



Second Term

Learn English

Grade 10

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Name:.....

Class: 10/

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Table Of Contents

Pamphlet Follow up	3
Unit 7	4
Unit 8	14
Unit 9	25
Unit 10	40
Unit 11	49
Unit 12	59
Reading comprehension	71
Summary Making	77
Quiz	80



Pamphlet Follow up

Unit	Date	Remarks			Teacher's signature
Unit (7)		👍			
		👎			
Unit (8)		👍			
		👎			
Unit (9)		👍			
		👎			
Unit (10)		👍			
		👎			
Unit (11)		👍			
		👎			
Unit (12)		👍			
		👎			



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
crude oil	n	oil in its natural condition , before it is separated into different products	
entirely	adv	completely	
finite	adj	having limits or bounds	
fossil fuel	n	a natural fuel such as coal or gas	
fractional distillation	n	separation of a liquid mixture into fractions	
polymer	n	substance that has a molecular structure	
refining	n	the removal of impurities or unwanted elements from a substance	

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

polymer - crude oil - finite - entirely - refining - fractional distillation

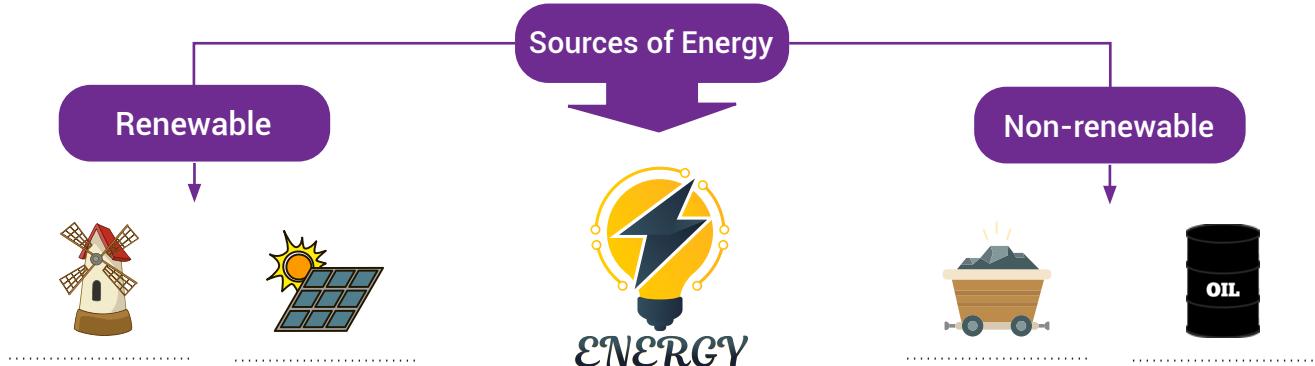
- 1 The characters of the new movie are made up and don't resemble real people.
- 2 There are some special factories that refine into various petroleum products.
- 3 Plastic is a common example of a/an.....
- 4 Our natural resources are , so we must use them wisely to last for future generations.
- 5 The oil process improves the fuel's quality for use.



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(B) (Set Book Questions) Answer the following questions:

1 Mention the different sources of energy.



2 What will happen if the world continues to use oil at a constant rate?

.....

.....

