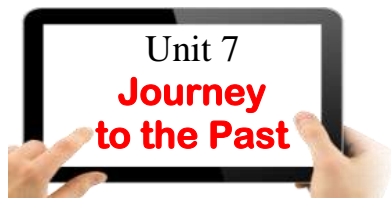


**Grade 7 Pamphlet**  
**مذكرة صف سابع / الفصل الثاني**  
**لغة إنجليزية**

**مفردات – شرح القواعد – تدريبات متنوعة**

**اعداد/ خالد سليم**





## Vocabulary

trade-d	(V)	يتاجر	gladiator	(N)	محارب
trading	(N)	تجارة	cheerfully	(Adv)	بفرح - بابتهاج
privileged	(Adj)	ذو ميزة - مميز	chariot	(N)	عربة تجرها الخيول
rather	(Adv)	إلى حد ما - بدلا من	ancient	(Adj)	قديم
preserve	(V)	يحفظ	take place - took	(Ph V)	يحدث
realise	(V)	يدرك	rule-d	(V)	يحكم
endangered	(Adj)	مهدد بالانقراض	cultural	(Adj)	ثقافي
cultivation	(N)	حصاد - زراعة	instrument	(N)	آلة - أداة
restore	(V)	يستعيد	include	(V)	يشمل
curiously	(Adv)	بفضول	calligraphy	(N)	فن الخط

## Grammar

### Past Simple

### الماضي البسيط

○ يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني:

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

= **الاثبات:**

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

= **النفي:**

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

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

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

○ يأتي الماضي البسيط مع:

yesterday	أمس	Last.....	.... الماضي	ago	منذ
In the past	في الماضي	once	ذات مرة	In 2010	في 2010

**Fill in the blankets with the correct form of the verb:**

- 1- I ..... (eat) dinner at 7 o'clock yesterday.
- 2- My neighbour ..... (buy) a new car last week.
- 3- My family and I ..... (watch) a nice movie last night.
- 4- What time ..... (do) you get up this morning?
- 5- When I was young, I ..... (not drink) coffee.
- 6- The Wright brother ..... (fly) the first airplane in 1903.
- 7- I ..... (see) a strange man next to our house 5 minutes ago.

**Past Continuous**

**الماضي المستمر**

\* يتكون الماضي المستمر من:

I, he, she, it	was	+ الفعل + ing
You, we, they	were	

\* هذا الزمن يشير إلى حدث كان مستمر بالماضي عندما قطعه حدث آخر.

While	ماضي مستمر	ماضي بسيط
-------	------------	-----------

While	I was walking,	I saw Ali.
-------	----------------	------------

When	ماضي بسيط	ماضي مستمر
------	-----------	------------

When	my father came,	we were reading.
------	-----------------	------------------

\* يأتي الماضي المستمر مع:

While	بينما	When	عندما	as	عندما
-------	-------	------	-------	----	-------

**Choose:**

1. **While** Ali (were walking – was walking – is walking), he met Huda.
2. We (eat – eating – were eating) my lunch, **when** telephone rang.
3. Soad fell off the ladder **while** she (painted – were painting – was painting) the wall.
4. **When** I went home, my mother (is cooking – were cooking – was cooking).
- 5- I (read – was reading – is reading) in bed **when** suddenly I heard a scream.

**Correct:**

6. Faten saw Noura, **while** she (do) her homework. ....
7. They (write) the lesson, **when** the teacher came. ....
8. **While** Ali (sleep), his brother called him. ....
9. **When** I drove my car, my friends (go) home ....
10. She (wait) for the bus **when** I saw her yesterday. ....

Used to

اعتاد أن

used to + ( اصل الفعل ) اعتاد على (شيء في الماضي)

I used to **play** tennis, but now I play volleyball.

didn't use to لم يعتاد على (نفي)

Salma **didn't use to** drink milk in the past, but now she does.

**EX. Choose the correct answer :**

I (use to - used to – am used to) drink milk when I was young, but I (didn't – don't – doesn't ) use to drink coffee. All children at the same age of mine used in – for – to) have the same habit. Now, I (drank – drinks – drink) many other drinks.

**EX. Do as shown between brackets:**

1-Sara used to walk for a long time when she was nine. (Make a negative)

.....

2- Ali used to watch action films. (Make a question)

.....

## Exercises

### Vocabulary

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

- 1- It is important to ..... food in the fridge to keep it fresh.  
a) preserve                      b) rule                      c) include                      d) restore
- 2- Museums are ..... places where we can get a lot of information about the past.  
a) privileged                      b) endangered                      c) ancient                      d) cultural
- 3- She followed the adventure story .....
- a) definitely                      b) gently                      c) curiously                      d) cheerfully
- 4- My uncle uses all musical ..... professionally.  
a) chariots                      b) instruments                      c) cultivations                      d) gladiators

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

endangered – ruled – restore – included – privileged

- 5- I was ..... when I saw my teacher handing me a special prize.
- 7- Many ..... animal have been saved by zoos.
- 8- All brilliant students are ..... in the trip to the Scientific Centre.
- 4- Ancient Romans ..... Many Arab countries old time ago.

### Reading Comprehension

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

Nine thousand years ago, people did not have money. They traded animals and crops for things they wanted. In China, in about 1200 B.C., people traded shells for the things they wanted. Chinese people also traded metal tools, such as metal knives and shovels for the things **they** wanted.

Later in China, people made metal money. In about 100 B.C., the Chinese made money of animal skin. The first paper money was made from white coloured deer skin. It came from China about 900 years later. In about 700 B.C., people made the first-round metal coins. The coins were made of gold and silver. They looked very **similar** to the coins we use today. Coins came from Lydia. Lydia was located where the country called Turkey is located today. After people made coins in Lydia, people in Rome, Iran, and Greece also began making coins. Coins were very strong and could last a long time without becoming damaged.

Money changes with time. No matter what it looks like, money means buying things. Money makes trading easier.

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

9. What is the main idea of the 3rd paragraph?  
a. making paper money  
b. making metal coins  
c. knives and shovels in the past  
d. easy trading in countries
10. The opposite of the underlined word “**similar**” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph, is :  
a. enormous  
b. different  
c. friendly  
d. original
11. The underlined word “ **they** ” in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph, refers to :  
a. things  
b. shovels  
c. knives  
d. people
12. The first metal coins came from :  
a. Greece  
b. Rome  
c. Lydia  
d. Iran
13. The metal coins were strong because they were made of :  
a. gold and silver  
b. animal skin  
c. metal tools  
d. sea shells
14. What is the writer’s purpose of writing this passage?  
a. To give us information about other countries  
b. To tell us about the history of money  
c. To explain the importance of trading  
d. To advise us to spend money wisely

**b) Answer the following questions:**

15. How did people get what they wanted before making money?

.....  
.....

