



State of Kuwait
Ministry of Education

**Mubarak Al – Kabeer Educational Area
The English Department**

Target English

Student's Book

**Grade 7 Second Term
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**Grade
7**

Unit Seven
Journey to the Past
Vocabulary

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

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

- Salting and freezing are good ways to food.
a) preserve b) rule c) include d) restore
- The Siberian Tiger is a / an as they hunt it badly.
a) cultural b) endangered c) ancient d) privileged
- They watch the action film to find out its horrible end.
a) definitely b) gently c) cheerfully d) curiously
- The thermometer is an / a which is used to measure temperature.
a) chariot b) gladiator c) cultivation d) instrument

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

ancient – realise – cheerfully – cultivation – trading

- The Egyptians built the pyramids 7000 years ago.
- The young boy hugged his father as he gave him a nice gift.
- South Africa is well-known for diamond
- Everybody should the real meaning of having a caring family.

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

UNESCO is a specialized agency of the United Nations (UN) based in Paris. It searches for peace and security through international educational, scientific and cultural changes and improvements. It tries to achieve this in order to increase the worldwide respect for justice, human rights and freedom. UNESCO has 195 member states and nine other members. UNESCO tries to achieve its aims through five **major** programs: education, natural sciences, social / human sciences, culture and communication information. It has many projects. **They** include literacy, technical, teacher-training programmes, international science programmes, media, freedom of the press, cultural history projects, translations and the human rights.

UNESCO's main objective is to contribute to the building of peace, fighting poverty, sustainable development and cultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information". Other priorities of the organization include the best quality Education For All and lifelong learning. It also concentrates on the culture of peace and building common understanding through information and communication.

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

- 1- The most suitable title for this passage is
 - a) The UNESCO
 - b) The UN
 - c) culture of peace
 - d) fighting poverty
- 2- The underlined word "**major**" in the seventh line means.....
 - a) exciting
 - b) effective
 - c) submissive
 - d) important
- 3- The underlined word "**They**" in the eighth line refers to
 - a) improvements
 - b) projects
 - c) programmes
 - d) translations
- 4- The purpose of the writer in this passage is
 - a) to convince us with education.
 - b) to focus on the role of the UNESCO.
 - c) to show the educational programmes.
 - d) to explain the projects of the UN.

B) Answer the following questions:

5- What are the main objectives of the UNESCO?

.....

6- How many members does the UNESCO have?

.....

7- How can the UNESCO support the culture of peace ?

.....

Grammar

The Past Simple Tense Affirmative



- They walked to school yesterday.

- He ate chicken last week.

Form

Regular Verbs

(Verb + ed)

play ---- played
cook ---- cooked
danceed ---- danced
carry ---- carryied

Irregular Verbs

(Change Verbs)

see ---- saw
go ---- went
read --- read
feed --- fed

Usage

X

Past

Present

Future

Remember!

Actions that started and finished in the past.

Negative

1- They walked to school yesterday.

Affirmative

- They didn't walk to school yesterday.

Negative

2- He ate chicken last week.

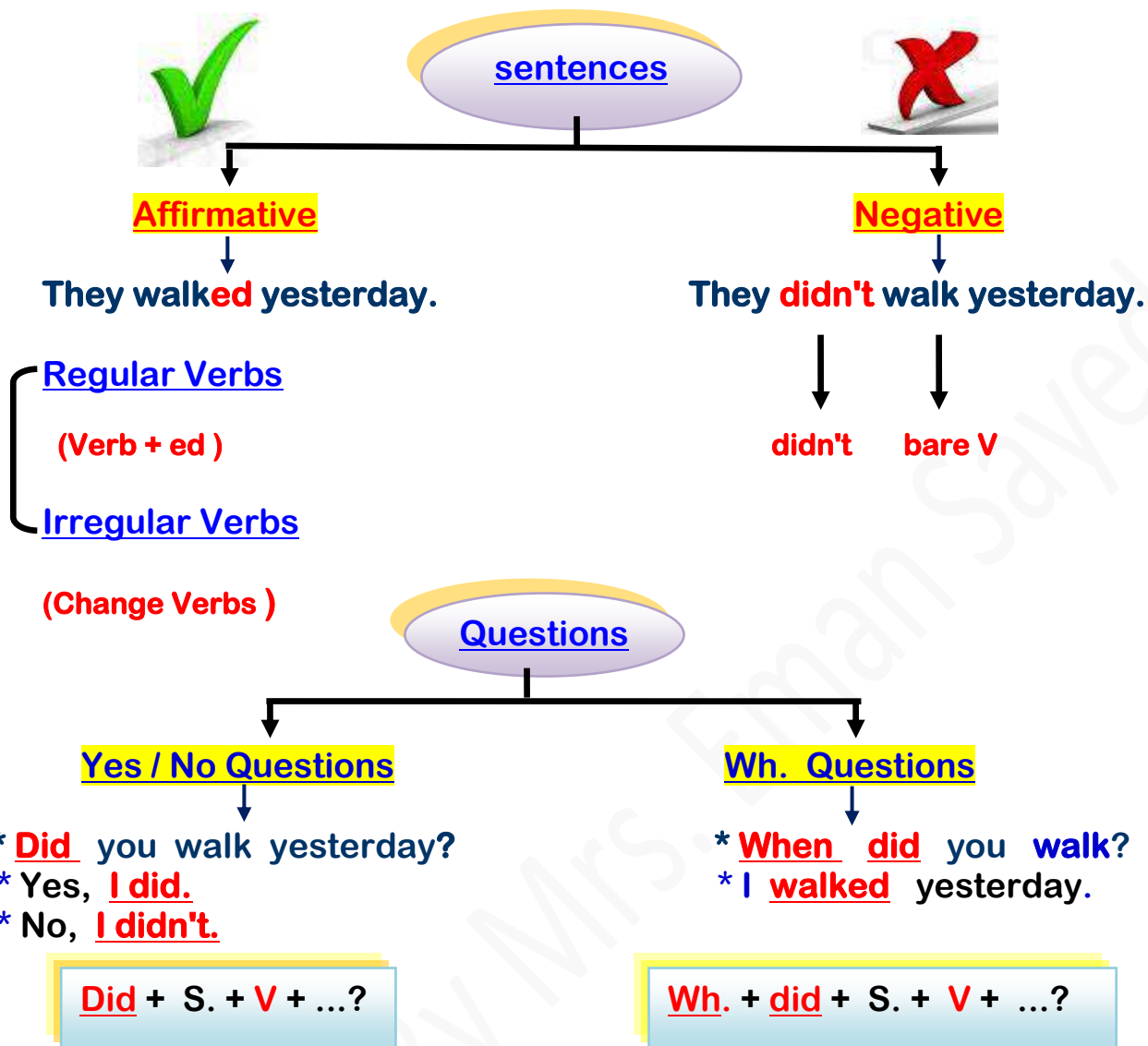
Affirmative

- He didn't eat chicken last week.