3 Why is it important for governments to invest in new technologies to provide energy?

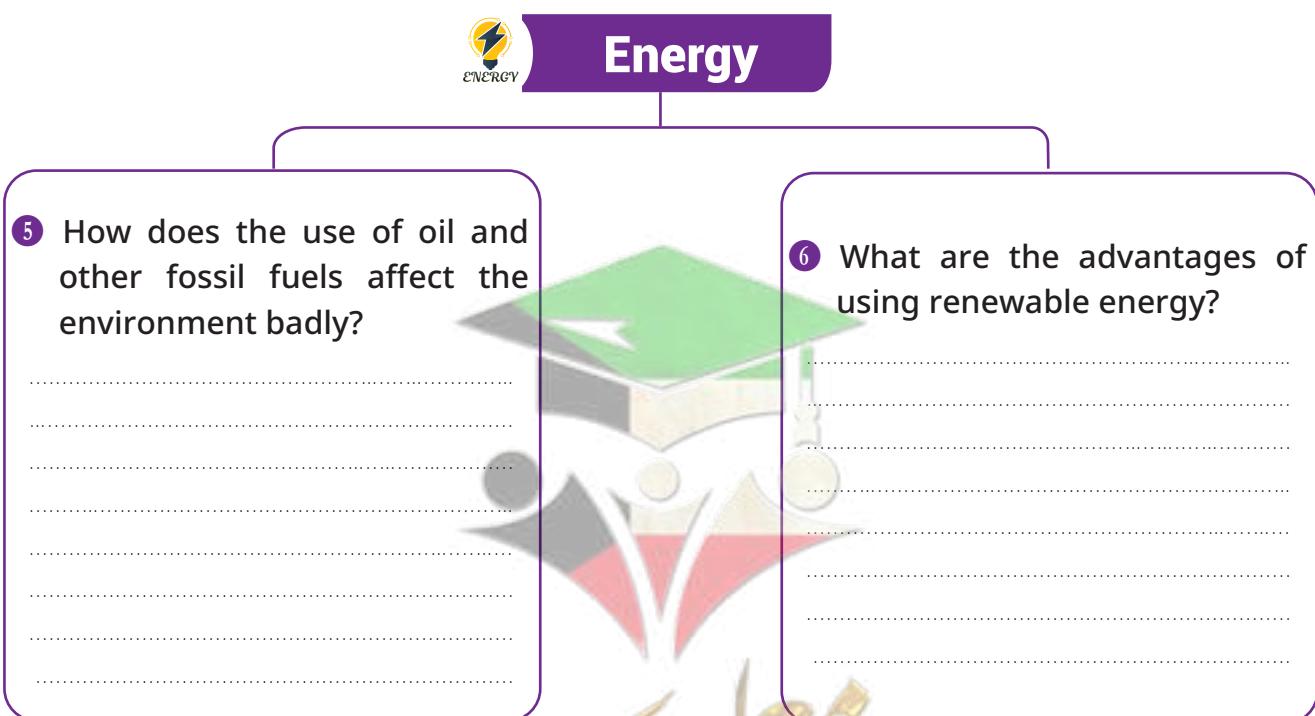
.....

.....

4 Crude Oil can be refined and split into many different types of oil which can be used for different purposes. List some of these types.

.....

.....



7 Without oil, life would be a different place. Explain.

.....

.....

U 7 Lessons: 4 & 5

Date :

SB pages : 58 & 59



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
actually	adv	as the truth or facts of a situation; really	
appliance	n	a device or piece of equipment designed to perform a specific task	
breakdown	n	mechanical failure	
generate	v	to make electricity	
last	v	to continue for a specified period of time	
motoring	n	the activity of driving a car	
strong	adj	great or powerful	

(A) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:-

strong - actually - motoring - last - breakdown - generate - appliances

- 1 The wind farm may be able to enough electricity for 2000 homes.
- 2 I have furnished my house but some are still needed.
- 3 Practising sports makes us have a fit body and muscles.
- 4 Oil can up to only 50 years. It is a finite resource of energy.
- 5 The car had a/an on the highway and needed to be repaired.
- 6 Emily won the competition after working hard to prepare for it.