16. Why wasn’t the first paper money strong enough ?

.....  
.....

## A) Grammar

### Choose the correct answer :

When I got up this morning , my mother (was making – were making – making ) our breakfast. But Dad (were reading – was reading – is reading) the newspaper. My little brothers (was sleeping – are sleeping – were sleeping) . Everybody (was doing – were doing – doing) different things at that time of the day.

### Do as shown between brackets:

- 1-We were visiting the USA. (Make negative)  
.....
- 2- Maha was travelling to London. (Make negative)  
.....
- 3-Ali was meeting his cousin in the mosque. (Make a question)  
.....

## B) Writing

### Write on the following topic:

**“Old people often say that life was better than nowadays.”**

Plan and write **two** paragraphs , (8 sentences), **comparing life in the past and nowadays.**

### The following guide words might help you:

( simple / dark / lived / mud / easy / technology / modern / transport )

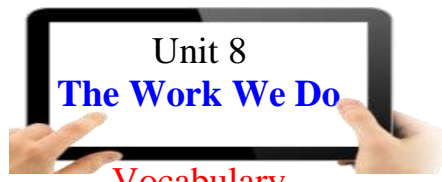
**NB:** (Your writing should include **a topic sentence, supporting ideas and a conclusion**)

### Planning

[Topic Sentence Box]	
[Supporting Idea Box 1]	[Supporting Idea Box 2]
[Supporting Idea Box 3]	[Supporting Idea Box 4]
[Supporting Idea Box 5]	[Supporting Idea Box 6]
[Conclusion Box 1]	[Conclusion Box 2]







### Vocabulary

hard-working	(Adj)	مجتهد	public	(N)	على العامة - على الملأ
rarely	(Adv)	نادرا	park ranger	(N)	حارس حديقة عامة
hidden	(Adj)	مخفي - مختبأ	biologist	(N)	عالم أحياء
dig up - dug up	(Ph V)	يحفر	runway	(N)	مهبط الطائرة
sow -ed	(V)	يذر - يبدر	staff	(N)	فريق عمل
value -d	(V)	يقيم - يقدر - يثمن	luggage	(N)	حقائب سفر
earn -ed	(V)	يكسب مالا	passport	(N)	جواز سفر
queue -d	(V)	يصطف في طابور	aisle	(N)	ممر
perform -ed	(V)	يؤدي عمل	agent	(N)	مضيف أرضي
behaviour	(N)	سلوك	boarding pass	(N)	بطاقة الصعود للطائرة

### Grammar

#### Have to / has to / must / should

<b>have to / has to</b> يجب أن	<b>must</b> يجب أن
تدل على ضرورة مثل قوانين او قواعد عامة واضطرار	تدل على اعتقاد المتكلم بضرورة أو أهمية عمل معين
اثبات:	اثبات:
Students <b>have to</b> wear uniforms at school. A doctor sometimes <b>has to</b> work on Friday.	It's late, I <b>must</b> go now. I <b>must</b> wait until my father comes.
نفي:	نفي:
We <b>don't have to</b> eat junk food.	You <b>mustn't</b> smoke in public places.
سؤال:	سؤال:
<b>Do you have to</b> wear a uniform at school?	<b>Must you</b> go now?
<b>Had to</b> كان يجب أن	<b>Should</b> يجب أن
had to/has to/must من الماضي هي	تستخدم لإعطاء النصيحة وليس فيها اضطرار
اثبات:	اثبات:
I <b>had to</b> get up late yesterday.	You <b>should</b> brush your teeth.
نفي:	نفي:
I <b>didn't have to</b> get up late yesterday.	I <b>shouldn't</b> stay up late at night.
سؤال:	سؤال:
<b>Did you have to</b> get up late yesterday?	<b>Should you</b> help the poor?

<input type="radio"/> have to		<input type="radio"/> <b>don't</b> have to
<input type="radio"/> has to		<input type="radio"/> <b>doesn't</b> have to
<input type="radio"/> had to		<input type="radio"/> <b>didn't</b> have to
<input type="radio"/> must		<input type="radio"/> <b>must not</b>
<input type="radio"/> should		<input type="radio"/> <b>should not</b>

ملحوظة:

تستخدم غالبا Mustn't لتقول ان هذا الشيء ضد القواعد والقانون:

In football, you **mustn't** touch the ball with your hand.

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

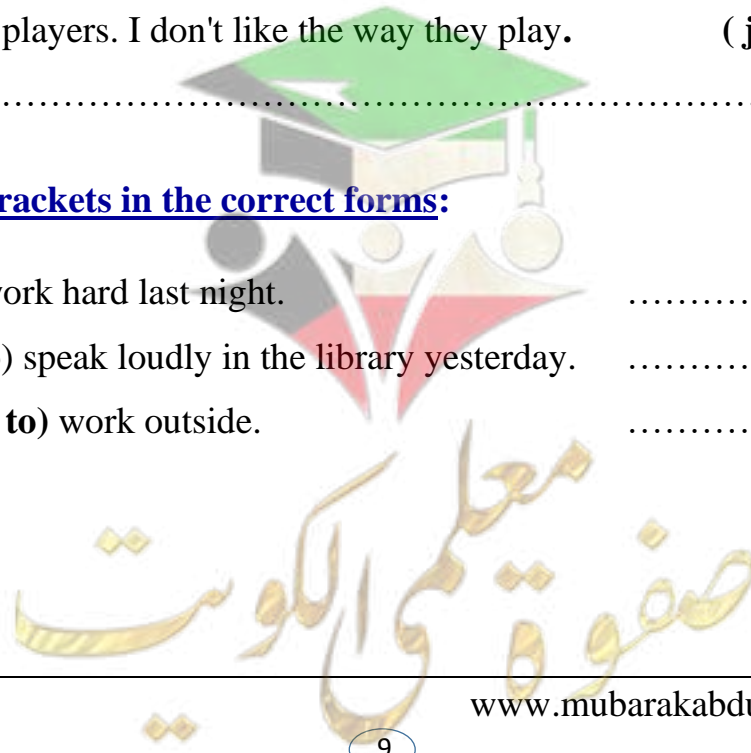
- Yesterday, he .....take a taxi to work.  
a. must                      b. has                      c. had to                      d. have to
- I'm really hungry. I .....eat a sandwich.  
a. mustn't                      b. have to                      c. don't have to                      d. had to
- I .....sleep early to get up early.  
a. has to                      b. don't have to                      c. mustn't                      d. must
- People .....smoke on the plane.  
a. have to                      b. mustn't                      c. had to                      d. has to

**B- Do as required between brackets:**

- They must wear uniforms. **(Ask a question)**  
.....
- He has to do his homework at night. **(Negative)**  
.....
- I really like our players. I don't like the way they play. **(join)**  
.....