Negative

Key words

Yesterday / last / ago / in the past

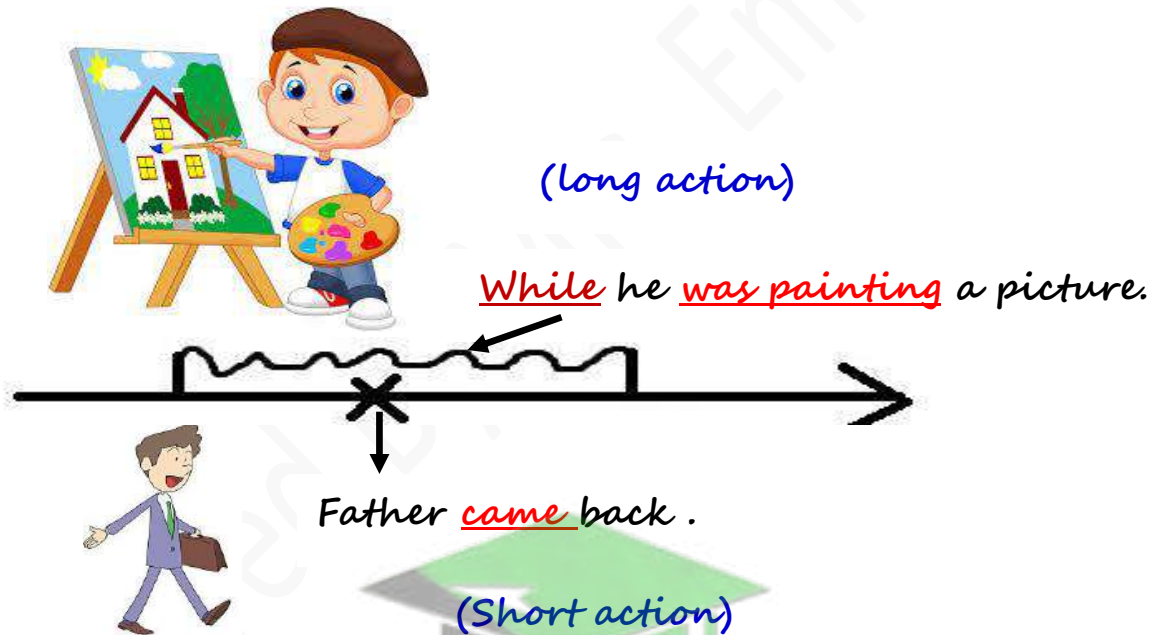
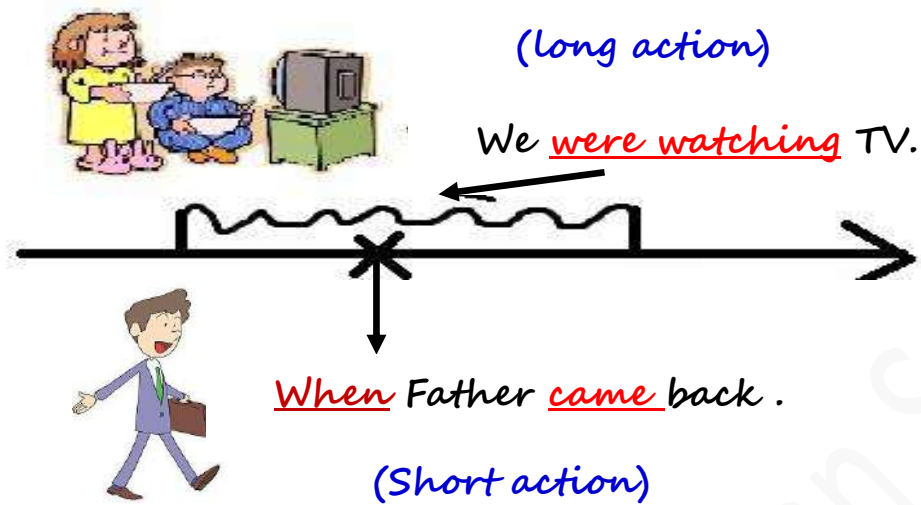


EX. Do as shown in brackets:

- 1-We visited the museum yesterday. (Make negative)
.....
- 2- My mother saw my friends at the shopping mall. (Make negative)
.....
- 3-Ali bought a nice book last Monday. (Make a question)
.....
- 4- The old man walked very slowly . (Make a question)
.....
- 5-I went to the circus three times to have fun.
.....

