hadn't done my homework, the teacher..... angry
a) would have been b) will be c) would be d) may be
7. I don't feel well. I wish I home instead of going out.
a) had stayed b) stay c) am staying d) have stayed
8. He emptied his bag he had arrived.
a) before b) just as c) by the time d) until
9. If I had been in your shoes, I differently.
a) would act b) will act c) can act d) would have acted
10. I didn't know how this mobile works I had read the manual.
a) as soon as b) until c) after d) while
11. It is cold today. I wish I my coat at home.
a- don't leave b- haven't left c- hadn't left d- can't leave
12. If I had had more money, I out more.
a- 'd go b- 'd gone c- had gone d- would have gone
13. I wish I to the party tonight.
a- can go b- will go c- could go d- had gone
14. If my dad me a new car, I'd have been happy.
a- had given b- gave c- gives d- will give
15. I wish my dad so busy today.
a- isn't b- weren't c- hasn't been d- haven't been



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

16. If I out this weekend, I'd have gone to the club.
a- go b- would go c- went d- had gone
17. What would you have done if you a large sum of money?
a- win b- had won c- have won d- won
18. She wouldn't have needed a car if she in the city.
a- live b- lived c- had lived d- would live
19. If I had got a good job, I a lot of money.
a- earn b- earned c- had earned d- would have earned
20. My brother wishes he a computer.
a- had b- has c- have had d- has had
21. I wish I so much homework today.
a- didn't have b- don't have c- haven't had d- couldn't have
22. It started to rain heavily the guests had left the house.
a- before b- by the time c- until d- just as
23. My sister wishes she all her lessons today.
a- studies b- has studied c- studied d- is studying
24. If I free, I would have had a walk with my friends.
a- am b- were c- had been d- have been
25. I wish I afford to buy a new car.
a- can b- could c- will d- would have
26. If she had gone to the university, she studied French.
a- would b- wouldn't c- won't have d- would have
27. If he hadn't fallen off his bike, he hurt his arm.
a- will have b- doesn't have c- wouldn't have d- don't have



B) Do as shown between brackets:

28. Ahmed went home after he "finish" his work. (Correct)
29. Haya (revise) all the notes before she entered the exam hall.
(Correct)
30. If my friend hadn't invited me, I (be) upset. (Correct)
31. I'm late for work. I wish I (leave) home earlier. (Correct)
32. I wish I (not waste) my time last year. (Correct)
33. Mum prepared some snacks, then we went to the park. (Join using : After)
.....
34. I didn't book a ticket, so I didn't travel. (Use: If)
.....
35. They left after they had met the manager. (Use: until)
.....
36. I arrived at the airport early. I forgot my passport at home. (Join using : but)
.....
37. The weather was too hot yesterday. (Use: I wish)
.....
38. We didn't travel. We didn't book tickets. (Use: because)
.....
39. I wasted too much time . (Use: I wish)
.....
40. I ate too much chocolate last night. (Use: I wish)
.....
41. The bird came into the house. Haya opened the window. (Use : just as)
.....
42. My sister doesn't study hard. (Use: I wish)
.....

C) Choose the correct answer:

A

My favourite team lost the final match 2-1. I wish they ¹ (score - had scored - have scored) more goals. The players ² (would win - would have won - will win) the cup if they had played well. Our goalkeeper couldn't stop an easy long-distance shot. If it had been me, I'd ³ (have - had - has) stopped it easily. I wish my team ⁴ (hadn't - hasn't - haven't) lost the cup.

B

Mum is angry with Mona. She forgot to water her favourite flower till it died. If Mona had watered the flower, mum ¹ (would be - wouldn't be - wouldn't have been) angry with her. Mona wished she ² (remember - remembers - had remembered) to water the flower. If she had watered it, it wouldn't ³ (have died - die - dies). If it had been me, I ⁴ (wouldn't - will - would) have left the flower without water.

C

My friend, Jamal, bought a second-hand car last year. We all advised him not to buy it, but he insisted. The car broke down many times. Jamal wished he ¹ (doesn't buy - has bought - hadn't bought) it. If Jamal had bought a new car, he ² (would have - wouldn't have - won't have) paid much money to mechanics. ³ (Unless - Without - If) it had been me, I wouldn't have let him buy a used car. If Jamal's car hadn't been so old, it wouldn't ⁴ (have broken - broken - broke) down quite often.

D

Although Fady studied hard for the math exam, he failed it. Fady stayed up late and woke up late. When he reached school, the exam was over. Fady wished he ¹ (had got - has got - gets) up earlier. If he had got up earlier, he ² (would reach - would have reached - will reach) school early and sat for the exam. If it ³ (had - has - have) been me, I wouldn't have stayed up late. If Fady had ⁴ (going - go - gone) to school earlier, he wouldn't have failed the exam.

Comprehension



ارشادات هامة للتعامل مع سؤال قطعة الفهم والاستيعاب

لقطعة الفهم أنواع مختلفة منها ما يلي :

1 - Argumentative Text	١- نص جدلي
2 - Opinion Text	٢- نص الرأي
3 - Expository Text	٣- نص تفسيري
4 - Informative Text	٤- نص معلوماتي
5 - Narrative Text	٥- نص سردي (روائي)

ليس هناك مادة علمية معينة يمكن الاعتماد عليها في التعامل مع قطعة الفهم ولكن **الممارسة والتدريب المكثف والثروة اللغوية** هي أفضل الوسائل للتمكن من إجابة أسئلة القطعة.

ويجب اتباع الآتي عند حل القطعة :

- ١ - تقرأ القطعة قراءة سريعة استكشافية ولا تتوقف عند المفردات الصعبة ويفضل بعض الناس أن يقرأ الأسئلة أولاً.
- ٢ - تقرأ الأسئلة لتحديد المعلومات التي نبحث عنها.
- ٣ - تقرأ القطعة للمرة الثانية لنبحث عن إجابات الأسئلة.
- ٤ - التمهّل في فهم السؤال ومعرفة معنى كلمات الاستفهام.
- ٥ - التمهّل في استخلاص الإجابة فقد تكون إجابة السؤال الأول في الفقرة الثانية وليس شرطاً أن تكون في الفقرة الأولى.
- ٦ - نأخذ جزءاً من السؤال ونكمل الإجابة من القطعة.
- ٧ - عدم القلق عند وجود كلمات صعبة. فقد تكون الكلمة مصطلح وقد يأتي تعريف لها لاحقاً أو يتم توضيحها في السياق.
- ٨ - حاول أن تكون الإجابة على قدر السؤال.
- ٩ - افصل كل إجابة عن الأخرى بوضع خط بالقلم الرصاص.
- ١٠ - السؤال الاختياري يتطلب مهارة عالية في الفهم والتركيز وتكتب إجابة واحدة فقط.
- ١١ - قبل اختيار الإجابة الصحيحة تأكد من أن الإجابات الأخرى غير صحيحة تماماً.
- ١٢ - في حالة وجود سؤال اختياري يتعلق بالعنوان المناسب للقطعة يجب اختيار الإجابة العامة وليس التفاصيل الجزئية التي تعبر عن معلومة ما في القطعة.
- ١٣ - يمكن أن تعود كلمة **This** على حدث أو جملة كاملة مثل :

Ali worked hard. This made him tired.

This refers to working hard

v + ing

يتم التعبير عن الحدث باستخدام

١٤ - راجع التدريب المحلول على الكلمات الدالة في الصفحة التالية :

Comprehension

عدد الأسئلة التي تأتي على القطعة (8) وتكون كالآتي:



* What is the best title of the passage?	ما هو أفضل عنوان للقطعة؟	السؤال الأول:
* What is the main idea of the 1 st / 2 nd / 3 rd paragraph?	ما هي الفكرة الرئيسية للفقرة (الأولى / الثانية / الثالثة)	
* What does the underlined word "....." mean?	ما معنى الكلمة التي تحتها خط؟	السؤال الثاني:
* What is the opposite of the underlined word "....."?	ما مضاد / عكس الكلمة التي تحتها خط؟	
* What does the underlined word "....." refer to?	ما الذي تشير إليه الكلمة التي تحتها خط؟	السؤال الثالث:
* What / Where / When	سؤال مباشر من القطعة.	السؤال الرابع:
* According to the passage, which statement is TRUE/ NOT TRUE/ FALSE / NOT FALSE? * All the following statements are TRUE/ NOT TRUE except	وفقاً للقطعة أي من الجمل التالية (صحيح / غير صحيح)؟	السؤال الخامس:
* What is the main purpose of the writer/ auther? The main purpose of the writer is to:	ما غرض الكاتب من كتابة الفقرة؟ غرض الكاتب هو:	السؤال السادس:
* What / Where / When	سؤال إجابته مباشرة من القطعة	السؤال السابع:
* How / Why / What	سؤال إجابته غير مباشرة (يحتاج لاستنتاج)	السؤال الثامن:

بعض الأفعال الشائعة التي تأتي في سؤال : The purpose of the writer

advise	ينصح	inform	يخبر	tell	يخبر
illustrate	يفسر	explain	يشرح	show	يبين / يظهر
highlight	يبرز / يظهر	describe	يصف	focus on	يركز على
convince = persuade	يقنع	encourage	يشجع	entertain	يسلي
compare	يقارن	mention	يذكر	list	يعدد / يحصي
warn	يحذر	state	يقرر		

راجع النموذج المحلول



نموذج محلول على القطعة



Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Jack was a young painter. He liked wearing wide garments while working. Jack felt comfortable when he wore them. Mr. Tom was the foreman. They work together in painting buildings. They have been working together for three years. Many the times he advised Jack to be careful when painting the front of buildings.

One day, Jack was painting the front of a **towering** building and it was windy. He was working on the 12th floor when he suddenly fell down. A few people were walking along the street. They stood gazing at Jack in the air gradually falling down on the earth. They didn't have enough time to help him. Fortunately, he fell down on his feet inside the box of a lorry carrying bales of cotton. **It** was passing by at that time. The people waved and shouted cheerfully. The lorry driver stopped, and Jack jumped off. He was over the moon and insisted on giving the driver a treat. Jack ran hastily to the other side of the street. He wanted to buy him a cold drink. On his way back, he couldn't avoid being hit by an automobile. It was running fast. The people hurried to help him, but they found him lifeless.

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

- What is the best title for this passage ?
 a. A Nice Painting
c. A Strange Situation.
 b. A Tall Building
 d. A Lorry Driver
- The underlined word "**towering**" in the 2nd paragraph means:
 a. small
b. high
 c. cheap
 d. ancient
- The underlined pronoun "**It**" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
 a. Cotton
 b. The moon
c. The lorry
 d. time
- Why was Jack running across the street?
a. To buy a drink for the driver.
 b. To take a taxi.
 c. To help the people in the street.
 d. To keep fit.
- According to the text, all these statements are **NOT TRUE** except:
 a. Jack died when he fell down.
 b. Jack died because of bad weather.
 c. Jack was saved in the end.
d. Jack died due to a car accident.
- What is the purpose of the writer ?
 a. To advise the readers to help injured people.
 b. To tell the readers about the work of a foreman.
c. To tell the readers that no one can escape his end.
 d. To show the readers how to paint the front of a building.

B) Answer the following questions :

7. How dangerous was Jack's job ?

He had to paint the front of towering buildings.

8. Why did the people in the street wave and shout ?

**Because Jack was still alive (didn't die) after falling down the building.
 To make the driver stop the lorry.**

يمكن تخمين معاني الكلمات الصعبة من خلال العلامات التالية



Mary is a **curator**, a person who looks after a museum's collection.



official in charge

من التعريف

Fahd **squandered** all his money; his clothes **wasted** all his earnings.



waste

من المرادف

Nasser is **affluent**, but his friends are so **poor**.



rich

من عكس الكلمة

The shell is as **solid** as a **rock**.



hard

من المقارنة

Nutritious foods, such as fruits and vegetables, help our bodies grow.



healthy

من الأمثلة / الشرح

The dogs were chasing her, so she **jogged** as fast as she could.

من الأسباب و النتائج

ran



North American **predators** include grizzly bears, pumas, wolves, and foxes.



killer animals

من القائمة / التسلسل

Mary was so **forlorn** when her dog died that she **cried** for a week.



sad

من السياق / المعنى العام

He lost marks because his answers were **incorrect**.



not correct

من تركيب الكلمة



هذا التدريب يساعد على حل ثلاثة أسئلة في القطعة وهي:

تدريب على سؤال الكلمات الدالة

	The sentence	The underlined word refers to :	
1.	He sent me a camera from Italy. <u>It</u> cost 900\$.	a. Italy	b. The camera
2.	The doctor examined the girl and gave <u>her</u> some medicine.	a. the doctor	b. the girl
3.	The ship sank in the sea and no one saw <u>it</u> again.	a. the ship	b. the sea
4.	I play computer games on holidays. <u>They</u> make me think quickly.	a. The holidays	b. The games
5.	This is an old coin. I saw <u>it</u> in the museum.	a. the museum	b. the coin
6.	Earthquakes destroy cities. <u>They</u> are so powerful.	a. Cities	b. Earthquakes
7.	There are 2 rooms in this house. Salem has the largest <u>one</u> .	a. the house	b. the room
8.	Nasser phoned Ali and left <u>him</u> a message.	a. Nasser	b. Ali
9.	The monkey climbed the tree and slept in <u>it</u> .	a. the monkey	b. the tree
10.	Smoking affects health. <u>It</u> can cause lung cancer.	a. Health	b. Smoking

تدريب على سؤال معنى الكلمة

	The sentence	The underlined word means :	
1.	Adel <u>booted up</u> his computer and typed the letters very quickly.	a. started	b. shut down
2.	Driving fast is <u>hazardous</u> . It can kill you.	a. dangerous	b. safe
3.	We go to that <u>clinic</u> when we are ill.	a. sport centre	b. health centre
4.	I like Mona's dress. She looked <u>gorgeous</u> in it	a. beautiful	b. ugly
5.	The exam was <u>a piece of cake</u> . I finished it very quickly.	a. easy	b. difficult
6.	My sister <u>loathes</u> broccoli, but she loves spinach.	a. eats eagerly	b. hates intensively
7.	The old man was <u>portly</u> , but his wife was thin.	a. well-built	b. slim
8.	<u>I'll call on</u> you this evening to see how you're feeling.	a. visit	b. leave
9.	It <u>costs an arm and a leg</u> to buy a plane.	a. It's expensive	b. it's cheap
10.	It was such a funny joke that everyone <u>giggled</u> loudly.	a. cried	b. laughed

تدريب على سؤال عكس الكلمة

	The sentence	The opposite of the underlined word is:	
1.	Rain is <u>scarce</u> in Kuwait in summer.	a. rare	b. common
2.	Good friends never <u>reveal</u> your secrets.	a. keep	b. tell
3.	He ran <u>rapidly</u> when he saw the mad dog.	a. slowly	b. fast
4.	This film is <u>dull</u> . I don't like it.	a. interesting	b. boring
5.	I had to borrow some money to <u>purchase</u> a new car.	a. buy	b. sell
6.	After his mother died, the little boy led a <u>miserable</u> life.	a. unhappy	b. wonderful
7.	Don't drink this water. It is <u>contaminated</u> .	a. pure	b. dirty

Comprehension 1

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



Albert was a lovely old man. He loved children and always had time to talk to his neighbours. The only time he felt lonely was in the evening. Then, Albert had an idea. 'I'll get a television,' he said. Albert thought it was wonderful. The soap operas! The sports! The films! The advertisements!

Then Albert became frustrated. While he was watching one channel, he was missing what was on the other channels. He bought a DVD recorder to solve the problem. Then he realised there was another problem. When he wanted to eat, he had to leave his TV and go into the kitchen to prepare his meals. So he got a microwave. He moved **it** and his fridge into the bedroom. Now he didn't have to move anymore - unless he wanted to go to the bathroom!

Albert spent all his money on **televisions**. He even sold his lovely garden since he didn't have time to do any **gardening** anyway! With the money he bought a new satellite dish. He also bought four new televisions and an extra DVD recorder!

Soon his whole house was full of televisions. He could watch ten TV programmes at the same time! Albert **didn't go out** anymore. 'It's a boring old world!' Albert muttered as he **switched channels** with his remote control. Within a few weeks Albert had changed from being a friendly old man to being a "**miserable**" one. He never saw anyone. He never talked to anyone. He stayed indoors and watched TV every minute of the day. Albert had become a TV addict!

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

- 1- The best title for the passage is:
 a) Albert, the TV lover
 b) Albert, the Inventor
 c) Albert, the Gardener
 d) Albert, the TV Programmer
- 2- The underlined word "miserable" in the 4th paragraph means:
 a) unhappy
 b) careful
 c) excited
 d) cheerful
- 3- The underlined pronoun "it" in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 a) the problem.
 b) the microwave.
 c) the kitchen.
 d) the DVD recorder.
- 4- It's understood from the passage that:
 a) Albert is married
 b) Albert is unmarried
 c) Albert has got children.
 d) Albert has no neighbours
- 5- According to the passage, one of the following statements is TRUE:
 a) Albert had some problems with his neighbours.
 b) No one prepared meals for Albert.
 c) Albert had a TV set in the garden of his house.
 d) Friends came to watch TV with Albert.
- 6- The purpose of the writer is to:
 a) describe the best brand of TV sets.
 b) advise us to use devices moderately.
 c) highlight the importance of watching TV.
 d) encourage us to start gardening.

B) Answer the following questions:

7- Why did Albert sell his lovely garden?

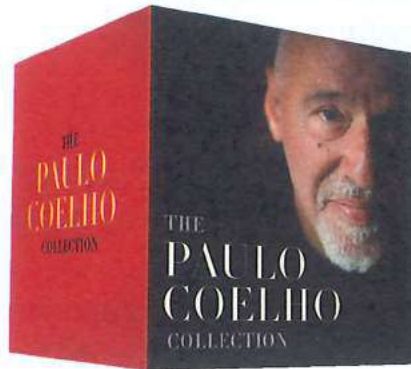
.....

8- When does technology become bad?

.....

Comprehension 2

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



Paulo Coelho is a Brazilian novelist and songwriter. He was born in 1947 in Rio de Janeiro. In 1970, he quit law school to go travelling around South America, Africa, and Europe. He learnt much about the supernatural on his travels, which would become themes of his books. He returned to Brazil and wrote song lyrics for famous Brazilian singers.

In 1986, Coelho went on a walk that would change his life. He walked the 800-kilometre Road of Santiago de Compostela in Spain, an ancient highway used for centuries by pilgrims. He said he experienced a self-awareness and spiritual awakening, which he wrote about in his novel 'The Pilgrimage'. It opened up a new horizon of writing for him.

A year later, Coelho wrote his most distinguished book, 'The Alchemist'. The book sold very slowly at first and his publisher dropped it. Coelho didn't give up hope and found another publisher. **He** had more faith in Coelho's writing and the book became one of the best-selling books of all time. It reached number one in 18 countries and so far, has sold 30 million copies.

Coelho is the best-selling Portuguese language author in history. His books have been translated in 67 languages. To date, Coelho has **vended** over 100 million novels. He was the world's best-selling author in 2003. He spends his time writing novels and a newspaper column. He is also a Messenger of Peace for the United Nations and raises awareness of the UN's ideals. Currently, he writes stories edited by the public via Facebook.

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

- The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is:
 - What Paulo Coelho's early childhood was like.
 - The expedition Paulo Coelho's made.
 - Writing the best-selling book.
 - Sending a messenger to the UN.
- The underlined word "vended" in the 4th paragraph means:
 - read
 - sold
 - bought
 - copied
- The underlined pronoun "He" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
 - The first publisher
 - Paulo Coelho
 - The second publisher
 - The author
- Where was Paulo Coelho born?
 - In South Africa
 - In Spain
 - In Europe
 - In Brazil
- According to the passage, all the following statements are NOT TRUE except:
 - 'The Pilgrimage' has become the best-selling novel ever.
 - Paulo Coelho's books have been translated into Portuguese.
 - Writers must get the themes of their novels from social media.
 - Paulo Coelho has voluntary work with the UN.
- What's the writer's purpose of this passage?
 - To encourage us to work hard and never give up hope.
 - To tell us the life story of a famous Brazilian singer.
 - To show us the way to publish novels on Facebook.
 - To advise us to study hard and join the law school.

B) Answer the following questions:

7. What did Paulo Coelho study at first?

.....

8. How were Coelho's novels affected by his trips?

.....

Writing

نصائح لكتابة موضوع التعبير

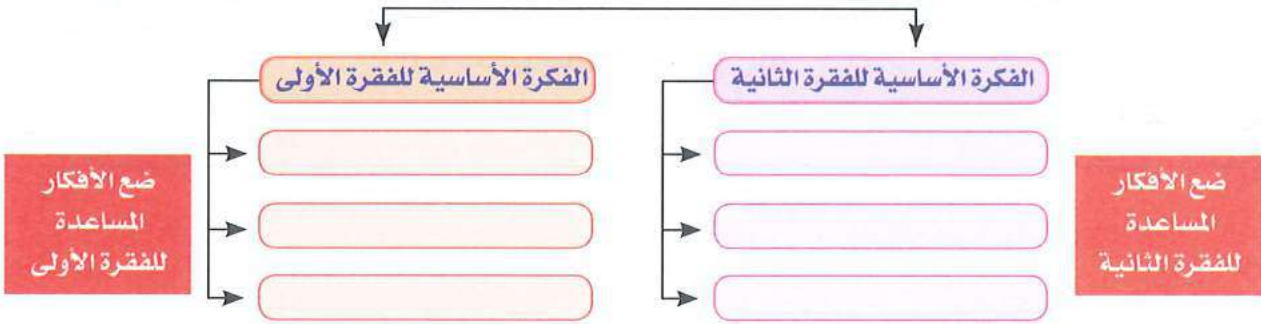
قبل الكتابة

- اقرأ رأس الموضوع جيداً.
- ضع خطأ تحت العنوان - اربط بين العنوان و الموضوع واستعن بالأفكار الموجودة في أسئلة الكتاب والخريطة الذهنية الموجودة في كل وحدة.
- ابدأ بعمل المخطط Outline كما يلي:



Outline

اكتب عنوان الموضوع داخل المستطيل الرئيسي



أثناء الكتابة

- اترك مسافة في بداية الفقرة
- ابدأ بالجملة الافتتاحية الموجودة في رأس السؤال
- استخدم كل كلمة مساعدة في عمل جملة قصيرة تتكون من:
- 1 فاعل → 2 فعل → 3 تكلمة
- Ali plays tennis.
- ضع (.) واضحة بنهاية الجملة.
- استخدم المضارع البسيط في وصف الموضوعات العامة
- Water is important.
- استخدم الماضي البسيط للحديث عن الماضي.
- Ali played tennis yesterday.
- استخدم المستقبل البسيط للحديث عن المستقبل
- Ali will play tennis tomorrow.
- استرشد بإجابات سؤال Set Book
- تجنب استخدام and أكثر من مرة في جملة واحدة.
- لا تبدأ الجملة بالروابط - And .But
- ضع جملة ختامية مناسبة في نهاية الموضوع.



Writing

نصائح لكتابة موضوع التعبير

بعد الكتابة



راجع ما يلي:

- 1 - الحروف الكبيرة
 - 2 - علامات الترقيم
 - 3 - ترتيب الجملة:
 - 1 فاعل → 2 فعل → 3 تكملة
 - 4 - إضافة s للفعل المضارع المفرد
 - 5 - استخدام الشكل الثاني للفعل عند استخدام زمن الماضي البسيط.
 - 6 - استخدام (will + مصدر) في زمن المستقبل
 - 7 - الأخطاء الإملائية
- Ali played tennis yesterday.
- Ali play s tennis every day.

8- تأكد أن عدد الجمل لا يقل عن 10 جمل.





كلمات هامة تأتي في سؤال موضوع التعبير

report	تقرير	problem	مشكلة	causes	أسباب
description	وصف	importance	أهمية	effects	تأثيرات
solutions	حلول	difference	اختلاف	elements	عناصر
advantages	مميزات - مزايا	disadvantages	عيوب	qualities	صفات
characteristics	خصائص	strategies	طرق	benefits	فوائد
negative	سلبي	positive	إيجابي	tasks	مهام
merits	مزايا	demerits	عيوب	drawbacks	سلبيات

أفعال تتكرر في موضوعات التعبير

encourage	يشجع	destroy	يدمر	solve	يحل
provide with	يمد بـ	compare .. to ..	يقارن بين	require	يتطلب
suffer from	يعاني من	protect from	يحمي من	overcome	يتغلب علي
harm = damage	يؤذي - يدمر	face	يواجه	strengthen	يقوي
reduce = lessen	يقلل	causes	يسبب	improve	يحسن
conserve = keep	يحافظ علي	affect	يؤثر في	increase	يزيد

صفات تتكرر في موضوعات التعبير

important	هام	risky = dangerous	خطير	simple	بسيط
easy	سهل	effective	مؤثر	special	خاص
difficult = hard	صعب	useful	مفيد	true	حقيقي
comfortable	مريح	creative	مبتكر	vital	حيوي
tiring	مرهق - متعب	complex	معقد	necessary	ضروري

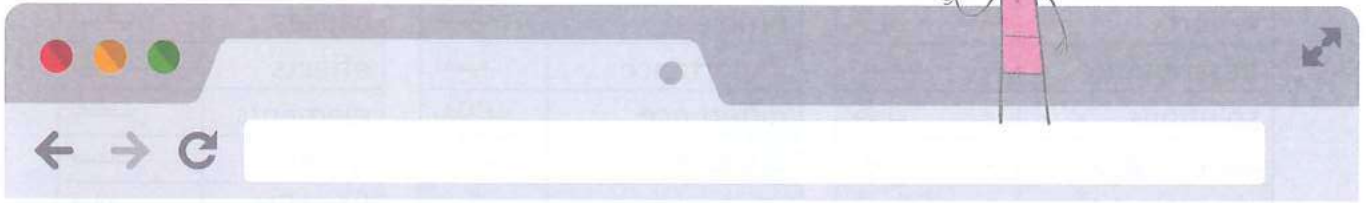
الجملة الافتتاحية لكل فقرة جملة الموضوع

(Modern technology) is very important. It plays a vital role in ...	للتعبير عن الأهمية
..... is different from	للتعبير عن الاختلافات
There is a big difference between and	للتعبير عن المزايا
..... has many advantages.	للتعبير عن العيوب
However, .....has some disadvantages.	للتعبير عن المشكلات
.....is a serious problem. It affects our life badly.	للتعبير عن الصفات - الخصائص
..... has many qualities / characteristics.	

جمل مفيدة للخاتمة

In my opinion, .....is really (easy/ effective/useful)	للتعبير عن الرأي الإيجابي
In my opinion, .....is really (difficult/ tiring/ risky/dangerous)	للتعبير عن الرأي السلبي
To sum up, life would be hard without	للتعبير عن الأهمية
Finally, I think people should do their best to	للتعبير عن توصية لحل مشكلة
I think people should use wisely.	للتعبير عن خاتمة موضوع إيجابي

نموذج محلول لكتابة الإيميل



To: Sami / Mona

From: Ahmed / Sara

Subject: Tennis , rules, equipment and benefits

Hi Sami/ Mona,

التحية

How are you? I hope you are fine. I'm writing to advise you to try playing tennis.

المقدمة

الموضوع

Tennis is a nice sport. It doesn't need special equipment. You just need a racket, a ball and a net to play tennis. Tennis has some rules. You must hit the ball with the racket. The ball must be kept in play. The ball can bounce once on each court.

Playing tennis has many benefits for you. It makes you healthy and fit. It also improves strength and flexibility. In addition, it lowers blood pressure. Finally, it helps you have better eye-hand coordination.

That's all for now. Please, write soon and tell me about a sport you advise me to practise.

الخاتمة

Best wishes,

Ahmed / Sara

التوقيع

أخطاء شائعة في كتابة موضوع التعبير



1 عدم اتفاق الفعل مع الفاعل (المفرد والجمع)



The girl **have** a good job.
My brother **live** in Canada.
You **is** my best friend.
We **does** not go to school on Friday.

The girl **has** a good job.
My brother **lives** in Canada.
You **are** my best friend.
We **do** not go to school on Friday.

2 استخدام الشكل الخطأ للفعل

I'm **write** this e-mail to **thanking** you.

I'm **writing** this e-mail to **thank** you.

3 الاستخدام الخطأ للضمائر

I gave **she** some money to buy a book.
I do sports. **It** makes me fit.

I gave **her** some money to buy a book.
I do sports. **They** make me fit.

4 استخدام الشكل الخطأ للكلمة

They **celebration** his birthday yesterday.

They **celebrated** his birthday yesterday.

5 استخدام علامات ترقيم غير مناسبة

Dad worked every **friday** in **april**.

Dad worked every **Friday** in **April**.

6 استخدام صيغة الملكية بشكل خطأ

I met **Haya mother** last week.

I met Haya's mother last week.

“ أخطاء شائعة في كتابة موضوع التعبير ”



7 ترتيب كلمات الجملة بشكل خطأ



We have a car black.

We have a black car.

8 استخدام جملة طويلة بدون علامة وقف

Sara was ill dad took her to the doctor he gave her some medicine.

Sara was ill, so dad took her to the doctor. He gave her some medicine.

9 تقسيم الجملة الواحدة إلى جملتين

Doing sports every day. It is useful.
All the nurses working in the hospital. They are helpful.
Dad took a taxi. Because his car was in the garage.

Doing sports every day is useful.
All the nurses working in the hospital are helpful.
Dad took a taxi because his car was in the garage.

10 عدم استخدام نفس صيغة الفعل المماثلة للأفعال التي تجاورها

I like swimming, diving, and to sail.

I like swimming, diving, and sailing.

11 استخدام كلمة غير مناسبة في الجملة

The boys are eating there sandwiches.

The boys are eating their sandwiches.

12 تكوين جملة بدون فاعل

Tom left the cinema because didn't like the film.

Tom left the cinema because he didn't like the film.

1

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

Writing



"Happiness is a nice feeling of joy and relaxation. Although it's very simple, it isn't a thing that can be bought with money".

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about (The sources of happiness and benefits of being happy).

(N.B: Your writing should include: Introduction, supporting details and conclusion)

Outline

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2

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

Writing



"Festivals are happy occasions when people have fun and entertainment. Everyone finds in festivals something they enjoy most."

Plan and write a two-paragraph report (not less than 12 sentences) about what people do in festivals that makes them happy and what you, in particular, find most exciting.

Outline

.....

↓ ↓

.....
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.....