**C- Put the verbs in brackets in the correct forms:**

- She (**have to**) work hard last night. ....
- We (not have to) speak loudly in the library yesterday. ....
- They (**not have to**) work outside. ....



**Complete the following sentences with must / mustn't – have to/don't have to:**

1. It's late. You ..... make so much noise.
2. We ..... be home by 9 o'clock. The film starts at 9:15.
3. Soldiers ..... Obey orders.
4. Shop assistants ..... deal with the public.
5. You ..... turn on the A/C. it's automatic.
6. People ..... use cameras in military عسكرية areas.
7. We ..... do more exercise to stay fit.
8. There ..... be something wrong with the engine محرك of this car.
9. We ..... give up when we are in trouble.
10. You ..... go to work. It's a holiday.

**Choose the correct answer:**

People (**must - mustn't – won't**) follow the rules in public places. For example, drivers (**must – mustn't – will**) stop their cars if the traffic signal is red. At the same time, they (**must – can't – mustn't**) talk on their mobile phones while driving.

**Exercises**  
**Vocabulary**

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

- 1- A ..... is an important document needed when travelling from country to another.  
a) luggage                      b) passport                      c) aisle                      d) agent
- 2- Many people are interested in watching ..... Camera programme on TV.  
a) Hidden                      b) Ancient                      c) Cultural                      d) Hard-working
- 3- Many people ..... patiently for the bus to arrive.  
a) sow                      b) earn                      c) queue                      d) perform
- 4- I think there is a good relationship between ..... and pupils at the school.  
a) behaviour                      b) park ranger                      c) runway                      d) staff

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

hardworking – behaviour – agent – luggage – perform

- 5- Never forget carrying out the ..... to your home.
- 6- When I looked at the thief, I notice something strange about his .....
- 7- I sometimes depend on computer to .....many tasks.
- 8- She got the highest mark because she is a .....student.

## **Reading Comprehension**

### **Read the following passage then answer the questions below:**

Have you ever been outside in the middle of July and seen swarms of dragonflies? Of all the flying insects, dragon flies just might be the most charming and beautiful. Dragonflies are large and strong. They have big, compound eyes, which means that each eye is made up of thousands of tiny eyes, allowing the dragonfly to see in all directions. Their large wings are always held out straight, both while in flight and while resting.

Dragonflies hunt, catch and eat insects. They are **harmless** to humans; they don't bite or sting. In fact, you could even say that they are helpful, since they eat the insects that tend to annoy us the most, like mosquitoes and flies.

Dragonflies live in most parts of the world, but they prefer to live near ponds and lakes. They like warm weather; in fact, you won't see **them** at all until temperatures reach at least the mid-60s. They need to warm up in the sun during the mornings before they take off.

The dragonfly is a great flyer .They can even fly backwards. As insects, they have six legs, but their long, heavy bodies and long wings make walking difficult for them, so they do almost everything mid-flight.

### **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 Bad Flyer
- b. A Charming Insect
- c. The Biggest Wings
- d. Swarms and Insects

#### **10. The meaning of the underlined word “ harmless” in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is:**

- a. safe
- b. large
- c. warm
- d. beautiful

#### **11. The underlined pronoun "them" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph refers to:**

- a. flies
- b. lakes
- c. ponds
- d. dragonflies

**12. Why can't a dragonfly walk?**

- a. Because they have big, compound eyes.
- b. Because they have six legs and four wings.
- c. Because their wings are always held out straight.
- d. Because they have heavy bodies and long wings

**13. All the following statements are TRUE except:**

- a. Dragonflies are dangerous.
- b. Dragonflies are great flyers.
- c. Dragonflies can see in all directions
- d. Dragonflies hunt, catch and eat insects

**14. What is the writer's purpose of writing this text?**

- a. To show his interest in science.
- b. To explain how dragonfly sees with tiny eyes.
- c. To inform us about the dangers of dragonflies.
- d. To give general information about dragonflies.

**b) Answer the following questions:**

15. Where do dragonflies live?

.....

16. Why can't we see dragonflies in December ?

.....

**Grammar**

**Choose the correct answer:**

Students (has to - have to - had to) wear their school uniforms. My little sister (has to - have to - had to) stay at home with my mother. She is still young, so she (don't have to - doesn't have to - didn't have to) go to school every morning. All of us (don't have to - doesn't have to - didn't have to) to go to work on Friday because it is a public holiday. Last weekend, I (has to - have to - had to) be with my family celebrating my elder brother's graduation.

**Make negative:**

1-We have to wear jeans at school.

.....

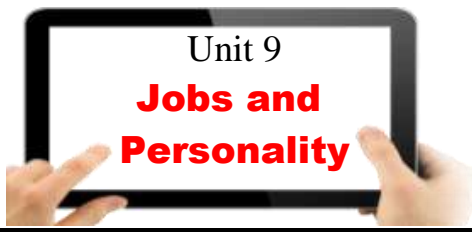
2-Asmaa has to speak French in London.

.....

3- I had to spend my last holiday working.

.....





profile	N	بيانات شخصية	Nobel Prize	N	جائزة نوبل
composer	N	ملحن	contribute	V	يشارك - يساهم
generous	Adj	كريم	faculty	N	كلية
imaginative	Adj	خيالي	voyage	N	رحلة بحرية
selfish	Adj	أناني	theory	N	نظرية
organise	V	ينظم	citizen	N	مواطن
cabinet	N	كابينه - خزانه	admire	V	يعجب ب
regularly	Adv.	بانتظام	achievement	N	إنجازات
sweep	V	يكنس	quote	V	يقتطف - يقتبس
laundry	N	مغسلة			

### Grammar

\* يمكن تقديم النصيحة باستخدام:

#### Should / shouldn't / why don't you....?

- = You should brush your teeth to be strong and healthy.
- = You shouldn't stay up too late.
- = Why don't you visit the dentist every six months.

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <b>النفى Negative</b> </div>	
have to	<b>don't have to</b>
has to	<b>doesn't have to</b>
had to	<b>didn't have to</b>
must	<b>must not</b>
could	<b>Could not</b>

I don't have to get up early on Friday.