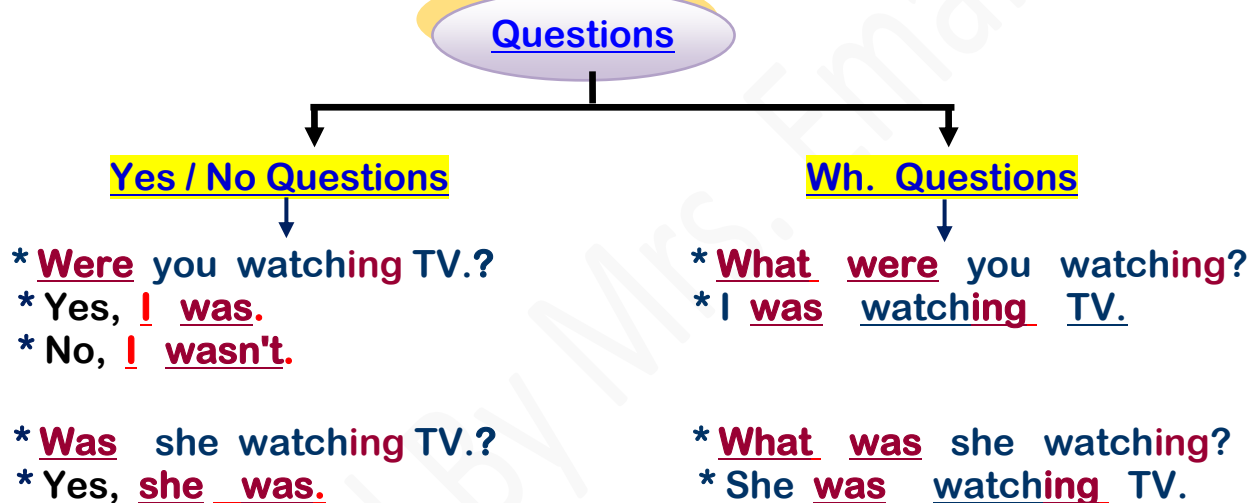
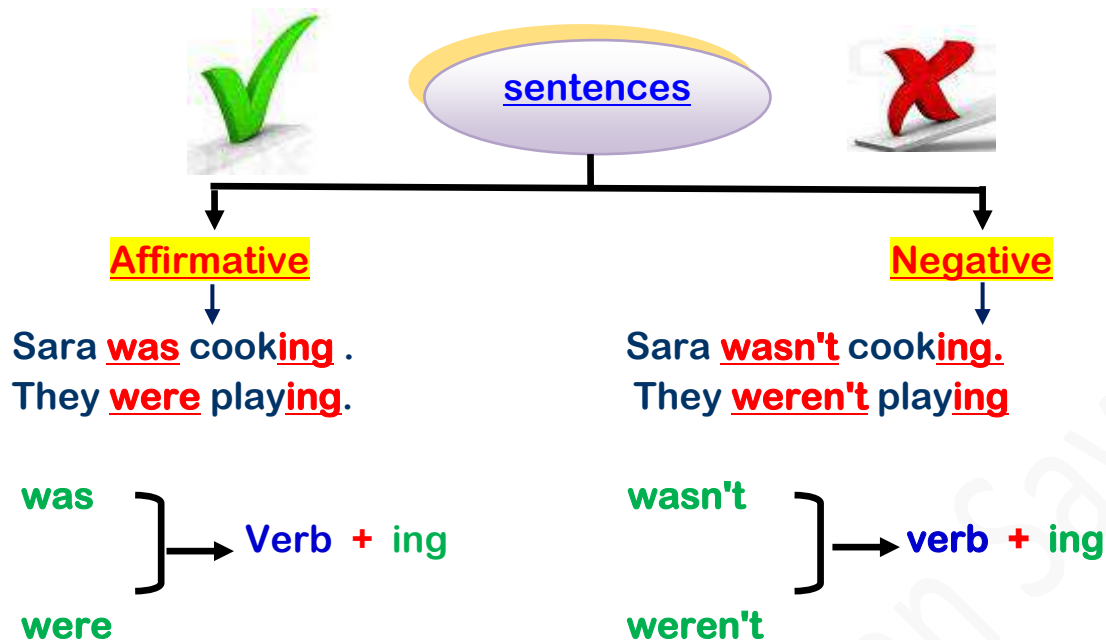
The Past Continuous

Examples:



When → past Simple → past continuous.
past continuous → when → past Simple

While → past continuous → past simple.
Past simple → while → past continuous



Was / Were + S. + V. ing + ...?

Wh. + was / were + S. + V. ing + ...?

EX. Choose the correct answer :

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

EX. Do as shown between brackets:

1-We were visiting the USA when I saw them. (Make negative)

2-Maha was travelling to London. (Make negative)

3-Ali was meeting his cousin in the mosque. (Make a question)

4-While Maher (wash) his car , a tall man stole his wallet. (Correct the verb)

Used to + inf.
didn't use to + inf.

1-He **used to** **play** football , but now he plays tennis.

In the past infinitive



2-She **used to** **ride** a bicycle , but now she drives a car .

In the past infinitive



Negative

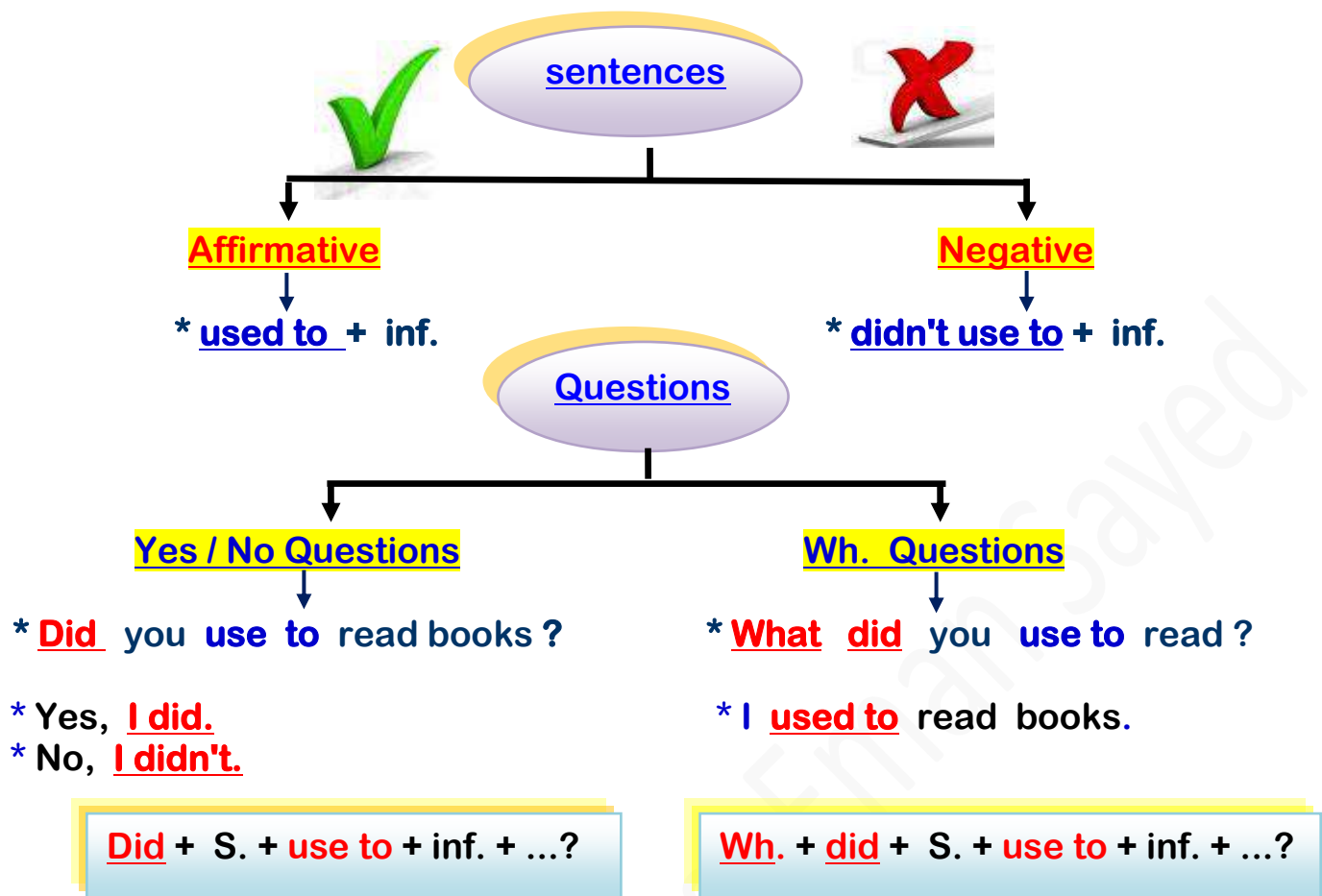
- I **used** to read books when I was young. Affirmative