3

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

Writing

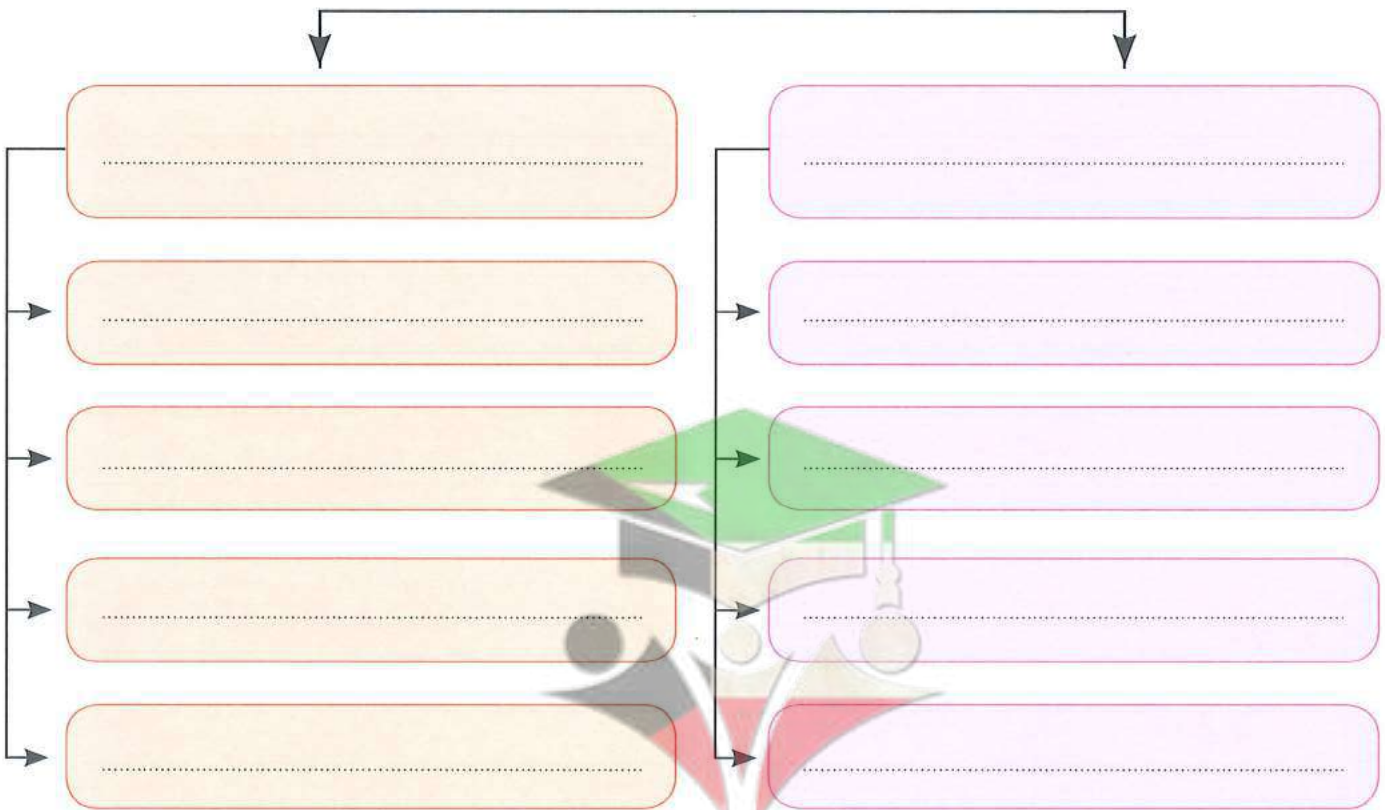


Family gatherings such as birthdays, weddings are good opportunities for family members to meet and share good times.

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about the importance of family gatherings and what activities your family usually do during them.

Outline

.....



4

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧٥-١٧١

Writing



The diwaniya is not just a place for gathering, but a part of Kuwaiti's daily life. Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about the role of diwaniya in Kuwait and what people do there.

Outline

.....



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I. Vocabulary

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

- 1- People take vaccines to keep their bodiesto diseases.
 a. material b. spiritual c. immune d. massive
- 2- The pupils buy ice cream from in front of their school.
 a. regrets b. vendors c. qualities d. depressions

II. Grammar

Do as shown between brackets:

- 3- The game was boring. I wish I (not buy) it. (Correct)

- 4-First, the thieves robbed the bank. Then, the police arrived.
 (Use: After)

III. Writing

Write a short paragraph (5 sentences) about "How you can get happiness".

The following guide words might help you:

(positively – family – spiritual – joys of life – strength)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

IV. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Does money mean everything in our lives? Money has two types: paper money, which is made of special paper and coins that are made from different kinds of metal. Money is very important in our life. Parents can spend it to buy everything that their children need. They can buy food, drinks, clothes, furniture and cars. They can also use it to travel around the world.

Money can be a blessing if you use it in a good way. It can also be a source of grief if you use it to make bad things or to hurt others. In fact, money is not everything in life. Money cannot buy happiness or health. There are many people who have little money, but they still lead a happy and healthy life.

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

- 1- The main idea of the 1st paragraph could be:
 a) The importance of paper b) The role of money in life
 c) Selling and buying things d) Making furniture
- 2- The opposite of the underlined word "grief" is:
 a) assistance b) popularity c) worry d) happiness
- 3- The underlined pronoun "They" refers to:
 a) Cars b) Clothes c) Parents d) Children
- 4- According to the text, all these statements are FALSE except:
 a) Money is not important. b) Money is everything in life.
 c) There are 5 types of money. d) People work to earn money.

V. Spelling

Rewrite the underlined words correctly:

- 1- Accidents cause confosoin downtown. 1-
- 2- Sara is full of antiexy about her exams. 2-

إجابة أسئلة الوحدة السابعة



Vocabulary المفردات

1. b	2. b	3. b	4. a	5. d	6. c	7. d	8. c	9. a	10. b	11. c
12. b	13. b	14. massive	15. regret	16. immune	17. confusion	18. material				
19. massive	20. vendor	21. spiritual	22. regret	23. material	24. depression					
25. anxiety	26. massive	27. immune	28. vendor	29. anxiety						

Grammar – Choose تدريبات القواعد

1. c	2. c	3. d	4. a	5. c	6. a	7. a	8. b	9. d	10. b	11. c	12. d
13. c	14. a	15. b	16. d	17. b	18. c	19. d	20. a	21. a	22. d	23. c	24. c
25. b	26. d	27. c	28. had finished	29. had revised	30. would have been	31. had left					
32. hadn't wasted	33. After Mum had prepared some snacks, we went to the park.										
34. If I had booked a ticket, I'd have travelled.						35. They didn't leave until they had met the manager.					
36. I arrived at the airport early, but I had forgotten my passport at home.											
37. I wish it hadn't been too hot yesterday.						38. We didn't travel because we hadn't booked tickets.					
39. I wish I hadn't wasted too much time.						40. I wish I hadn't eaten too much chocolate last night.					
41. The bird came into the house just as Haya had opened the window.											
42. I wish my sister studied hard.											

Grammar – Choose تدريبات القواعد

	1	2	3	4
A	had scored	would have won	have	hadn't
B	wouldn't have been	had remembered	have died	wouldn't
C	hadn't bought	wouldn't have	If	have broken
D	had got	would have reached	had	gone

Reading Comprehension قطع الاستيعاب

Reading Comprehension – Passage : 1						Reading Comprehension – Passage : 2					
1. a	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. b	6. b	1. b	2. b	3. c	4. d	5. d	6. a
7. Because he didn't have time to do any gardening anyway.						7. He studied law at first.					
8. When people addict to it. / When people overuse it. / When people use it in a bad way.						8. It opened up a new horizon of writing for him.					

إجابة أوراق العمل - الوحدة السابعة

Worksheet : 1

Voc & Gr.	1. c	2. b	3. hadn't bought	
	4. After the thieves had robbed the bank, the police arrived.			
Writing	It's not difficult to get happiness. To be happy, you need to do many things. First, you must think positively. Second, you should spend more time with your family. Third, you need to have a spiritual life. Fourth, you should experience the joys of life. Finally, you must use your strengths in a positive way.			
Reading	1) b	2) d	3) c	4) d
Spelling	1) confusion		2) anxiety	

Word list

Word	part of speech	Definition / Example	المعنى
spectator	(n.)	A person who watches an activity, especially a sports event, without taking part. e.g.: That massive stadium can hold about 50.000 spectators .	مُتَفَرِّج / مُشَاهِد
endurance	(n.)	The ability to continue doing something difficult or painful over a long period of time. e.g.: Running a marathon is a test of human endurance .	تَحْتَمِل / صَبْر
coordination	(n.)	- The ability to make your arms, legs, and other body parts move in a controlled way. -The act of making all the people involved in a plan or activity work together in an organised way. e.g.: You need good hand-eye coordination to play racket sports. e.g.: The manager is in charge of the team coordination .	تَنَاسُق / تَوَافُق
opponent	(n.)	Someone who you try to defeat in a competition, game, fight, or argument. e.g.: That boxer knocked his opponent down with a single blow.	خَصْم / نِد
bounce	(v.)	To move up or away from a surface after hitting it. e.g.: The tennis player bounced the ball twice and hit it with the racket.	يَرْتَد (تَالِكْرَة) / يَثْب فِجَاء
tournament	(n)	A competition in which players compete against each other in a series of games until there is one winner. e.g.: My cousin won the last tennis tournament in Dubai.	دَوْرَة / مُسَابَقَة / بَطُولَة
traditionally	(adv.)	According to tradition/ In a traditional way. e.g.: Traditionally , wedding parties in Kuwait are held at night.	تَقْلِيدِيًا / عَلَي نَحْو تَقْلِيدِي
conventional	(adj.)	Traditional and ordinary. e.g.: This wireless printer has several advantages over conventional ones.	تَقْلِيدِي / اِعْتِيَادِي / مَأْلُوف
eliminate	(v.)	To remove or take away someone or something. / To defeat in a sport. e.g.: This boxer eliminated his rival in the semi-final match last night. e.g.: They eliminated a big area of the forest to build a factory.	يَسْتَبْعِد / يَحْو / يَشْطِب / يَزِيل
strike (struck)	(v.)	To hit or attack someone or something forcefully or violently. e.g.: A tennis player must strike the ball with the racket. Drivers are advised to seek alternative routes e.g.: Sadly, three people were struck by lightning last night?	يَضْرِب / يَخْط

Set-Book



تساعد أسئلة الكتاب على تكوين الجملة الصحيحة كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير






1. Playing football is beneficial. Explain.
 - a. It helps you have strong arm and legs.
 - b. It increases strength and power in legs.
 - c. It reduces fats in your body.
 - d. It helps you build your muscles.
 - e. It helps you have better foot-eye coordination.
2. Why is football the world's most popular ball game?
 - a. Its rules are simple.
 - b. It can be played anywhere.
 - c. It doesn't require special equipment.
3. Tennis has some rules. Explain.
 - a. The player uses a racket to hit a ball over a net into the opponent's court.
 - b. The ball must be kept in play.
 - c. The ball can only bounce once on the court surface.
 - d. It is played in singles or doubles.
4. What are the Grand Slam Tournaments?
 - a. The US Open.
 - b. Wimbledon.
 - c. The Australian Open.
 - d. The French Open.
5. Some people consider paintball as a super fun activity. Illustrate.
 - a. It is a team sport.
 - b. It is a semi-organised and physical activity.
 - c. It requires strategy and endurance.
 - d. It is a sport for males and females.
 - e. It involves walking, running, climbing and jumping.
 - f. It is a great year-round hobby.
6. What are the main rules of paintball?
 - a. Each team must mark players of the opposing team with paintballs so as to eliminate them from the game.
 - b. Players may be struck on any part of the body.
7. State the benefits of practising paintball?
 - a. It provides healthy exercise.
 - b. It keeps people away from TV and electric devices.
 - c. It teaches the players how to work as a part of a team.
8. Mention some important points you bear in mind when you choose a sport.
 - a. Safety.
 - b. Equipment.
 - c. The athletic skill.
 - d. Sense of danger
 - e. Time
 - f. The coach.
 - g. Cost.
9. How should getting fit and healthy be fun? Mention the steps.
 - a. Be prepared and motivated!
 - b. Get the equipment.
 - c. Select your sport and enroll in a club in your area.
 - d. Learn how to play the sport and don't over exercise.
 - e. Schedule practising your sport.
 - f. Play various Sports.

تساعد الخريطة الذهنية على تذكر الأفكار الرئيسية
وأسئلة الكتاب كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



Sport

Sport الرياضة	Type النوع	Number of players in each team	equipment الأدوات	Place المكانات	Rules القواعد	Benefits القوائد
Football 	Group sport	11 players	1. A football. 2. Football cleats.	Anywhere Parks Playgrounds Beaches streets	1. Kick the ball with feet. 2. Don't touch the ball with hands. 3. Kick the ball between the goal posts.	1. Increases endurance. 2. Increases the strength of legs. 3. Reduces fats. 4. Improves foot- eye coordination.
Tennis 	Individual sport	1 or 2 players	1. A racket 2. A net 3. A rubber ball	Tennis courts	1. Hit the ball with the racket. 2. The ball must be kept in play. 3. The ball can bounce once on each court.	1. Improves strength and flexibility. 2. Improves muscles. 3. Lowers blood pressure. 4. Has better hand- eye coordination
Paintball 	Group sport	any number	1. Paintballs 2. Flags	1. Playing venues 2. Clubs	1. Avoid being shot while capturing a flag. 2. Mark the opposing players with paintballs to eliminate them from the game.	1. Provides healthy exercise. 2. Gets people away from TV and PCs. 3. Teaches people to work in a team 4. It is good for overall health. 5. It is good for weight loss.



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

- 1- A lot of spread around the track to watch the first cycling event.
a- spectators b- tournaments c- qualities d- regrets
- 2- The girls laughed when the ball and hit their brother in the face.
a- eliminated b- bounced c- regretted
- 3- Running a marathon is a test for human strength and
a- tournament b- regret c- endurance d- confusion
- 4- Some housewives prefer the ovens to modern microwaves.
a- spiritual b- conventional c- material
- 5- Ali is so brilliant that he won the first prize at the chess
a- opponent b- endurance c- tournament d- coordination
- 6- E-mails and messaging apps have the need for post letters.
a- bounced b- eliminated c- regretted d- struck
- 7- The final match was yesterday and the stadium was packed with excited
a- qualities b- tournaments c- spectators d- regrets
- 8- Sadly, five men were by lightning and died last week.
a- regretted b- struck c- bounced
- 9- The Indian dance was spectacular. between the dancers was obvious.
a- Coordination b- Confusion c- Depression d- Anxiety
- 10- Children like up and down on sofas and beds.
a- striking b- regretting c- eliminating d- bouncing
- 11- The strong wrestler knocked out his in the first round.
a- tournament b- opponent c- endurance d- coordination
- 12- In shopping malls, many steps are taken to all potential fire hazards.
a- bounce b- eliminate c- regret d- strike
- 13- Be careful, Karim! Your has never lost a game this season.
a- endurance b- tournament c- spectator d- opponent



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

Q (bounce / conventional / traditionally / eliminate / strike)

14. Nowadays, plastics have taken the place of many materials.
15. It's the duty of governments to poverty, hunger and disease.
16. Spring is the camping season in Kuwait.
17. No one knows where the next natural disaster will

Q (struck / Traditionally / endurance / bounced / Conventional)

18. I was carrying the box when it down the stairs.
19. The speedy car the old man and killed him.
20., fasting Ramadan is broken with dates.
21. language classes are so boring. Students sleep during them.

Q (conventional / coordination / eliminated / tournament / bounced)

22. A golf for professionals will start in Dubai tomorrow.
23. Some people turn to alternative therapies when medicine fails.
24. This charity is working in with the Kuwaiti Red Crescent.
25. Surprisingly, the best tennis player in the tournament was yesterday.

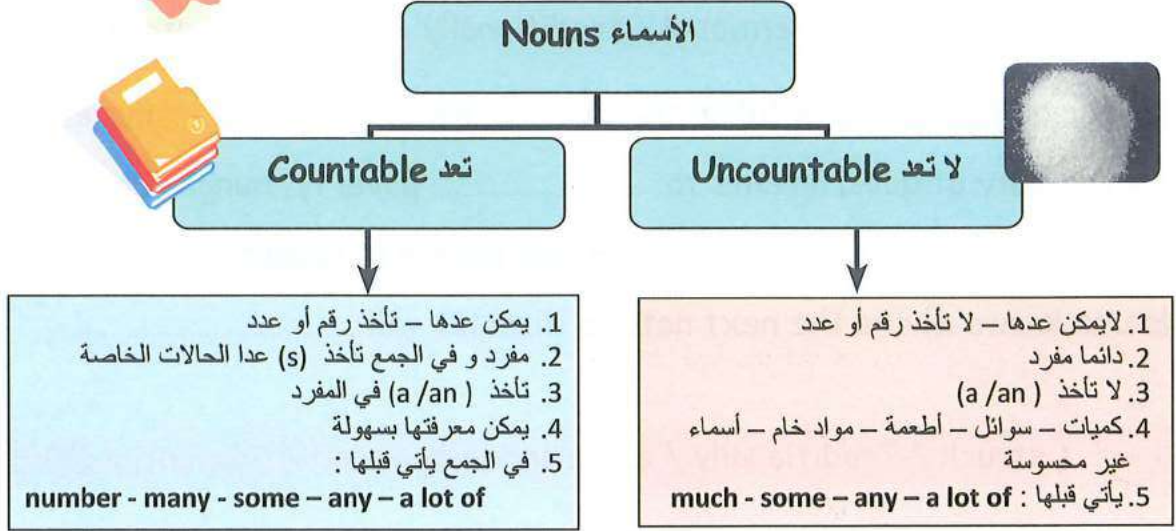
Q (tournament / spectator / bounce / opponent / strike)

26. Nasser defeated his 6-2, 6-1, 6-0.
27. The strong wind caused the big rock to down the hill.
28. All the clocks in that hall at the same time.
29. Rashid didn't take part in the fight. He was only a /an



Countable & Uncountable nouns

الأسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد

الأسماء التي لا تعد **Uncountable Nouns**

food - meat - cheese - rice - sugar - salt - jam - flour - bread	1- الأطعمة
water - oil - coffee - petrol - milk - soup - blood - orange juice	2- السوائل
wood - plastic - glass - paper - sand - iron - cloth - cotton	3- المواد الخام
love - happiness - information - knowledge - hope - hatred	4- الأسماء غير المحسوسة
physics - English - mathematics - history - economics	5- المواد الدراسية
money - equipment - news - advice - luggage - baggage - furniture - jewelry - luck - work - noise - traffic - luck - mud - hair - soap	6- أسماء أخرى

تستخدم **some** في حالة الإثبات والعرض والطلب كما في الأمثلة:He borrowed **some** books yesterday. **إثبات**Would you like **some** tea? **عرض**May I have **some** water, please? **طلب**تستخدم **any** في حالة النفي والسؤال كما في الأمثلة:I don't have **any** money.Have you got **any** brothers?تستخدم **an** قبل كلمة مفردة تبدأ بحرف متحرك (**a, e, i, o, u**):That's **an** egg.تستخدم **a** قبل كلمة مفردة تبدأ بحرف ساكنI have **a** car.

Grammar



Collocations : play / do / go

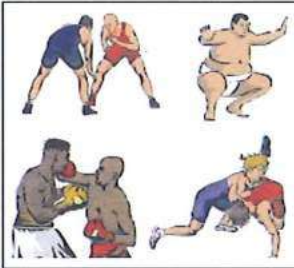
كل فعل من هذه الأفعال يأتي بعده كلمات خاصة به

1 يستخدم الفعل **play** مع رياضات تمارسها باستخدام كرة/ ألعاب جماعية / ألعاب النرد / الآلات الموسيقية.



play volleyball / tennis / badminton / baseball / basketball / football / hockey / ping pong / soccer / squash / rugby / snooker / badminton / water polo / cricket / chess / the piano

2 يستخدم الفعل **do** مع الرياضات القتالية / تمارين اللياقة والجمباز.



do karate/ judo/ wrestling/ boxing/ aerobics/ exercise/ yoga / push-ups / sit-ups / a warm-up / ballet / archery / taekwondo / kung-fu / tai chi / gymnastics / high jump / long jump

3 يستخدم الفعل **go** مع أنشطة تنتهي بـ **ing**.



go bowling/ camping/ cycling/ dancing/ fishing/ golfing/ hiking/ ice-skating/ running/ scuba diving/ rock climbing/ snowboarding/ surfing/ swimming/ sailing/ horse riding/ skiing/ windsurfing/ rollerblading/ skydiving/ jogging/ walking/ kayaking/ snorkelling

Grammar



تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد

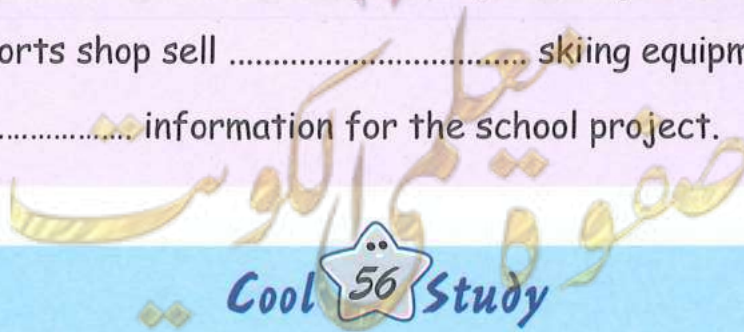
Fill in using : go – play - do

1. My sister the piano very well.
2. They fishing on Fridays.
3. She gymnastics twice a week.
4. Next weekend, we'll camping near the river.
5. Nasser goes rock climbing every summer.
6. I table tennis at school.
7. They athletics. They have won 2 medals.
8. Dad and I jogging every weekend.
9. I want to yoga with Salem.
10. Everybody should exercises every day.
11. Would you like to diving with me?
12. Salma and Mona aerobics.



Fill in using: a / an / some / any

13. We need torch for our camping trip.
14. My little brother can draw igloo.
15. Salem has got new tennis racket.
16. There aren't sports clubs in this area.
17. They've bought candies. Would you like one?
18. The trainer gave advice to the team before the match started.
19. She plays indoor sport in her free time.
20. Do you play indoor sports in your free time?
21. Does this sports shop sell skiing equipment?
22. I need information for the school project.





تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد

B) Do as shown between brackets:

23. There is some water in the glass. (Negative)

.....

24. They bought some candles for the birthday party. (Negative)

.....

25. Yes, I planted some flowers in the garden. (Ask)

.....

26. Yes, we collected some shells on the beach. (Ask)

.....

Choose the correct word:

27. My sister (plays- does - goes) karate in summer.

28. They like (doing - playing - going) skiing on Mount Lebanon.

29. My brother enjoys (doing - playing - going) hockey.

30. Tom (plays- does - goes) press ups to have big muscles.



تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد

C) Choose the correct answer:

A Yesterday, Mr. Tom ¹(went - did - played) cycling early in the morning. On his way home, he went shopping. He wanted to buy ²(a - any - some) bread and eggs for breakfast. He went into ³(a - an - some) old shop. Unluckily, Mr. Tom found out that he didn't have ⁴(some - any - a) money. He lost his wallet while he was cycling.

B Hi, I'm Mai. Last week, Uncle Ali came from India. He brought ¹(a - an - some) presents for us. My present was in ²(a - some - any) small cage. It was a grey parrot. There was another animal. It was ³(a - an - some) Indian monkey for my brother. This a photo of my brother ⁴(doing - playing - going) football with it.

C Adel wrote ¹(an - a - some) e-mail to his friend yesterday, but he didn't have ²(some - any - a) time to send it. He was busy ³(doing - going - playing) a difficult math problem. He asked his mother to give him ⁴(an - some - a) help with it. Out of fatigue, Adel went to bed.

D Badminton is a nice sport. It's my favourite sport. I need ¹(a - an - some) racket and a ball for it. I can ²(go - do - play) badminton anywhere. It doesn't require ³(some - an - any) other equipment. My brother likes combat sports. He ⁴(does - plays - goes) karate in the club.

Comprehension 1

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



One of the easiest mountains I have climbed is Ben Nevis in Scotland. It is only 1,344 metres high, and it only takes about three hours to climb. You go into a valley, cross a river, and then follow all the other walkers to the top. But you should be careful with the weather, because **it** can change very suddenly, and then it is easy to have an accident.

The most dangerous mountain I have climbed is in Norway. It is called Glittertind and it is about 2,500 metres high. Because it is quite far from the roads, you have to walk a long way before you can start climbing. I started at 8 in the morning on a warm day, but then the weather suddenly got bad, and I had an accident. I fell on some ice that I did not see, and I couldn't get up. It was really scary; **there** was nobody around, and I spent four hours there. **Eventually**, another climber appeared and helped me come back down. I was very lucky!

The most amazing mountain I have climbed is Mount Merapi on the island of Java. This is an active volcano, which I climbed with some Indonesian friends. The weather there **is much** hotter and wetter than in Europe, so we climbed at night. It **was still** night when we got to the top, and then we saw the sun come up. And we saw the tops of four or five other volcanoes above the clouds. Amazing!

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

1. The best title of the passage is:
 - a. My Scary Experience
 - b. My Mountain Experience
 - c. My Volcano Experience
 - d. My Bad Weather Experience
2. The underlined word "Eventually" in the 2nd paragraph is closest in meaning to:
 - a. Finally
 - b. Yearly
 - c. Carelessly
 - d. Unluckily
3. The underlined word "it" in the 1st paragraph refer to:
 - a. Ben Nevis
 - b. valley
 - c. river
 - d. weather
4. The writer had to walk a long way before climbing Mount Glittertind because:
 - a. there were no cars available at that time.
 - b. he wanted to enjoy walking to the mountain.
 - c. it was quite far from the roads.
 - d. the weather was very nice to walk
5. While on the top of Mount Merapi, the writer:
 - a. could not see anything because of the clouds.
 - b. fell on some ice and could not get up.
 - c. saw the tops of four or five other volcanoes.
 - d. saw the amazing sun come down from the top.
6. Because of the weather, the writer climbed Mount Merapi:
 - a. alone in the afternoon.
 - b. at night with some Indonesian friends.
 - c. early in the morning with some friends.
 - d. around midday with some Indonesian friends.

B) Answer the following questions:

7. Where did the writer have an accident?

.....

8. How many mountains did the writer climb?

.....

Comprehension 2

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



Shoes—we wear them nearly every day. Yet we hardly think about them because they are such an ordinary part of our daily lives. The ancient Greeks and Egyptians made and wore sandals, but actually went without shoes most of the time. These people lived in areas where the weather was fine, and shoes were not needed to keep their feet warm.

In ancient Egypt, the first shoes were simple sandals to protect their feet from rough surfaces. The easiest way to make shoes in these ancient times was to use materials that were available, including tree leaves and grasses.

Centuries later, the Romans wore sandals much like the Egyptians did. They used pieces of leather to make them. Some Roman sandals had straps, like belts, wrapped around the ankles. Shoemakers often dyed these sandals in bright colours that represented the jobs done by the people wearing them. Women wore brown sandals with moon-shaped stones on the back. The nobles wore red sandals. Officers wore white sandals. Soldiers wore heavy leather sandals that were more like boots but with uncovered toes!

Shoes have come a long way since the ancient Egyptians created their first sandals. Nowadays, companies are designing different types of shoes for different purposes. Many more types of soft materials such as rubber and canvas are used, and shoes have never been more comfortable for feet. Even so, it is interesting that the sandals, crafted by the Egyptians more than four thousand years ago, still are very similar to shoes we wear today.

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

1. The main idea of the 3rd paragraph is:
 - a) The Romans wore simple sandals.
 - b) The Romans worked in different jobs.
 - c) The Romans used leather to make sandals.
 - d) The Romans designed different types of shoes.
2. The underlined word "crafted" in the last paragraph means:
 - a) led
 - b) made
 - c) meant
 - d) forgot
3. The underlined word "that" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
 - a) bright colours
 - b) brown sandals
 - c) moon-shaped stones
 - d) heavy leather sandals
4. In ancient Egypt, people wore sandals:
 - a) to keep their feet warm.
 - b) to protect their feet from rough surfaces.
 - c) that looked like boots.
 - d) that are totally different from shoes we wear today.
5. All the following statements are NOT TRUE except:
 - a) The Romans used tree leaves to make sandals.
 - b) The Roman women wore heavy black sandals.
 - c) The Romans wore sandals of different colours.
 - d) The Romans were the first people to wear sandals.
6. The purpose of the writer in writing the passage is to:
 - a) compare sandals to boots.
 - b) inform us about the history of shoes.
 - c) discuss the importance of wearing shoes.
 - d) describe how shoes will look like in the future.

B) Answer the following questions:

7. Why did the ancient Greeks and Egyptians go without shoes most of the time?

.....

8. What makes shoes comfortable nowadays?

.....

1

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

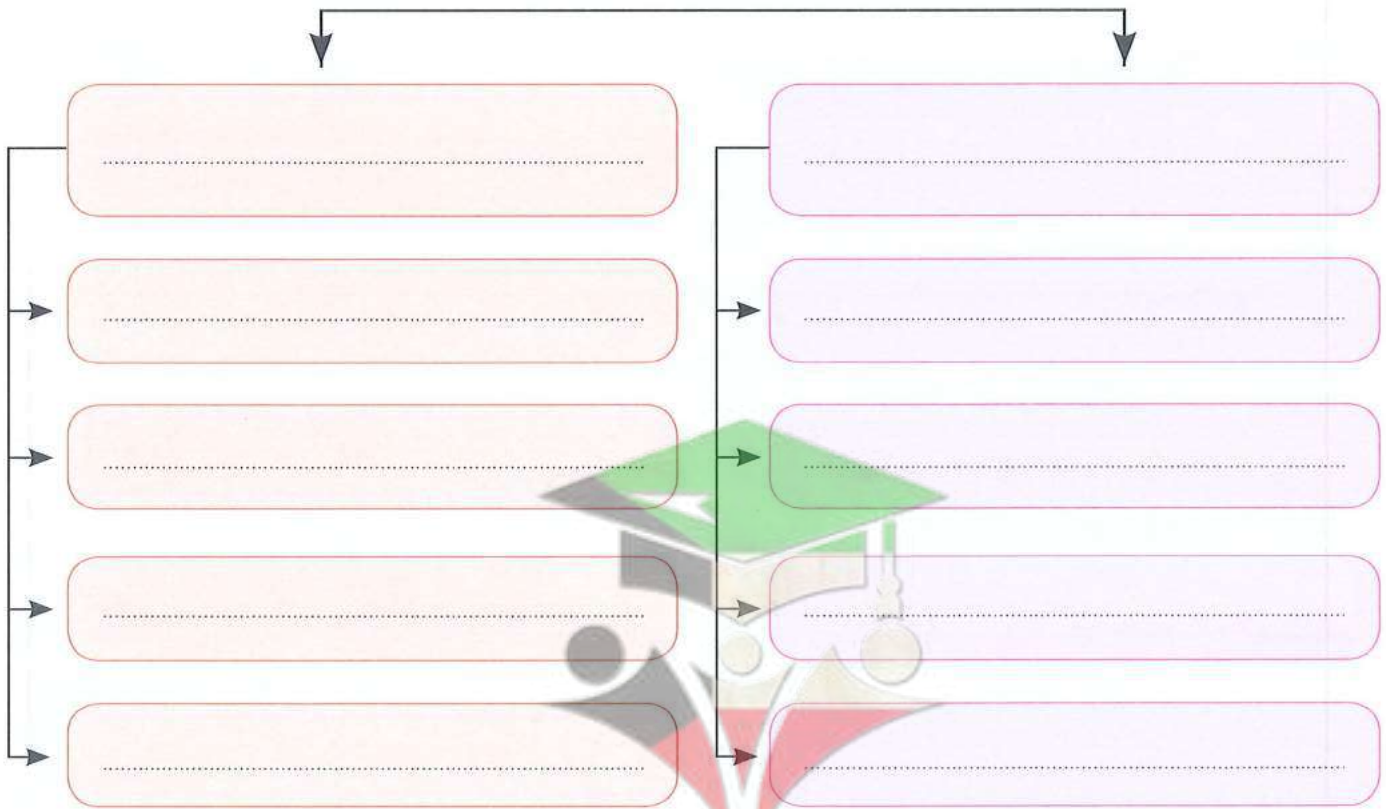
Writing



Plan and write an e-mail of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) for your friend, Sami/ Mona, encouraging him/her to practise tennis, explaining its rules and showing the benefits of practising it.