My sister is 4 years old, she doesn't have to go to school.

I didn't have to sleep late yesterday.

## Adjective and Adverb

### الصفة والحال

Adjective الصفة		Adverb الحال	
الصفة هي كلمة تصف الاسم.		هو كلمة تصف الفعل	
اشخاص/أشياء/أماكن/كميات		غالبا يأتي بإضافة <b>ly</b> إلى الصفة	
quick	سريع	quickly	بسرعة
slow	بطيء	slowly	ببطيء
nice	لطيف	nicely	بلطف
careful	حذر	carefully	بحذر
happy	سعيد	happily	بسعادة
fast	سريع	fast	بسرعة
Hard	جاد / صعب	hard	بجد / بصعوبة
good	جيد	well	بطريقة جيدة
<p>He is a <b>slow</b> driver.</p>		<p>He drives <b>slowly</b>.</p>	
<p>Huda is <b>happy</b>.</p>		<p>Huda speaks <b>happily</b>.</p>	
<p>Ali is <b>good</b> at English.</p>		<p>Ali speaks English <b>well</b>.</p>	

#### Choose:

- 1- She looks (nice – nicely).
- 2- I go to the club (regular – regularly).
- 3- You print so (neat – neatly).
- 4- Beethoven was (terrible – terribly) shocked when he lost his hearing.
- 5- Can you think of a (good – idea) idea to solve the problem.
- 6- My father always drives (careful – carefully).
- 7- Hassan was (tired – tiredly) after the race.
- 8- It was raining (heavy – heavily) when we went out.
- 9- She plays the piano (perfect – perfectly).
- 10- It is a (dangerous – dangerously) lake to swim in.



- 1- تبدأ الجملة بحرف كبير ( A B C..)
2. تنتهي الجملة بنقطة ( . )
3. ينتهي السؤال بعلامة استفهام ( ? )
4. تبدأ الأسماء بحرف كبير ( اسم الإنسان Ali - البلد Kuwait - اليوم Friday - الشهر March - المادة English )
5. الحرف المحذوف نضع مكانه ( ' ) is = 's
6. قائمة الأشياء نضع بعد كل كلمة ( , ) و قبل السؤال القصير.

**Punctuate:**

1. sami is a good pupil  
.....
2. i m from kuwait  
.....
3. he ll go to bahrain next sunday  
.....
4. when does ali get up  
.....
5. huda was born in february  
.....
6. what would you like to be  
.....
7. salma reads english arabic science and maths  
.....
8. he saw mona yesterday didn t he  
.....

**Exercises**

**Vocabulary**

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

- 1- Beethoven and Mozart are great musical .....  
a) profiles                      b) composers                      c) cabinets                      d) laundries
- 2- Rich people should help the poor. I don't like .....people.  
a) generous                      b) imaginative                      c) selfish                      d) hidden
- 3- To be a good ....., you should love your country.  
a) citizen                      b) faculty                      c) quote                      d) cabinet
- 4- From time to time, he has to .....the roof of the house.  
a) performs                      b) admires                      c) contributes                      d) sweeps

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

**faculty – achievement – generous – hidden imaginative**

- 1- I like him because he is kind and ..... with his friends.
- 2- Her ..... stories are popular with children of all ages.
- 3- His dream is to join a good .....in Kuwait University.
- 4- An Olympic gold medal is a remarkable .....for such athlete.

**Reading Comprehension**

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

Plants and animals need to survive in our wild world. How do they do it? There are many ways for plants and animals to live in our world.

The body or skin of some animals is similar in colour to the land around them. Some animals are brown just like the colour of trees so other animals and hunters cannot see them. Some animals can really change colours to match the place around them. Rabbits are a great example of this. Some rabbits' fur will change colours in different seasons. **They** are brown in the spring, summer, and autumn to match the trees. They become white in the winter when there is snow. This way the rabbit is safer from wild animals and hunters the whole year.

Plants survive in deserts, forests, and the Arctic. Desert plants collect, **store**, and save water for long time. Some plants have roots that get water very quickly. The water is saved in the centre of the plant. Other plants make chemicals that keep insects and animals from eating them. The poison stops the seeds of other plants from growing. It may even kill other plants that are already growing. Some plants make poisons that can kill a person.

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

**9. What is the best title for this text?**

- a. Living in Winter
- b. Surviving in the Wild
- c. Making good Chemicals
- d. Hunting Wild Animal

**10. What is the meaning of the underlined word “store” in paragraph 3?**

- a. study
- b. keep
- c. give
- d. feed

11- The underlined word “They” in paragraph 2 refers to:

- a. colours
- b. plants
- c. rabbits
- d. seasons

12- How do plants survive in the desert?

- a. They keep the seeds from growing.
- b. They keep water away from insects.
- c. They change colour in summer and in winter.
- d. They store and save water for long periods.

13- All the following sentences are TRUE EXCEPT:

- a. Some plants have roots that get water very fast.
- b. Plants store water in the centre of the plant.
- c. All plants make poisons that can kill a person.
- d. Chemicals keep insects and animals from eating plants.

14- The purpose of the writer in this passage is to tell us:

- a. how tall trees grow fast in winter.
- b. how plants make a lot of chemicals.
- c. how rabbits live and eat in winter only.
- d. how animals and plants face dangers of life.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

15. How can rabbits stay safe in winter?

.....

16. Why shouldn't we eat plants that we do not know?

.....

Grammar

**Complete the following sentences with the suitable adverbs: :**

1- Salma is a good reader. She can read .....

2- Dana is a fast swimmer. She swims .....

3- We are a happy family. We always live .....

1- Ali has a quick way to do things. He does everything .....

2- The workaholics do their best and work .....to achieve their goals.

3- Good people always behave .....in situations.

4- Don't drive your car .....in the crowded areas.

5- The baby walks .....

10-Careful drivers drive their cars .....

**Choose the correct answer :**

In the jungle, there are different animals. The tortoise is very slow. It walks (slowly – slow – slower), but the lion and the tiger are very strong. They try to catch the other small animals (violently – violent – more violent). The birds there can sing (beautiful – less beautiful – beautifully)

**Make questions :**

1-The old man walks slowly.

.....

2-The little boys can run fast.

.....

3-I cook salty dishes perfectly.

.....

**Writing**

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs ( not less than 8 sentences ) about “Your Future Job”, telling about your personality and which job you like most and why.