U 7 Lessons: 7 & 8

Date :

SB pages : 60 & 61



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
motorist	n	the driver of a car	
procure	v	to obtain something	
recently	adv	a short time ago, a little while back	
self-employed	adj	working for oneself	
smog	n	fog that is filled with pollution	
squander	v	to waste or lose something foolishly	

waste	n	the careless use of something	
asthma	n	a medical condition that causes difficulties in breathing	
congestion	n	the state of being congested-full of traffic	
consult	v	to ask for information or advice	
diminish	v	to get smaller	
end up with	phv	to be in a situation that you didn't intend to be in	
government	n	the governing body of a nation or region	
hazardous	adj	risky; dangerous	
irreversible	adj	not able to be undone or changed	

(A) From a, b, c, and d, choose the most suitable word:

- 1 The pain gradually after I had taken the medicine.

A diminished B consulted C procured D squandered
- 2 During dusty and humid weather, people who have usually suffer a lot.

A waste B asthma C motorist D smog
- 3 He is because he finds working for other people too difficult.

A self-employed B irreversible C finite D strong
- 4 It is totally to let your children go swimming alone when the sea is rough.

A strong B irreversible C finite D hazardous
- 5 The had to drive slowly because of the wet streets and thick fog.

A waste B government C motorist D smog
- 6 The is working hard to improve public transportation in the city.

A congestion B government C asthma D waste
- 7 I need to with my doctor before changing my medicine.

A diminish B consult C procure D squander

(B) (Set Book Questions) Answer the following questions :

- 1 How dangerous is the traffic congestion problem on the road in Kuwait?
- 2 Suggest some practical ways to reduce the amount of energy we use in our cars and homes.

Date :

U 7 Grammar

If Clause

+

Main Clause

A High Probability

Zero Conditional

Used to talk about things that are generally true or scientific facts.

A Probability

FIRST Conditional

Used to talk about a possible condition and its probable result in the future.

A low Probability

Second Conditional

Used to talk about an unlikely or hypothetical condition and its probable result now or in the future.

If + present simple

1. If you **heat** water to 100°C,
2. If it **rains**,
3. If you **freeze** water,

present simple

it **boils**.
the grass **gets** wet.
it **turns** into ice.

If + present simple

1. If the weather **is** good tomorrow,
2. If you **don't hurry**,
3. If I **have** enough time,

will + infinitive

I **will go** to the beach.
you **will miss** the train.
I **will exercise**.

If + past simple

1. If the weather **were** good,
2. If I **had** a lot of money,
3. If you **went** to bed earlier,

would + infinitive

I **would go** to the beach.
I **would travel** around the world.
you **wouldn't be** so tired.

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

1. If he buys that expensive car, it him much.
 A. cost B. will cost C. costing D. would cost
2. He won't catch the train if he early.
 A. does not leave B. do not leave C. did not leave D. had not left
3. If Ali how to swim, he would go swimming.
 A. know B. knows C. knew D. will know
4. If you to him, he will forgive you.
 A. will apologize B. apologizes C. apologize D. apologized
5. If a balloon is filled with hot air, it
 A. rise B. rose C. rises D. is rising
6. Water if the temperature falls below zero.
 A. froze B. freezes C. freezing D. freeze
7. If I have enough money I around the world.
 A. traveling B. travels C. travelled D. will travel
8. If I were in Egypt, I the pyramids
 A. visit B. visits C. will visit D. would visit

9 If Olivia dinner, we would enjoy a homemade meal.
 A cooked B cook C cooks D would cook

10 If they follow the instructions, they the exercise easily.
 A answering B answered C will answer D would answer

11 If I have free time, I some exercises daily.
 A will do B would do C had done D would have done

12 If my brother graduates this year, he a scholarship to study abroad.
 A had got B will get C would get D got

13 If I had a lot of money, I a big house.
 A will buy B would have bought C would buy D had bought

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

1 If Tom drove fast, he (Complete)
 A If Tom drove fast, he will have an accident.
 B If Tom drove fast, he would have an accident.
 C If Tom drove fast, he would have had an accident.

2 If I were a scientist, I (discover) cures for all diseases. (Correct the verb)
 A If I were a scientist, I discovered cures for all diseases.
 B If I were a scientist, I would discover cures for all diseases.
 C If I were a scientist, I will discover cures for all diseases.