Outline

.....



2

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧٥-١٧١

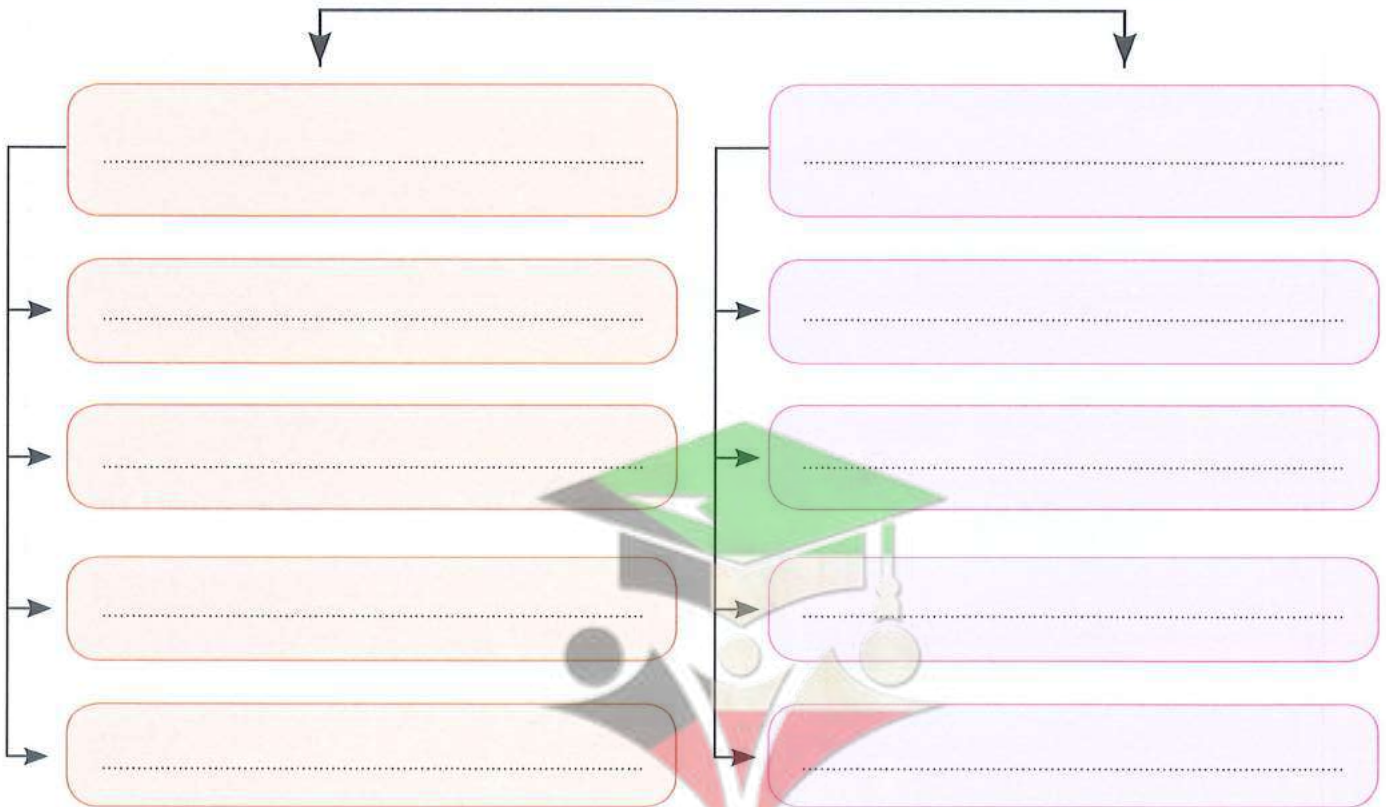
Writing



Plan and write an e-mail of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) for your cousin, Sami, who spends most of his time on the net and doesn't do any kind of sports, showing him the benefits of practising a sport and the points he should put in mind before he practises it.

Outline

.....



3

اجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

Writing



Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about "Paintball", explaining its rules, and showing its benefits.

Outline

.....



<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

Write your topic here



I. Vocabulary

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

- 1- Sadly, the champion was eliminated from the early.
 a. opponent b. tournament c. spectator d. coordination
2. This goalkeeper the ball twice before he kicks it.
 a. bounces b. eliminates c. strikes d. regrets

II. Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

- Last week, we woke up early for a camping trip. Just as we
¹**(have prepared – had prepared – prepare)** everything, we set off.
 On the way, Dad gave us ²**(an – some – any)** advice about camping.
 I wish you ³**(be – was – had been)** with us. If you had come with us,
 you ⁴**(will have – would have – would have had)** fun.

III. Writing

Write a short paragraph (5 sentences) about
 "The importance of diwaniyas in Kuwait".
 The following guide words might help you:
 (part / meet / issues / elders / custom)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

IV. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

A year ago, a pilot of a small plane took off from the airport runway. Suddenly, a strong wind blew the plane and it hit the top of a tree. Two wheels of the plane were broken, but the plane didn't stop. The pilot sent a radio message to the control tower. The airport telephoned the firemen and asked them for help. A fireman hastily chose a very long truck and drove it to the runway. Then, **he** turned around and waited for the plane to come. The air traffic controller asked the pilot to land on top of the truck.

The fireman drove the truck so **rapidly** along the runway. Luckily, the pilot land on the truck. A part of the truck was damaged, but nobody was killed. Everyone on the plane thanked the brave fireman. They were happy to be safe.

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

- 1- The best title for the passage could be:
 a) A Slow Truck b) A Tall Tree
 c) A Strange Accident d) A Control Tower
- 2- The underlined word "**rapidly**" means:
 a) regularly b) probably c) definitely d) fast
- 3- The underlined pronoun "**he**" refers to the:
 a) air traffic controller b) pilot
 c) fireman d) passenger
- 4- All the following statements are **TRUE** except:
 a) No one was hurt. b) The weather was bad.
 c) The truck was undamaged. d) The fireman was brave.

V. Spelling

Rewrite the underlined words correctly:

- 1- Mountaineering requires edurnace. 1-
- 2- I'll elaminite Ali's name from the list. 2-

I. Vocabulary

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

- 1- These old farmers still stick to farming techniques.
 a. spiritual b. conventional c. material d. massive
2. You need good hand-eye to play racket sports.
 a. endurance b. confusion c. anxiety d. coordination

II. Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

Last Sunday was a sad day for our team. We were all upset because we ¹(lose – were lost – had lost) the final match. We didn't score ²(a – some – any) goals. I wish Bader ³(plays – playing – had played) with us. If he had taken part in the match, we ⁴(would win – would have won – won) the cup.

III. Writing

Write a short paragraph (5 sentences) about "The benefits you get when you do your favourite sport".

The following guide words might help you:

(strong / increase / fats / muscles / coordination)

IV. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

If you'd like to improve your English, one thing you can do is to **boost** your vocabulary. In order to do this, you must practise a lot. But there are many effective ways. First, you should read short stories, comics, newspapers and magazines. As you read, you can try to guess the meanings of unknown words from the sentence. If you cannot, then look up the definition in a dictionary. English to English dictionary should be your first choice and keep the translator as last.

Another way of building vocabulary is to watch movies in English which will also help with knowing how to say words in English. Keep a vocabulary notebook to write down new words each day. Keep in mind that you have to revise **them** regularly.

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

- 1- The best title for the passage could be:
 a) English Dictionaries b) Reading Stories
 c) Newspapers and Magazines d) Building Vocabulary
- 2- The underlined word "**boost**" means:
 a) improve b) reduce c) take place d) limit
- 3- The underlined pronoun "**them**" refers to:
 a) magazines b) newspapers c) new words d) movies
- 4- All the following statements are Not Right except:
 a) We mustn't speak in English. b) Dictionaries are useless.
 c) We should practise English. d) Reading is a waste of time.

V. Spelling

Rewrite the underlined words correctly:

- 1- Tiradtoinally, the mayor lives here 1-
- 2- Omar defeated his opopennt easily. 2-



إجابة أسئلة الوحدة الثامنة



Vocabulary المفردات

1. a	2. b	3. c	4. b	5. c	6. b	7. c	8. b	9. a	10. d	11. b
12. b	13. d	14. conventional	15. eliminate	16. traditionally	17. strike	18. bounced				
19. struck	20. Traditionally	21. Conventional	22. tournament	23. conventional	24. coordination					
25. eliminated	26. opponent	27. bounce	28. strike	29. spectator						

Grammar – Choose /Do as shown القواعد

1. play	2. go	3. do	4. go	5. go	6. play	7. do	8. go	9. do
10. do	11. go	12. do	13. a	14. an	15. a	16. any	17. some	
18. some	19. an	20. any	21. any	22. some				
23. There isn't any water in the glass.	24. They didn't buy any candles for the birthday party.							
25. Did you plant any flowers in the garden?	26. Did you collect any shells on the beach?							
27. does	28. going	29. playing	30. does					

Grammar – Choose القواعد

	1	2	3	4
A	went	some	an	any
B	some	a	an	playing
C	an	any	doing	some
D	a	play	any	does

Reading Comprehension قطع الاستيعاب

Reading Comprehension – Passage : 1						Reading Comprehension – Passage : 2					
1. b	2. a	3. d	4. c	5. c	6. b	1. c	2. b	3. d	4. b	5. c	6. b
7. He had it at Mount Glittertind.						7. These people lived in areas where the weather was fine, and shoes were not needed to keep their feet warm.					
8. He climbed 3 mountains.						8. Many more types of soft materials such as rubber and canvas are used.					

إجابة أوراق العمل – الوحدة الثامنة

Worksheet : 1					Worksheet : 2			
Voc	1. b	2. a			1. b	2. d		
Gr.	1. had prepared	2. some			1. had lost	2. any		
	3. had been	4. would have had			3. had played	4. would have won		
Writing	Diwanias are important in Kuwait. They are a part of the Kuwaiti life. Diwanias are places for Kuwaitis to meet and discuss problems. They solve their issues there. In diwanias, the young learn from the elders. It is a custom to hold important events in diwanias.				My favourite sport is tennis. It helps me have strong arms and legs. It also increases strength and power in my legs. Tennis helps me to reduce fats in my body. It helps me build big muscles. Tennis helps me have better foot-eye coordination.			
Reading	1) c	2) d	3) c	4) c	1) d	2) a	3) c	4) c
Spelling	1) endurance		2) eliminate		1) Traditionally		2) opponent	

Word list

Word	part of speech	Definition / Example	المعنى
symptom	(n.)	A physical feeling or problem that shows that you have a particular illness.	عَرَضٌ (للمرض) / علامة
		e.g.: The first symptom of fever is a very high temperature.	
interfere	(v.)	To try to become involved in a situation that you should not be involved in.	يَتَدَخَّلُ (في) / يَتَنَطَّلُ (على)
		e.g.: In the west, personal relations never interfere with business. e.g.: You shouldn't interfere in other people's business.	
contagious	(adj.)	A contagious disease is one that you can get if you touch someone who has it.	مُعْدِي / ناقل للعُدوى
		e.g.: The patient is still highly contagious . e.g.: Colds are contagious .	
currently	(adv.)	At the present time.	حَالِيًا / في الوقت الحاضر
		e.g.: Tom is currently working on the school project.	
indicate	(v.)	To show that something exists or is true.	يُوضِحُ / يَدُلُّ عَلَى / يُشِيرُ إِلَى
		e.g.: The clouds indicate the coming of rain.	
suspicions	(n.)	Beliefs that someone has done something wrong.	شُكُوكٌ
		e.g.: The police have suspicions that Tom was the thief.	
eventually	(adv.)	After a long time, or after a lot of things have happened.	أَخِيرًا / في النهاية / في آخر الأمر
		e.g.: Eventually , she got a job and moved to London.	
concern	(n.)	- A feeling of worry about something important. - Something that involves or affects you or important to you.	قَلَقٌ / اهْتِمَامٌ
		e.g.: The old woman usually has concerns about her health. e.g.: On board planes, the main concern is safety.	
intellectual	(adj.)	Needing serious thought in order to be understood./ Well-educated.	ذَهْنِي / عَقْلِي / مَنْطِقِي / مَثَقَفٌ
		e.g.: The job of a programmer requires great intellectual effort. e.g.: Omar is a very intellectual person.	
maintain	(v.)	- To make a situation or activity continue in the same way. - To keep a thing, building or area in good condition.	يُحَافِظُ عَلَى / يَسْتَمِرُّ / يَقُومُ بِصِيَانَةِ
		e.g.: APPLE does its best to maintain its good reputation. e.g.: You should maintain your car before winter begins.	

Set-Book



تساعد أسئلة الكتاب على تكوين الجملة الصحيحة كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



1. What is Alzheimer's?

It's a mental illness that causes problems with memory, thinking and behaviour.

2. Mention some symptoms of Alzheimer's?

- Difficulty to remember newly learnt information.
- Confusion about events, time and place.
- Suspicious about family and friends.
- Inability to recognize relatives.
- Mood and behaviour changes.
- Becoming worried, angry, or violent.
- Difficulty speaking, swallowing and walking.

3. How can you ensure lifelong brain health and reduce the risk of AD?

How can you maintain a physical, brain-healthy lifestyle?

- By engaging in intellectual activities.
- By continuing learning new things.
- By reading and playing musical instruments.
- Through regular social interaction.
- By completing brain teasers and strategy games.

4. Mention some medical discoveries.

- | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| a. Blood groups. | b. Antiseptic. | c. Vaccination. |
| d. DNA. | e. Antibiotics. | f. X-rays. |
| g. Anaesthetic. | h. Aspirin. | |

5. Why are blood groups important?

They made blood transfusion safe and easy.

6. Why is the antiseptic important?

The antiseptic kills bacteria. Without it, even simple operations can kill people.

7. Why is vaccination important?

Vaccination can make the body immune to dangerous diseases.

8. Which habits should people avoid?

- | | | |
|----------------------------|--|--------------------|
| a. Eating fast food. | b. Having fizzy drinks. | c. Nail biting. |
| d. Picking the nose. | e. Eating white sugar. | f. Smoking |
| g. Cracking the knuckles. | h. staying up late. | i. Skipping meals. |
| j. Not brushing the teeth. | k. Sharing personal tools with others. | |

9. What precautions should you take to get rid of a bad habit?

- Be focused.
- Get Help. Don't do it alone.
- Go slowly and make tiny changes.
- Fine yourself.
- Coach yourself out of the bad habit.

تساعد الخريطة الذهنية على تذكر الأفكار الرئيسية
وأسئلة الكتاب كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



Map 1



Alzheimer's Disease (AD)

مرض الزهايمر

1

General Information

معلومات عامة

- A Mental illness
- Not contagious
- Develops slowly
- Increases by time

2

Symptoms

الأعراض

- Difficulty to remember newly learnt information
- Confusion about events, time and place
- Suspicions about family and friends
- Inability to recognize people
- Mood and behaviour changes
- Being worried, angry, or violent
- Difficulty speaking, swallowing and walking

3

Preventions

طرق الوقاية

- Intellectual activities
- Learning new things
- Reading and playing musical instruments
- Regular social interaction
- Brain teasers and strategy games
- A physical, brain-healthy lifestyle

تساعد الخريطة الذهنية على تذكر الأفكار الرئيسية
وأسئلة الكتاب كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



Map 2

1 Blood Groups
A / B / AB / O
فصائل الدم

Inventor: An Austrian doctor
When: In 1900.
Importance: Making blood
transfusion safe



Important
medical
discoveries
اكتشافات
طبية
هامة

2 Antiseptic
الطهرات

Inventor: Dr Joseph Lister
When: In the 19th century
Importance: Killing bacteria

3 Vaccination
اللقاحات

Inventor: English doctor
When: 18th century
Importance: Making the body
immune to diseases.

صفوة معلم الكومنت



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

- 1- Flu has somelike fever and cough.
a. concerns b. symptoms c. suspicions d. vendors
- 2-The police were confirmed when they found the stolen gold in his flat.
a. opponents b. symptoms c. suspicions d. concerns
- 3-..... diseases can spread quickly and kill a lot of people.
a. Material b. Contagious c. Massive d. Spiritual
- 4-You willgood health if you adopt daily healthy habits.
a. maintain b. indicate c. interfere d. eliminate
- 5-Prices have gone up recently which a forthcoming economic crisis.
a. maintains b. eliminates c. interferes d. indicates
- 6-There are increasingthat the war will last longer.
a. concerns b. symptoms c. tournaments d. vendors
- 7-Ahmed is angry with his brother who always in his affairs.
a. maintains b. indicates c. interferes d. eliminates
- 8 - Old people should engage in activities that can help them avoid Alzheimer.
a. intellectual b. contagious c. conventional d. spiritual
- 9-Diseases are usually diagnosed by thethat patients suffer from.
a. opponents b. symptoms c. suspicions d. concerns
- 10- Sara eliminates fatty food from her diet toideal weight.
a. bounce b. indicate c. interfere d. maintain
- 11- They havethat the eyewitness didn't tell the truth.
a. opponents b. symptoms c. suspicions d. tournaments
- 12- My uncle works as a detective. His work involves too much..... effort.
a. conventional b. contagious c. intellectual d. spiritual
- 13- He was taken to a doctor as he is suffering from the..... of depression.
a. qualities b. symptoms c. suspicions d. tournaments

99
Vocabulary



تدريبات متنوعة على المفردات

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

(interfere - indicate - currently - eventually - maintain)

- 14- My brother is a dentist. He is studying a post graduate diploma in Canada.
- 15- Recent researchesthat people have become addicted to social media.
- 16- You can't get happiness unless you good health.
- 17- After a long time of investigations, the police.....managed to identify the criminal.

(suspicion - currently - concern - eventually - symptom)

- 18- He wants to be a famous writer. He isworking on his first novel.
- 19- We had been waiting for a long time before the busarrived.
- 20- He was arrested onof murder.
- 21- There is a great that pandas will soon become extinct.

(eventually - Intellectual - currently - Conventional - contagious)

- 22- He used to work as a salesperson, but he owns a flower shop.
- 23- She is suffering from a/an illness that can be easily passed to others.
- 24- activities help keep the brain active.
- 25- At the beginning, dad refused the idea but mum couldconvince him of it.



Reported Speech الكلام غير المباشر

لاحظ خطوات تحويل الكلام المباشر الى الكلام غير المباشر:

في حالة الجملة الخبرية :

تبقى **said** كما هي أما **said to** تُحوّل الى **told**

تُحذف الأقواس ونربط ب **that** ويمكن الاستغناء عنها

إذا كان فعل القول خارج الأقواس في الماضي يُحوّل المضارع في الكلام المباشر إلى الماضي..

والماضي إلى الماضي التام وتُحوّل الضمائر حسب المعنى

لاحظ الأمثلة :

Direct Speech

Reported Speech

Present Simple

Past Simple

○ Mona said, "I work in Warba Bank."

○ Mona said that she worked in Warba Bank.

Past Simple

Past Perfect

○ The boys said, "We enjoyed the show."

○ The boys said that they had enjoyed the show.

Present Perfect Simple

Past Perfect Simple

○ He said, "I haven't finished the project yet."

○ He said that he hadn't finished the project yet.

Modals

○ "Bader will take part in the race," said Jad.

○ Jad said that Bader would take part in the race.

○ The maid said, "I can't pay all the bills."

○ Tom said that he couldn't pay all the bills.



لاحظ تحويل الضمائر

Direct	Reported
I	he/she
you	he/she/they
he/she/it	he/she/it
we	they
they	they
us	them
our	their
his/hers/its	his/hers/its
my	his/her

لاحظ تحويل الأزمنة

Direct	Reported
am /is	was
are	were
have	had
do	did
was/were	had been
had	had had
did	had done
will	would
can	could
shall	should
have/has to	had to
must	had to

لاحظ تحويل الكلمات الآتية

Direct	Reported
now	then
today	that day
tonight	that night
tomorrow	the next day
next	the following
yesterday	the day before
last night	the night before
ago	before
here	there
this	that
these	those



تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد

Change into reported speech:

1. Mum said, " I need some help."
.....
2. Ali said, "The project is important."
.....
3. The boys said, "We are lucky."
.....
4. Walid said, " I am moving to a new flat."
.....
5. Karim said, " I'll go camping with Ali."
.....
6. "Sara didn't come to the party," said Haya
.....
7. "I bought Mum a present," said Nasser.
.....
8. "I'm going to Failaka," said the tourist.
.....
9. "I'm very ill."
The old lady said.....
10. "We are having a party on Friday."
The girls said
11. " I have found my lost book."
The boy told his Mum that.....
12. "I don't find my pencil,"
The pupil said
13. Ali said, "I'm going out at 5 p.m."
.....
14. Ahlam said, "It's hot today."
.....
15. Islam said to Mum, "I've eaten my lunch."
.....
16. Hady said to the policeman, "I live alone."
.....
17. Amr said, "I can draw well."
.....
18. Dalal said, "The door bell is ringing."
.....
19. "I like to meet new people," said Ali.
.....
20. "I won't drive fast again," said the driver.
.....
21. "The report has some mistakes."
Ms. Amal said that
22. "I will bring the photos tomorrow."
Fatma said that.....
23. Dad said to me, "There's a map in the bag."
Dad told me that
24. Rashid said, "The car doesn't work."
Rashid said that



السابقة / البادئة Prefix

❖ هي مقطع مكون من حرفين أو أكثر توضع في بداية كلمة لتعطيها معنى جديداً.
مثل: (ir / il / im) والتي تعطي معنى مناقضاً للكلمة.

❖ أضف البادئة ثم أكتب الكلمة الجديدة في الفراغ.

البادئة ir تأتي في بداية الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف r

Root word	regular	resistible	relevant	rational
With prefix	irregular	.....	.....	.....

البادئة im تأتي في بداية الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف m/ p / b

Root word	possible	moral	perfect	balance
With prefix	impossible	.....	.....	.....

البادئة il تأتي في بداية الكلمة التي تبدأ بحرف l

Root word	legal	legible	logical	literate
With prefix	illegal	.....	.....	.....

Fill in with the suitable word:

Root word	mature	proper	legitimate	replaceable
With prefix	.....	.....	.....	.....

Grammar



تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد

C) Choose the correct answer:

A

My friend, Huda, ¹(said - told - asked) me that she ²(likes - has liked - liked) trying new things. She said she ³(goes - had gone - would go) mountain climbing with her father the week before. She also added that it ⁴(had been - can be - would be) an exciting experience for her.

B

I visited the dentist two days ago as I had a toothache. He ¹(asked - said - told) me that I ²(have - will have - had) two bad teeth and they ³(need - will need - would need) fillings. At the end, he smiled at me and assured that they ⁴(aren't going - weren't going - wouldn't go) to ache again.

C

My elder brother, Khalid, ¹(said - told - ordered) he had quit his new job the day before. He explained it ²(is - has been - had been) a boring job. My father told him he ³(can - could - must) find him another job in his friend's company. He added that his friend ⁴(is going to - will - would) be happy to employ him.

D

Mr. Adel is a kind teacher. Yesterday, he ¹(told - said - asked) that we ²(are going - were going - went) on a trip to Aqua Park the following week. He added that we ³(will - would - must) have fun there. Mr. Adel told us that we ⁴(can - could - shall) wear the clothes we liked.



Comprehension 1

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



It is bad to have food stuck between your teeth for long periods of time. This is because food **attracts** germs which produce acid, and acid hurts your teeth and gums.

Flossing helps to remove the food that gets stuck between your teeth. It has been widely accepted that the use of floss has a favourable effect on plaque removal and disease prevention more than regular brushing.

The American Dental Association, which provided many researches on dental health issues, reports that up to 80% of plaque can be removed with flossing.

This fact explains why flossing helps to keep your mouth healthy, but some doctors say that **it** can be also good for your heart. It may seem strange that something you do for **your teeth** can have any effect on your heart. One idea is that the germs that **hurt your teeth** can leave the mouth and travel into your blood. Germs that get into the blood can attack your heart. Another idea is based on the fact that when there are too many germs in your mouth, the body tries to fight against these germs. For some reason, the way the body fights these mouth germs may end up weakening the heart over time.

Some doctors think that people who **have** bad flossing habits also have heart problems, and people who have good flossing habits have healthy hearts. The theory that flossing your teeth helps to keep your heart healthy might not be true. But every doctor agrees that flossing is a great way to keep your teeth healthy.

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

1. The suitable title for this passage is:
 - a) Teeth Problems
 - b) Fighting Teeth Germs
 - c) How to Brush Your Teeth
 - d) A Healthy Heart by Flossing
2. The meaning of the underlined word "attracts" in paragraph (1) is:
 - a) pushes
 - b) pulls
 - c) loses
 - d) forces
3. The underlined word "it" in paragraph (3) refers to:
 - a) fact
 - b) plaque
 - c) mouth
 - d) flossing
4. One of the major benefits of flossing is:
 - a) weakening your heart over time.
 - b) helping germs to reach your blood
 - c) preventing food from entering your body
 - d) removing the food that is stuck between teeth.
5. The health of your mouth can be badly affected by:
 - a) preventing diseases.
 - b) fighting mouth germs.
 - c) acid that hurt your gum.
 - d) removing the remains of food.
6. The purpose of the writer from this passage is to:
 - a) teach people how to floss.
 - b) highlight the importance of flossing.
 - c) prove that doctors have researches on flossing.
 - d) show the difference between flossing and brushing.

B) Answer the following questions:

7. What do doctors recommend people to do to keep their teeth healthy?

.....

8. How do mouth germs reach the heart?

.....



Comprehension 2

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



Did you know that sleep is more important than food? A person who does not sleep dies at a younger age than a person who does not eat. We spend about one-third of our lives in sleep.

How much sleep do we need? The amount of sleep people need depends on different things, including age. Most healthy adults need between 7 to 9 hours of sleep each night to work at their best. Children and teens need even more. After the age of 50, people get only 5.5 to 6.5 hours of sleep each night. We need less sleep as we get older.

Most people have some nights when they cannot sleep. Poor sleep increases the **hazard** of accidents and other illnesses like heart diseases. It may also lead to poor memory. Getting too much sleep may not be good for people either. Too much sleep is linked to sickness.

Many famous people in history had a problem falling asleep. Some of these people had special ideas to make them sleep. For example, King Louis XIV of France had 413 beds. He moved from one to the other hoping to fall asleep.

Making simple but important changes to your daily habits can have a great impact on how well you sleep. To sleep better at night, experts suggest exercising regularly and going to sleep at the same time every day especially on weekends. **They** also suggest avoiding heavy meals late in the evening.

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

- 1- What is the main idea of the 2nd paragraph?
 - a. Lack of sleep can lead to death.
 - b. We need to sleep in order to be healthy.
 - c. Many people face difficulty sleeping at night.
 - d. How much sleep we need differs from person to person.
- 2- The underlined word "hazard" in the 3rd paragraph means:
 - a. type
 - b. way
 - c. danger
 - d. reason
- 3- The underlined word "They" in the 5th paragraph refers to:
 - a. Changes
 - b. habits
 - c. experts
 - d. weekends
- 4- What happens when we get older?
 - a. We sleep a lot more.
 - b. We sleep less than before.
 - c. We need 7-9 hours of sleep.
 - d. We can't sleep at all.
- 5- According to the passage, which of the following sentences is TRUE?
 - a. We spend one-third of our lifetime sleeping.
 - b. Getting too much sleep is good for us.
 - c. Most people find it difficult sometimes to sleep at night.
 - d. King Louis XIV had 413 beds to help him fall asleep.
- 6- What is the author's purpose of writing this text?
 - a. To list the different types of sleep.
 - b. To tell us about famous people in history.
 - c. To compare children's with adults' sleeping habits.
 - d. To give information about sleep and its importance.

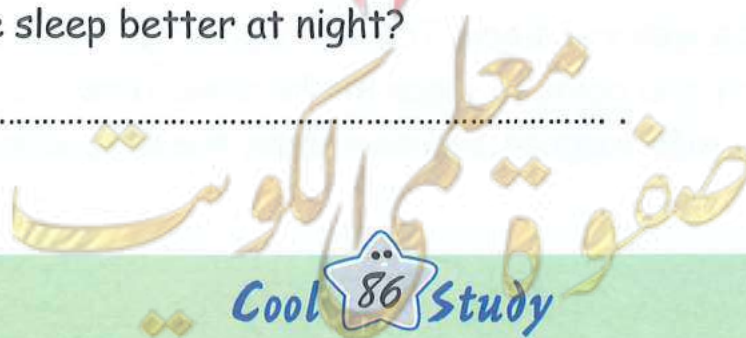
B) Answer the following questions:

7- What are the dangers of poor sleep?

.....

8- How can we sleep better at night?

.....