X

- I **didn't** use to read books when I was young. Negative



* used to	+ inf.	A habit in the past that stops or changes now
*didn't use to		



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)

.....

Spelling

EX.Complete the missing letters to make correct words:

1- There are many sources of the national economy r__ther than tra__ing .

2- C__ltural festivals are held to rest__re the old heritage of the country.

Composition

" Life in the past was different from life nowadays. " Plan and write a paragraph of (8 sentences) about " Life in the past" .

These guide words and phrases may help you:

Homes – electricity –jobs –learn –food – technology



Plan



صفوة معلم الكويت

Life in the past



Unit Eight
The Work We Do
Vocabulary

Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
hard-working	(Adj)	مجتهد
rarely	(Adv)	نادراً
hidden	(Adj)	مخفى – مختبأ
dig up-dug up	(Ph V)	يحفّر
sow -ed	(V)	يزرع – زرع
value-ed	(V)	يقيم-يقدر-يثمن
earn-ed	(V)	يكسب مالا
queue-ed	(V)	يصطف فى طابور
perform-ed	(V)	يؤدى عمل
behaviour	(N)	سلوك

Words	Part of Speech	Meaning
public	(N)	على العامة- على المأ
park ranger	(N)	حارس حديقة عامة
biologist	(N)	عالم أحياء بحرية
runway	(N)	مهبط الطائرة
staff	(N)	فريق عمل
luggage	(N)	حقائب سفر
passport	(N)	جواز سفر
aisle	(N)	ممر
agent	(N)	مضيف أراضى
boarding pass	(N)	بطاقة الصعود للطائرة

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

- Let's be ready for travelling and pack our
a) luggage b) passport c) aisle d) agent
- They were searching for thetreasure everywhere.
a) hidden b) ancient c) cultural d) hard-working
- All the actors try towell in the play to get the first award.
a) sow b) earn c) queue d) perform
- Polite students conduct a good in class.
a) behaviour b) park ranger c) runway d) staff

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

passport – public – rarely – value – dig up

- In some areas, they wells to get water .
- You can't travel abroad without having a
- People should follow the rules in the places.
- It is sunny in the South Pole.

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Fortunately some air tragedies are ended up with happy endings. Once a pilot of a small plane took off from an airport runway on a training flight. A strong wind blew and hit the plane to the top of a tree. The two wheels of the plane were knocked off but the plane did not crash. The pilot sent a radio message to the airport. He did not know how to land. The airport controller telephoned the airport firemen and told **them** what to do. A fireman borrowed a lorry that was waiting at the airport building to collect some **goods**.

The fireman had an idea which is to let the pilot try to land on the top of the lorry. He drove the lorry quickly along the runway and the pilot flew down to land. Luckily, he managed to land on the lorry. Part of the lorry was damaged and the tail of the plane was broken, but nobody was injured. The pilot was grateful to the fireman. He gladly agreed to pay for the damage to the lorry driver.

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

- 1-The underlined pronoun "**them**" in line 5 refers to
a) the controllers b) the firemen c) the drivers d) the pilots
2. The word "**goods**" in line 6 means
a) items to be moved b) households c) clothing items d) silverware
3. The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is
a) an airport building b) a radio message c) a training flight d) an unusual adventure
4. In this story, the writer tries to
a) show trainings on air crashes b) focus on the importance of team work
c) entertain the readers d) recommend self learning and experience

B) Answer the following questions:

5.How did the fireman help the pilot?

.....

6. What happened to the plane?

.....

7. Why was it a lucky landing?

.....

Grammar



Must +V1

Obligation

-You must fasten your seat belt.
(You are allowed to **do**)
(Rules – laws)

Strong Advice

-You must see a doctor.
(You are strongly advised to **do**)



Mustn't +V1

Obligation

-You mustn't smoke in public places.
(You are **not** allowed to do)

Strong Advice

-You mustn't shout at others.
(You are strongly advised **not** to do)

Complete the following sentences with must – mustn't:

1. It's late. You make so much noise.
2. We be home by 9 o'clock. The film starts at 9:15.
3. I finish this project today. It has to be handed in by tomorrow.
4. Passengers talk to the driver while the bus is in motion.
5. This is a dangerous tour. Children be there with adults.
6. People use cameras in military areas.
7. We do more exercise to stay fit.
8. There be something wrong with the engine of this car.
9. We give up when we are in trouble.
10. This was a nice evening. We meet again.

EX. 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.



Necessity



Affirmative	Negative
-I <u>have to</u> get up early to go to school. I-You-We-They + <u>have to</u> + V1	-I <u>don't have to</u> cook . I'm still young. Don't have to + base V1 (Present)
-Sara <u>has to</u> visit Mona who is sick. She-He-It + <u>has to</u> + V1	-Sara <u>doesn't have to</u> work alone. Doesn't have to + base V1 (Present)
-We <u>had to</u> help at home yesterday. I-You-We-They-She-He-It + <u>had to</u>	-We <u>didn't have to</u> be alone yesterday. Didn't have to + base V1 (Past)
Strong obligation, when the obligation comes from someone else.	

EX. Change into 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 .

.....

Spelling

Complete the missing letters to make correct words:

1-People should have good behav__our when they are in p__blic places.

2-This st__ff of divers and b__ologists is working in the marine field.