3 Schools are allowed to declare a holiday if it (rain) heavily. (Correct the verb)
 A Schools are allowed to declare a holiday if it rains heavily.
 B Schools are allowed to declare a holiday if it rained heavily.
 C Schools are allowed to declare a holiday if it is raining heavily.

4 Ali will come early if (Complete)
 A Ali will come early if he finishes his work.
 B Ali will come early if he finished his work.
 C Ali will come early if he has finished his work.

5 What would you do if you (be) in my situation? (Correct the verb)
 A What would you do if you had been in my situation?
 B What would you do if you are in my situation?
 C What would you do if you were in my situation?

6 If my friend reads a lot, he (get) more information.

(Correct the verb)

- Ⓐ If my friend reads a lot, he will get more information.
- Ⓑ If my friend reads a lot, he would get more information.
- Ⓒ If my friend reads a lot, would have got more information.

7 If they painted the walls white,.....

(Complete)

- Ⓐ If they painted the walls white, the room will have been much brighter.
- Ⓑ If they painted the walls white, the room would be much brighter.
- Ⓒ If they painted the walls white, the room will be much brighter.

8 If my father has enough time, we (go) on picnic at the weekend. (Correct the verb)

- Ⓐ If my father has enough time, we will go on a picnic at the weekend.
- Ⓑ If my father has enough time, we could go on a picnic at the weekend.
- Ⓒ If my father has enough time, we would go on a picnic at the weekend.

9 If I (live)near the sea, I would go to the beach more often.

(Correct the verb)

- Ⓐ If I am living near the sea, I would go to the beach more often.
- Ⓑ If I lived near the sea, I would go to the beach more often.
- Ⓒ If I have lived near the sea, I would go to the beach more often.

10 If you touch fire, it (burn).

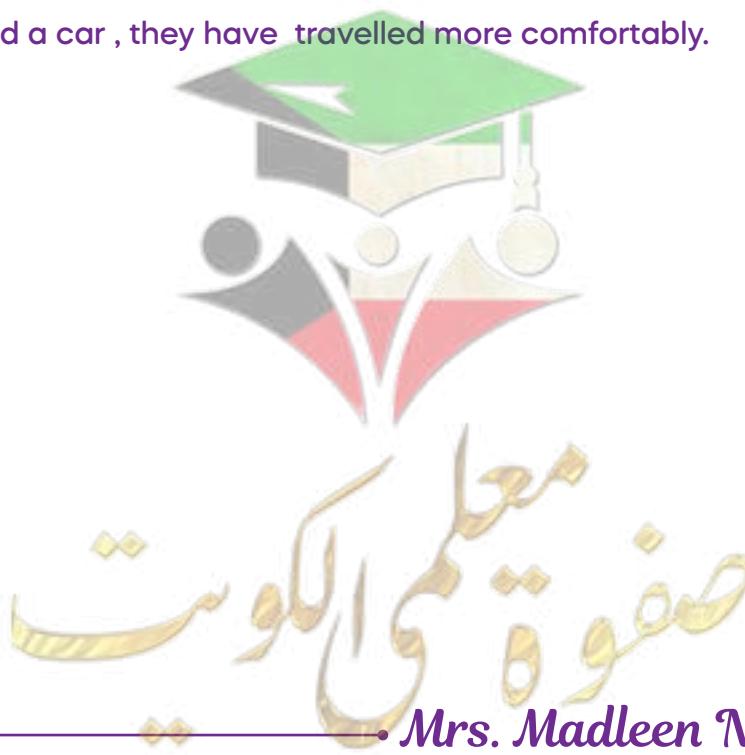
(correct the verb)

- Ⓐ If you touch fire, it burns.
- Ⓑ If you touch fire, it would burn.
- Ⓒ If you touch fire, it would have burnt.