These guidewords may help you:

(friendly – active – look after – draw – languages – prefer – artist – patient)

**NB:** (Your writing should include **a topic sentence, supporting ideas and a conclusion**)

**Planning**






Unit10  
Travels and  
Exploration

silver	N	فضه	create	V	يخلق - يبتكر
ambitious	Adj	طموح	brilliant	Adj	رائع - ممتاز
repair	V	يصلح	mausoleum	N	ضريح
engine	N	محرك	concert	N	حفله موسيقية
submarine	N	غواصة	population	N	سكان
quality	N	جودة - نوعية	impatiently	Adv.	بفراغ صبر
issue	N	مجلة - إصدار	seagull	N	نورس
film	V	يصور فيلم	fascinated	Adj	مهووس
neatly	Adv.	بشكل مرتب			

Grammar

**Relative Pronouns**

**ضمائر الوصل**

- تستخدم ضمائر الوصل لربط جملتين ببعضهما لتصبح جملة واحدة حيث تضيف الجملة الثانية معلومات إضافية عن الجملة الأولى وضمائر الوصل هي:

**who - which - that - where - when**

**Who / that** الذي / التي

تستخدم who/that عند الإشارة إلى اشخاص وتستخدم who على الأخص عند ذكر أسماء (فاعل - عاقل)

This is Ali. Ali won the first prize.

This is Ali **who** won the first prize.

Mona met the girl. The girl broke my mobile phone.

Mona met the girl **that/that** broke my mobile phone.

**Which / that** الذي / التي

تستخدم which/that للإشارة إلى الأشياء (غير عاقل)

This is the car. I bought it yesterday.

This is the car **which/that** I bought yesterday.

I sent the letter. I wrote it to my family.

I sent the letter **which/that** I wrote to my family.

## حيث where

تستخدم where كضمير وصل بالإشارة إلى المكان الذي يحوي الشخص

This is the place. I was born in this place.

This is the place **where** I was born.

I like this house. I live in it.

I like this house **where** I live.

I like this house. It is very modern.

I like this house **which** is very modern.

تأتي where مع المكان عندما يكون وجود الشخص في

هذا المكان – بينما تأتي which لوصف المكان

## عندما when

تستخدم when لتضيف معلومة عن وقت الحدث

I like spring. Trees are green in spring.

I like spring **when** trees are green.

It is February. I was born in February.

It's February **when** I was born.

### Choose the correct relative pronoun:

I know a little great restaurant (who – which – where) we can get lunch. There I know the chef (who – which – when) cooks delicious food. I like going there in a time (which – when – where) there are few customers. The food, (which – who – which) is served in this restaurant, isn't expensive.

### Complete the following with: (Who – which – when – where)

1. I am looking for someone ..... can watch my cat while I go on vacation.
2. The police needed details ..... could help identify the robber.
3. I'd like to take you to a café ..... serves excellent coffee.
4. The person ..... always gives and shares the others is not selfish.
5. I saw the shoes ..... you bought last week on sale for less this week.
6. Those are the winners ..... will receive money and other prizes.
7. This is the hospital ..... was built in 2005.
8. This is the hospital ..... my uncle works.

## Prepositions of place



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

In my class, the board is always (**on - in front of - above**) the Students. I sit (**under - between - next to**) Mona, but my friend Sara is sitting (**between - above - behind**) Maha and Dana. We all work hard and help each other

### Prepositions of time

<u>in</u>	<u>On</u>	<u>At</u>	<u>By</u>
- the morning - the afternoon - the evening <b>(day's times)</b>	- on Sunday - on Friday <b>(days)</b>	-10:00 a.m - 6:00 p.m -7:30	- by 6:00 (before 6:00)
- in February <b>(months)</b> -in 2000 <b>(years)</b>	- on December 1 <sup>st</sup> - on May 3 <sup>rd</sup> <b>(date)</b>	- at 10 o'clock - at half past six - at quarter to five	-car / bus -plane / taxi <b>(transports)</b>

### **Question Forming**

#### تكوين السؤال

#### Question

#### Yes/No Question

“Can you speak English?”

#### Wh-Question

“Where is my pen?”

#### Yes/No Question:

هي أسئلة عامة تكون اجابتها بـ **Yes / No**

Can you speak English?

= Yes, I can.

= No, I can't.

Do you like cats?

= Yes, I do.

= No, I don't.

يمكن عمل (Yes/No question) كالتالي:

نبدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد مع تغيير الضمائر:

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

**Is** she wearing a school uniform?

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

**Could** you carry the heavy box?



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

Yes, I like eating lamb and rice.

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

Yes, my father owns a big company.

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

Yes, Miss. Manal explained the lesson well.

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

No, we didn't play in the street.

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

### Make Questions:

1- Yes, I have been to Failaka Island? .....

2- Yes, my sister won the championship. ....

3- Yes, Huda always gets up early. ....

### Wh-Question

هي أسئلة تبدأ بكلمات استفهام وتساؤل عن شيء محدد:

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

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

يتكون السؤال من:		
1	2	3
كلمة استفهام	فعل مساعد	باقي الجملة بدون الاجابة

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

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

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

Wafaa cooked delicious food yesterday.

Who cooked delicious food?

### Make questions:

1- Manal will make a cake.

.....?

2- I can go at 7 o'clock.

.....?

3- Sami went to the cinema.

.....?

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

.....?

5- Salim bought three T-shirts yesterday.

.....?

6- There are five rooms in my house.

.....?

7- This car costs 12000 KD.

.....?

8- My brother travels to London to study.

.....?

9- Dana added little sugar in her tea.

.....?

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

.....?

**Exercises**  
**Vocabulary**

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

- 1- I bought 2 ticket to attend the .....with my friend.  
a) silver                      b) engine                      c) mausoleum                      d) concert
- 2- My mother always ..... delicious meals from very few ingredients.  
a) repairs                      b) films                      c) creates                      d) sweeps
- 3- Mr. Majid has many ..... plans to develop his business.  
a) ambitious                      b) endangered                      c) fascinated                      d) selfish
- 4- The children ..... jumped over their father to see their presents.  
a) impatiently                      b) neatly                      c) rarely                      d) regularly

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

**film – repair – mausoleum – fascinated – silver**

- 5- My brother trains well to win and get a .....medal.
- 6- Taj Mahal is considered one of the greatest .....you can see.
- 7- Why don't you .....your bicycle and enjoy your free time.
- 8- My mother bought a new camera to .....moments of happiness in the family.

**Reading Comprehension**

**Read the following passage then answer the questions below:**

"Is it too dark to read your book? Just switch on the light." It is hard to believe that only just a long time ago, this was not possible. There was no electric light to switch on. People used candles, gas and oil lamps to light their homes and to work and study.