EX. 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.

EX. Complete the following sentences with :

(have to- don't have to -has to - doesn't have to -had to – did n't have to):

1. When you make pizza, you have some pizza sauce.
2. The secretary know how to type.
3. A person smoke cigarettes to stay alive.
4. People drink water to stay alive.
5. We to shout at the others.
6. Khadija meet her friends last weekend as she was busy.

EX. Make questions:

- 1- I have to stay up late to send many emails.

.....

- 2- Sofia has to practise well three times a week.

.....

- 3-We had to revise Science yesterday.

.....

Composition

" Every job has its own responsibilities " Plan and write a paragraph of (8 sentences) about " An animal trainer" and the things he has to do / doesn't have to do .

These guide words and phrases may help you:

Patient - police - physically strong - computer - office - different



Plan



صفوة معلم الكويت

An animal trainer



Unit Nine
Jobs and Personality
Vocabulary

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
profile	(N)	ملف شخصي
composer	(N)	مؤلف- ملحن
generous	(Adj)	كريم
imaginative	(Adj)	خيالي
selfish	(Adj)	أناني
organise-d	(V)	ينظم
cabinet	(N)	خزانة
regularly	(Adv)	بانتظام
sweep-swept	(V)	يكنس- كنس
laundry	(N)	الغسيل

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
Noble Prize	(N)	جائزة نوبل
contribute-d	(V)	يساهم
Faculty	(N)	كلية
Voyage	(N)	رحلة
Theory	(N)	نظرية
Citizen	(N)	مواطن
admire-d	(V)	يعجب ب
achievement	(N)	انجاز
Quote	(N)	قول مأثور

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

1- My younger sister wants to be a music as she likes playing the piano.

- a) profile b) composer c) cabinet d) laundry

2-It is really kind and to share things with the others.

- a) generous b) imaginative c) selfish d) hidden

3- Young children always have a dream to join the of Medicine.

- a) citizen b) faculty c) quote d) cabinet

4- There are many complicated in Maths.

- a) theories b) faculties c) citizens d) quotes

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

selfish – organise – voyages – achievement - regularly

1- Doing your workis the best way to success.

2-You should make a plan andyour ideas before writing.

3-Always avoid being! It is a bad habit.

4-Ibn Battota was known for his long travels and sea

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Morals and values are vital to create an amazing character. **Manners** too are of great importance as they help us know what we are supposed to do or what we are not supposed to do . People are classified into two types according to their manners. They are either well-mannered or ill - mannered. We say that a person has good manners if he or she behaves politely, helpfully and kindly to others.

Undoubtedly , a great deal of examples are given to children to be followed in order to be well mannered. Parents always advise **them** never laugh at people when they are in trouble. Instead, they should try to help them. When people are waiting for a bus, or in a post office, they should take turns. Children shouldn't push to the front. They must say 'please or excuse me ' when making a request and 'thank you or God Bless you ' when they receive something. They must stand up when speaking to the elderly. They are not allowed to interrupt other people when they are talking. They mustn't speak with mouth full of food.

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

- 1- The word "**them**" in line 7 refers to
a) parents b) children c) people d) manners
- 2- The word "**Manners**" in line 1 means
a) behaviours b) characters c) belongings d) examples
- 3-The main idea of the 1st paragraph is
a) bad manners b) good manners c) types of manners d) elder people
- 4- The writer in this passage tries to
a) focus on the importance of manners b) show how to behave badly
c) express his personal experience d) recommend solutions to a problem

B) Answer the following questions:

- 5) Why are manners important?
.....
- 6) What should you say when you have a request?
.....
- 7) How do people describe the well mannered?
.....

Grammar



1- Should + V1
-You should eat healthy food.

shouldn't + V1
-You shouldn't eat too much.

2- Why don't you + V1
-Why don't you join a club?

EX. Match the statements to the advice.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. ☐ I've got a headache. | A. You should do some exercise. |
| 2. ☐ I'm cold. | B. He shouldn't stay up so late. |
| 3. ☐ The game starts at three o'clock. | C. You should stay in bed. |
| 4. ☐ He's always tired in the morning. | D. You should put on a jumper. |
| 5. ☐ I don't feel well. | E. We should leave at two-thirty. |
| 6. ☐ I want to lose weight. | F. You shouldn't sit so close to the TV. |

EX. Complete the following sentences with " should - shouldn't ":

1. It's cold. You wear a heavy coat.
2. She's always tired. She go to bed late every night.
3. we leave now?
4. You eat some fruit or vegetables every day.
5. The students use their mobile phones in the exam.
6. You ask the teacher to help you if you don't understand the lesson.
7. People drive fast in the town centre.
8. I buy the dress or the skirt?

EX. Choose the correct answer:

Mothers (should - shouldn't - don't have to) be patient when dealing with children. They (must - should - shouldn't) shout at their faces if they commit mistakes, but they..... (should - shouldn't - had to) always advise and guide them to learn how to perfectly deal with their problems .

Adverbs

Adverbs describe the actions or the verbs
(Adjectives + ly = Adverbs)

* Add (- ly) to most adjectives to form adverbs.

slow → slowly

quick → quickly

Example:

1- Asma is a slow runner. She runs slowly.

* Remove the (y) and add (ily) to the Adj. with letters like p , t , s + y.

noisy → noisily

happy → happily

Example:

1- Ayman lives a happy life. He lives happily.

N. or Adj.	Adverb
Nice	Nicely
Careful	Carefully
Happy	Happily
Simple	Simply
Full	Fully
True	Truly
Friend	Friendly
Fast	Fast
Hard	Hard
Good	Well

* Irregular Adjectives

* good → well

- Doha is a hard worker. She works hard.

* hard → hard

- Maha is a good pupil. She studies her lessons well.

* fast → fast

- Ali is a fast runner. He can run fast.

EX. 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

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

6- The workaholics do their best and workto achieve their goals.

7- Good people always behave in situations.

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

9- The baby walks

10-Careful drivers drive their cars

EX. Complete the following sentences (Adjectives or adverbs):

1. The bus driver was injured. **(serious)**
2. Ali is clever. **(extreme)**
3. This hamburger tastes **(awful)**
4. Be with this glass of milk. It's hot. **(careful)**
5. Jassim looks What's the matter with him? **(sad)**
6. Dana is upset about losing her keys. **(terrible)**
7. This pizza smells **(good)**
8. Our basketball team played last Friday. **(bad)**
9. Don't speak so I can't understand you. **(fast)**
10. My mother opened her present. **(slow)**

EX. 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)**

EX. Make questions :

1-The old man walks slowly.