11 If they owned a car, they (travel) more comfortably.

(correct the verb)

- Ⓐ If they owned a car , they will travel more comfortably.
- Ⓑ If they owned a car , they would travel more comfortably.
- Ⓒ If they owned a car , they have travelled more comfortably.



1 Expressing opinions

- ❖ I believe that
- ❖ I think / don't think that ...
- ❖ In my personal opinion,...
- ❖ It's as I see,
- ❖ From a personal point of view ,.....

2 Making Suggestions

- ❖ How about+ ing?
- ❖ What about+ ing?
- ❖ Why don't you.....?
- ❖ I suggest you / we

(A) What would you say in the following situations?

1 Your sister is **going** to study abroad, but she is not good at English.

.....

2 Your cousin wants to know what you think of his new watch.

.....

3 Your friend has got asthma. Suggest a solution.

.....

4 Someone says that oil is a finite substance.

.....

(B) Translate the following into good English:

أمل : من الممكن أن نوفر استهلاكنا للنفط عن طريق استخدام الطاقة البديلة

نوره : نعم وأيضا يجب أن نشارك السيارات مع آخرون ونستخدم وسائل المواصلات العامة.

U 7 Writing (Expository)

Date :

"A nation that can't control its energy sources can't control its future."

☛ **Plan and write an essay of about 12 sentences(140 words) discussing the importance of using renewable energy sources and the best ways to save energy.**

The Outline

- **Introduction :**

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- **Body:**

- **Paragraph 1 :**

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- **Paragraph 2 :**

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- **Conclusion :**

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• **Mrs. Madleen Nabil.**

Write your topic here



• Mrs. Madleen Nabil.

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
contact lens	n	a thin plastic lens placed on the surface of the eye to correct visual defects	
cure-all	n	a medicine that can cure a wide variety of problems	
currently	adv	at the present time	
draw	v	to take	
gold-coated	adj	covered with gold	
innovate	v	to make changes in something established	
instantly	adv	at once; immediately	
latest	adj	the most recent	
micro-robot	n	a tiny robot	
nanoshell	n	an extremely tiny case implanted in the body to fight disease	
satnav	n	navigation that uses information from satellites	
shock	n	a sudden upsetting or surprising event	
sophisticated	adj	developed to a high degree of complexity	
tumour	n	a swelling of a part of a body	

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

contact lens - innovate - draw - shock - sophisticated - instantly - tumour

- Teachers should new teaching methods to engage students and improve their learning experience.
- The more the device is, the more expensive it will be.
- When she clicked the link, the web page loaded with the needed information.
- The doctor advised me to use to correct my vision problems.
- Some banks allow you to up to KD5000 per day.
- During the medical examination, doctors discovered a small in her lungs.

(B) (Set Book Questions) Answer the following questions:

1 What can human beings do now that they couldn't do a long time ago?

.....

2 What are the advantages and disadvantages of modern technology?



Modern technology

Advantages (pros)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Disadvantages (cons)

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.....

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.....

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3 What are the benefits of inventions in medicine?

.....

.....

4 What inventions do you think are most helpful for you as a student? Why?

.....

5 How will some of the future inventions look like ?

.....

.....

6 Why do a lot of people prefer travelling by plane?

.....



New Vocabulary

English words	Definitions		Arabic meanings
bifocal	adj	having two different focal lengths	
frequent	adj	happening or doing something often	
instigate	v	to bring about or initiate	
legible	adj	clear to read	
obedient	adj	obeying commands	
patient	adj	able to wait without being annoyed	
reputation	n	beliefs about someone or something	
software	n	the program used by computer	
spot	n	a particular place or point	

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

instigated - legible - patient - spot - software - frequent - reputation

- 1 This restaurant has a good in serving the best seafood in the country.
- 2 My friend will write the research because her handwriting is more than mine.
- 3 The corona pandemic has economic and health crisis to many countries.
- 4 My grandfather always advises me to be and modest.
- 5 Emily installed the latest on her computer to improve performance.
- 6 We found a quiet in the park to relax.