The electric light bulb was invented in 1879 by Thomas Edison. He invented many other things which we use them till today. He also invented things which helped other people develop **their** own inventions.

Thomas Edison was born on February 11, 1847 in Milan Ohio. Edison was a **creative** scientist. He used to produce new ideas. However, when he was a child, his teachers thought that he was stupid because he used to ask too many questions. His mother said he didn't ask questions because he was stupid, but because he was curious about how things worked. She taught him at home. He worked so hard day and night that he had little time for family and friends. He spent much of his childhood in Michigan. In fact, Thomas had some hearing problems. Once, he wrote, "I have not heard a bird sing since I was twelve years old."

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

9- What is the best title for this text?

- a) Using Candles
- b) Oil Lamps
- c) A Great Scientist
- d) Family and Friends

10- What is the **meaning** of the underlined word “**creative**” in paragraph (3)?

- a) delicious
- b) inventive
- c) equestrian
- d) thirsty

11- The underlined word **their** in paragraph (2) refers to:

- a) people
- b) things
- c) candles
- d) homes

12- Why did Edison’s teachers think that he was stupid?

- a) Because it was too dark to read books.
- b) Because he used to ask too many questions.
- c) Because he helped others to develop their inventions.
- d) Because he spent much of his childhood in Michigan.

13- One of the following sentences is **TRUE**:

- a) Edison didn’t invent the electric light bulb in 1879.
- b) Edison didn’t work hard day and night to succeed.
- c) Edison wasn’t curious about how things worked.
- d) Edison had a difficulty in hearing at the age of twelve.

14- The **writer’s purpose** of writing the text is to:

- a) show how people used to light their homes.
- b) describe Thomas Edison’s life and his invention.
- c) explain why people read books in the past.
- d) inform the reader about Edison’s teachers.

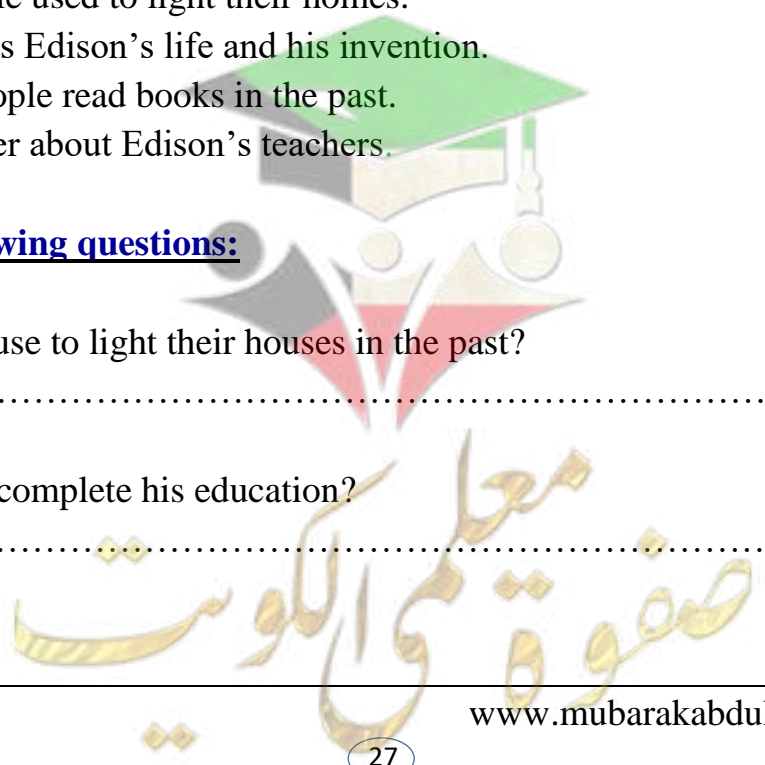
**B) Answer the following questions:**

15- How did people use to light their houses in the past?

.....

16- How did Edison complete his education?

.....



## Grammar

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

July and August are the months. (which - when - where) students are free of their studies. They can join a summer club (which - when - where) are made to meet new people (who - when - where) can help them exchange experiences. Such summer clubs are considered wonderful places (which - when - where) those students can share enjoyable moments with the others.

### Join the following sentences:

1. The cyclist won the race. The race was interesting.

.....

2. I bought a book yesterday. It is very amazing.

.....

3. I admired the team. They played well.

.....

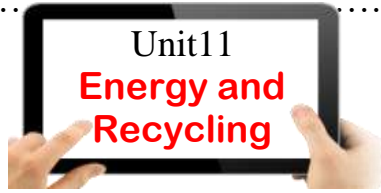
4. We eat Spaghetti. It is one of my family's favorite meals.

.....





4- She is totally **fascintaed** by her elder sister who was a talented fashion designer.



steep	Adj	منحدر	gadget	N	جهاز - أداة
cautiously	Adv.	بحذر	container	N	حاويه
mayor	N	حاكم - عمدة	several	Adj	عديد
pump	N	مضخة	renewable	Adj	متجدد
operate	V	يشغل	coal	N	فحم
attach	V	يوصل	tiny	Adj	دقيق - صغير جدا
flow up	V	تنساب - تفيض	deposit	N	طبقة رسوبية
recycle	V	يعيد تدوير	solar	Adj	شمسي
impact	N	أثر - تأثير	powerfully	Adv.	بقوة
reduce	V	يقلل	windmill	N	طاحونة هواء
pollution	N	تلوث	valley	V	وادي

### Grammar

## Passive Voice

### الفعل المجهول

بصفة عامة تميل إلى بداية الجملة بالفاعل وذلك عندما يقوم الفاعل بفعل ما يؤثر على المفعول وتكون الجملة كالآتي:

Ali	eats	an apple
فاعل	فعل	مفعول

\* لتحويل جملة للمجهول تأتي بـ :

1	2	3
مفعول	مضارع am / is / are	تصريف
	ماضي was / were	ثالث

Ali eats an apple.

An apple is eaten by Ali.

Huda writes the letters.

The letters are written by Huda.

Nasser buys a car.

A car is bought.

Nada sees the films every day.

The films are seen every day.

**Change into passive:**

1. Hind cooks the food.  
.....

6. Salim watched a film.  
.....

2. Huda washes the dishes.  
.....

4. The boys played football.  
.....

5. People produce cars in this factory.  
.....

6. The farmer grows carrots in his field.  
.....

7. The policeman arrested the thieves while stealing.  
.....

## Future with going to

### لخطط المستقبلية والتنبؤ

تستخدم هذه الصيغة للتعبير عن خطط مستقبلية وعندما نتنبأ بشي نعتقد انه مؤكد أن يحدث وغالبا يكون معه دليل.