.....

2-The little boys can run fast.

.....

3-I cook salty dishes perfectly.

.....

Spelling

Complete the missing letters to make correct words:

1-Imag__native ideas always lead to great achi__vements. .

2-They org__nise an activity to encourage people to do sports reg__larly.

Composition

"People can get prizes for their great achievements." Plan and write a paragraph of (8 sentences) about " The Noble prize" .

These guide words and phrases may help you:

great minds - achievements - inventions - contribute - society - respect



Plan



صفوة معلم الكويت

The Noble Prize



صفوة معلم الكويت

Unit Ten
Travels and Exploration
Vocabulary

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
silver	(N)	فضة
ambitious	(Adj)	طموح
repair-ed	(V)	يصلح
engine	(N)	محرك – موتور
submarine	(N)	غواصة
quality	(N)	جودة
issue	(N)	موضوع
film-ed	(V)	يصور فيلم

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
neatly	(Adv)	بترتيب
create-d	(V)	يخلق
brilliant	(Adj)	م
mausoleum	(N)	ضريح
concert	(N)	فرقة موسيقية
population	(N)	الكثافة السكانية
impatiently	(Adv)	بفارغ الصبر
seagull	(N)	نورس
facinated	(Adj)	منبهر

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

- 1- The car suddenly broke down on the way to the company.
a) silver b) engine c) mausoleum d) concert
- 2- Bethhooven used tospecial pieces of music.
a) repair b) film c) create d) issue
- 3- She is totally by her elder sister who was a tallanted fashion designer.
a) ambitious b) brilliant c) facinated d) selfish
- 4- China is a big country with a great
a) population b) seagull c) quality d) submarine
- 5- The childrenjumped 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:

neatly - Seagull – repair – brilliant - quality

- 1- During sales, we can buy things in a good price and
- 2-Why don't you go to the mechanic to.....your old car.
- 3-You should think of a idea to improve your reading skill.
- 4-..... are beautiful white sea animals with long legs.

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Although not the longest river in America, the Rio Grande is one of the most important. But, unlike other rivers, it is not used for shipping. In fact, what makes the Rio Grande so important is its location. Since 1846, it has been the official border of Texas and Mexico. It is either the fourth or fifth longest river system in North America. The river starts in Colorado and extends downward to the Gulf of Mexico. Its name is Spanish that means the "Big River," but the Rio Grande is actually known as Rio Bravo in Mexico. "Bravo" translates as "furious," . The name makes sense . Because of its twists and turns, it certainly seems to be angrier than most rivers!

The Rio Grande today is mostly used as a source of drinking water for Texans and Mexicans. More important, it is a symbol of cooperation between the two nations. Although the Rio Grande separates their borders , it is therefore a symbol of friendship and peace between two peoples.

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

- 1-According to the passage, the purpose of the writer is to
 - a) show the importance of the Rio Grande for drinking most of the United States.
 - b) focus on the Rio Grande as the border of Texas and Mexico.
 - c) tell us about the longest river system in the United States.
 - d) emphasise the Rio Grande as a river known by two different names.
- 2) The underlined pronoun "it" in line (2) refers to
 - a) Colorado
 - b) the Rio Grande
 - c) Mexico
 - d) Texas
- 3) The underlined word "furious" in line (7) means
 - a) angry
 - b) dry
 - c) large
 - d) narrow
- 4) The main idea of the 1st paragraph is
 - a) Texans and Mexicans
 - b) a symbol of friendship
 - c) a unique river
 - d) the Rio Grande location

B) Answer the following questions

5) How is the Rio Grande used today?

.....

6) What makes the Rio Grande so important ?

.....

7) Why is the Rio Grande unlike other rivers?

.....

Grammar

Relative clauses

This is the boy who / that swims well.



This is the dog which / that I like.



Relative
clauses



A holiday is the time when we enjoy.



This is the school which was built in 2000.
(as a building)



This is the school where we learn.
(as a place)

EX. 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.

EX. Join the following sentences:

1.The cyclist won the race . He trained hard.

.....

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

.....

3.The team leaders scored the goals. They will be at tomorrow's meeting.

.....

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

.....

5.It is Friday. We have a holiday on Friday.

.....

6.This is the house . We live in this house.

.....

7.This is the house . My father bought last year.

.....

EX. 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.

Prepositions of place



EX. 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 after noon - the evening (day's times)	- on Sunday - on Friday (days)	-10:00 a.m - 6:00 p.m -7:30	- by 6:00 (before 6:00)
- in February (months) -in 2000 (years)	- on December 1 st - on May 3 rd (date)	- at 10 o'clock - at half past six - at aquarter to five	-car / bus -plane / taxi (transports)

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

I have a special daily routine. I always get up early (**on** - **in** - **at**) 6:00 (**in** - **by** - **on**) the morning. I join my friend Mona to go to school together (**in** - **by** - **on**) bus. We study many subjects (**in** - **by** - **at**) school.

Questions

1- Yes / No Questions:

- **Yes**, there **are** books in the bag.

Are there books in the bag?

- **No**, the boy **was not** reading the story.

Was the boy reading the story?

- **Yes**, I **swim** well in the swimming pool.

Do you **swim** well in the swimming pool?

- **Yes**, Ali **wants** to be a teacher of English.

Does Ali **want** to be a teacher of English?

- **Yes**, Ali **played** football well.

Did Ali play football well.

- **No**, We **did n't** visit Dubai.

Did you visit Dubai?

Ex. Make (Yes / No) questions:

- 1-They like soccer.
- 2- He was born in this town.
- 3-They are nice.
- 4-They went to the swimming pool.
- 5-She wastes her money on jewelery.
- 6-He decided to study German.
- 7- They should revise their lessons.

Helping / Modal Verbs:

(am – is – are –

was – were –)

(have – has – had)

(can – could –

will – would –

shall – should –

may -might – must)

Helping / Modal V. + S + V ?

2- Wh. Questions:

1- Maha **was** reading **a book.**

What **was** Maha reading?



2- Sara **will** play **in the garden.**

Where **will** Sara play?



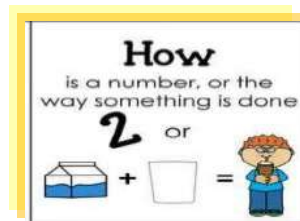
3- We **go** to school **to learn.**

Why **do** you go to school?