(B) Translate the following into good English:

• هدي : يبذل العلماء قصارى جهدهم للوصول الى حلول لكل المشكلات التي نواجهها.

• نهي : كما أنهم يعملون على اختراع انسان آلي يقوم بكل الوظائف التي نكره القيام بها.



Mrs. Madleen Nabil.

U 8 Lessons: 7 & 8

Date :

SB pages : 66 & 67

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
anniversary	n	date on which an event took place in a previous year	
heart rate	n	speed of the heartbeat	
recharge	v	to restore electronic power	
remind	v	to cause someone to remember	
terminal	n	a device	
torso	n	the trunk of the human body	
wearer	n	the person wearing something	
trespass	v	to enter the owners land	
transmit	v	to send	

(A) From a, b, c, and d, choose the most suitable word:

- 1 The information was through the Internet with incredible speed.
 A recharged B trespassed C reminded D transmitted
- 2 The nurse watched the monitor, making sure the patient's was stable.
 A torso B anniversary C heart rate D wearer
- 3 I must myself that being confident cannot replace being well planned.
 A recharge B remind C trespass D transmit
- 4 The cozy sweater kept its warm during the chilly winter evening.
 A terminal B wearer C heart rate D anniversary
- 5 The company celebrated its 25th with a special event.
 A torso B anniversary C heart rate D wearer

(B) (Set Book Questions) Answer the following questions:

- 1 How will smart clothes be able to save lives?
- 2 New household robots have many abilities, which make our lives easier. Give examples for their abilities.

Date :

Modals of Ability

Can

We use the modal **Can** to talk about ability in the present.

- I **can** speak English.
- You **can** drink my tea and read my book then.
- I **can** meet you tomorrow.
- She is old .She **can't** play tennis.
- Can** I ask a question?

Could

We use the modal verb **Could** to talk about ability in the past

- When I was 6, I **could** ride a bike.
- We **couldn't** go out.
- What **could** they draw? They **could** draw a horse.
- He **could** speak seven languages in thirties.

BE ABLE TO

"Be able to" is not a modal verb, but it is often used as an alternative to modal verbs.

We use BE ABLE TO to talk about ability or possibility in ALL TENSES

- He hopes to **be able to** visit Japan next year. (infinitive)
- She enjoys **being able to** work from home. (gerund)
- She'll **be able to** finish the project by the deadline.(future)

Obligation & Recommendation

Must

OFFICIAL, WRITTEN RULE

- You **must** be 18 or older to vote in the U.S.

DUTY/STRONG MORAL OBLIGATION

- You **must** respect your parents.

VERY STRONG RECOMMENDATION

- You **must** visit the pyramids when you're in Egypt.