تتكون هذه الصيغة من:

I	am	going to + verb
He / she / it اسم مفرد	is	
You / we / they	are	

I **am going to** play football next Friday.

(Future plan)

He **is going to** watch a film tonight.

(Future plan)

We **are going to** visit London in the future.

(Future plan)

It's cloudy. It's **going to** rain soon.

(Prediction)

Look out! He **is going to** break the glass.

(Prediction)

تستخدم هذه الصيغة مع بعض الكلمات مثل:

tomorrow	غدا	next	القادم	soon	قريبا
tonight	الليلة	in the future	في المستقبل	on Friday	يوم الجمعة



## Choose:

1. I (go – went – am going) to play in the club tomorrow.
2. Amal is (go – going – goes) to travel to Bahrain next month.
3. The boys are going to go shopping (yesterday – tonight – now).
4. Ali (is going to meet – meets – are going to meet) his uncle tomorrow.
5. My mother is going to (make – makes – making) a cake tonight.

## Correct:

6. We (buy) a new house **next** Monday. ....
7. Nora (be) a doctor **in the future**. ....
8. They are (go) to eat fish **tonight**. ....
9. Streets are crowded. I (not arrive) to school on time. ....
10. What (you do) **tomorrow**? .....

## Question tag

### السؤال المذيل

\* يأتي السؤال القصير في نهاية الجملة بمعنى (أليس كذلك؟) ويتكون من:



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

\* إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد تأتي بـ:

■ don't	إذا كان الفعل مضارع
■ doesn't	إذا كان الفعل مضارع به S
■ didn't	إذا كان الفعل ماضي

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

- They **don't** like fish, do they?

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

**Make Question tags:**

1. She's from a small town in China, .....?
2. They aren't on their way already, .....?
3. We're late again, .....?
4. I helped you too much, .....?
5. Julie isn't an accountant, .....?
6. There isn't time for another game, .....?
7. Salma doesn't eat fish, .....?
8. You stepped on my foot, .....?
9. You shouldn't speak loudly, .....?
10. He never says "No" to danger, .....?

**Exercises**

**Vocabulary**

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

- 1- Wars and conflicts have a negative ..... on people's lives.  
a) valley                      b) mayor                      c) pump                      d) impact
- 2- Wind power is a ..... source of the unlimited natural sources of energy.  
a) steep                      b) several                      c) renewable                      d) tiny
- 3- Don't be shy. You should express your opinion .....  
a) powerfully                      b) cautiously                      c) impatiently                      d) neatly
- 4- If you ..... the amount of food you eat, you will be fit.  
a) attach                      b) operate                      c) reduce                      d) recycle

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

**operate – tiny – cautiously – pollution – deposit**

- 5- It is necessary to behave ..... in new situations.
- 6- People should reuse and recycle things to reduce .....
- 7- Ants are ..... creatures, but they are very clever.
- 8- My uncle is a brilliant mechanic who can ..... any machines.

## Reading Comprehension

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

Jack was excited because his new furniture was going to be delivered the next day. Before the furniture came, he and his parents were ready to paint his room. Jack had picked out the colours. He and his parents put on old clothes and got out paint rags and cleaner to get ready for the big job.

They used rollers to paint the walls. Rollers made the paint go on evenly and quickly. But they used brushes for the corners and the edges. That way, paint wouldn't get on the ceiling or the floor. After a few hours, the first coat of paint was getting dry. Jack wanted to put the second coat on right away, but his dad explained that the paint would dry better if they waited. When dinner was over, Jack hurried back to his room and got started.

The next morning, the paint in Jack's room was finally dry. The furniture was delivered right after lunch, and Jack couldn't wait to see what it looked like. Jack and his parents assembled the furniture. Jack and his parents were exhausted when they finished because they did a lot of hard work. Jack looked around. "This is great!" he exclaimed. Jack added. "But I'm glad we did it."

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

9. What is the best title for this text?

a. Jack's New Room

b. The Best Furniture in Town

c. How to Paint Your Room

d. Buying New Furniture

10. What is the meaning of the underlined word 'exhausted' in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph?

a. happy

b. tiny

c. tired

d. strong

11. The underlined pronoun 'it' in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph refers to:

a. room

b. morning

c. lunch

d. furniture

12. If Jack used rollers to paint the corners and the edges:

a. the paint wouldn't dry.

b. the paint would go on very evenly.

c. the paint would finish quickly.

d. the paint would drop on the floor.

13. According to the text, all the following statements are **NOT TRUE** Except:

a. Jack didn't like his new room.

b. Only Jack painted the room.

c. Jack felt happy when he set up his room. d. The furniture wasn't delivered at all.

14. What is the writer's purpose of writing this text?

- a. It's easy to set up a room alone.
- b. Parents cannot paint rooms.
- c. Getting a new room ready needs hard work.
- d. Children can't help their parents.

**B- Answer the following questions:**

15. When was the furniture delivered?

.....  
.....

16. Why do you think Jack and his parents put on old clothes before they painted the room?

.....  
.....

**Grammar**

**Choose the correct answer:**

Everything (does - is done –are done) in a good way at home. The dishes (is cleaned – are cleaned – cleaned) well. Food (are cooked – is cooked- cooks) and served nicely. The babies (fed –are fed – is fed) with some delicious food.

**Change the following sentences into passive:**

1- Mr. Ali runs a business in a well-known company.

.....

2- I recite the Holy Quraan every day.

.....

3- My mother folds the blankets to tidy our rooms.

.....

**Add tag questions:**

1-Salim is a funny boy, .....?

2- Your brother isn't coming tonight, .....?

3- Salma was speaking English and French, .....?

4- You were in the club yesterday evening, .....?

## Writing

"Energy is vital to survive in our life. " Plan and write two paragraphs of (8 sentences) about " Energy " explaining the importance of energy and the two types of energy.

These guide words and phrases may help you:

sources – renewable – solar - non-renewable – oil – save

## Planning

[ ]	
[ ]	[ ]
[ ]	[ ]
[ ]	[ ]
[ ]	[ ]
[ ]	[ ]

## Energy

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Spelling

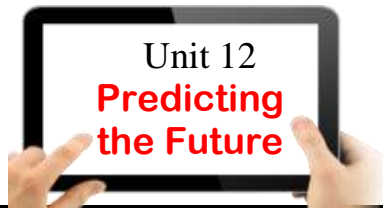
Complete the missing letters to make correct words:

1- Oil and **caol** are **nonrenweable** sources of energy.