4- Salma goe**s** to school **by bus .**

How **does** Salma go to school?



5- Ali wash**ed** the car **yesterday.**

When **did** Ali wash the car?



6- **Maha** cooks delicious food.

Who cooks delicious food.



Wh + Helping / Modal V. + S + ?

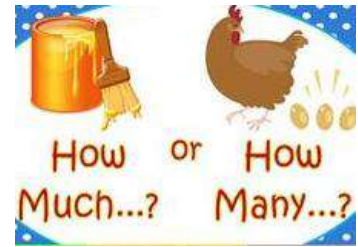
7- This dress is 50 KD.

How much is this dress?

8- I drink three litres of water every day.

How much water do you drink every day?

How many litres of water do you drink every day?



EX. Make Questions:

1- Salim bought three T. shirts yesterday.

.....

2- There are five rooms in my house.

.....

3- This car costs 12000 KD.

.....

4- My brother travels to London to study.

.....

5- Dana added little sugar in her tea.

.....

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

.....

7- Salma was playing computer games.

.....

8- Sara can go shopping at the weekend.

.....

9- I finished my homework at 6 o'clock.

.....

10- Sami saves money in the bank.

.....

Spelling

Complete the missing letters to make correct words:

1- This submar__ne needs a strong __ngine to work perfectly .

2- The silv__r ring which I bought is of a good qualit__ .

Composition

" Al-Khiran Resort is a wonderful place to visit." Plan and write a paragraph of (8 sentences) about "Al- Khiran Resort "



These guide words and phrases may help you:

family – collect shells – seagull – friends – facinated - enjoy

Plan



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Al-Khiran Resort



صفوة معلم الكويت

Unit Eleven
Energy and recycling
Vocabulary

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
vally	(N)	وادی
steep	(AdJ)	منحدر
cautiously	(Adv)	بحذر
mayor	(N)	عمدة
pump	(N)	مضخة
operate-d	(V)	يشغل
attach-ed	(V)	يرفق
flow up	(Ph V)	ينهمر
recycle	(V)	يعيد تصنيع
impact	(N)	تأثير
reduce-d	(V)	يقلل

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
pollution	(N)	تلوث
gadget	(N)	جهاز-أداة
container	(N)	وعاء
several	(Adj)	عديد
renewable	(Adj)	متجدد
Coal	(N)	فحم
Tiny	(Adj)	صغير جدا
deposit	(N)	راسب
solar	(Adj)	شمسي
powerfully	(Adv)	بقوة
windmill	(N)	طاحونة هواء

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

- Parents' behaviour has a greaton children's life.
a) vally b) mayor c) pump d) impact
- Solar power is asource of the unlimited natural sources of energy.
a) steep b) several c) renewable d) tiny
- Volcanos can erupt violently andto destroy buildings around.
a) powerfully b) cautiously c) impatiently d) neatly
- To save energy ,we should the amount of paper or plastic we use daily
a) attach b) operate c) pump d) reduce

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

tiny – container – gadget – recycle - cautiously

- Firemen are trying to save the family in the building on fire..
- Scientists invented a very robot that can be put in the human body.
- Don't throw your old if they don't function well.
- We should the old newspapers , plastic bottles and paper bags.

Reading Comprehension



Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

A material is what something is made of. There are 5 basic materials. They are metal, glass, wood, cloth and plastic. There are some other materials. But **they** are not widely used. Metal is very heavy, hard and strong. We use it to make forks, knives, keys and cars. Glass is very smooth. It is not as heavy as metal. It is hard. But it is not strong. It breaks very easily! We use it to make windows and glasses because it is clear and we can see through it.

Wood is lighter than metal and glass. It is not as strong as metal. But it is much stronger than glass. We use wood to make chairs, tables and pencils. Cloth is very light. It is much lighter than wood. And it is very soft. It is used to make clothing and blankets. Now, let's talk about plastic. Plastic is also very light. But it is different from cloth. Sometimes it is soft. Sometimes it is hard. Plastic can be used to make thin plastic bags and bicycle **helmets**.

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

- 1- The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is
 - a) chairs are made of wood.
 - b) cloth is used for blankets.
 - c) plastic is important.
 - d) wood, cloth and plastic.
- 2- The underlined pronoun "**they**" in line (2) refers to
 - a) wood and glass
 - b) the 5 basic materials
 - c) the other materials
 - d) plastic and cloth
- 3- The underlined word "**helmets**" in line (10) means
 - a) a covering for the face
 - b) strong metal gloves
 - c) a protective gear for the head
 - d) very long sleeves
- 4- The purpose of the writer in this passage is
 - a) tell us about using cloth to make things.
 - b) show the importance of wood.
 - c) focus on the five basic materials.
 - d) concentrate on windows and glasses.

B) Answer the following questions:

5- What is metal used for?

.....

6- Why are windows made of glass?

.....

7- How is wood different from metal and glass?

.....

Grammar

The present simple passive

1- Hani **plays** football every day. (Active)
 S V O (sing.)



-Football **is played** by Hani every day. (Passive)
 O (is + P.P) by S



2- The scientist **does** experiments in the lab. (Active)
 S V O



-Experiments **are done** by the scientist in the lab. (Passive)
 O (are + P.P) by S



sentences

Active

S + V + O + C

Passive

O + is / are + by + S + C

EX. Choose the correct answer :

Every thing (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.

EX. 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.

.....

4-This job requires lots of duties and effort .

.....

8- Mirrors reflect the sun rays .

.....

The past simple passive

Examples:

1- My mother **baked** a delicious cake for us. (Active)
S V O (sing.) C

* A delicious cake **was baked by** my mother for us. (Passive)
O P.P S

2- I **bought** some new clothes for the kids. (Active)
S V O (Pl.) C

* Some new clothes **were bought** for the kids. (Passive)
O P.P

O + is / are + by + S + C

EX. Choose the correct answer :

Every thing (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.

EX. Change into passive:

1- They built some new buildings for the people in this area. .

.....

2- Dr. Ali carried out many successful operations.

.....

3- I sent a message to my friend yesterday.

.....

4- Aisha chopped the fresh vegetables to make green salad.

.....

5- They rewarded the leaders of the teams in the celebration.

.....