1

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

Writing

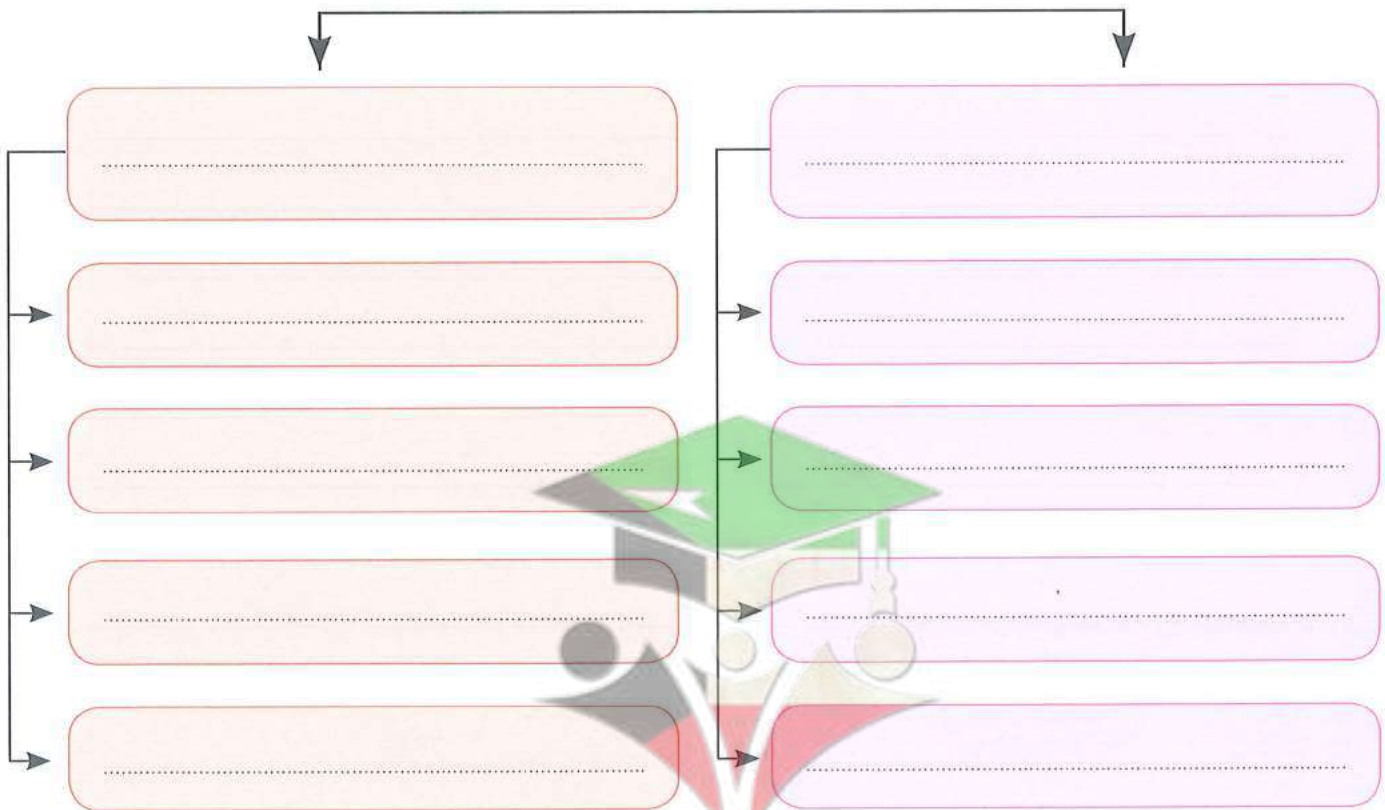


"Health is better than wealth".

Plan and write a two-paragraph report (not less than 12 sentences) about the benefits of being healthy and how to achieve that.

Outline

.....



2

اجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧٥-١٧١

Writing



"Prevention is better than cure".

Plan and write a two-paragraph report (not less than 12 sentences) about the healthy habits we should adopt and the unhealthy ones we should avoid to be healthy and well.

Outline

.....



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....



Writing



موضوعات تعبير إضافية



3



"Alzheimer's Disease is one of the biggest health concerns especially to old people".

Plan and write a two-paragraph report (not less than 12 sentences) about Alzheimer's Disease, discussing its main symptoms and how to avoid it.

4



"There are a lot of important medical discoveries that have revolutionized our life." Plan and write a two-paragraph report (not less than 12 sentences) about important medical discoveries, discussing their benefits and how our life would be like without them.



I. Vocabulary

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

- 1- Painful coughing is an early of lung disease.
 a. symptom b. suspicion c. anxiety d. endurance
- 2- The red light in this board heavy load on the network.
 a. maintains b. indicates c. interferes d. bounces

II. Grammar

Do as shown between brackets:

- 3- Rashid's handwriting is (irlegible) (Correct)

- 4- Mona said to Haya, "I'll visit grandma on Friday."
 (Complete/ Reported)
 Mona told Haya

III. Writing

Write a short paragraph (5 sentences) about "How to lead a long healthy life".

The following guide words might help you:

(good habits – food – water – sports – sleep)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

IV. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Many people catch the common cold in springtime. Scientists can't find a cure for it as there are hundreds of kinds of cold viruses out there. You never know which one you will get, so there isn't a cure for each one.

When a virus attacks your body, it works hard to get rid of the virus. Blood rushes, to your nose and brings congestion with it. You feel terrible because you can't breathe well, but your body is actually eating the virus. Your temperature rises and you get a fever, but the heat of your body is killing the virus.

People have different remedies for colds. In the USA, for example, people might have chicken soup to feel better. Some people take hot baths and drink warm liquids. Other people take medicines.

Scientists say that taking medicines when you have a cold is bad for you. The virus stays in you longer since your body doesn't have a way to fight it. There is a joke that says, "It takes about 1 week to get over a cold if you don't take medicine, but only 7 days if you take medicine!"

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

- 1- The main idea of paragraph 2 is:
 a) How to treat common colds. b) How the body fights the virus.
 c) How medicine fight the virus. d) How the Americans fight a cold.
- 2- The underlined word "remedies" means:
 a) viruses b) problems c) cures d) opinions
- 3- The underlined pronoun "one" refers to:
 a) cure b) cold virus c) scientist d) bath
- 4- The purpose of the writer is to show the readers how to:
 a) deal with common colds. b) take medicine for colds.
 c) live safely in a cold place. d) study different viruses.

V. Spelling

Rewrite the underlined words correctly:

- 1- Contagious diseases are dangerous. 1-
- 2- My brother is currntely on holiday. 2-

I. Vocabulary

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

- 1- Brain teasers and other activities keep your brain healthy.
 a. contagious b. conventional c. intellectual d. spiritual
- 2- Strong storms are a big for most hikers.
 a. concern b. suspicion c. endurance d. confusion

II. Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

My neighbour, Bader, is jobless. Yesterday, Dad told him that he ¹(has found – was found – had found) him a good job. It didn't require ²(a – some – any) computer or language skills. The applicant should be good at ³(playing – doing – going) combat sports like karate and taekwondo. If I had been in his shoes, I ⁴(will take – would take – would have taken) it.

III. Writing

Write a short paragraph (5 sentences) about "How to maximize your chances of lifelong brain health". The following guide words might help you:
 (new – brain teasers – instrument – interaction – sleep)

IV. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

While preparing a meal for her guests, Mrs. Grant got worried about some unusual mushrooms which a kind friend sent her from the country. Feeling suspicious, she gave a mushroom to her dog. As the dog ate it with no ill effects, Mrs. Grant cooked the mushrooms for her guests. That evening the guests enjoyed the mushrooms. They quickly changed their minds when Mrs. Grant's daughter, Jill, entered the dining room and announced that the dog was dead. On hearing the news, Mrs. Grant phoned Dr. Craig, who came without delay and pumped out the stomachs of all those who had eaten the mushrooms – a horrible experience for them. Dr. Craig asked to see the dog. He soon discovered that the dog had been killed by a passing car. Not knowing anything of her mother's suspicions about the mushrooms, Jill hadn't mentioned this important fact when announcing the death of the dog.

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

- 1- The best title for the passage could be:
 a) A Poisonous Mushroom b) A Terrible Experience
 c) A Clever Girl d) A Delicious Meal
- 2- The underlined word "without delay" means:
 a) hastily b) marvelously c) traditionally d) obviously
- 3- The underlined pronoun "it" refers to the:
 a) dog b) mushroom c) dining room d) country
- 4- Dr. Craig the stomachs of all the guests.
 a) filled b) emptied c) mentioned d) packed

V. Spelling

Rewrite the underlined words correctly:

- 1- Aerobics helps me to manitian fit. 1-
 2- Eventualty, Dad let me go the trip. 2-

إجابة أسئلة الوحدة التاسعة



Vocabulary المفردات

1. b	2. c	3. b	4. a	5. d	6. a	7. c	8. a	9. b	10. d	11. c	12. c	13. b
14. currently	15. indicate	16. maintain	17. eventually	18. currently	19. eventually	20. suspicion	21. concern	22. currently	23. contagious	24. Intellectual	25. eventually	

Grammar – Choose تدريبات القواعد

1. Mum said that she needed some help.	2. Ali said that the project was important.
3. The boys said that they were lucky.	4. Walid said that he was moving to a new flat.
5. Karim said that he would go camping with Ali.	6. Haya said that Sara hadn't come to the party.
7. Nasser said that he had bought Mum a present.	8. The tourist said that he was going to Failaka.
9. that she was very ill.	10. they were having a party on Friday.
11. he had found his lost book.	12. that he didn't find his pencil.
13. Ali said that he was going out at 5 p.m.	14. Ahlam said that it was hot that day.
15. Islam told Mum that he had eaten his lunch.	16. Hady told the policeman he lived alone.
17. Amr said that he could draw well.	18. Dalal said that the doorbell was ringing.
19. Ali said that he liked to meet new people.	20. The driver said that he wouldn't drive fast again.
21. the report had some mistakes.	22. she would bring the photos the following day.
23. there was a map in the bag.	24. the car didn't work.

Grammar – Choose تدريبات القواعد

	1	2	3	4
A	told	liked	had gone	had been
B	told	had	would need	wouldn't go
C	said	had been	could	would
D	said	were going	would	could

Reading Comprehension قطع الاستيعاب

Reading Comprehension – Passage : 1						Reading Comprehension – Passage : 2					
1. d	2. b	3. d	4. d	5. c	6. b	1. d	2. c	3. c	4. b	5. d	6. d
7. They recommend people to floss and brush their teeth to keep them healthy.						7. Poor sleep increases the hazard of accidents and other illnesses like heart diseases.					
8. Mouth germs travel into blood.						8. To sleep better at night, you should exercise regularly, go to bed at the same time every day and avoid heavy meals late in the evening.					

إجابة أوراق العمل – الوحدة التاسعة

Worksheet : 1				Worksheet : 2				
Voc	1. a	2. b		1. b	2. a			
Gr.	3. illegible			1. had found		2. any		
	4. that she would visit grandma on Friday.			3. doing		4. would have taken		
Writing	It's not difficult to lead a long healthy life. First, you must have good habits. Second, you should eat healthy food. Third, you must drink a lot of water. Fourth, it's important to do sports. Finally, you must have enough sleep.			There are many ways to maximize your chances of lifelong brain health. First, you should learn something new every day. Second, you need to complete brain teasers and strategy games. Third, you can read books and play musical instruments. Fourth, you should spend more time with your family and improve regular social interaction. Finally, you must have enough sleep to have a healthy brain.				
Reading	1) a	2) c	3) b	4) a	1) c	2) a	3) b	4) b
Spelling	1) contagious		2) currently		1) maintain		2) Eventually	


 Word list

thrive	(v.)	To grow, develop, or be successful	يزدهر/ ينمو /ينجح
		e.g.: Few plants or animals thrive in the desert. e.g.: Training courses help you to thrive in your work.	
scorching	(adj.)	(Of the weather) very hot / Extremely hot.	لافتح/ حار جداً (الطقس)
		e.g.: You shouldn't go out on scorching days.	
supreme	(adj.)	Very great, or the best/ Having the highest rank, level, or importance.	الأهم/ الأعظم/ الأعلى
		e.g.: The lion is the supreme symbol of courage. e.g.: Ali's father is the supreme commander of the armed forces.	
perseverance	(n.)	Continued effort and determination.	مُتَابِرَةٌ/ ثَبَاتٍ/ مُواظِبَةٌ
		e.g.: Perseverance is important to achieve success.	
collective	(adj.)	Of or shared by every member of a group of people.	جَمَاعِيّ/ مَشْتَرِك
		e.g.: We need collective effort to reduce air pollution.	
giant	(adj.)	Extremely big, and much bigger than other things of the same type.	عملاق/ ضخم
		e.g.: The internet is a giant network of computers.	
demonstrate	(v.)	- To show someone how to do something. - To show that something exists or is true.	يُوضِح/ يُشْرِح
		e.g.: The last experiment demonstrated some new facts. e.g.: This video demonstrated how to use the new app.	
squeeze	(v.)	To press something firmly/ To get liquid from something by pressing it.	يَعْصِر/ يَعْتَصِر/ يَضْغَطُ عَلَى
		e.g.: I squeezed the juice out of the oranges. e.g.: Mum squeezed my hand gently before she went out.	
give up	(Phv.)	- If you give up something bad, you stop doing it or having it. - To stop trying to do something.	يَتْرُكُ شَيْئاً مَا / يَقْلَع عَنْ / يَتَخَلَّى عَنْ
		e.g.: Uncle Salem gave up smoking two years ago. e.g.: He gave up their help to the dog as it was mad.	
come up with	(Phv.)	- To suggest or think of an idea or plan.	يَقْتَرِحُ شَيْئاً مَا /يَسْتَمِرُّ
		e.g.: We need to come up with a new idea to make money.	

Set-Book



تساعد أسئلة الكتاب على تكوين الجملة
الصحيحة لها تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير

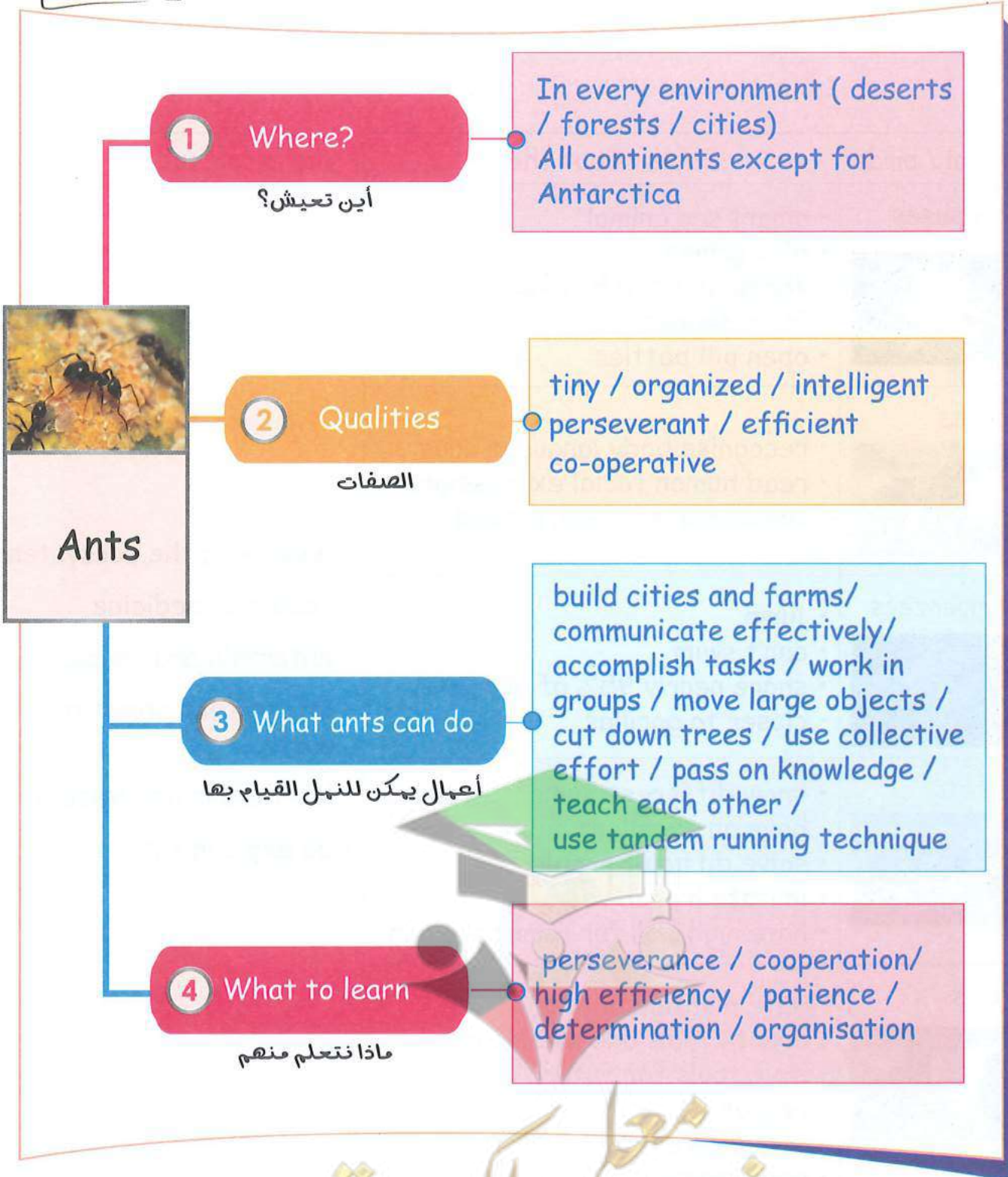


1. Describe ants.
 - a. Ants are advanced and intelligent insects.
 - b. They are the most organized species on Earth.
 - c. They are tiny creatures.
 - d. They live in every environment except for Antarctica.
2. Where can we find ants?
They are found in deserts, forests, and cities.
3. Ants are advanced species with advanced intellect. Explain.
 - a. Ants build cities and farms.
 - b. They communicate.
 - c. They work in groups to accomplish tasks.
 - d. They pass on knowledge and teach each other.
 - e. They can cut down trees and move large objects.
4. What can people learn from ants?
 - a. We can learn from them organisation, cooperation and perseverance.
 - b. We can learn to do tasks with high efficiency.
 - c. We can learn patience, determination and self-improvement.
5. Animals benefit us, and we need to protect them. Explain
 - a. They keep balance in the ecosystem.
 - b. They give us food and medicine.
 - c. They entertain and amuse us.
 - d. They give us information about the earth.
 - e. We learn a lot of skills and lessons from them.
 - f. Scientists do experiments on them.
6. How can people protect animals?
 - a. By stopping poaching / hunting
 - b. By building zoos and nature parks
 - c. By stopping cutting down trees
 - d. By adopting rare ones
 - e. By spreading awareness
 - f. By stopping forest fires

تساعد الخريطة الذهنية على تذكر الأفكار الرئيسية
وأسئلة الكتاب كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



Map 1



تساعد الخريطة الذهنية على تذكر الأفكار الرئيسية
وأسئلة الكتاب كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



Map 2

Animal / birds	Facts about them	The importance of animals
<p>Octopuses</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • smart sea animal • play games • throw and catch things • learn shapes • open pill bottles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • balance in the ecosystem • food and medicine • entertain and amuse • information about the earth • learn skills and lessons • do experiments
<p>Horses</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • recognise body language cues • read human facial expressions • remember a person's mood 	
<p>Chimpanzees</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • jump • can't swim • share nearly 95% of our DNA • closer to gorillas 	
<p>Parrots</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know different human faces • have an excellent memory • solve difficult problems • imitate human voice • have high skill for communication 	
<p>Crows</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • have mental abilities • create tools and use them • save tools for future use • reasoning • self-awareness • good memory 	



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

- 1- The camel is a unique animal that can survive the weather of the desert.
a. giant b. supreme c. collective d. scorching
- 2- The rice crop needs too much water toand grow well.
a. thrive b. demonstrate c. squeeze d. give up
- 3- The court has agreed on putting the criminal in jail for 3 years.
a. giant b. supreme c. scorching d. collective
- 4- You need patience and..... to achieve your goals.
a. concern b. symptom c. perseverance d. suspicion
- 5- Teamwork depends mainly on co-operation andeffort.
a. giant b. supreme c. collective d. scorching
- 6- These results the success of our campaign .
a. thrive b. demonstrate c. squeeze d. give up
- 7- Cut the lemon in half andthe juice into the bowl.
a. squeeze b. demonstrate c. thrive d. give up
- 8 - He is determined tohis current job and look for a better one.
a. demonstrate b. come up with c. give up d. thrive
- 9- Creative people always useful new ideas.
a. come up with b. give up c. thrive d. squeeze
- 10-Burj Khaifa is a/anbuilding that consists of 180 storeys.
a. giant b. supreme c. collective d. scorching
- 11-Winning an Olympic gold medal is a/an.....moment in an athlete's life.
a. collective b. scorching c. giant d. supreme
- 12- Despite the challenges he faced, he never.....hope.
a. thrived b. gave up c. squeezed d. came up with
- 13- Thedecision made by the council members was very useful.
a. giant b. scorching c. collective d. contagious



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



(scorching - collective - squeeze - giant - demonstrate)

- 14- The figures clearly..... that the company is facing a real problem.
- 15- She tried to the water out of her wet skirt.
- 16- Theweather was the main challenge of our last expedition .
- 17- The square was decorated with a/an fountain.



(collective - supreme - give up - come up with - giant)

- 18- The doctor has asked him many times to smoking, but in vain.
- 19- The performance helped our team win the tournament.
- 20- Good teachers new ideas to make lessons exciting.
- 21- The members of the court have been appointed by the president.



(give up - demonstrate - come up with - concern - perseverance)

- 22- Mr. Anwar is a successful person. He is known for and strong will.
- 23- We should all bad habits and adopt healthy ones to be healthy.
- 24- They always surprise their teachers with the excellent ideas they
- 25- The recent studies..... that the number of car accidents is increasing every year.

Grammar



Conjunctions أدوات الربط

1 تستخدم أدوات الربط التالية للتعبير عن الإضافة:

Haya is clever. Furthermore,
In addition, she is polite.
Moreover,

2 تستخدم أدوات الربط التالية للتعبير عن التناقض:

His job is tiring; however, he doesn't get a high salary.
on the other hand, ومن ناحية أخرى
in contrast, وفي المقابل

3 تستخدم أدوات الربط التالية للتعبير عن النتيجة والسبب:

They robbed the bank; therefore, they were put in jail.
for this reason, لهذا السبب
because of this, لهذا
as a result, نتيجة لذلك



تعرف على أنواع الروابط المختلفة

Coordinating Conjunctions (FANBOYS) روابط النسق		Correlative Conjunctions الروابط المتلازمة	
for	لأجل	both and ..	كلاً من ... و ...
and	و	either or ...	إما ... أو ...
nor	ولا	neither ... nor ..	لا ... و لا
but	ولكن	not only but	ليس فقط و لكن ...
or	أو	whether .. or...	سواء... أم (أو).....
yet	ولكن		
so	لذلك		

روابط التبعية (التعليق) Subordinating Conjunctions

after	بعد	if	لو / إذا	though	بالرغم من
as	لأن	in order that	حتى	unless	لو لم
as if	كما لو	in case	في حالة	until	حتى
as long as	طالما	in the event that	في حالة	when	عندما
as much as	قدر ما	lest	خشية أن	whenever	حينما
as soon as	بمجرد أن	now that	الآن و قد	where	حيث
as though	كما لو	once	ما ان	whereas	بينما
because	لأن	only	فقط	wherever	أيما
although	بالرغم من	only if	فقط اذا	whether or not	سواء ... أو بدون ...
before	قبل	provided that	بشرط أن	while	بينما
by the time	بحلول الوقت	since	لأن / بحيث		
even if	حتى لو	so	لذا / لذلك		
even though	حتى لو	supposing (that)	لتفرض / هب أن		

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

1. We all admire Reem as she is clever and polite.
a) neither b) either c) both d) not only
2. The company provides free Internet access., it makes shareware freely available.
a) In addition b) However c) In contrast d) Whereas
3. He neither played well scored goals.
a) for b) nor c) or d) and
4. I will wear either the red sweater the blue jacket.
a) and b) than c) nor d) or
5. This book is studied in both public private schools.
a) nor b) or c) and d) for
6. I ordered fish, my friend ordered chicken.
a) as a result b) for c) whereas d) or
7. Modern technology saves time., it has some bad effects.
a) On the other hand b) Because of this
c) As a result d) For this reason
8.billions are spent on weapons, little money goes to charity.
a) Whereas b) On the other hand c) To d) Furthermore
9. He didn't study hard;, he got low marks.
a) however b) in contrast c) for this reason d) on the other hand
10. Horses can recognise body language cues., they can read facial expression.
a) Whereas b) Furthermore c) In contrast d) Whether
11. Our neighbours have a swimming pool;, they practise swimming every day.
a) whereas b) because c) therefore d) once
12.they like skating, we prefer swimming.
a) As a result b) Because of this c) In addition d) Whereas
13. Kuwait is rich in oil;, it exports it to other countries.
a) whereas b) for this reason c) until d) yet
14. He has been working all day long;, he is still energetic.
a) yet b) after c) as soon as d) whereas
15. Life in the city is noisy ;, it is quiet in the countryside.
a) therefore b) instead of c) for this reason d) in contrast
16. He doesn't do his work properly;, he lost his job.
a) as a result b) in contrast c) however d) yet
17. She has lived in Germany for 10 years; she can't speak German.
a) whereas b) however c) because d) as a result



B) Do as shown between brackets:

18. Nobody is at home. Some sounds are coming from the house. (Use: however)
.....
19. This restaurant has a good reputation. It is always busy. (Use: for this reason)
.....
20. The second exam was easy. The first one was difficult. (Use: in contrast)
.....
21. UK winters are usually quite mild. Sweden has very cold winters. (Use: whereas)
.....
22. There was little chance of success. We didn't give up. (Use: However)
.....
23. I don't like this car because it is too big. It uses a lot of fuel.
(Use: Furthermore)
.....
24. The meal was spicy. It was really delicious. (Use: yet)
.....
25. He lived in Spain for a long time. Alan speaks Spanish fluently. (Use: because of this)
.....
26. The man ate bad food. He had a terrible stomach-ache. (Use: therefore)
.....
27. He is quiet and shy. His sister is lively and talkative. (Use: in contrast)
.....
28. A vegetarian diet prevents obesity. It can cause health problems.
(Use: on the other hand)
.....

C) Choose the correct answer:

A There are several reasons why my grandfather is in good health ¹(but - although - in contrast) he is 84 years old. For one thing, he stopped smoking ²(however - so - because) it caused him bad cough. ³(Therefore - Moreover - or), he cut down on fatty food. He is also in a good physical shape ⁴(nor - because of - since) his devotion to exercise.

B John is a local government official ¹(and - but - so) he lives in Lister City. He has a son called, Tony, and a daughter called, Diana. ²(Both - Neither - Either) Tony and Diana are musicians. Tony plays the piano ³(whereas - therefore - because) Diana sings in a local rock band. Diana is a vegetarian, ⁴(for - so - but) Tony isn't.

C I went home, ¹(for - but - until) my roommate wasn't there ²(so - because - or) I started to cook dinner ³(because - when - as though) I wasn't good at cooking. I didn't really know how to make the recipe. ⁴(Therefore - While - However), I stopped. My roommate came back and cooked delicious food for us.

D My friend, Ben, likes doing sports. He ¹(went - did - played) cycling last week. Unluckily, he fell off his bike. ²(As a result - Because - But) he felt a sharp ³(painful - pain - painfully) in it. ⁴(So - Because of - However) it wasn't broken.

Comprehension 1

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



Octopuses are extremely intelligent animals. They have even learnt some tricks to get them out of difficult situations, as for example, when they are afraid of an enemy. As octopuses don't have teeth or sharp nails to defend themselves, they hide themselves in the sand at the bottom of the ocean floor. The octopus is like a lizard because it can change the colour of its skin to match the sand. This colour change happens in less than a minute.

Some octopuses like to stay near the beach where there are rocks, corals and less enemies. Because octopuses don't have bones, **they** can squeeze themselves into small spaces between the rocks to get out of reach of enemies. Another way an octopus can hide is by shooting ink. An octopus uses a part of its body to **shoot** ink into the water. The ink forms a cloud that hides the octopus.

If an octopus is being attacked, it can actually make itself look like a sea snake. It will bury itself in the sand, keeping two arms seen. It will change the colour of those arms to match a sea snake. But if there's no time to hide! or if an octopus is in **trouble**, it can "**break off**" one of its arms. The arm will then change colours and move around the water while the octopus swims away to safety. The octopus's arm will grow back.

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

1. The suitable title for this passage is:
 - a) An Intelligent sea Animal
 - b) The Ocean
 - c) Tame Animals
 - d) Wild Animals
2. The underlined verb "break off" in paragraph (3) means:
 - a) keep
 - b) hide
 - c) cut
 - d) escape
3. The underlined word "they" in paragraph (2) refers to:
 - a) rocks
 - b) enemies
 - c) corals
 - d) octopuses
4. Octopuses can squeeze themselves into small spaces between the rocks because they:
 - a) look like a sea snake.
 - b) don't have bones.
 - c) can change their colour.
 - d) like staying in shallow water.
5. According to the text, all the following statements are TRUE EXCEPT:
 - a) Some octopuses like staying near the beach.
 - b) The octopus's arm won't grow back.
 - c) The octopus takes little time to change its colour.
 - d) The octopus has some tricks to survive.
6. The author's purpose of writing the passage is to:
 - a) inform us about the octopus' survival tricks.
 - b) persuade us to visit the sea.
 - c) give advice to learn swimming.
 - d) explain how to deal with enemies.

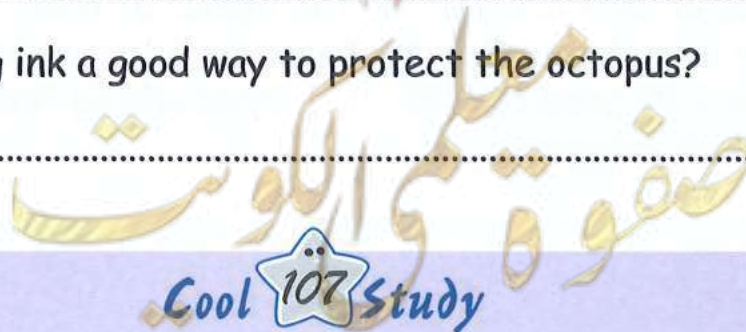
B) Answer the following questions:

7. In what way is the octopus like a lizard?

.....

8. How is shooting ink a good way to protect the octopus?

.....



Comprehension 2

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



Cats played an important role in ancient Egypt. Ancient Egyptians believed that cats protected their life, and they took cats as pets. The popularity of Egyptian cats is found in the many **ancient** Egyptian paintings and carved stone statues.

Cats and Egypt share a long and interesting history. Many cat experts believe that ancient Egyptians were the first to keep cats at home. At first, it was a practical matter as cats were brought in to protect homes from pests like rats and cockroaches. Eventually though, ancient Egyptians, especially the wealthy, started to adopt cats as pets. Paintings on tombs and other buildings show spotted, slender cats, which are believed to be the first domestic cats. It is believed that these early Egyptian cats were the ancestors of the Egyptian Mau. This kind is not as well-known as other cat kinds.