2- Try to **opertae** this complicated gadget **cuatiously**.

3- Parents' behaviour has a great **imapct** on children's life.

4- Solar power is a **renewable** source of the unlimited natural sources of energy.



prominent	Adj.	بارز - هام	polar	Adj.	قطبي
publication	N	نشر	icecap	N	غطاء ثلجي
calendar	N	تقويم	coast	N	ساحل
honour	V	يشرف	enormous	Adj.	هائل- كبير
reward	V	يكافئ / يكرم	rise	V	تشرق - ترتفع
idiom	N	مصطلح	homeless	Adj	بلا وطن
heavily	Adv.	بغزارة - بكثافة	download	V	يحمل - ينزل
degree	N	درجة	recall	V	يستدعي
Prediction	N	تنبؤ - توقع	disaster	N	كارثة
forecast	N	تنبؤ / نشرة	hurricane	N	إعصار
environmental	Adj.	بيئي			

### Grammar

## will - could - may

### will + verb 1

تصف حدث مستقبلي مؤكد أو توقع حدوث شيء ما

I got the passport. I **will** travel to London tonight. (certainty)

It **will** be sunny and warm tomorrow. (Prediction)

Prices **won't** go up next summer. (Prediction)

### could + verb 1

تعبّر عن إمكانية أو قدرة/عدم قدرة في الماضي - إمكانية في المستقبل - الطلب

He **could** run fast when he was young. (Past ability)

I **couldn't** win the swimming race yesterday. (Past inability)

I think many regions **could** become deserts. (future possibility)

**Could** I borrow your dictionary, please? (Request)

### may + verb 1

تعبّر عن إمكانية حالية أو مستقبلية يتوقع أن تحدث - الاذن

I **may** take you to the cinema if you like. (Present possibility)

I **may** go to the cinema after dinner. (Future possibility)

The exam may not be easy. You should study hard. (Future impossibility)

**May** I sit next to you? (Permission)

**Choose the correct answer:**

Tomorrow, we travel (**will – could – may**) to Bahrain with my father on business. We (**couldn't – won't – may not**) go by car because my father can't drive for long distances. My mother (**may – will - could**) visit her old friend whom she missed so much. I don't know if my father (**couldn't – may – will**) take us in a tour in the place as he is busy.

**Exercises**

**Vocabulary**

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

- 1- Why don't you ..... some games from the Internet.  
a) recall                      b) download                      c) rise                      d) honour
- 2- Forest fires are a ..... Problem that should be faced.  
a) prominent                      b) homeless                      c) polar                      d) environmental
- 3- Please, don't ask me to make any ..... about tomorrow's meeting.  
a) hurricanes                      b) disasters                      c) predictions                      d) degrees
- 4- You can check the ..... to know which day is your birthday.  
a) calendar                      b) idiom                      c) prediction                      d) publication

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

**rewarded - enormous – forecast – heavily – coast**

- 5- After years of hard work, he managed to male an ..... amount of money.
- 6- The buildings, which are on the ..... of the Arabian, are very expensive.
- 7- Unfortunately, our car broke down while it rained .....
- 8- The weather ..... says that it will be cold and windy tomorrow.

**Reading Comprehension**

**Read the following passage then answer the questions below:**

The second longest beach in the world is located in Bangladesh. It is called the Cox Bazar Beach. It is an incredible 240 kilometres long. Local people call the beach Panowa. Panowa means 'yellow flower'. This beach is one of the main tourist attractions in Bangladesh. People say that the beach has three sections. Each section is good for a different activity. The first is called Inani Beach. This section is very good for sunbathing. The second is called Humchari. It has some beautiful waterfalls. The final section is called Laboni Beach. This is the main section of Cox Bazar Beach because **it** is located near the town.

The longest beach in the world is in Brazil. It is called the Praia do Camp Beach. It is very long. In fact, it starts from Rio Grande to the border with Uruguay. It is 12 kilometers longer than the Cox Bazar Beach. It is known for its beautiful white sand and the warm temperatures of Brazil. Many visitors go there each year. Some people like to swim and sunbathe, but the more

**active** visitors can play beach volleyball. However, the most popular activity is surfing. People travel from all over the world to surf on this beach.

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

9- The **best title** of the text is:

- a) People and Tourists
- b) The Longest Beaches
- c) Brazil and Bangladesh
- d) Mountains and Villages

10- The **opposite** of the underlined word "**active**" in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is:

- a) lazy
- b) smart
- c) happy
- d) intelligent

11- The underlined pronoun "**it**" in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph **refers to**:

- a) Inani Beach
- b) Brazil Beach
- c) Laboni Beach
- d) Humachri Beach

12- In Bangladesh, where should people who like sunbathing go to?

- a) the third section
- b) the first section
- c) the fifth section
- d) the second section

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

- a) Brazil has the longest beach in the world.
- b) Praia do Camp Beach is 252 kilometres long.
- c) Uruguay has the third longest beach in the world.
- d) The second longest beach in the world is in Bangladesh.

14- We can understand from the text that:

- a) Panowa means "yellow flower "
- b) Tourists never enjoy their time on beaches.
- c) People visit Brazil to enjoy football matches.
- d) Brazil and Bangladesh have the longest beaches.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

15- What is the Praia do Camp Beach famous for?

.....

16- According to the text, why do active visitors prefer visiting Brazil?



.....

**Grammar**

**A) Choose the correct form of the verb:**

- 1- My team played well.....they didn't win the match.  
a- and                      b- so                      c- but                      d. either
- 2- I .....some money, if you don't have any.  
a- will lend                b- lends                c- lending                d. lent
- 3- My school .....next week.  
a- start                      b- started                c- will start                d. starting
- 4- We .....the Blue Mosque in Turkey last month.  
a- visits                      b- visit                      c- visited                      d. is visiting
- 5- More regions .....become desert.  
a- will be                      b- could                      c- are going                      d. won't be

**B) Do as required**

- 6- There will be heavy rain. (Negative form)  
.....
- 7- If it rains, I (stay)..... at home. (Correct)
- 8- Ali was sick yesterday. He didn't go to school. (Join)  
.....
- 9- I will study engineering in the future. (Ask)  
.....

**Writing**

"Life in the future will be different." **Plan** and **write** an article of two paragraphs (not less than 8 sentences) about "The Future World" explaining the changes in life and the weather modification.

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

**These guide words may help you:**

(download/ memories/ computer/ modify/ weather /global warming /live /bubble/ underwater/ amazing)

**Planning**