Question Tags

Examples:

1. Sara **is** dancing, **isn't** she.
2. Salim **isn't** at home, **is** he?
3. The cat **was** playing, **wasn't** it?
4. The old man **wasn't** walking quickly, **was** he?
5. We **are** with you, **aren't** we?
6. My friends **were** at school yesterday, **weren't** they?
7. The elephant **can** lift heavy things, **can't** it?
8. We **will** come tomorrow, **won't** we?



- It is a short question.
- At the end of a sentence.

- Positive $\longleftrightarrow$ Negative
- Nouns $\longrightarrow$ Pronouns

EX. Add tag questions:

- 1-Salim is a funny boy,?
- 2- Your brother isn't coming tonight, ?
- 3- Fatma was speaking English and French,?
- 4- You were in the club yesterday evening , ?
- 5- Hassan and Ali weren't excited with the new game , ?
- 6- We are shifting to a new house, ?
- 7- Our teacher will be at school tomorrow ,?
- 8- We can find out the answers ,?
- 9- Kuwait is a very modern country,?
- 10-Salim and Ali won't be late for the meeting ,?

Spelling

Complete the missing letters to make correct words:

- 1- Oil and co__l are nonrene__able sources of energy.
- 2- Try to o__erate this complicated gadget c__utiously.

Be going to

Examples:

- * I am going to study medicine in London this year.
- * Mother is going to meet her friends tonight.
- * The doctors are going to work hard preparing for the next surgery.



(be)going to+inf. → plans decided *before* the moment of speaking.

Going to future expresses a conclusion regarding the immediate future or an action in the near future that has already been planned or prepared.

	Positive	Negative	question
I	I <u>am</u> going to speak.	I <u>am not</u> going to speak.	<u>Am</u> I going to speak?
you / we / they	You <u>are</u> going to speak.	You <u>are not</u> going to speak.	<u>Are</u> you going to speak?
he / she / it	He <u>is</u> going to speak.	He <u>is not</u> going to speak.	<u>Is</u> he going to speak?

EX. Complete the following with the correct form of " going to "

1. I (fly) by plane tomorrow.
2. What time (the train / leave) this evening?
3. (you/travel) to Paris tomorrow?
4. I (go) to the cinema tonight.
5. They (have) breakfast at 07.30
6. We (go out) this weekend.
7. What time (they/start) work?
8. The library (open) at 8.30
9. The parents (have) a meeting on Saturday.

Composition

"Energy is vital to survive in our life. " Plan and write a paragraph of (8 sentences) about " Energy " .

These guide words and phrases may help you:

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



Plan



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Energy



Unit Twelve

Predicting the Future

Vocabulary

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
prominent	(Adj)	بارز-هام
publication	(N)	نشر-منشورات
calendar	(N)	رزمة-تقويم
honour	(V)	يكرم
reward-ed	(V)	يكافئ
idiom	(N)	مصطلح
heavily	(Adv)	بشدة-بغزارة
degree	(N)	درجة
prediction	(N)	تنبؤ-توقع
forecast	(N)	النشرة الجوية

Word	Part of speech	Meaning
polar	(Adj)	قطبي
ice cap	(N)	قمة جليدية
coast	(N)	ساحل
enormous	(Adj)	هائل-ضخم
rise	(V)	ترتفع
homeless	(Adj)	بلا مأوى
download	(V)	يحمل من النت
recall-ed	(V)	يستدعي-يسترد
disaster	(N)	كارثة
hurricane	(N)	اعصار
environmental	(Adj)	بيئي

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

- You can surf the net if you want to some pictures for your project.
a) recall b) download c) rise d) honour
- Nowadays, women play arole in all the fields in our society.
a) prominent b) homeless c) polar d) environmental
- A volcano is a naturalwhich can't be stopped by people.
a) hurricane b) disaster c) icecap d) degree
- Before theof books, people used to record their history on the stone.
a) prediction b) idiom c) calendar d) publication

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

rewarded - enormous – forecast – heavily – coast

- It was rainingthis morning.
- In the evening, they always tell us about tomorrow's weather.
- They waste an / a amount of food daily.
- The policemen the man who helped to arrest the criminal.



Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

A robot is a special kind of machine that moves and follows the instructions that come from a computer. That is why it neither makes mistakes nor gets tired. It never complains. Some robots can help make cars in factories. Some other are used to **explore** dangerous places such as volcanoes. **They** can help women do all the housework. Also, they can be used to answer telephone calls. Long ago, over 2,000 years ago, a famous poet called Homer imagined robots. His robots were made of gold. They cleaned things and they made things. Nobody was able to make a real robot.

The first real robot was made in 1961. It was called Unimate. It was used to help make cars. It looked like a giant arm. Today, it is used everywhere. In the future, we will have even more robots. They will do difficult and dangerous things that we can't do. Robots will help us fight fires, fight wars, fight sickness and do all the tasks that we don't or can't do.

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

- 1- The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is
 - a) robots in the past
 - b) robots nowadays
 - c) robots in the future
 - d) robots through ages
- 2- The underlined pronoun "**They**" in line (4) refers to
 - a) women
 - b) robots
 - c) instructions
 - d) places
- 3- The underlined word "**explore**" in line (3) means
 - a) get out
 - b) clean up
 - c) blew up
 - d) find out
- 4- In this passage, the purpose of the writer is to
 - a) focus on the places where robots work
 - b) show how life is better with robots
 - c) tell us how useless robots are
 - d) entertain us with robots stories

B) Answer the following questions

5- Why will people need robots in the future?

.....

6- How do robots work?

.....

7- What do robots do ?

.....

Grammar

Certainty and Possibility in the Future

Examples:

- I got the passport. I **will** travel to London tomorrow.

↓
Sure / certain

- Many regions **could** become deserts.

↓
Perhaps

- Sara **could** come with us to Al- Khiran. She finished her project.

↓
Possible

Future

Will / won't

+
V1

(certainty / uncertainty)

Could / couldn't

+
V1

(Possibility)

May/ may not

+
V1

(Possibility)

EX. 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 (could – may – will) take us in a tour in the place as he is really busy.

Spelling

Complete the missing letters to make correct words:

1- Oil and co__l are nonrene__able sources of energy.

2- Try to o__erate this complicated gadget c__utiously.

Composition

"Life in the future will be different." Plan and write a paragraph of (8 sentences) about " Life in the future " .

These guide words and phrases may help you:

memories - live - weather - schools - technology - better



Plan



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Life in the future



Best Wishes