Whoever killed a cat in **ancient Egypt** was put to death. Amazingly, there were also laws preventing the exportation of cats. Ancient Egyptians loved cats and were very sad whenever any of the family cats died. Cats were kept and even mummified after death. Cat tombs have been discovered along the River Nile and **cat** mummies can be found in the tombs of many Egyptians.

Nowadays, cats are part of the homes of many people around the world. People love their company. Some can't live without having cats as friends. They take good care of **them** by providing food and taking them to doctors when necessary.

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

- 1- What is the best title of the passage?
 a- Ancient Egypt b- Cats Nowadays
 c- Cats in Ancient Egypt d- Cats Tombs
- 2- The opposite of the underlined word "ancient" in the 1st paragraph is:
 a- clear b- reachable c- modern d- necessary
- 3- The underlined word "them" in the 4th paragraph refers to:
 a- homes b- people c- cats d- friends
- 4- In ancient Egypt, cats were kept as pets, especially by:
 a. experts b. doctors c. rich people d. poor people
- 5- When a family cat died in Ancient Egypt, the family felt:
 a. happy b. sad c. excited d. amazed
- 6- The writer's purpose for writing this text is to:
 a- show us the importance of cats as pets.
 b- tell us that cats were important for the ancient Egyptians.
 c- compare pets in the past and nowadays.
 d- tell us that people have to keep pets at home.

B) Answer the following questions:

7- What happened to those who killed cats in ancient Egypt?

.....

8- How do experts know that cats were very popular in Ancient Egypt?

.....

1

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

Writing

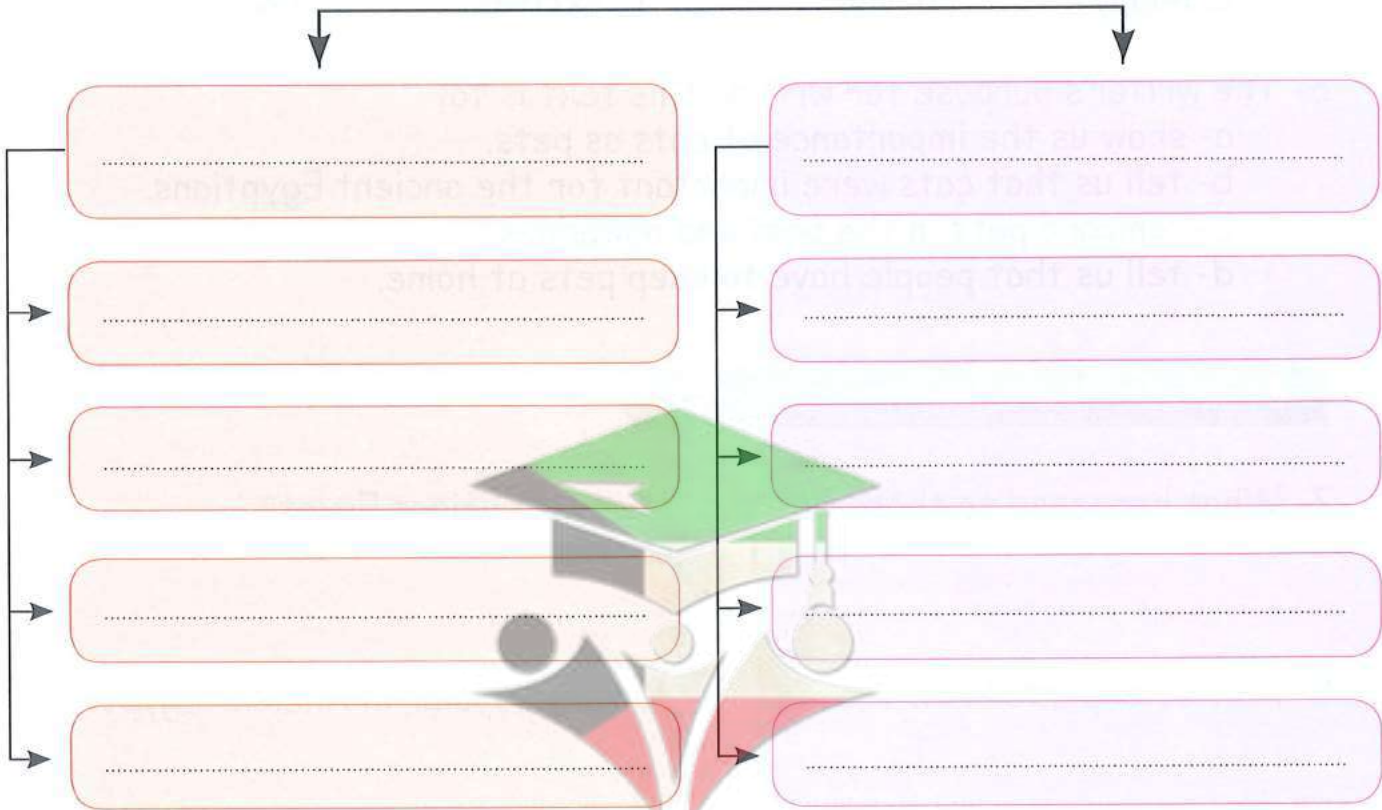


"Animals are part of our life. They share us the earth."

Plan and write a two-paragraph report (not less than 12 sentences) about animals, explaining how important they are and discussing the dangers they face and how to protect them.

Outline

.....



2

اجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

Writing

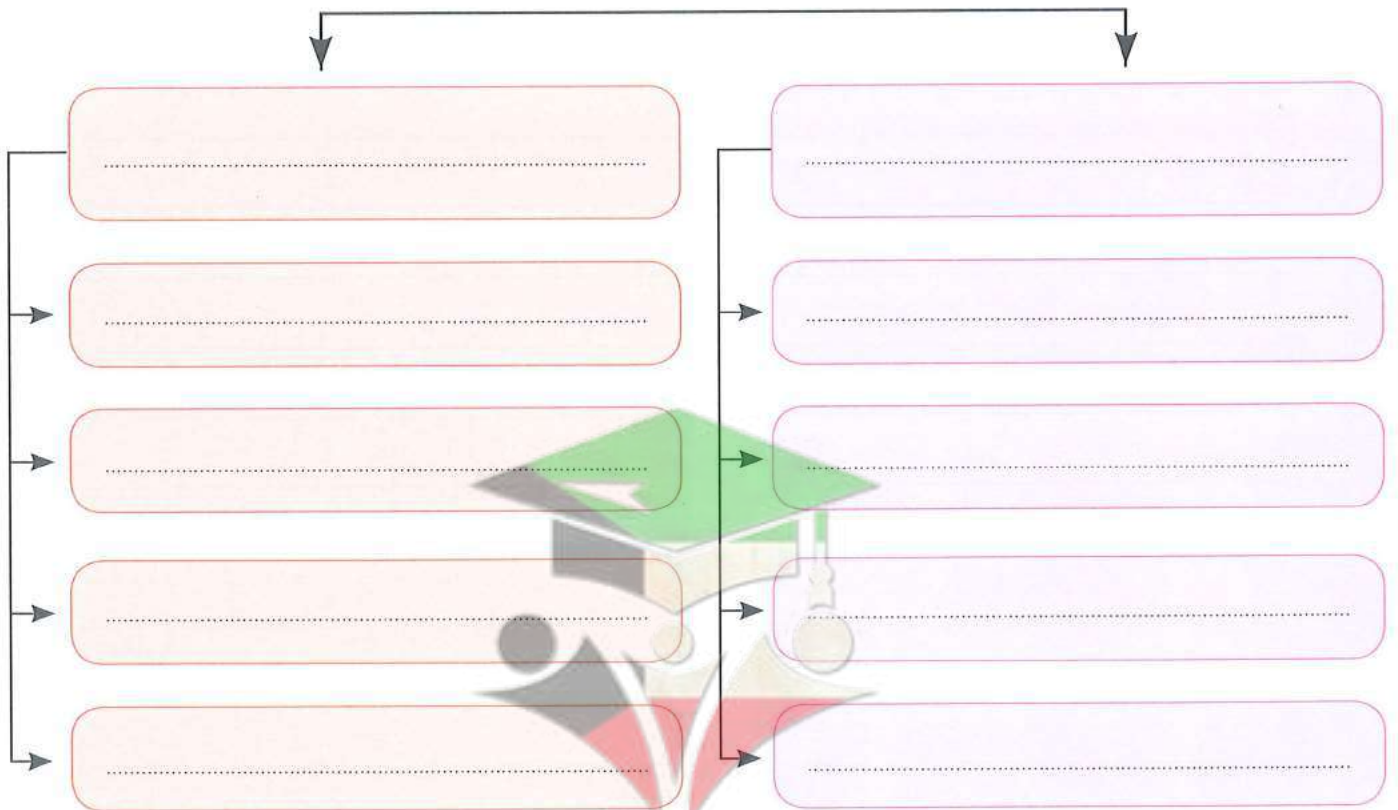


"Animals are smart creatures. They live in kingdoms just like humans."

Plan and write a two-paragraph report (not less than 12 sentences) about the animal you like most and what lessons you can learn from it.

Outline

.....



صفوة معلم الكويت



Writing



موضوعات تعبير إضافية



3

Plan and write a report of 2 paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about how man abuses animals and your suggestions for preserving them.

4

"Most of the damage done to the environment is mainly because of man, so he has to do something to save it."

Plan and write a report of 2 paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about "How we harm the environment and the things we should do to save it".



I. Vocabulary

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

- 1- Through effort, ants can perform their tasks efficiently.
 a. supreme b. collective c. giant d. scorching
- 2- Business doesn't during wartime.
 a. squeeze b. thrive c. demonstrate d. give up

II. Grammar

Do as shown between brackets:

- 3- Dad and Mum got (marry) 20 years ago. (Correct)

- 4- The exam was so difficult. No one failed it. (Use: However)

III. Writing

Write a short paragraph (5 sentences) about
 "Your favourite animal explaining why you like it".
 The following guide words might help you:
 (smart/ body language/facial expressions /remember/ loyal)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

IV. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

The Bactrian camel is most famous for the two large humps on its back. It is a huge camel that can grow to over two metres tall. It has a brown fur coat that gets long and thick in the winter to help it keep warm in the cold desert. The coat falls off in the summer.

Bactrian camels eat plants. Their stomachs are strong. They can eat almost any type of dry and sharp plants that other animals may not eat. They can also eat clothes and even shoes when they are very hungry. They live in the deserts of North Asia. They live in groups of 6 to 20 camels.

Camels store fat in their humps. They convert fat into water and energy when they don't have food or water to drink for some time. A thirsty camel can drink a lot of water. It can drink over 30 gallons of water in just a few minutes!

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

- 1- The best title for the passage could be:
 a. North Asia b. The Bactrian Camel
 c. Desert Animals d. Desert Plants
- 2- The underlined word "convert" means:
 a. change b. store c. fill d. include
- 3- The underlined pronoun "it" refers to The:
 a. water b. energy c. food d. camel
- 4- The Bactrian camel is most famous for:
 a. having a weak stomach. b. eating meat.
 c. its two large humps. d. its short feet and thick fur.

V. Spelling

Rewrite the underlined words correctly:

- 1- Presevarnece ensures success. 1-
- 2- Please, segeuze this wet T-shirt. 2-

I. Vocabulary

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

- 1- Great works are performed, not by strength, but by
 a. perseverance b. suspicion c. confusion d. concern
- 2- Mammoths were.... animals. They were the ancestors of elephants.
 a. contagious b. giant c. scorching d. collective

II. Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

Everything around us is changing. ¹(Because – Therefore – If), teachers need new techniques to catch up with massive improvements in different fields. ²(However – In addition – Although) the ways of testing students need to improve. ³(However – Because – Both) tests give teachers feedback about their students' performance. ³(Although – Or – Consequently) computer-assisted exams are useful, some teachers prefer the conventional ways of testing.

III. Writing

Write a short paragraph (4 sentences) explaining why it is important to take care of animals and birds.

The following guide words might help you:

(useful / balance / provide / entertainment / scientists)

IV. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Many blind people use dogs to help them move safely and to alert them to danger. But some blind people do don't like dogs. John and Don Burleson are two brothers who found guide horses organization in 1999. They began training miniature horses to guide blind people. The miniature horses look just like **regular** horses, but they are much smaller and less than 34 inches tall. Cuddles was the first guide horse and she became Dan Shaw's helper.

Dan Shaw is 54 years old. He can't see well because of a bad eye disease. One night, Shaw heard a new story on TV. **It** was about training horses to guide the blind. He applied, and a year later, Cuddles and Shaw began training as a team. On a trip to New York, Cuddles helped Shaw safely navigate Times Square of Liberty, and travelled on the subway system. Dan Shaw says that he is happy with Cuddles as she has changed his life by giving him more independence.

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

- 1- The best title for the passage could be:
 a) Guide Horses b) Serving Dogs
 c) Pet Dogs d) Eye Diseases
- 2- The underlined word "**regular**" means:
 a) blind b) dangerous c) normal d) spiritual
- 3- The underlined pronoun "**it**" refers to The:
 a) team b) story c) TV d) disease
- 4- All the following statements are Not Right except:
 a) Dan Shaw got a service dog. b) Cuddles was a horse organisation.
 c) All blind people like dogs. d) Trained animals can help the blind.

V. Spelling

Rewrite the underlined words correctly:

- 1- Most plants **tihrve** in spring. 1-
- 2- My **sepurme** goal is happiness. 2-

إجابة أسئلة الوحدة العاشرة



المفردات Vocabulary

1. d	2. a	3. b	4. c	5. c	6. b	7. a	8. c	9. a	10. a	11. d
12. b	13. c	14. demonstrate	15. squeeze	16. scorching	17. giant	18. give up				
19. collective	20. come up with	21. supreme	22. perseverance	23. give up	24. come up with					
25. demonstrate										

تدريبات القواعد Grammar – Choose

1. c	2. a	3. b	4. d	5. c	6. c	7. a	8. a	9. c	10. b	11. c	12. d
13. b	14. a	15. d	16. a	17. b							

18. Nobody is at home; however, some sounds are coming from the house.
 19. This restaurant has a good reputation; for this reason, it is always busy.
 20. The second exam was easy; in contrast, the first one was difficult.
 21. UK winters are usually quite mild whereas Sweden has very cold winters.
 22. There was little chance of success. However, we didn't give up.
 23. I don't like this car because it is too big. Furthermore, it uses a lot of fuel.
 24. The meal was spicy, yet it was really delicious.
 25. He lived in Spain for a long time because of this Alan speaks Spanish fluently.
 26. The man ate bad food; therefore, he had a terrible stomach-ache.
 27. He is quiet and shy; in contrast, his sister is lively and talkative.
 28. A vegetarian diet prevents obesity; on the other hand, it can cause health problems.

تدريبات القواعد Grammar – Choose

	1	2	3	4
A	although	because	Moreover	because of
B	and	both	whereas	but
C	but	so	as though	Therefore
D	went	As a result	pain	However

قطع الاستيعاب Reading Comprehension

Reading Comprehension – Passage : 1

1. a 2. c 3. d 4. b 5. b 6. a
7. The octopus is like a lizard as it can change the colour of its skin to match the sand.
 8. The ink forms a cloud that hides the octopus.

Reading Comprehension – Passage : 2

1. a 2. a 3. b 4. b 5. d 6. a
7. Whoever killed a cat in ancient Egypt was put into death.
 8. The popularity of Egyptian cats is found in the many ancient Egyptian paintings and carved stone statues.

إجابة أوراق العمل – الوحدة العاشرة

	Worksheet : 1				Worksheet : 2			
Voc	1. b	2. b			1. a	2. b		
Gr.	3. married				1. Therefore	2. In addition		
	4. The exam was so difficult. However, no one failed it.				3. Because	4. Although		
Writing	My favourite animal is the horse. It is a smart animal. The horse has many good qualities. It can recognise body language clues. The horse can read human facial expressions. The horse can remember a person's mood. It is a loyal animal. I like the horse very much.				It is important to take care of animals and birds. They are really useful. Animals and birds keep balance in the ecosystem. They provide us with food and medicine. They give us entertainment and amusement at zoos. People learn skills and lessons from animals and birds. Scientists need to do important experiments on animals and birds.			
Reading	1) b	2) a	3) d	4) c	1) a	2) c	3) b	4) d
Spelling	1) Perseverance	2) squeeze			1) thrive	2) supreme		

Word list

Word	part of speech	Definition / Example	المعنى
scholarship	(n.)	An amount of money given to somebody by an organization to help pay for their education. e.g.: My brother got a scholarship to Oxford University.	منحة دراسية
cosmology	(n.)	The scientific study of the universe and its origin and development. e.g.: Studying cosmology teaches us about the origin of the universe.	علمِ دِرَاسَةِ الْكُونِ
diagnose	(v.)	- To recognize (something, such as a disease) by signs and symptoms. - To analyse the cause or nature of. e.g.: It's easy for doctors to diagnose Alzheimer's Disease. e.g.: The mechanic diagnosed the problem in the engine.	يُشَخِّصُ (مرض ..)
world-renowned	(adj.)	Known and admired throughout the world / World-famous. e.g.: KIKI was a world-renowned dance.	مشهور عالمياً
economist	(n.)	A person who studies or knows a lot about economics. e.g.: The problems of the bank were solved by a Kuwaiti economist .	خبير اقتصادي
formula	(n.)	- A mathematical rule expressed in a set of numbers and letters: - A standard or accepted way of doing or making something. e.g.: I used a formula to calculate the volume of the container. e.g.: There's no magic formula for a perfect marriage.	معادلة / صيغة / وصفة
groundbreaking	(adj.)	Innovative/ Making new discoveries / Using new methods. e.g.: Dr Zuwail made a groundbreaking discovery in chemistry.	رائد / فاتح أفق جديدة
revolutionise	(v.)	To completely change something so that it is much better. e.g.: Newton's discoveries revolutionised physics.	يُحَدِّثُ ثَوْرَةَ
rank	(v.)	To have a position higher or lower than others, or to be considered to have such a position: e.g.: Mona is a brilliant student. She ranks first in her class.	يحتل رتبة أو مكانة

Set-Book



تساعد أسئلة الكتاب على تكوين الجملة
الصحيحة كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



1. Who was Professor Stephen William Hawking?
 - a. A world-famous physicist and brilliant scientist.
 - b. He studied Physics and Chemistry at Oxford University and Cosmology in Cambridge. He suffered from Motor Neuron Disease. Hawking was famous for his theories on black holes and his book "A Brief History of Time".
2. Who is Dr. Manahel Tahbet?
 - a. She is the youngest economist in the world.
 - b. She has 2 PhDs; one in Financial Engineering and the other in Quantum Mathematics. Her IQ is over 168. Dr. Manahel improved a formula that measures distance in space without the use of light.
3. How can we help children with disabilities?
 - a- We should give them specialised education.
 - b- We can involve them in different activities.
 - c- We have to treat them as normal people.
 - d- We need to provide them with Braille books.
4. What are Montessori's contributions?
 - a. She used her abilities for the good of her society.
 - b. She changed the society's view of disabled children.
 - c. She devised many theories to help children with learning difficulties.
 - d. She opened a school called "Children's House".
 - e. She provided a creative approach for the education of children.
 - f. She created special equipment that help children learn using senses.
5. In Montessori's opinion, what circumstances contributed to the success of children at school?
 - a. Children learned better when they were happy.
 - b. The special equipment helped children learn by using their senses.
6. In your opinion, what can help students learn better at school?
 - a. Using praising and encouragement to motivate them.
 - b. Providing them with good teachers and well-equipped schools.
7. According to Montessori's theory, how can we make disabled children successful at school?
 - a. By using their senses.
 - b. By using games and songs.
 - c. By devising new theories to help them.
 - d. By giving them freedom to learn in a lively way.
 - e. By giving them the chance to learn at their pace.
 - f. By encouraging them to progress in school.

تساعد الخريطة الذهنية على تذكر الأفكار الرئيسية
وأسئلة الكتاب كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



Map 1

Geniuses عباقرة



Stephen William Hawking

Job: physicist / scientist
Study: physics/ chemistry / cosmology
IQ level: unknown
Achievements: Theories on black holes
& his bestselling 1988 book.



Maria Montessori

Job: doctor
Study: medicine
IQ level: unknown
Achievements: creative approach to
the education of children /invented
equipment to help children learn using
senses.



Leonardo da Vinci

Job: artist
Study: art / architecture / engineering /
geology
IQ level: 200
Achievements: The Mona Lisa / lots
of machines.



Isaac Newton

Job: scientist
Study: mathematics / laws of nature
IQ level: 192
Achievements: The Theory of Relativity



Manahel Thabet

Job: economist
Study: Financial Engineering / Quantum
Mathematics.
IQ level: 168
Achievements: A formula to measure
distance in space without the use of light.
Researched in knowledge-based economy.
2 PhDs



Johann Goethe

Job: writer / poet / playwright
Study: Law / Art
IQ level: 192
Achievements: poems / essays / novels
/ scientific studies.

تساعد الخريطة الذهنية على تذكر الأفكار الرئيسية
وأسئلة الكتاب كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



Map 2

Famous physically challenged geniuses:
عباقرة من ذوي الهمم (متحدي الإعاقة)

Taha Hussein

Nationality: Egyptian

Challenge: Blind

Job: Thinker, writer and critic

Study: Philosophy - Arabic literature

Achievements: The first to hold a PhD degree from Cairo University.
He got a second PhD degree from the Sorbonne.



Helen Keller

Nationality: American

Challenge: Blind and deaf

Job: Author

Study: Literature

Achievements: A Bachelor of Arts degree.
Published 12 books / Wrote many articles



Beethoven

Nationality: German

Challenge: Deaf

Job: Composer and pianist

Study: Music

Achievements: wrote famous pieces of music (symphonies).



Vocabulary



تدريبات متنوعة على المفردات

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

- 1- The chemistry students have to memorise hundreds of
 a- formulas b- economists c- symptoms d- scholarships
- 2 - He received the Nobel Prize for his research in genetics.
 a- conventional b- spiritual c- contagious d- groundbreaking
- 3- Tom Cruise is a/an film actor.
 a- contagious b- world-renowned c- material d- collective
- 4- In 2004, my uncle joined Oxford University to study.....
 a- cosmology b- perseverance c- endurance d- anxiety
- 5- Medical students spend many months learning how toillnesses.
 a- regret b- thrive c- diagnose d- revolutionise
- 6- I-Phones..... the way we communicate.
 a- regretted b- squeezed c- interfered d- revolutionized
- 7- Messi as one of the most gifted footballers of all times.
 a- ranks b- diagnoses c- gives up d- regrets
- 8- Amazingly, Huda won a/an to study physics at Oxford at the age of 16.
 a- formula b- scholarship c- economists d- cosmology
- 9- Galileo was a pioneer in the field of
 a- cosmology b- endurance c- anxiety d- perseverance
- 10- Unfortunately, she waswith breast cancer.
 a- maintained b- diagnosed c- gave up d- squeezed
- 11- Manybelieve the world economy will recover soon.
 a- tournaments b- scholarships c- formulas d- economists
- 12- Today's matchas one of the most exciting games ever.
 a- gives up b- maintains c- ranks d- squeezes
- 13- This important discovery hasour understanding of the universe.
 a- gave up b- revolutionised c- regretted d- bounced



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

Q (revolutionise - formula - cosmology - scholarship - diagnose)

14- An expert was brought in to the reasons for the company's financial crisis.

15- New technology is going to everything we do.

16- My uncle attended the University of Cambridge on an athletic.....

17- The scientist created a better for the new fuel.

Q (spiritual / diagnose / groundbreaking / rank / revolutionised)

18- He was awarded because of his research on chemistry.

19- Ramadan is a holly month with rituals .

20- Tom had cancer, but it took months for doctors to it.

21- His brilliant work the treatment of many diseases.

Q (ranked - economists - world-renowned - revolutionised - cosmology)

22- Satellites have the science of weather prediction.

23- I'll study to know about the origin and the structure of the universe.

24- do their best to identify the reasons for the world financial crisis.

25- Last year, Nadal second in the world following Roger Federer.

26- It's said that his aunt is a expert in the field of economy.





Reported Questions

الكلام غير المباشر (السؤال)

Direct speech الكلام المباشر

Reported speech الكلام غير المباشر

He said to me, "Do you play tennis?"

He asked me **if** I played tennis.

Alex said to me, "Can you send a message?"

Alex asked me **if** I could send a message.

He said to me, "Where do you go?"

He asked me **where** I went.

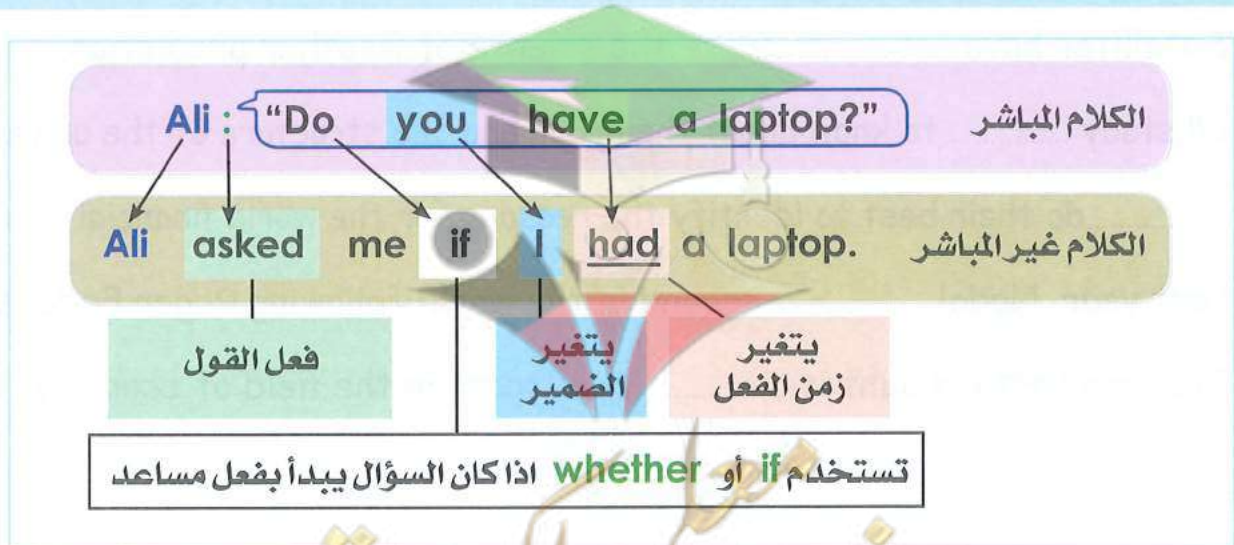
He said to me, "Where did you go yesterday?"

He asked me **where** I had gone the day before.

في حالة السؤال :

تحوّل **said to** إلى **asked**

إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بفعل مساعد نربط بـ **if** أو **whether** ويُحوّل السؤال إلى الصيغة الخبرية .
 أما إذا كان السؤال يبدأ بأداة استفهام نربط بنفس الأداة ويُحوّل السؤال إلى الصيغة الخبرية .
 إذا كان فعل القول خارج الأقواس في الماضي يُحوّل المضارع في الكلام المباشر إلى الماضي والماضي إلى الماضي التام .
 تُحوّل الضمائر حسب المعنى .



Grammar 



Reported Imperatives

الكلام الغير مباشر (الجمله الأمرية)

الكلام المباشر

الكلام الغير المباشر

Send a message.

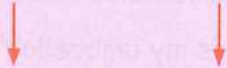


She asked me to send a message.



لاحظ طريقة تحويل الجمله الأمرية في الكلام الغير مباشر

He said to me, "Stop talking."



He asked me to stop talking.

لاحظ طريقة تحويل الأمر المنفي الى كلام غير مباشر

She said to Rami, "Don't waste your time."



She asked Rami not to waste his time.

تحويل **don't** و **never** الى **not to** عند تحويل الأمر المنفي الى كلام غير مباشر

said to تتحل محل

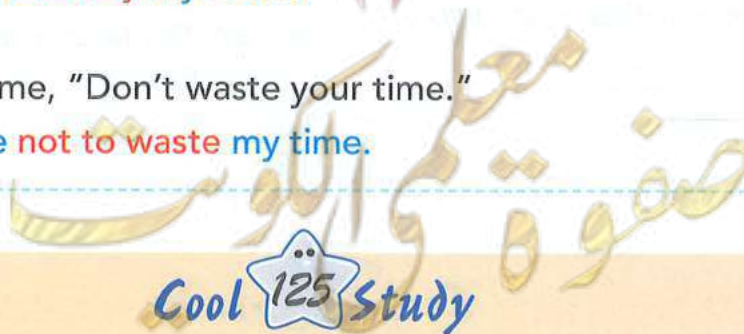
asked
told
advised
ordered

يمكن استخدام الأفعال التالية في الكلام غير المباشر

- "Tidy your room," said Mum.
Mum asked me to tidy my room.

أمثلة إضافية

- Dad said to me, "Don't waste your time."
Dad asked me not to waste my time.





تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد

Change into reported speech

1. "Where does Ann live?"

He asked me.....

2. "Where are you going?"

He asked her.....

3. "Why is she crying?"

The man asked me.....

4. Do you speak English?"

She wanted to know.....

5. "Are you British or American?"

He asked her.....

6. "Is it raining?"

I wanted to know.....

7. "Have you got a computer?"

He asked me.....

8. "Can you type?"

He asked him.....

9. "Did you come by train?"

He asked her.....

10. "Have you been to Dubai before?"

He wanted to know.....

11. "How old is your mother?", she asked.

She asked him.....

12. "What time does the train arrive?" she asked.

.....

13. "When can we have dinner?" she asked.

.....

14. Peter said to John, "Why are you so late?"

.....

15. "Where is my umbrella?" she asked.

.....

16. "How are you?" Mum asked us.

.....

17. He asked, "Do I have to do it?"

.....

18. "Where have you been?" Mum asked Ali.

.....

19. "Which dress do you like best?" she asked.

.....

20. "What are they doing?" she asked.

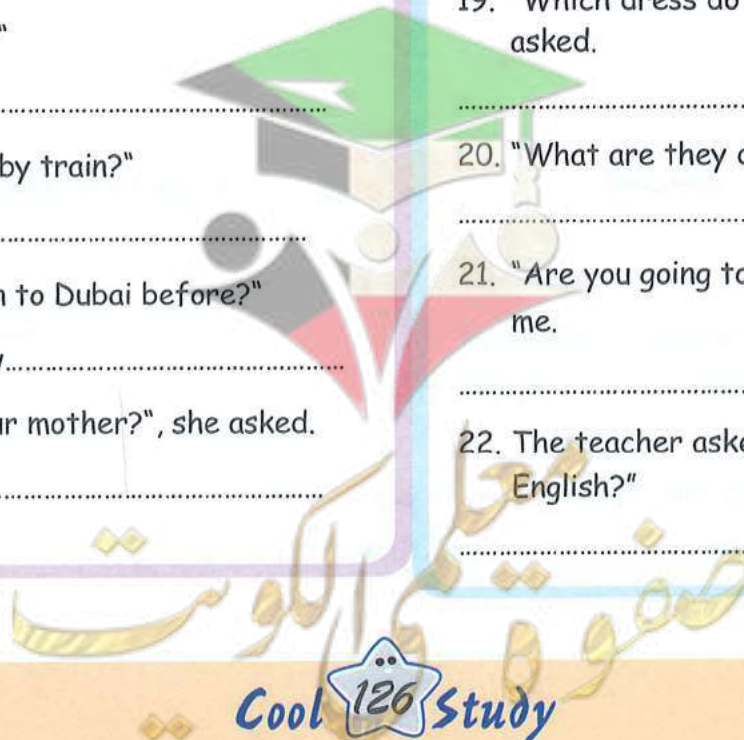
.....

21. "Are you going to the cinema?" he asked me.

.....

22. The teacher asked, "Who speaks English?"

.....





تدريبات متنوعة على القواعد

Fill in using: (to – not to)

1. The doctor asked me eat fast food.
2. Haya asked her sister make noise.
3. Mum told Bader read a lot.
4. I asked Haya come to the party.
5. We asked grandma visit us.
6. The doctor advised Omar smoke.

Report:

7. The policeman said to the thief, "Freeze."
.....
8. Dad said to Ali, "Listen to me."
.....
9. "Never play with matches" said mum.
.....

Complete using: (Reported Speech)

10. "Go home directly," said Omar.
Omar asked his brother
11. Mum said, "Make the beds, children."
Mum asked the children
12. The wise man said to me, "Don't be proud."
The wise man told me

Change into reported speech:

13. "Don't disturb me," said Rashid to Ali.
.....
14. Mona said to Mai, "Wear this bracelet."
.....
15. Grandpa said to me, "Be positive."
.....

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

- 16- He wanted to know where the day before.
a- did I go b- had I gone c- I had gone d- was I going
- 17- She asked me to the cinema or not.
a- if I will go b- if I go c- if I would go d- if I can go
- 18- He asked us late again.
a- don't come b- to not come c- not to come d- not come
- 19- I asked them me an e-mail.
a- writing b- write c- to write d- not write
- 20- They wanted to know when he back.
a- would come b- will come c- has come d- will be coming
- 21- The teacher asked me my homework again.
a- forget b- to forget c- not to forget d- forgot
- 22- They me whether I had been at the club the day before.
a- wondered b- said to c- asked d- advised
- 23- Dad wanted to know where
a- Tom had been b- was Tom c- had Tom been d- have Tom been

C) Choose the correct answer:

A

Last summer, Nabil joined an English course in London. On the first day, the English teacher asked Nabil where he ¹ (came - coming - has come) from. He wanted to know how old ² (is he - he was - was he). The teacher also wondered ³ (whether - that - to) he liked London or not. Nabil ⁴ (told - answered - said) all the questions easily.

B

A month ago, I visited the dentist. He ¹ (told - said - asked) me when I had last visited the clinic. I told ² (he - his - him) that it had been 6 months before. He wanted to know how often I ³ (brushed - brushing - brushes) my teeth. Finally, the dentist said that he ⁴ (will - won't - would) clean my bad tooth and put a filling in it.

C

Yesterday, I met a tourist. He ¹ (said - told - asked) that he was from Mexico. I asked him which places ² (had he - he had - hadn't he) visited. The tourist ³ (asked - said - told) me about the places he had been to. I wondered ⁴ (if - that - to) he had enjoyed his time in Kuwait. "Yes, of course," replied the tourist.

D

Sami ¹ (said - asked - told) me about his last summer holiday in Dubai. He said that he had been to The Aqua Park, but he ² (can't - couldn't - hadn't) go to Khalifa Tower. Sami added that he had taken many pictures while he ³ (is - were - had been) waterskiing there. I asked Sami where ⁴ (had he stayed - he had stayed - he is staying). "I stayed in a 5-start hotel," he replied.

Comprehension 1

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



With the exception of his father, perhaps no one expected the little Thomas Edison to be the man whose inventions were countless. As usual, his genius was taken by his teachers for madness. The child carried out his experiments which most often ended in a fire and a good beating from his father. In the end, he was deprived of his pocket money altogether.

One night, his mother was suddenly taken ill. Because his father was absent, the child called a doctor who examined the lady and said that an immediate surgical operation might save her life. Because the light was dim, he would not be able to operate it and started to leave. The child asked the doctor to wait. He quickly ran to the barber's shop nearby, broke into it and soon returned carrying a big mirror. Then in a hurry, he brought all the oil lamps he could find in the house and lit them in front of the mirror.

Looking at the child in admiration, the doctor performed the operation and saved her life. While carrying the mirror back, Edison dropped it and it fell to pieces. The barber ran after him and beat him severely. By that time, his father had come back and he was told the whole story. Together they were very fast to see the barber who demanded fourteen dollars for the mirror." Well I am sorry, here is the money," said Edison's father. "And here are the beats you gave my son. Now I think it is settled". Later, Thomas Edison made successful and rapid progress in every scientific field.

Comprehension 2

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



16 year old Pat Tulloch has an unusual hobby. She makes cheese on the family farm in Australia. She began by making yoghurt with her mother when she was little. Then, she started watching her father's workers make cheese. When she was ten, she made some cheese by herself for the first time. 'It wasn't great,' she says, 'but the workers told me what I was doing was wrong and that helped me to slowly get better.'

Pat always needs good milk for her cheese, but she doesn't have to buy it. Her mother and father keep 20 cows on their farm. Pat can just ask them when she needs more. Last year, Pat's neighbour gave her a young cow to keep and look after, but it doesn't produce milk to make cheese, yet.

Pat and her family make many types of cheese. Recently, they won a prize for one of them. 'It's been great for helping people find out about us,' says Pat. 'Last month we started selling cheese in New Zealand. People there read about our prize in a food magazine. Soon we're going to do some advertisements, too.'

Pat's next idea is to post some online recipes for cooking with cheese. One of my favourites is cheese with eggs for breakfast. It's great! Our cheese is also lovely with pasta - I hope a restaurant might buy some of our recipes one day.' But right now, Pat is still at school. 'Making cheese is fun and winning a prize for it is great but doing well in my studies matters more for now.'

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

- What could be the best title for this passage?
 - A Young Cheese Maker
 - A Milky Cow
 - Cheese in New Zealand
 - A Famous Restaurant
- The underlined word 'produce' in the 2nd paragraph means:
 - give
 - drink
 - sell
 - feed
- What does the underlined word "it" in the 1st paragraph refer to?
 - farm
 - cheese
 - yoghurt
 - hobby
- How old was Pat when she made cheese for the first time?
 - 4
 - 10
 - 16
 - 20
- According to the passage, one of the following statements is TRUE:
 - Pat's prize was posted online.
 - Pat's cheese is sold in different restaurants.
 - Pat has already posted her recipes online.
 - The workers helped Pat make better cheese.
- The purpose of the writer is to:
 - describe Pat's unusual hobby.
 - show how to make good cheese.
 - inform us about the benefits of cheese.
 - advise us to buy Pat's cheese.

B) Answer the following questions:

7. Where did Pat get the milk for her cheese?

.....

8. What is Pat thinking of most now?

.....



1

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

Writing



Plan and write a two-paragraph report (not less than 12 sentences) about a genius with a physical handicap showing his / her achievements despite his / her disability and concluding a moral lesson that you would advise your friends to believe in.

Outline

.....



<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

2

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

Writing

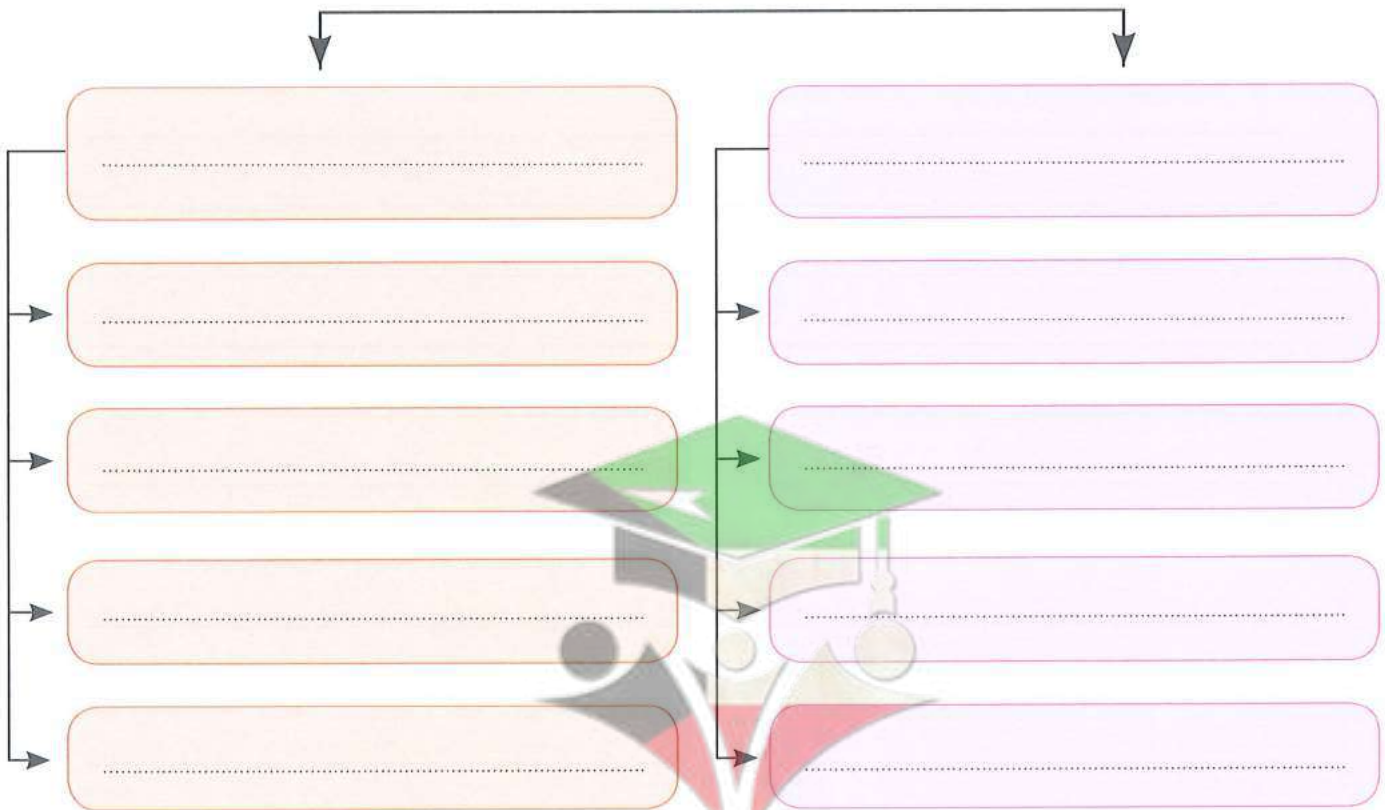


"There is a big difference between teaching the disabled nowadays and in the past."

Plan and write report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about teaching the disabled in the past and nowadays.

Outline

.....



I. Vocabulary

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

- 1- This is the most difficult in algebra this year.
 a. scholarship b. economist c. formula d. symptom
- 2- Our team the first in the Premiere League.
 a. ranks b. diagnoses c. revolutionises d. squeezes

II. Grammar

Do as shown between brackets:

- 3- Mum told us (not leave) baby Sami alone. (Correct)

- 4- "Have you read this book?" . (Reported / Complete)
 Mona asked me

III. Writing

Write a short paragraph (5 sentences) about "A famous person you admire most".

The following guide words might help you:
 (intelligent / qualities/ study/ perseverance/ achievements)

IV. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Mr. Boxell was just shutting his shoe shop at the end of the day when a man in a well-cut suit walked in and asked for an expensive pair of shoes. There was something about the way the man walked that made Mr. Boxell suspicious. He felt as if he had seen him before somewhere, and then he remembered that he had seen him on TV. The man was a wanted criminal. The man tried on a few pairs of shoes, but he bought a pair that Mr. Boxell strongly recommended. "They are a bit tight," the man complained. "They will stretch, sir," Mr. Boxell said. As Mr. Boxell had expected, the man limped into the shop next day to complain about the shoes. As soon as he entered it, he was surrounded by the police. Mr. Boxell had deliberately sold the man a pair of shoes that were a size too small, knowing he would return them the next day.

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

- 1- The best title for the passage could be:
 a) A shoe shop b) A stupid policeman
 c) A clever plan d) An advert on TV
- 2- The underlined word "deliberately" means:
 a) intentionally b) wrongly c) mistakenly d) accidentally
- 3- The underlined pronoun "it" refers to the:
 a) police station b) suit c) shoe d) shoe shop
- 4- The criminal returned to the shop to:
 a) buy new shoes b) complain about the new shoes
 c) try on new shoes d) stretch his new shoes

V. Spelling

Rewrite the underlined words correctly:

- 1- Salah is a woldr-renonwed footballer. 1-
 2- He got a degree in comsolgoy. 2-



I. Vocabulary

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

- 1- It was clever of the doctor to Mona's illness.
a. maintain b. revolutionise c. give up d. diagnose
- 2- Our bank consulted a/an to evaluate its system.
a. scholarship b. economist c. symptom d. tournament

II. Grammar

Do as shown between brackets:

- 3- "Did you eat your dinner, Omar? (Complete)
Sara asked Omar
- 4- "Don't waste your time." (Reported / Complete)
Mum advised me

III. Writing

Write a short paragraph (5 sentences) about "How to help children with disabilities".

The following guide words might help you:

(specialised / activities / in Braille / support / successful)



IV. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Once upon a time an agricultural expert was visiting a poor village in India. His **purpose** was to improve food production there. The villager grew rice and vegetables each year. They worked very hard during the seasons, but their crops were sometimes poor because of the weather. The expert gave the villagers a new type that produces double the quantity. The villagers planted the new rice and when they harvested it, it produced double the quantity.

When The expert returned later to see if the second crop had been equally good. He found the fields empty. The villagers were sitting around playing cards. When he asked **them** about the second crop, they replied, "We didn't need to plant a second crop because we had enough rice after the first one. So, we are relaxing and enjoying ourselves. The expert said to them that he hadn't given them the new rice to spend half of a year without work.

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

- 1- The best title for the passage could be:
a) Conventional Farming b) A Lazy Expert
c) Lazy Villagers d) The Chief of the Village
- 2- The underlined word "**purpose**" means:
a) goal b) vendor c) regret d) crop
- 3- The underlined pronoun "**them**" refers to the:
a) cards b) fields c) vegetables d) farmers
- 4- On his second visit to the village, the agricultural expert:
a. was happy with the villagers. b. was unhappy with villagers.
c. gave the villagers a new rice. d. decided to live in the village.

V. Spelling

Rewrite the underlined words correctly:

- 1- Mona got a schalorishp to study Maths. 1-
- 2- The DNA is a gurondbareking discovery. 2-

إجابة أسئلة الوحدة الحادية عشرة



Vocabulary المفردات

1. a	2. d	3. b	4. a	5. c	6. d	7. a	8. b	9. a	10. b	11. d
12. c	13. b	14. diagnose	15. revolutionise	16. scholarship	17. formula	18. groundbreaking				
19. spiritual	20. diagnose	21. revolutionised	22. revolutionised	23. cosmology	24. economists					
25. ranked										

Grammar – Do as shown تدريبات القواعد

1. where Ann lived.	2- where she was going.	3. why she was crying.
4. know if I spoke English.	5. if she was (is) British or American.	
6. if it was raining.	7. if I had a computer.	8. if he could type.
9. if she had come by train.	10. if I had been to Dubai before.	
11. how old his mother was.	12. She asked what time the train arrived.	
13. She asked when they could have dinner.	14. Peter asked John why he was so late.	
15. She asked where her umbrella was.	16. Mum asked us how we were.	
17. He asked if he had to do it.	18. Mum asked Ali where he had been.	
19. She asked which dress I liked best.	20. She asked what they were doing.	
21. He asked me if I was going to the cinema.	22. The teacher asked who spoke English.	

Grammar – Fill in / Do as shown / Choose تدريبات القواعد

1. to	2. not to	3. to	4. to	5. to	6. not to	7. The policeman asked the thief to freeze.	
8. Dad asked Ali to listen to him.	9. Mum asked me not to play with matches.						
10. to go home directly.	11. to make the beds.						
12. not to be proud.	13. Rashid asked Ali not to disturb him.						
14. Mona asked Mai to wear that bracelet.	15. Grandpa asked me to be positive.						
16. c	17. c	18. b	19. c	20. a	21. c	22. c	23. a

Grammar – Choose تدريبات القواعد

	1	2	3	4
A	came	he was	whether	answered
B	asked	him	brushed	would
C	said	he had	told	if
D	told	couldn't	had been	he had stayed

Reading Comprehension قطع الاستيعاب

Reading Comprehension – Passage : 1						Reading Comprehension – Passage : 2					
1. c	2. d	3. a	4. a	5. b	6. c	1. a	2. a	3. b	4. b	5. d	6. a
7. He paid him the money and beat him.						7. Her mother and father keep 20 cows on their farm. Pat can just ask them when she needs more.					
8. They most often ended in a fire and a good beating from his father.						8. Pat is thinking of her studies now.					

إجابة أسئلة الوحدة الحادية عشرة



إجابة أوراق العمل – الوحدة الحادية عشر

Worksheet : ①				Worksheet : ②				
Voc & Gr.	1. c	2. a	3. not to leave	1. d	2. b	3. if he had eaten his dinner.		
	4. if I had read that book.			4. not to waste my time.				
Writing	I admire Dr. Manahel Thabet most. She is one of the most intelligent women in the world. She has many good qualities. She is the youngest economist in the world. She studied Financial Engineering and Quantum Mathematics. Perseverance helped her to succeed. Dr. Manahel improved a formula that measures distance in space without the use of light.			We can help children with disabilities in many ways. Firstly, we should build special schools. Secondly, we must give them specialised education. Thirdly, we should involve them in different activities. Fourth, we must provide blind children with books in Braille. Fifth, we should support children with disabilities to take part in the society. Finally, you can spread stories of successful disabled children.				
Reading	1) c	2) a	3) d	4) b	1) c	2) a	3) d	4) b
Spelling	1) world-renowned		2) cosmology		1) scholarship		2) groundbreaking	



Word list

Word	part of speech	Definition / Example	المعنى
Artificial Intelligence (AI)	(n.)	- A branch of computer science dealing with the simulation of intelligent behaviour in computers. - The capability of a machine to imitate intelligent human behaviour e.g.: Our school could make a robot with artificial intelligence .	الذكاء الاصطناعي
achieve	(v.)	- To succeed in finishing something or reaching an aim, especially after a lot of work or effort. - To do or obtain something that you wanted after planning and working to make it happen. e.g.: The runner finally achieved his ambition to win the marathon. e.g.: Grandpa told us that he was happy with what he achieved .	يحقّق / ينجز
goal	(n.)	- Something that you hope to achieve in the future. - The area between two posts where the ball must go in order to score in games such as football or hockey. e.g.: For us, increasing sales by 5% is an achievable goal . e.g.: Messi ran fast towards the goal and scored a nice goal .	هدف / غاية / مقصد / الرمي
trait	(n.)	A particular quality in someone's character. e.g.: Honesty is the most important trait of my friend, Ali.	سمة / صفة / مبزة / خصلة
relatively	(adv.)	- When compared to others that are similar. - Said when you are judging one thing in comparison with other things: e.g.: The store is relatively empty on cold days.	نسبياً / مقارنة بغيره
due to	(prep.)	Because of. e.g.: Yesterday's match was cancelled due to bad weather.	بسبب / نظراً إلى
abundance	(n.)	A large quantity of something. An amount that is more than enough. e.g.: There was an abundance of food at the wedding. e.g.: There was an abundance of corn last year.	كثرة / وفرة
advance	(n.)	The forward movement of something, or an improvement or development in something. e.g.: The recent advances in communication are due to technology.	تقدّم
increased	(adj.)	Made or become greater. e.g.: Local companies face increased competition from abroad.	زائد / متزايد

Set-Book



تساعد أسئلة الكتاب على تكوين الجمل
الصحيحة لها تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



1. What is Artificial Intelligence (AI)?
It is the ability of machines to think, learn and imitate the way human beings act.
2. What are the possible consequences (fears) of creating (AI) machines?
 - a. They could match or exceed human intelligence.
 - b. They could learn by themselves.
 - c. Robots will probably occupy millions of jobs.
 - d. They will create a large number of unemployed people.
 - e. The machines could decide that the world would be better without humans.
3. What are the main advantages of Artificial Intelligence (AI)?
 - a. It helps reduce human error.
 - b. It provides digital assistance.
 - c. It helps do repetitive or dangerous jobs.
 - d. It offers useful medical applications.
 - e. It is available 24x7.
 - f. It improves problem solving.
 - g. It helps to take faster decisions.
4. What are the disadvantages of Artificial Intelligence (AI)?
 - a. It's very expensive to create AI applications.
 - b. It makes humans lazy.
 - c. It lacks emotions.
 - d. It lacks out of box thinking.
 - e. It could cause unemployment.
 - f. It can't deal with unexpected circumstances without human computation.
5. What will AI be like in the future?
 - a. AI will have a positive effect on our future.
 - b. We may control technology and help solve many of the world's problems.
 - c. We could put a computer inside our brain and accelerate AI.
 - d. We may develop the computational power of fully independent AI in the 3020s.
 - e. AI will improve our athletic skills, audio-visual awareness and memory.
 - f. People will have self-driving vehicles
 - g. Drones will carry rescue equipment to people at sea.
6. Compare supercomputers with human brains.

Supercomputers:

 - a. They are designed for a few tasks.
 - b. The time needed to teach the system is high.
 - c. They can hardly compete with a 6-year old child.

The human brain:

 - a. It has the ability to be creative.
 - b. It usually learns how to manage different skills during life.
 - c. It has the ability to learn how to make decisions based on experiences.

تساعد الخريطة الذهنية على تذكر الأفكار الرئيسية
وأسئلة الكتاب كما تساعد في كتابة موضوع التعبير



Map 1



Artificial Intelligence (AI)

الذكاء
الإصطناعي

1

Advantages

المميزات

- Reduce human error.
- Provides digital assistance.
- Does repetitive or dangerous jobs.
- Offers useful medical applications.
- Available 24x7.
- Improves problem solving.
- Helps to take faster decisions.

2

Disadvantages

العيوب

- It's very expensive to create AI applications.
- It makes humans lazy.
- It lacks emotions.
- It lacks out-of-box thinking.
- It could cause unemployment.

3

In the future

في المستقبل

- Have a positive effect on our future.
- Solve many of the world's problems.
- Put a computer inside our brain
- Improve our memory.
- Improve audio-visual awareness.
- Self-driving vehicles
- Drones will carry rescue equipment .



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

- 1- My sister eventuallyher goal of becoming a professor.
a- diagnosed b- achieved c-eliminated d- interfered
- 2 - The company has been a pioneer intechnology.
a- Artificial intelligence b- depression c- abundance d- perseverance
- 3- Politeness is often considered an importantin Islam.
a- trait b- vendor c- regret d-anxiety
- 4- The referee cancelled yesterday's matchheavy rain.
a- relatively b- due to c- traditionally d-currently
- 5- I like walking on the beach because sea breezes are unpolluted.
a- eventually b- traditionally c- relatively d-due to
- 6- In order to succeed, you should identify your and work on them.
a- traits b- goals c- formulas d-scholarships
- 7- The reason why I good results is that I work hard.
a- diagnose b- achieve c- indicate d-eliminate
- 8- Theinterest in video games makes this industry profitable.
a- spiritual b-increased c- material d- conventional
- 9- Doing researches has become easier because of theof information we can get nowadays.
a- confusion b-cosomology c-Artificial intelligence d-abundance
- 10- Modern science has led toin all aspects of life.
a- vendors b-opponents c- symptoms d- advances
- 11-his serious illness, he stayed in bed for months.
a- Traditionally b-Due to c- Eventually d- Relatively
- 12- Modern computer games have become more fun because of
a- abundance b- cosmology
c- perseverance d- Artificial intelligence
- 13- Wilson has a great success as an artist.
a- regretted b- gave up c- squeezed d- achieved



تدريبات متنوعة على المفردات

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

Q (relatively - abundance - Artificial intelligence - traits - due to)

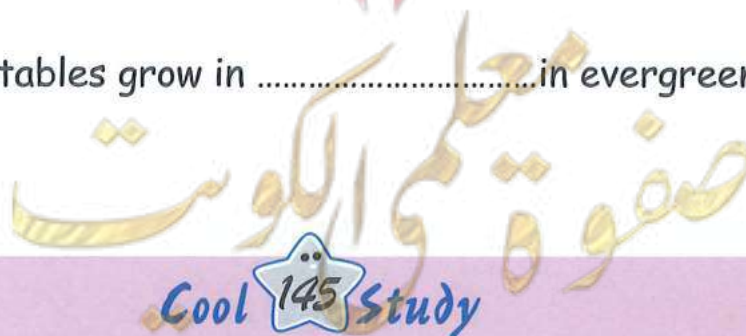
- 14- They cancelled all the flightsbad weather conditions.
 15- Lack of exercise is a factor for heart diseases, but it'ssmall when compared with the others.
 16-Children inherit some from their parents.
 17- This country is rich. It has a/anof natural resources.

Q (Artificial intelligence - eliminate - symptom - goals - achieved)

- 18- The kidney helps to the body's waste.
 19- Messi always scores magnificent
 20- The computer's can defeat even the most skilled players at chess.
 21- She's a lot in the short time she has been in the company.

Q (due to - trait - abundance - relatively - advance)

- 22-It's pretty clear that we live in an age of rapid technological
 23- Most of the environmental problems are human acts.
 24- We have few applications for the job. We need another advertisement.
 25- Fruits and vegetables grow inin evergreen forests.



Grammar

الصفات القصيرة



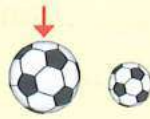
للمقارنة بين اثنين نضيف **er** على الصفة القصيرة
للمقارنة بين أكثر من اثنين نضيف **est** على الصفة القصيرة ونستخدم **the** قبلها

لاحظ طريقة تكوين الصفات



big

fast



bigger than

faster than



the biggest

the fastest

Tom is a clever student.



Tom is cleverer than Mark. (Comparative)



Ahmed is the cleverest student in our class. (Superlative)



لاحظ الأمثلة

لاحظ طريقة تكوين هذه الصفات

good

better

the best

bad

worse

the worst

far

farther/ further

the farthest/furthest

little

less

the least

many /much

more

the most





الصفات الطويلة

للمقارنة بين إثنين نضيف **more** على الصفة الطويلة
للمقارنة بين أكثر من إثنين نضيف **the most** قبل الصفة الطويلة

لاحظ طريقة تكوين الصفات



interesting



more interesting



the most interesting

This is an interesting book.

The red book is **more interesting** than the green one.

That is **the most interesting** book I've ever read.

لاحظ الأمثلة





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

- 1- Failaka Island is than Bubyan island.
a. small b. smaller c. the smallest d. as small as
- 2- Cheetahs are than foxes.
a) more dangerous b) dangerous c) most dangerous d) as dangerous
- 3- Omar speaks English than Salem.
a) good b) the best c) better d) best
- 4- Everest is mountain all around the world.
a) high b) higher c) the highest d) highest
- 5- The first trip was far, but the last one was
a) far b) farther c) farthest d) far as
- 6- No other desert in the world is the Sahara.
a) the largest b) larger c) larger than d) larger
- 7- Fresh fruit juice is than a fizzy drink.
a) good b) better c) best d) the best
- 8- Ahmed is friend I have ever met.
a) better b) good c) best d) the best
- 9- Hockey is interesting than football.
a) more b) most c) the most d) the
- 10- The Titanic was ship that was ever designed and built by man.
a) great b) the greatest c) greater d) very great
- 11- I like that museum! It houses monuments in the world.
a) most valuable b) more valuable
c) the most valuable d) more valuable than
- 12- Travelling by planes is than travelling by trains and buses.
a) more expensive b) most expensive
c) expensive d) expensive than
- 13- You can't miss my house. It is in the street.
a) large b) the largest c) larger d) larger than
- 14- This is the circus show we've ever watched.
a) impressive b) more impressive c) much impressive d) most impressive

B) Correct:

- 15- My sister usually buys the (**late**) fashion.
- 16- Travelling by ship is (**cheap**) than travelling by plane.
- 17- I think studying English is (**interesting**) than studying Science.
- 18- This watch is (**expensive**) than my mobile phone.
- 19- The snail is one of the (**slow**) animals.
- 20- Today is the (**hot**) day in the year.
- 21- For me, cooking is (**delicious**) than fast food.
- 22- Where is the (**impressive**) painting in the gallery ?
- 23- That's the (**good**) game I have played.
- 24- Australia is the (**far**) country Adam has ever visited.
- 25- I'm (**bad**) at tennis than my brother.

B) Do as shown between brackets:

- 26- Your bike is faster than mine. (Complete)
My bike
- 27- The Liberation Tower is the highest building in Kuwait.
No other building in Kuwait (Complete)
- 28- No other city in France is as beautiful as Paris. (Use: most)
.....
- 29- Ali's house is big, but Omar's is small. (Use: than)
.....
- 30- No other city in the world is more crowded than Tokyo. (Use : most)
.....
- 31- Tony is 1.6 m tall. Michel is 1.8 m tall. (Use: than)
.....
- 32- Ali is 15 years old. Nasser is 20 years old. (Use: than)
.....
- 33- The tomato soup was delicious, but the mushroom soup wasn't. (Use: than)
.....



C) Choose the correct answer:

A

Today, football is considered ¹(more popular - the most popular - popular) sport in the world. It is a/an ²(ancient - more ancient - most ancient) game. Playing football is ³(good - better - best) for your heart and lungs than many other sports. It's also one of the ⁴(profitable - more profitable - most profitable) sports.

B

The cheetah is the ¹ (fast - faster - fastest) animal on earth. It's ² (small - smaller - smallest) than the lion and it's bigger ³(than - so - as) the fox. Cheetahs have ⁴ (long - longer - longest) legs that help them run very fast.

C

We study many subjects, but English is the ¹(good - better - best) one for me. It is ²(more - most - many) interesting than Maths. Social Studies is easy, but English is ³(easy - easier - easiest). I think English is the ⁴(useful - more useful - most useful) amongst the other school subjects.

D

The Maldives is a set of islands in the Indian Ocean. It has some of the ¹(worse - better - best) beaches in the world. It's a ²(wonderful - more wonderful - most wonderful) tourist destination. Spending a vacation there isn't ³(expensive - more expensive - most expensive) as you imagine. Simply, booking a hotel in the Maldives is ⁴(cheap - cheaper - cheapest) than booking one in some Arab countries.

Comprehension 1

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



Will people still read books on paper 100 years from now? A few years ago, many people would have said no. It looks that iBook's on personal computers and the Internet could replace books on paper in the future. Now; however, most people think that books on paper are more important and **they** are here to stay.

There are a number of reasons why iBook's on personal computers and the Internet won't replace books on paper completely. One reason is that books on paper are much cheaper than iBook's on computers. Books on paper don't need a power source. You can read a book for as long as you want and wherever you want. You never have to worry about losing power. Also, many people feel more comfortable reading words in a paper book than reading words on a computer screen or any electronic device. It is less tiring to the eyes.

Will books in the future be similar to the books you can buy today? The answer to that question is no. In the future, you may only need to buy one book. With this one book, you will be able to read stories, plays, and even today's newspaper. It will look like today's book, but it will be electronic. One of the inventors of these future books said that they will have a small button on the side. When you **press** the button, words will appear on the page. When you want to read a different story, you can press the button again and a new story will quickly appear.

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

- 1- The best title for this passage is:
 - a. The Future of the Internet
 - b. Reading Stories about Old People
 - c. Paper Books Compared to iBooks
 - d. Personal Computers Compared to iBooks
- 2- The underlined word "press" in the 3rd paragraph means:
 - a. break
 - b. push
 - c. provide
 - d. improve
- 3- The underlined word "they" in the 1st paragraph refers to:
 - a. few years
 - b. most people
 - c. books on paper
 - d. personal computers
- 4- According to the passage, books in the future:
 - a. will be tiring to the eyes.
 - b. will be similar to the paper books.
 - c. will be less expensive than books on paper.
 - d. will have more buttons on the side.
- 5- According to the text, all the following sentences are True except:
 - a. There will be books on paper in the future.
 - b. Some people are still reading books on paper.
 - c. Future books will be different from today's books.
 - d. Reading books on paper is more harmful than reading iBooks.
- 6- The purpose of the writer of writing this passage is:
 - a. to talk about different types of stories.
 - b. to inform the reader about computer games.
 - c. to give information about books in the future.
 - d. to tell the reader about the disadvantages of reading books.

B) Answer the following questions:

7- Why do you think some people prefer reading books on paper?

.....

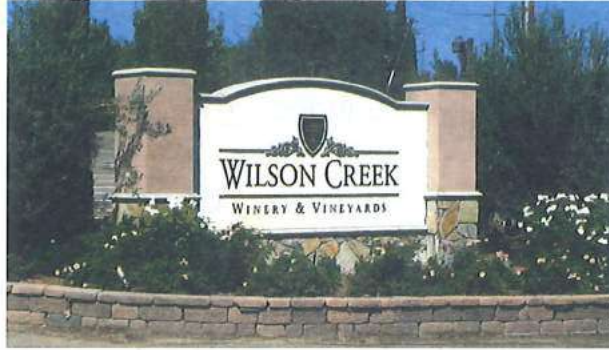
8- How will books in the future be different from today's books?

.....



Comprehension 2

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:



I've returned to my hometown of Wilson Creek after being away for 10 years. So, many things have changed around here. When I left Wilson Creek, there was a small pond on the right as you left town. They have built a large shopping mall in its place. A new post office has also been built just across from my old school.

There is a sports club out of Wilson Creek which has been changed completely. They have now added a new stand where probably a few thousand people could sit. It looks really great.

The biggest changes have taken place in the downtown area. They closed all the roads; you can't drive there anymore. A European-style fountain has been built and some seats have also been added along with a grassy area and a new street café.

My street looks just the same as it always has been but a public library has been built in the next street along. There used to be a great park but they have cut down all the trees.

The library now has a large green area in front of it but it's not the same as when the park was there.

Another improvement is the number of new restaurants that have opened in Wilson Creek. A Chinese restaurant has been opened in the town centre and a Mexican restaurant has been opened near my home which is where I am going tonight!

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

- 1- The best title for the passage is:
 a) A Large Shopping Mall
 b) Changes in My Hometown
 c) A Public Library
 d) A Large Green Area
- 2- The opposite of the underlined word "the same" in the 4th paragraph is:
 a) great
 b) large
 c) beautiful
 d) different
- 3- The underlined word "which" in the last paragraph refers to:
 a) a Mexican restaurant
 b) the town centre
 c) new restaurants
 d) a Chinese restaurant
- 4- According to the passage, the great park is not there anymore because they:
 a) opened new restaurants.
 b) closed all the roads.
 c) built a large shopping mall.
 d) cut down all the trees.
- 5- According to the passage, all the following sentences are TRUE except:
 a) The writer spent 10 years away.
 b) A new post office has also been built.
 c) There is a small pond in Wilson now.
 d) A Chinese restaurant has been opened in the town centre.
- 6- The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is to:
 a) compare different restaurants.
 b) tell a funny story.
 c) inform us about his hometown.
 d) show the importance of change.

B) Answer the following questions:

7- Where have the biggest changes taken place in Wilson Creek?

.....

8- Why is it easier now to get information in Wilson Creek than before?

.....

1

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧٥-١٧١

Writing



Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about AI applications or machines, explaining how they may be useful for humans and how they may be harmful for them.

Outline

.....



<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>
<p>.....</p>	<p>.....</p>

2

إجابة
موضوعات
التحبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

Writing



Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) comparing artificial intelligence with human intelligence.

Outline

.....



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

صفوة معلم الكومبيوتر

3

إجابة
موضوعات
التعبير
ص ١٧١-١٧٥

Writing



Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) comparing supercomputers with human brains.

Outline

.....



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

I. Vocabulary

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

- 1- It's said that a child must inherit some from his parents.
 a. formulas b. traits c. tournaments d. spectators
- 2- Everyone should have a goal or a dream to
 a. achieve b. give up c. interfere d. bounce

II. Grammar

Do as shown between brackets:

- 3- For most children, i-Pads are (good) than PCs. (Correct)
- 4- The diamond ring is more expensive than the other rings in the shop. (Use: most)

III. Writing

Write a short paragraph (5 sentences) about "Future technology".
 The following guide words might help you:
 (advanced / inside the brain / solve / drones / self-driving)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

IV. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Of all wonders of creation, the human brain is the most marvelous. Scientists have learned much about it, but the mechanism of its working is still unknown to them. The brain is similar to a telephone exchange, where wires are connected. All parts of the body are supplied with nerves which connect these parts with the brain. When the eye sees anything dangerous coming, a picture is formed at the back of it; then a message is sent to the brain, and instantly a message is sent to the correct organ to move away from that danger. The brain is working constantly to control the whole body. Whenever it stops working, life comes to an end.

The human brain is about one kilogram, but it's more **complicated** than any other computer in the world. The left side of the brain mainly controls the things we learn such as reading and writing. The right side controls abstract thinking.

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

- 1- The best title for this passage could be:
 a. The Nervous System b. The Human Brain
 c. The Immune System d. The Telephone Exchange
- 2- The **opposite** underlined word "**complicated**" is:
 a) massive b) similar c) simple d) giant
- 3- The underlined pronoun "**it**" refers to the:
 a) eye b) picture c) body d) message
- 4- According to the text, which statement is **TRUE**:
 a) The brain weighs 2 kg. b) The brain controls the whole body.
 c) The brain has 4 sides. d) We know everything about the brain.

V. Spelling

Rewrite the underlined words correctly:

- 1- This unit is about ariticfial Inetillgnce. 1-
- 2- The weather is relatievly cold this winter. 2-

إجابة أسئلة الوحدة الثانية عشرة



Vocabulary المفردات

1. b	2. a	3. a	4. b	5. c	6. b	7. b	8. b	9. d	10. d	11. b
12. d	13. b	14. due to	15. relatively	16. traits	17. abundance	18. eliminate				
19. goals	20. artificial int.	21. achieved	22. advance	23. due to	24. relatively					
25. abundance										

Grammar – القواعد

1. b	2. a	3. c	4. c	5. b	6. c	7. b	8. d	9. a	10. b	11. c
12. a	13. b	14. d	15. latest	16. cheaper	17. more interesting					
18. more expensive	19. slowest	20. hottest	21. more delicious	22. most impressive						
23. best	24. farthest	25. worse	26. is slower than yours.							
27. is higher than the Liberation Tower.	28. Paris is the most beautiful city in France.									
29. Ali's house is bigger than Omar's.	30. Tokyo is the most crowded city in the world.									
31. Michel is taller than Tony.	32. Ali is younger than Nasser.									
33. The tomato soup was more delicious than the mushroom soup.										

Grammar – Choose القواعد

	1	2	3	4
A	The most popular	ancient	better	most profitable
B	fastest	smaller	than	long
C	best	more	easier	most useful
D	best	wonderful	expensive	cheaper

Reading Comprehension قطع الاستيعاب

Reading Comprehension – Passage : 1						Reading Comprehension – Passage : 2					
1. c	2. b	3. c	4. a	5. d	6. c	1. b	2. d	3. a	4. d	5. c	6. c
7. They don't need a power source. / They are less tiring to the eyes.						7. In the downtown area.					
8. They will be electronic. / Words will appear on the page when you press a small button on the side.						8. Because a public library has been built in it.					

إجابة أوراق العمل – الوحدة الثانية عشر

Worksheet : 1				Worksheet : 2				
Voc	1. b	2. a		1. c	2. b			
Gr.	3. better			1. most intelligent	2. better			
	4. The diamond ring is the most expensive one in the shop.			3. most dangerous	4. biggest			
Writing	Future technology will be different. It will be very advanced. Scientists will put computers inside the brain. It will help to solve many of the world's problems. Drones will be used to carry rescue equipment to people in danger at sea. People will have self-driving cars.			Artificial intelligence machines have many disadvantages. It's expensive to create them. They will cause unemployment. Artificial intelligence machines make people so lazy. They lack emotions. They also lack out of box thinking.				
Reading	1) b	2) c	3) a	4) b	1) d	2) c	3) b	4) a
Spelling	1) artificial intelligence		2) relatively		1) advances		2) achieve	

دليل المراجعة والاختبارات



● مراجعة عامة

- قائمة المفردات لجميع الوحدات.
- مراجعة عامة على المفردات والقواعد + الإجابة
- موضوعات التعبير الهامة
- نماذج اختبارات الفترة الثانية + الإجابة



صفوة معلمى الكويت



مراجعة على الفترة الثانية

قائمة معاني الكلمات لجميع وحدات الفترة الثانية



Unit : 7

spiritual	روحي / روحاني
material	مادّي / مَحْسُوس / مَلْمُوس
massive	ضخم / هائل
depression	كآبة / حزن / اكتئاب
quality	صفة / خاصة / جودة
confusion	حيرة / ارتباك
anxiety	القلق / هم
regret	حسرة / ندم / يندم على
vendor	بائع / بائع متجول
immune	مناعي / حصين / مُحَصَّن

Unit : 8

spectator	مُتَفَرِّج / مُشَاهِد
endurance	تَحَمُّل / صمود
coordination	تَنَاسُق / توافق
opponent	خَصْم / نَد
bounce	يرتد (كالكرة) / يثب فجأة
tournament	دَوْرَة / مُسَابَقَة / بطولة
traditionally	تقليدياً / على نحو تقليدي
conventional	تقليدي / اعتيادي / مألوف
eliminate	يستبعد / يمحو / يشطب / يزيل
strike (struck)	يضرب / يخبط

Unit : 9

symptom	عَرَض (للمرض) / علامة
interfere	يَتَدَخَّل (في) / يَتَطَفَّل (على)
contagious	مُعْدِي / ناقل للعدوى
currently	حالياً / في الوقت الحاضر
indicate	يوضح / يدل على / يشير إلى
suspicious	شكوك
eventually	أخيراً / في النهاية / في آخر الأمر
concern	قلق / اهتمام
intellectual	ذهني / عقلي / منطقي / مثقف
maintain	يُحافظ على / يَسْتَمِر / يقوم بصيانة

Unit : 10

thrive	يزدهر / ينمو / ينجح
scorching	لافح / حار جداً (الطقس)
supreme	الأهم / الأعظم / الأعلى
perseverance	مُثَابَرَة / ثبات / مواظبة
collective	جماعي / مشترك
giant	عملاق / ضخيم
demonstrate	يُوضِّح / يشرح
squeeze	يَعْصِر / يعتصر / يضغط على
give up	يَتْرُك شيئاً ما / يقلع عن / يتخلى عن
come up with	يَقْتَرِح شيئاً ما / يَسْتَمِر

Unit : 11

scholarship	منحة دراسية
cosmology	علم دراسة الكون
diagnose	يشخص (مرض ...)
world-renowned	مشهور عالمياً
economist	خبير اقتصادي
formula	معادلة / صيغة / وصفة
groundbreaking	رائد / فاتح / أفق جديدة
revolutionise	يُحدِث ثَوْرَة
rank	يحتل رتبة أو مكانة

Unit : 12

Artificial Intelligence (AI)	الذكاء الاصطناعي
achieve	يحقق / ينجز
goal	هدف / غاية / المرمى
trait	سمة / صفة / ميزة / خصلة
relatively	نسبياً / مقارنةً بغيره
due to	بسبب / نظراً إلى
abundance	كثرة / وفرة
advance	تقدم
increased	زائد / متزايد



A) Choose the correct answer form a, b, c or d:

1- The Swedes live in luxury; however, a lot of them suffer from ... and depression.

- a- cosmology b- abundance c- endurance d- anxiety

2- This diagram the difference between life in Kuwait before and after oil.

- a- interferes b- demonstrates c- regrets d- bounces

3- The government has taken effective steps to stop the disease.

- a- spiritual b- supreme c- contagious d- giant

4-, Kuwaiti men wear Dishdashas, Ghotra and Iqal.

- a- Relatively b-Traditionally c- Eventually d- Due to

5- Studying will help us know about the universe.

- a- coordination b- cosmology c- perseverance d- anxiety

6- Grandpa's house was built according to the Kuwaiti design.

- a- collective b- spiritual c- intellectual d- conventional

7- Planting more trees helpsthe bad effects of air pollution.

- a- come up with b- give up c- eliminate d- achieve

8- Tesla company is working on self-driving cars.

- a- currently b- traditionally c- due to d- relatively

9- There wasin the newsroom as more information arrived.

- a- cosmology b- confusion c- abundance d- artificial intelligence

10- The explorers were exhausted as they walked in the weather.

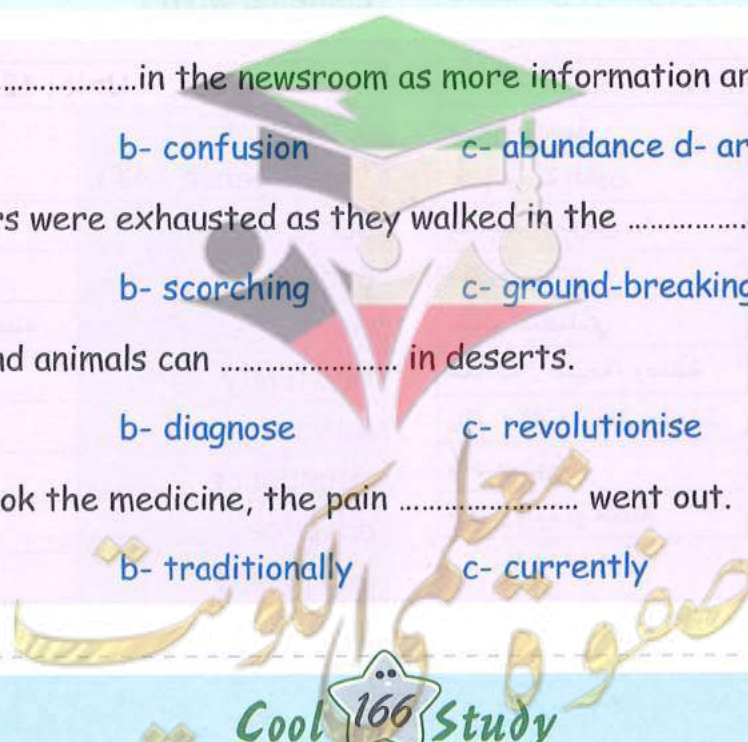
- a- massive b- scorching c- ground-breaking d- material

11- Few plants and animals can in deserts.

- a- maintain b- diagnose c- revolutionise d- thrive

12- After she took the medicine, the pain went out.

- a- eventually b- traditionally c- currently d- due to





مراجعة على الفترة الثانية

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

المفردات



(tournaments / spectators / increased / traits / ground-breaking)

13. Loyalty and trust are main of a good friend.
14. Those who do yoga benefit from feelings of well-being.
15. The angry left the stadium as their team lost the match.
16. Manahel Tahbet was honoured for her work in Quantum Maths.

(ranked / abundance / perseverance / bounced / maintain)

17. Arfaj flowers grow in in Kuwait.
18. Jeff Bezos the richest man in the world in 2019.
19. We should make every effort to world peace.
20. You need a lot of to succeed in your career as a writer.

(intellectual / diagnose / achieve / indicate / massive)

21. You should work to a plan to your goals.
22. Factories emit amounts of carbon dioxide in the air.
23. Reading more books make us wise and
24. Medical students spend many months learning to



Do as shown between brackets:

1. Grandpa said to me, "Be modest to everyone." (Reported)
.....
2. After I had woken up, (Complete)
3. It was raining. I wish I (bring) my umbrella. (Correct)
4. The red flower is the (beautiful)one in the garden. (Correct)
5. You would have got the job if you (be)fluent at English. (Correct)
6. Artificial intelligence is (expensive)than conventional technology.
7. First, I brushed my teeth. Then, I went to bed. (Use: By the time)
.....
8. He overslept this morning. He went to work late. (Join using : therefore)
.....
9. They took some pictures at the theme park. (Negative)
.....
10. My brothers joined a famous club to (play) karate. (Correct)
11. It's (irpossible)to finish that task before the deadline. (Correct)
.....
12. We were so hungry because we (not eat)for 12 hours. (Correct)
13. I don't have a laptop to do my school project. (Use: wish)
14. Haya said, "My class is going to visit the museum tomorrow." (Complete)
Haya said that
15. "Where did you spend the summer holiday?" (Reported)
.....
16. "Can you help me with my homework, Ali?" said Mona. (Report)
.....
17. This man is so old. He is full of energy. (Join using : However)
.....
18. For me, reading is (good)than surfing the Net. (Correct)
19. I think the Avenues is the (good) shopping mall in Kuwait. (Correct)
20. If you (come) earlier, you'd have met the manager. (Correct)



Choose the correct answer:

A My brother, Ali, joined ¹(a - an - some) sports club to ²(play - go - do) judo. He believes that judo is ³(exciting - more exciting - the most exciting) combat sport. Ali is training hard ⁴(but - for this reason - however) I think he will be a good judo player in the near future.

B We visited France last week. We went to the Louvre Museum just as we ¹ (arrive - have arrived - had arrived) in Paris. We took ²(some - any - a) photos there. If we had had more time, we ³(would have visited - will visit - would visit) the Eiffel Tower. I wish my brother ⁴(has come - had come - come) with us ,but he was busy studying for his final exams.

C Yesterday, I went to the computer market. I asked a salesman ¹(that - to - not to) show me some APPLE products. He showed me a lot of devices. ²(Furthermore - However - As a result), he let me try most of them. He was the ³(helpful - more helpful - most helpful) salesman I had ever met. ⁴(After - By the time - Until) I left the shop, I had bought a MacBook.

D We had ¹(a - an - any) family gathering last Friday. After all the family members had arrived, we ²(started - start - had started) having lunch. Then, our grandma told us that we ³(are - were - would) going to see our baby cousin at the hospital. ⁴(Because - However - In addition), all the family would celebrate the arrival of the baby.

E Ahmed's favourite hobby is ¹(going - doing - playing) mountain climbing. He uses ²(some - any - an) special equipment. Mountain climbing is extremely dangerous; ³(therefore - in contrast - on the other hand) Ahmed's parents always advise him ⁴(to - not to - that) quit it.

F Yesterday, my aunt invited me for lunch. she asked me ¹(that - to - if) I liked fish. She told me that fish is the ²(best - better - good as) food she could make. The food was so delicious, and I ate too much. ³(As a result - Because - However) I was bloated. I wish I ⁴(had eaten - hadn't eaten - ate) too much.



إجابة المراجعة على الفترة الثانية

Vocabulary المفردات

1. d	2. b	3. c	4. b	5. b	6. d	7. c	8. a	9. b	10. b	11. d	12. a
13. traits	14. increased	15. spectators	16. groundbreaking	17. abundance	18. ranked						
19. maintain	20. perseverance	21. achieve	22. massive	23. intellectual	24. diagnose						

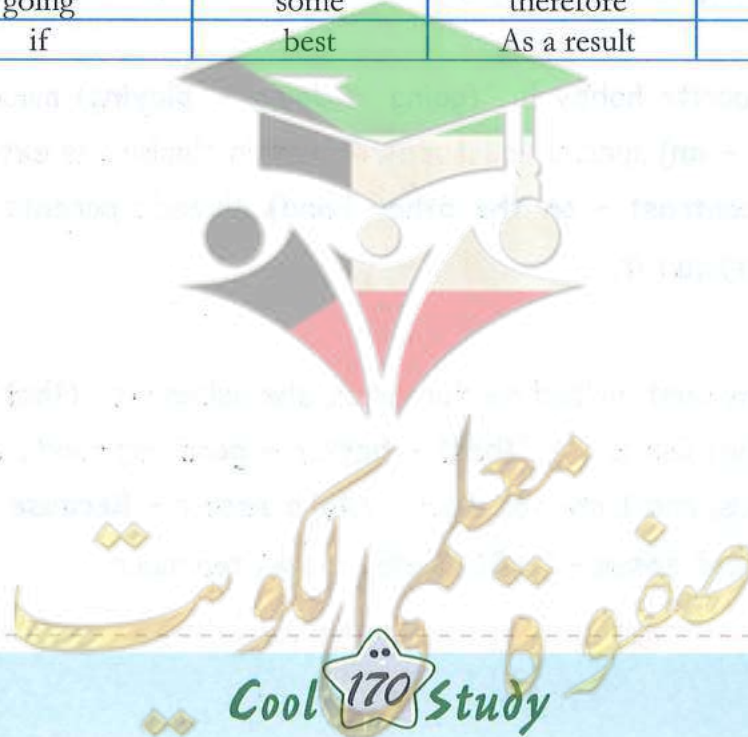
Grammar القواعد

Grammar – Do as shown تدريبات القواعد

1. Grandpa advised me to be modest to everyone.	2. I went to school	3. had brought
4. most beautiful	5. had been	6. more expensive
7. By the time I went to bed, I had brushed my teeth.	8. He overslept this morning; therefore, he went to work late.	9. They didn't take any pictures at the theme park.
10. do	11. impossible	12. hadn't eaten
13. I wish I had a laptop to do my school project.	14. her class was going to visit the museum the following day.	15. He asked me where I had spent the summer holiday.
16. Mona asked Ali if he could help her with her homework.	17. This man is so old; however, he is full of energy.	
18. better	19. best	20. had come

Grammar – Choose تدريبات القواعد

	1	2	3	4
A	a	do	the most exciting	for this reason
B	had arrived	some	would have visited	had come
C	to	Furthermore	most helpful	By the time
D	a	started	were	In addition
E	going	some	therefore	to
F	if	best	As a result	hadn't eaten





Happiness (Benefits / Sources / Elements)

السعادة (فوائدها / مصادرها / عناصرها)



Happiness is a great feeling. Everybody seeks happiness. It has many sources. The main sources of happiness are family and friends, family and enough money. Health is an important source of happiness. A good job is another source of happiness. Social life can give you happiness. You also need faith to feel happy. There are three elements to happiness. First, you will find happiness when you experience pleasures in life. Second, use your strengths positively and you will feel happy. Third, having a spiritual life is an important element of happiness.

Happiness has many benefits for you. It is good for your health. It gives you a strong immune system. It helps you recover from surgery very quickly. Being happy is also good for the community. If you are happy, you become more sociable and healthier and you can contribute more to the community. Happy people are always active and helpful. They act positively. Do not worry, be happy!

Festivals / Celebrations

الهرجانات / الإحتفالات



Festivals are special times in which people have fun and entertainment. During festivals, people do many interesting activities. They sing nice songs. Besides, they take part in entertainment events. Furthermore, they attend traditional concerts. In addition, they march in streets. Also, they go shopping and hunt good bargains.

For me, festivals are happy times. personally, I like national festivals especially Kuwait's National Day. I do many things during it. My friends and I march in the Gulf Street. We sing Kuwaiti national songs. We also watch the fireworks and take nice photos. In addition, we take part in some exciting contests. finally, I always wait for festivals to enjoy myself and have fun.

Family gatherings (Importance / Activities)

اللقاءات الأسرية (الأهمية / الأنشطة)



Family gatherings are very important for all families. They strengthen family ties. In addition, they help family members to keep in touch with each other. Furthermore, the young learn from the elders. Besides, family gatherings are a good chance for family members to share news and solve problems. Also, they exchange ideas and opinions.

During family gatherings, people do many activities, for example, they chat about different issues. Also, they share food and drinks. Besides, they celebrate happy occasions. In addition, they support each other in hard times. In the end, I think that family gatherings are important because we can't live without our beloved people.



Diwaniyas (Role / Activities) الديوانيات (دورها / الأنشطة التي تمارس بها)

Diwaniyas are very important in the Kuwaiti society. They play an important social role. People meet and discuss their issues in diwaniyas. They also hold their important events there. In addition, the young learn from the elders. Besides, diwaniyas serve a political role. Members of the parliament meet people there.

People do many activities in diwaniyas. They discuss problems. Besides, they chat about the news of the world. Furthermore, they celebrate happy occasions. In addition, they accept condolences there. In the end, I think that diwaniyas are part of Kuwaitis' daily life.



Paintball (Rules / equipment / benefits) كرة الطلاء، (القواعد / الأدوات / الفوائد)

paintball is a nice sport. it is played in groups of any number. It can be played in clubs or playing venues. you need flags and paintballs to play it. It has some rules. players should avoid being shot while capturing a flag. They should mark the opposing players with paintball to eliminate them from the game.

Playing paintball has many benefits. First, it is a healthy exercise. Second, it gets people away from TVs and PCs. Third, it teaches people to work in a team. Fourth, it is good for weight loss. Finally, I think you shouldn't miss trying this game.



Health (Benefits / ways to maintain good health) الصحة (الفوائد / طرق للحفاظ علي الصحة)

Health is better than wealth. Being healthy has many benefits for you. First, you can't enjoy life unless you are in good health. Second, being healthy helps you do daily tasks better. Third, when you are healthy, you can work better and earn you living. Fourth, heath is a main source of happiness.

It's not difficult to maintain good health. To be healthy, you must eat healthy food. You should drink a lot of water. You should do regular exercises. You should have enough sleep. You should avoid stress and unhealthy habits like smoking and watching a lot of TV. In the end, I think that we should try our best to keep fit.



(Healthy habits / Unhealthy habits)

عادات صحية / عادات غير صحية



To lead a happy life, people should follow some healthy habits. First, people must follow a balanced diet. Second, they should do different types of sports and exercises. Third, people ought to brush their teeth. Fourth, they need to have enough sleep.

There are many unhealthy habits that people must avoid. First, people shouldn't eat fast food. Second, they mustn't drink fizzy drinks. Third, they mustn't smoke. Fourth, people mustn't stay up late. Fifth, they shouldn't watch too much TV. Finally, it's important for everyone to watch their habits and give up unhealthy ones.

Animals (Importance / dangers / protection)

الحيوانات (الأهمية / الأخطار / الحماية)



Animals are important. They play a vital role in our life. First, they keep balance in the ecosystem. Second, they give us food and medicine. Third, they entertain and amuse us. Fourth, they give us information about the earth. Finally, we learn a lot of skills and lessons from animals.

Animals face many dangers nowadays. for example, people cut down trees which leads to the destruction of animals' habitats. Also, hunting rare birds and animals leads to the extinction of these species. Besides, the climate change will cause the extinction of some animals. We should protect animals. We should stop hunting them. we should build natural reserves and zoos for them. We must spread awareness about protecting animals. We should also adopt rare animals and birds. In the end, I think that we should **save** animals to keep the balance of the ecosystem.

Ants (Facts / Lessons we learn from ants)

النمل (حقائق / دروس مستفادة)



I like ants. Ants are small but smart **creatures**. They can be found everywhere except for Antarctica. They exhibit a good form of intelligence and perseverance. They do their tasks very well. They can build **cities** and farms. Ants are amazing.

We can learn a lot from ants. For example, ants cooperate with each other to perform daily tasks. So, we can learn cooperation from them. We can also learn how to live in harmony. Ants **set** a good example of determination and hard working. They also good planners. In the end, I think that ants are wonderful creatures.



Alzheimer's Disease (Symptoms / How to avoid it) مرض الزهايمر (الأعراض / الوقاية)



Alzheimer's is a disease that causes problems with memory and thinking. It has some symptoms. The most common symptom is difficulty remembering new information. People with AD ask the same questions over and over. They may lose things easily. They have confusion about events, time and place. They may have inability to recognise people they know.

How to avoid Alzheimer's Disease? Having physical and mental health habits can prevent AD. People who engage in intellectual activities are less likely to develop AD. Reading and social interaction keep the brain active. Also, brain teasers and puzzles help improve the memory. So, by maintaining a physical, brain healthy lifestyle we can reduce the risk of AD.

Teaching the disabled (in the past / nowadays) تعليم ذوي الاحتياجات الخاصة (في الماضي / الحاضر)



The disabled children need special care and support. In the past, people ignored the disabled children. They looked at them in a strange way. They thought disabled children couldn't learn at all. So, they didn't give them good education. In the past, the society neglected the disabled children.

Nowadays, disabled children are treated in a different way. The society cares about them and build special schools for them. It gives them specialised education. They are provided with books in Braille. They are involved in different activities. They receive great support from the society. In the end, I think we should help disabled children to develop their talents and be great people.

A Famous person (Facts / Qualities / Achievements) شخص مشهور (حقائق / صفات / انجازات)



Dr. Manahel Thabet most a Yemeni national. She is one of the most intelligent women in the world. her IQ level is 168. Dr. Manahel Thabet has many good qualities. She is the youngest economist in the world. She studied Financial Engineering and Quantum Mathematics. Perseverance helped her to succeed.

Dr. Manahel has many achievements. She improved a formula that measures distance in space without the use of light in 2012. She got two PhDs. She got the first PhD in Financial Engineering. Her second PhD was in Quantum Mathematics. Dr. Manahel Thabet was awarded the title of the "Genius of the Year in 2015". She, also, ranked among the most influential 100 Arab women. In the end, I think Dr. Manahel Thabet is a great genius.



Artificial Intelligence (Advantages / Disadvantages)

الذكاء الاصطناعي (المزايا / العيوب)



Artificial intelligence has many advantages. It helps reduce human errors. Besides, it provides digital assistance. Furthermore, it offers useful medical applications. In addition, it improves problem solving. It is also available 24x7. Finally, it helps to do repetitive or dangerous jobs.

On the other hand, artificial intelligence has many disadvantages. First, it is expensive to create its applications. Second, it will cause unemployment. Third, artificial intelligence will make people so lazy. Fourth, it lacks emotions. Fifth, it lacks out of box thinking. Finally, I believe that people in the future will have to use artificial intelligence wisely to reduce its ill effects.



صفوة معلم الكويت

I. Reading

A) Vocabulary

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

- 1- He stared at the boys in until he realised they were twins.
a. quality
b. cosmology
c. confusion
d. vendor
- 2- My aunt is a ... expert in the field of economy. I'm proud of her.
a. contagious
b. world-renowned
c. collective
d. increased
3. The figures clearly..... the problem of our company.
a. demonstrate
b. regret
c. bounce
d. achieve
- 4- My sister reached her dream of becoming a doctor.
a. traditionally
b. relatively
c. currently
d. eventually

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

(tournament / scholarship / scorching / suspicion / massive)

5. A collection of the royal jewellery is kept in this museum.
6. Omar won a to study Maths at Oxford University.
7. It's forbidden for workers to work outside on days.
8. In gold shops, any unusual behaviour arouses

B) Reading Comprehension

Read the passage, then answer the questions below:

The Koala Bear is one of the cutest animals in the world. It has a small body, grey coloured fur, and a white belly, and it does not have a tail. What's funny about the Koala Bear is that it is not a bear at all!

The Koala is actually a marsupial. Marsupials, like Kangaroos, are animals that have pockets where they keep their young in. A new-born koala is called a joey and when it is born, it does not look like the grown-up koala we know. It is born blind and without ears or fur.

Soon after its birth, the joey goes into the mother's pocket, and continues to grow its eyes, legs and fur for six months. The young Koala then leaves the pocket and mostly stays on the mother's back to grow for six more months. It stays there until it's ready to climb up the trees, sleep on the branches, and eat on its own.

Koalas spend most of their lives in trees called "gum trees" and only go to the ground if necessary. Living in these trees helps them to easily reach their food and stay away from wild animals that might attack. Although gum leaves are **poisonous** to other animals, they are the only food koalas eat. The koala's stomach has special bacteria that can take energy and water from the leaves. When they are not climbing trees, koalas sleep up to 20 hours a day. A grown-up koala can grow to be around 15 to 20 years old.

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

9. What is the best title for this text?
a. The Life of Koalas
b. How to Raise Joeys
c. Different Kangaroos
d. Gum Leaves
- 10- The underlined word "**poisonous**" means:
a. healthy
b. harmful
c. useful
d. necessary
- 11- The underlined word "**it**" in paragraph (1) refers to:
a. the tail
b. the world
c. the white belly
d. the koala bear

- 12- A young koala stays on the mother's back after it is born:
 a. To climb trees. b. To eat on its own.
 c. To grow. d. To sleep on tree branches.

13- All the following statements are **NOT TRUE** except:

- a. Koalas can grow to be 30 years old.
 b. Koalas don't need much sleep.
 c. Newborn koalas can see everything easily.
 d. Gum leaves are safe for koalas to eat.
- 14- What is the writer's purpose of writing this text?
 a. Inform us about koalas. b. Warn us about gum leaves.
 c. Encourage us to raise joeys.
 d. Explain how different kangaroos live.

B) Answer the following questions:

- 15- How does a newborn koala look?

- 16- Why do koalas live mostly in gum trees?

II. Writing
A) Grammar

A) Choose the correct answer:

- I think watching English movies is the ¹⁷(good - better - best) way to improve your language. I wish I ¹⁸(have adopted - had adopted - adopt) this method long time ago. If I had watched a lot of movies, I'd ¹⁹(had improved - improve - have improved) my language. Last night, I watched ²⁰(a - an - some) thrilling movie that I enjoyed a lot.

B) Do as shown between brackets:

- 21- By the time she (be) twenty, she had got married.

 (Correct)
- 22- Ali said, "My cousin is going to study Chemistry next year."
 Ali said that

 (Reported / Complete)
- 23- I have some books in my bag. (Negative)

B) Writing

"It's advisable for everyone to do sports."

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about your favourite sport, explaining its rules and showing its benefits.

Your writing should include: (a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion)



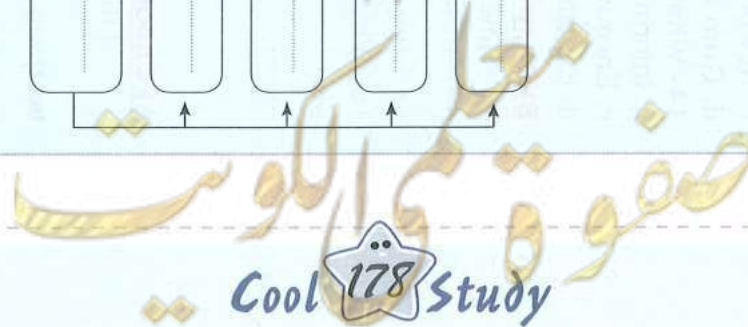


إختبارات الفترة الثانية - النموذج الأول

Write your topic here

Handwriting practice area with multiple rows of dotted lines for writing.

Write your plan here



I. Reading

A) Vocabulary

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

1- This company has been a pioneer in technology.

- a. Artificial intelligence
- b. depression
- c. abundance
- d. perseverance

2- The rice crop needs too much water to and grow well.

- a. squeeze
- b. demonstrate
- c. thrive
- d. give up

3. I was shocked when I found a/an octopus in my net.

- a. contagious
- b. spiritual
- c. collective
- d. giant

4- The prices in this mall are ... low compared to other malls.

- a. traditionally
- b. relatively
- c. eventually
- d. currently

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

(supreme / collective / regret / immune / interfere)

5. Ali is angry with his friends as they in his affairs.

6. You'll if you leave the exam paper earlier.

7. The walls of that castle made it to any land attack.

8. Winning an Olympic gold medal is a/an.....moment in an athlete's life.

B) Reading Comprehension

Read the passage, then answer the questions below:

Students from two schools, The City School in Nigeria and Heath Land School in the UK, recently took part in a project to compare their education and find out about student life in a very different country. As expected, they found many differences but also a few things that are **similar**.

The City School is in a district just outside Nigeria's capital, Abuja. Heath Land School is in a quiet suburb not far from central Edinburgh, the capital of Scotland.

Although the City School receives financial help from the government, students still have to pay school fees. It is hard to find the money sometimes and quite a few parents struggle to keep their children in school. Unlike the Nigerian school, students at Heath Land School only have to buy their uniforms and pay for some extra activities.

Teachers at The City School are proud of their library books, sports playgrounds and science laboratories. **They** say that there is not a school in the area that can match it. The school concentrates on traditional subjects like Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry because this will make it easier for students to get into a good profession.

Heath Land School recently became an art college. This means that in addition to subjects like English and Mathematics, the school also offers lessons in Drama and Music as options for all students.

Students in both schools found the project very interesting and hope to do further joint projects in the future.

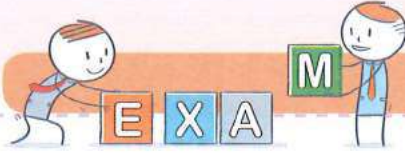
A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:

9. Which of the following is the best title of the text?

- a- A School Day
- b- A School Land
- c- A School Finance
- d- A School Educational Project

10. The **Opposite** of the underlined word "**similar**" is:

- a- easy
- b- equal
- c- different
- d- interesting



11. The underlined pronoun "**They**" refers to The:
 a- laboratories b- libraries c- teachers d- playgrounds
12. What difficulties do children face to stay in The City School?
 a- They have to study drama and music.
 b- They need to find a good profession.
 c- Their parents struggle to pay the school fees.
 d- Their parents get financial help from the government.
13. According to the text, which sentence is **TRUE**?
 a- Students in Health Land School have to pay the school fees.
 b- Students in The City School receive art lessons.
 c- Students in Nigeria go to the Health Land School.
 d- Students in the Health Land School pay for the school uniform.
14. What is the writer's purpose of writing this text?
 a- To compare two systems of education.
 b- To show us a comparison between two cities.
 c- To tell us about school subjects in Scotland.
 d- To advise us to build schools near big cities.

B) Answer the following questions:

15. Why does the City School concentrate on traditional subjects?

16. What facilities are teachers at the City School proud of?

II. Writing

A) Grammar

A) Choose the correct answer:

After I ¹⁷ (finish - have finished - had finished) my university degree, I travelled abroad for work. It was a wrong decision; I wish I ¹⁸ (had taken - hadn't taken - take) it. My best friend, Nasser, advised me not ¹⁹ (to leave - leaving - leave), but I paid no attention. I told him that I ²⁰ (will travel - would travel - can travel) to improve my living standard.

B) Do as shown between brackets:

- 21- Mr. Tom asked Bader, "Where do you live". (Reported)

- 22- Pollution is the (more) serious problem in NYC. (Correct)

- 23- It was cold. The children went swimming. (Join using: however)

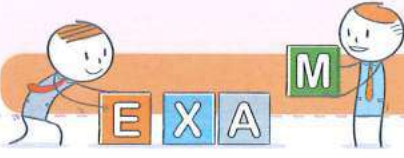
B) Writing

"Prevention is better than cure".

Plan and write a two-paragraph report (not less than 12 sentences) about the healthy habits we should adopt and those unhealthy ones that we should avoid.

Your writing should include:

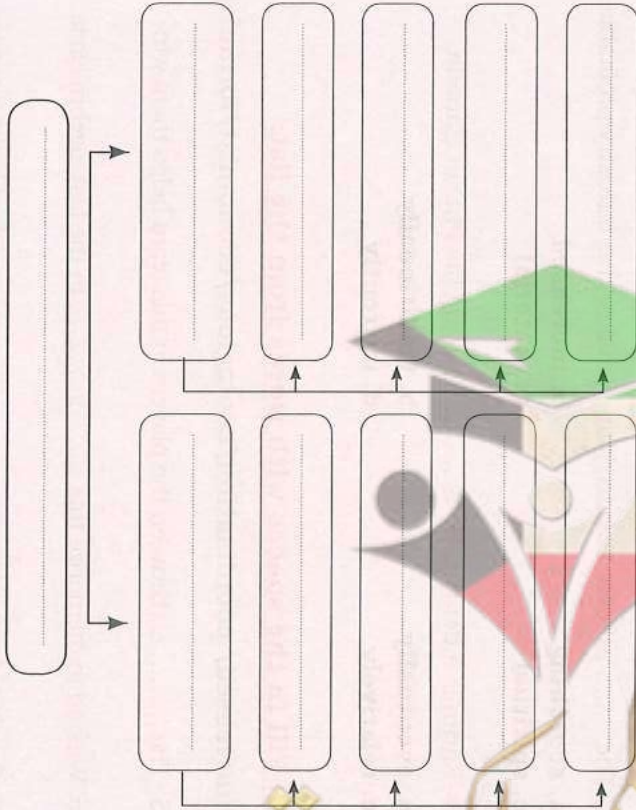
(a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion)



Write your topic here

Vertical dotted lines for writing the topic.

Write your plan here



I. Reading

A) Vocabulary

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

- This country is rich. It has of natural resources.
a. abundance b. confusion
c. perseverance d. advance
- Cut the lemon in half and the juice into the bowl.
a. bounce b. rank
c. squeeze d. indicate
- The interest in video games makes this industry profitable.
a. scorching b. increased
c. spiritual d. material
- Karim is a dentist. He is doing his PhD in Canada.
a. eventually b. traditionally
c. relatively d. currently

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

(increased/ coordination/ contagious/ economist/ formula)

- The between the players in this team helps them win.
- We had to memorize this in the last algebra class.
- Smokers have a/an risk of heart disease.
- Tom couldn't leave the hospital as the virus he had was

B) Reading Comprehension

Read the passage, then answer the questions below:

After Danielle Sheehan was 146 kilograms, she lost more than half her bodyweight. Danielle used to eat junk food and sit in front of TV watching movies every day, resulting in her becoming obese. She could not go on public transport because she took up two seats.

After three years of hard work and determination, she now weighs just 64 kgs. She lost 44 kgs in six months. Before, Danielle's diet consisted of big baguettes and crisps for lunch and fatty meals and chips in the evening with 12 bars of chocolate a day as snacks. Danielle said, "I did not exercise. I was so lazy."

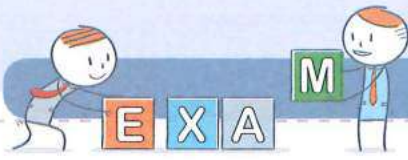
"At 128 kilograms, I was miserable. I wanted to look like movie stars. I was upset and stopped going out with my friends. Instead, I stayed at home, "gorging on" cakes and chocolate." The doctor told her she would have a chronic respiratory disease if she didn't change her lifestyle.

Danielle decided to take action. She became a fitness fanatic, embarking on long runs five days a week, going to the gym, and depended on a diet of fruit and vegetables. She said: "I decided enough was enough. I looked like a round melon, but I was the only one who could change that."

Recalling the start of her diet, she said, "It was like a drug addiction. I was aggressive at first, but then I would go for a run and it would make me feel amazing. I've lost the old me." The weight loss helped Danielle to give birth to Maria. That gave her a reason to continue with her new regime. Now, people compare Danielle to movie stars.

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

- The main idea of the passage is:
a- A strong-willed woman who could lose half her weight.
b- A brave lady who went on a healthy diet for a few weeks to keep fit.
c- A fat young lady who could lose weight after giving birth to her first baby.
d- A fat young lady whose weight was an obstacle for giving birth to her first baby.





10- The underlined word "**gorging on**" means:

- a) selling b) striking c) vending d) eating

11- The underlined pronoun "**one**" refers to:

- a) gym b) melon c) Danielle d) coffee shop

12- What is meant by "I have lost the old me"?

- a- She became a fitness fanatic.
- b- She has totally lost her self-confidence.
- c- She has radically changed her personality.
- d- She has eventually regained her cool temper.

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

- a- Movie stars are Danielle's best role model.
- b- Having an inactive lifestyle leads to overweight.
- c- Danielle gave birth to Maria after taking the decision to go on a diet.
- d- Despite her overweight, Daniel had never stopped socializing with her friends.

14- What's the writer's **purpose** of this passage?

- a) Don't bite the hand that feeds you.
- b) When there is a will, there is a way.
- c) A party without a cake is just a meeting.
- d) Don't put off till tomorrow what can be done today.

B) Answer the following questions:

15- According to the text, what shouldn't people do to avoid obesity?

-
-
-

16- According to the text, what motivates people to lose weight?

-
-
-

II. Writing

A) Grammar

A) Choose the correct answer:

Global warming is ¹⁷ **(big - bigger than - the biggest)** problem on the Earth. We should find ¹⁸ **(a - some - any)** solutions for it. We mustn't cut down ¹⁹ **(any - an - a)** trees. I wish governments ²⁰ **(can take - had taken - took)** some steps to solve that problem right now.

B) Do as shown between brackets:

- 21- The plane took off after we **(arrive)** at the airport. (Correct)
.....
- 22- Will you move to the new house next week? (Complete)
Aunt Mona asked Haya
.....
- 23- Girls like watching TV. Boys like playing football.
(Join using: on the other hand)
.....

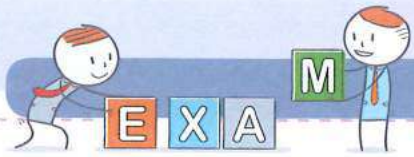
B) Writing

"Happiness is a nice feeling of joy and relaxation. Although it's very simple, it isn't a thing that can be bought with money".

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 12 sentences) about **(Sources of happiness and the benefits of being happy).**

Your writing should include:

(A topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion)



إختبارات الفترة الثانية - النموذج الثالث

Write your topic here

Vertical dotted lines for writing the topic.

Write your plan here



إجابة إختبارات الفترة الثانية



النموذج الأول

Reading	Vocabulary	1. c	2. b	3. a	4. d	5. massive	6. scholarship	7. scorching	8. suspicion	
	R. Compr	9. a	10. b	11. d	12. c	13. d	14. a			
		15. It is born blind and without ears or fur. 16. Because living in these trees helps them to easily reach their food and stay away from wild animals that might attack.								
Writing	Grammar	17. best			18. had adopted		19. have improved		20. a	21. was
		22. his cousin was giving to study Chemistry the following year. 23. I don't have any books in my bag.								
	Writing	راجع موضوعات التعبير ص ١٧١ - ١٧٥								

النموذج الثاني

Reading	Vocabulary	1. a	2. c	3. d	4. b	5. interfere	6. regret	7. immune	8. supreme
	R. Compr	9. d	10. c	11. c	12. c	13. d	14. a		
		15. Because this will make it easier for students to get into a good profession. 16. Teachers at the City School are proud of their library books, sports playgrounds and science laboratories.							
Writing	Grammar	17. had finished		18. hadn't taken			19. to leave		20. would travel
		21. Mr. Tom asked Bader where he lived.				22. most			
	Writing	23. It was cold; however, the children went swimming. راجع موضوعات التعبير ص ١٧١ - ١٧٥							

النموذج الثالث

Reading	Vocabulary	1. a	2. c	3. b	4. d	5. coordination	6. formula	7. increased	8. contagious
	R. Compr	9. a	10. d	11. c	12. c	13. c	14. b		
		15. They shouldn't eat a lot of baguettes, crisps, fatty food, chips and chocolate. Besides, not doing exercises. 16. Giving birth to children and the desire to look smart motivate people to lose weight.							
Writing	Grammar	17. the biggest		18. some		19. any		20. took	
		21. had arrived				22. if she would move to the new house the following week.			
	Writing	23. Girls like watching TV; on the other hand, boys like playing football. راجع موضوعات التعبير ص ١٧١ - ١٧٥							



Unit 7 Page:21

1 Complete the sentences:

1. qualities	2. recover	3. material
4. confusion	5. regret	6. despite
7. massive	8. depression	

2 Join the sentences using the past perfect:

- We had parked the car **by the time** the game started.
- The electricity went out **just as** I sat/had sat down to eat.
- She arrived at the cinema, **but** she had forgotten to bring the ticket.
- After** he had bought a new phone, he found the old one.

3 Correct and complete the missing punctuation:

Essa: Did you have a nice vacation in Oman?
 Ahmad: Yes, my family and I visited Muscat first and then we went to Salalah.
 Essa: I've never been there before, Is it fun?
 Ahmad: It's a lot of fun, The best time to visit is in May when the weather is warm.

Page:22

4 Read Anwar's journal & rewrite the sentences:

- I wish I **hadn't brought** my camera with me.
- I wish I **had gone** with them.
- I wish we **hadn't had** lunch at a fast food restaurant.
- I wish I **hadn't wasted** two hours looking for it.

5 Match the situations with their consequences:

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (D) | 2. (E) | 3. (A) | 4. (B) | 5. (C) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
- If he **had trained** more, he **would have won** the first place in the Olympics.
 - If I **had remembered** his birthday, I **wouldn't have forgotten** to buy a gift.
 - If she **had gone** to the doctor, she **wouldn't have been** in so much pain now.
 - If they **had planted** more trees, the city air **wouldn't have been** so polluted
 - If I **had been** more careful, I **wouldn't have fallen** down the stairs.

Unit 8 Page 23

1 Fill in the blanks in the following sentences:

1. impress	2. opponents	3. tournaments
4. conventional	5. eliminate	

2 Match the words with the definitions:

1. bounce	→	the ability to keep doing something difficult.....
2.coordination	→	move up or away after hitting a surface.
3. traditionally	→	the ability to use different parts of the body ...
4. endurance	→	hit hard with a hand or something else.
5. strike	→	according to tradition / in a traditional way.

Page:24

3 Use a, an, some or any:

1. a	2. a	3. any	4. some
5. some	6. any	7. any	

4 Use : play, do, go

1. do	2. play	3. go	4. play	5. go	6. do
-------	---------	-------	---------	-------	-------

5 Fill in the blanks using: play, do or go

1. do	2. go	3. go	4. go
5. do	6. do / play	7. play/do	8. played

Unit 9 Page:25

1 Fill in the gaps with words from the list:

1. suspicion	2. maintain	3. indicate
--------------	-------------	-------------

2 Read these people's speech & write what they said:

- he **had tried** a delicious dish at the café.
- they **had answered** all the questions.
- they **would visit** the dentist that weekend.

3 Report the dialogue:

- she really **liked** his new camera.
- she **could borrow** it anytime.
- Lulua that her story **was** very good.
- She **loved** writing.
- he **was going** to
- he **was going**

Page:26

4 Write the correct prefix of each word:

prefix	root word	new word
ir	regular	ir regular
il	legible	il legible
im	possible	im possible
im	mature	im mature
il	legal	il legal
ir	resistible	ir resistible
im	balance	im balance
im	perfect	im perfect
im	moral	im moral



b) Use 4 of the new words in meaningful sentences:

- 1-He is receiving medication for an **irregular** heartbeat.
- 2- He wrote his essay in bad, **illegible** handwriting.
- 3-The bad weather has made the rescue mission **impossible**.
- 4- **Illegal** hunting of animals has caused extinction of some species.
- 5-His illness was caused by a chemical **imbalance** in the brain.

5) Fill in the gaps with words from the list:

1. impress 2. opponents 3. massive 4. qualities

6) Choose the correct answer between brackets:

1. do 2. had practised 3. would have

Unit 10
Page 27

1) Choose the most suitable conjunction:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|--------|
| 1. but | 2. because | 3. nor |
| 4. although | 5. but | 6. and |

2) Read the paragraph & underline the conjunction:

1. Therefore 2. In addition 3. Because 4. Although

Page 28

1) Complete the following sentences:

- | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. perseverance | 2. come up with | 3. collective |
| 4. give up | 5. scorching | |

2) Spelling rules:

- | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|
| 1. marries | 2. ugliest | 3. carried |
|------------|------------|------------|

Combine:

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| 1. swimming | 2. cutting | 3. fattest |
|-------------|------------|------------|

Unit 11
Page 29

1) Complete the following reported questions:

1. *if I had met* my friend.
2. *had passed* all his exams.
3. *if they were* excited about Eid Al-Fitr.
4. asked if 5. would 6. if my brother could drive.
7. to lend him my pen. 8. to obey his parents.

Page 30

1) Complete the following sentences:

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1. cosmology | 2. ground-breaking | 3. belittle |
| 4. diagnose | 5. graduation | |

2) Match the words with the definitions:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. World-renowned | → a social scientist devoted to the study of |
| 2. Revolutionize | → famous throughout the world. |
| 3. economist | → to change fundamentally or completely.
to cause (a person or thing) to seem little |

1. Mozart is a **world-renowned** musician.
2. Social media apps have **revolutionise** our life.
3. Tom was appointed an **economist** at the Bank of England.

Unit 12
Page 30

1) Complete the following sentences:

1. goal 2. abundance 3. due to 4. advances

2) Choose the correct answer:

1. characteristics 2. increased 3. achieve

b) Write the comparative and superlative form:

Adjective	Comparative	Superlative
warm	warmer	the warmest
quiet	quieter	the quietest
big	bigger	the biggest
tidy	tidier	the tidiest
difficult	more difficult	the most difficult
expensive	more expensive	the most expensive

Page 32

3) Disagree with these statements:

1. No, Salem is *shorter than* Ali.
2. No, Fatma is *older than* Mariam.
3. No, Mike is *more hard-working than* Philip.

4) Agree with these statements:

1. This dress is *the most expensive* one at the shop.
2. Salma is *the politest* girl in the family.
3. Maha is *the shortest* one in the class.

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

- | | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. d | 4. a | 5. a |
|------|------|------|------|------|

B) Report the following questions:

1. *what* my favourite subject at school *was*.
2. *when* the film *started*.
3. *why* the boy *was* crying.
4. *how* I *had heard* about the job.

تصريفات الأفعال العامة



1- بدون تغيير

	V.1	V.2	V.3		V.1	V.2	V.3
المعنى	present	past	P.P	المعنى	present	past	P.P
	مضارع بسيط	ماضي بسيط	التصريف الثالث		مضارع بسيط	ماضي بسيط	التصريف الثالث
يقطع	cut	cut	cut	يحبط	upset	upset	upset
يغلق	shut	shut	shut	يكلف	cost	cost	cost
يضع	put	put	put	يجرح	hurt	hurt	hurt
يصدم	hit	hit	hit	ينفجر	burst	burst	burst
يردع/يترك	let	let	let	يقرأ	read	read	read
يضع/يهرج	set	set	set	ينشر	spread	spread	spread

2- تشابه الماضي مع اسم المفعول

المعنى	Present	Past	P.P	المعنى	Present	Past	P.P
يبني	build	buil <u>t</u>	buil <u>t</u>	يحفظ	keep	kep <u>t</u>	kep <u>t</u>
يرسل	send	sen <u>t</u>	sen <u>t</u>	ينام	sleep	slep <u>t</u>	slep <u>t</u>
يسلف	lend	len <u>t</u>	len <u>t</u>	يشم	smell	smel <u>t</u>	smel <u>t</u>
يقضي	spend	spen <u>t</u>	spen <u>t</u>	يحرق	burn	burn <u>t</u>	burn <u>t</u>
يترك	leave	le <u>ft</u>	le <u>ft</u>	يتعلم	learn	learn <u>t</u>	learn <u>t</u>
يشعر	feel	fel <u>t</u>	fel <u>t</u>	يحلم	dream	dream <u>t</u>	dream <u>t</u>
يحفر	dig	du <u>g</u>	du <u>g</u>	يقول	say	sai <u>d</u>	sai <u>d</u>
يقابل	meet	met	met	يدفع	pay	pai <u>d</u>	pai <u>d</u>
يخسر	lose	lost	lost	يضع/يهرج	lay	lai <u>d</u>	lai <u>d</u>
يخبر	tell	tol <u>d</u>	tol <u>d</u>	يفوز بـ	win	won	won
يبيع	sell	sol <u>d</u>	sol <u>d</u>	يمتلك	have	had	had
يشترى	buy	bo <u>u</u> ght	bo <u>u</u> ght	يجد	find	fo <u>u</u> nd	fo <u>u</u> nd
يحضر	bring	bro <u>u</u> ght	bro <u>u</u> ght	يطعم	feed	fe <u>d</u>	fe <u>d</u>
يعتقد/ يفكر	think	tho <u>u</u> ght	tho <u>u</u> ght	يسمع	hear	hea <u>r</u> d	hea <u>r</u> d
يقاتل	fight	fo <u>u</u> ght	fo <u>u</u> ght	يقف	stand	sto <u>o</u> d	sto <u>o</u> d
يعلم	teach	ta <u>u</u> ght	ta <u>u</u> ght	يفهم	understand	understo <u>o</u> d	understo <u>o</u> d
يمسك	catch	ca <u>u</u> ght	ca <u>u</u> ght	يحصل علي	get	go <u>t</u>	go <u>t</u>
يجلس	sit	sa <u>t</u>	sa <u>t</u>	يصنع	make	ma <u>d</u> e	ma <u>d</u> e

تصريفات الأفعال العامة



3- اختلاف جميع الأشكال

	V.1	V.2	V.3	المعنى	V.1	V.2	V.3
المعنى	present	past	P.P		present	past	P.P
	مضارع بسيط	ماضي بسيط	التصريف الثالث		مضارع بسيط	ماضي بسيط	التصريف الثالث
يعني	sing	s <u>a</u> ng	s <u>u</u> ng	يكتب	write	wro <u>t</u> e	writt <u>e</u> n
يرن	ring	r <u>a</u> ng	r <u>u</u> ng	يقود	drive	dro <u>v</u> e	driv <u>e</u> n
يغطس	sink	s <u>a</u> nk	s <u>u</u> nk	يركب	ride	ro <u>d</u> e	rid <u>e</u> n
يشرب	drink	dr <u>a</u> nk	dr <u>u</u> nk	يرتفع	rise	ro <u>s</u> e	ris <u>e</u> n
يسبح	swim	sw <u>a</u> m	sw <u>u</u> m	ينسى	forget	for <u>g</u> ot	for <u>g</u> ott <u>e</u> n
يبدأ	begin	beg <u>a</u> n	beg <u>u</u> n				
يأكل	eat	<u>a</u> te	eat <u>e</u> n	يتكلم	speak	sp <u>o</u> ke	sp <u>o</u> k <u>e</u> n
يسقط	fall	<u>f</u> ell	fall <u>e</u> n	يكسر	break	bro <u>k</u> e	bro <u>k</u> e <u>n</u>
يأخذ	take	<u>t</u> ook	take <u>n</u>	يوقظ	wake	w <u>o</u> ke	w <u>o</u> k <u>e</u> n
يجري	run	<u>r</u> an	<u>r</u> un	يسرق	steal	sto <u>l</u> e	sto <u>l</u> e <u>n</u>
يأتي	come	<u>c</u> ame	<u>c</u> ome	يختار	choose	cho <u>s</u> e	cho <u>s</u> e <u>n</u>
يصبح	become	bec <u>a</u> me	bec <u>o</u> me	يهز	shake	sh <u>o</u> ok	sh <u>a</u> k <u>e</u> n
يذهب	go	<u>w</u> ent	go <u>n</u> e	يعرف	know	kne <u>w</u>	know <u>n</u>
يفعل	do	<u>d</u> id	do <u>n</u> e	يزرع	grow	gre <u>w</u>	grow <u>n</u>
يعطي	give	<u>g</u> ave	give <u>n</u>	يرمي	throw	thre <u>w</u>	throw <u>n</u>
يسقط	fall	<u>f</u> ell	fall <u>e</u> n	تهب	blow	ble <u>w</u>	blow <u>n</u>
يري	see	<u>s</u> aw	see <u>n</u>	يطير	fly	fle <u>w</u>	flow <u>n</u>
يضرب	beat	beat	beat <u>e</u> n	يرسم	draw	dre <u>w</u>	draw <u>n</u>
يولد	bear	<u>b</u> ore	<u>b</u> orn	يعرض	show	show <u>e</u> d	show <u>n</u>
يمزق	tear	<u>t</u> ore	<u>t</u> orn	يضطجع	lie	<u>l</u> ay	<u>l</u> ain
يرتدي	wear	<u>w</u> ore	<u>w</u> orn	يخبئ	hide	hid	hid <u>e</u> n

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الإبتدائي



المتوسط



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كما تتوفر أيضا في مكتبة الجمعيات الرئيسية

NEW COOL STUDY

9B

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الفصل الدراسي الثاني



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