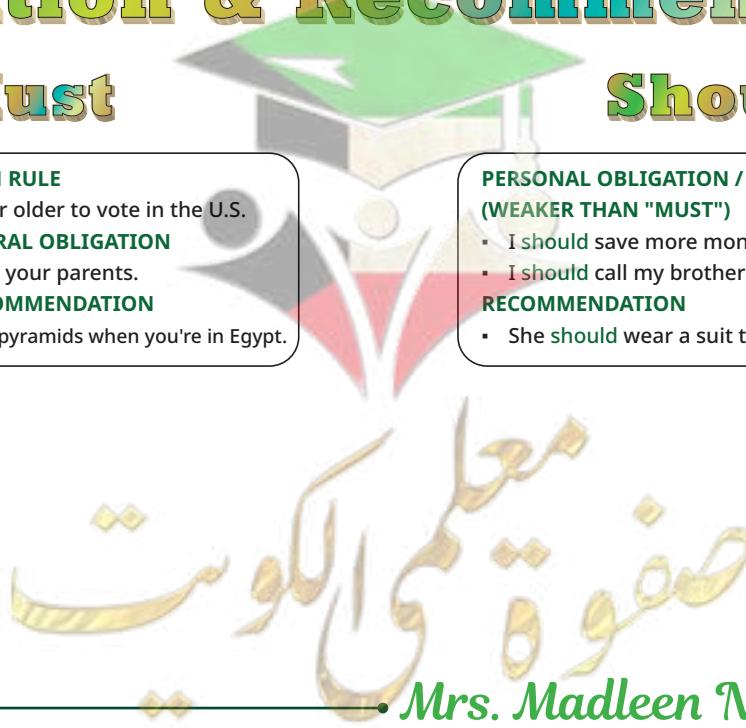
Should

PERSONAL OBLIGATION / MORAL OBLIGATION (WEAKER THAN "MUST")

- I **should** save more money each month.
- I **should** call my brother more often.

RECOMMENDATION

- She **should** wear a suit to the interview.



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

1 I need my bifocal glasses. I see without them.
 A can B could C mustn't D can't

2 Ten years ago, you easily find a spot to park in town.
 A should B could C must D can

3 You keep your shoes on when you visit a mosque.
 A should B mustn't C couldn't D can

4 You always check your oil, water and tires before taking your car on a long trip.
 A should B can't C could D mustn't

5 I to speak English fluently after finishing the course.
 A should B will be able C could D must

6 I play chess very well when I was ten years old.
 A must B could C should D can

7 I ride a horse.
 A could B can C should D must

8 When I first started my career, I work long hours without break.
 A should B could C can D must

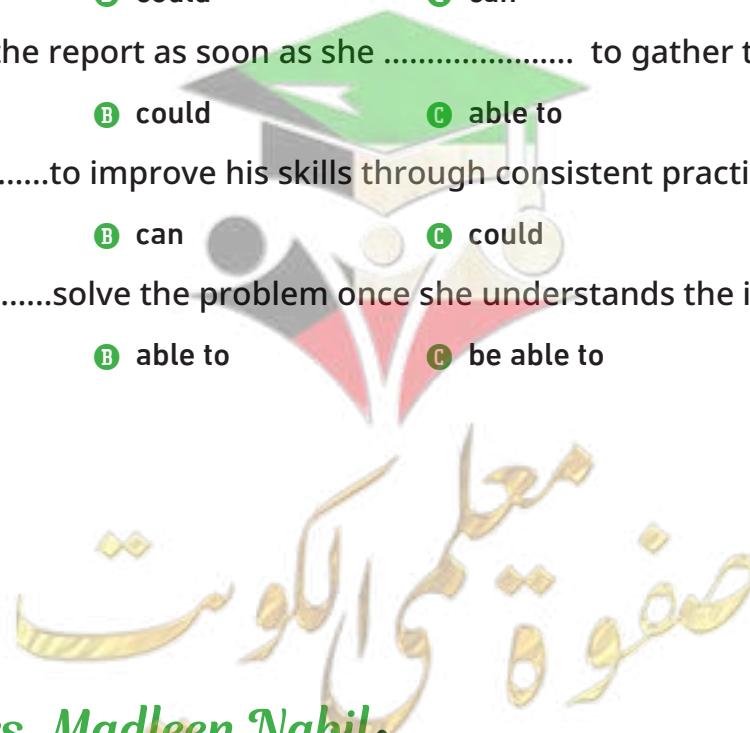
9 We had a room with a big window through which we see the lake easily.
 A can B could C must D should

10 I can't swim very far these days, but I swim from one side of the lake to the other when I was young.
 A must B could C can D should

11 She will finish the report as soon as she to gather the data.
 A can B could C able to D is able

12 He has to improve his skills through consistent practice.
 A been able B can C could D able to

13 She will solve the problem once she understands the instructions.
 A can B able to C be able to D could



wish

 The **wish** construction is used to express regret, desire, or an unreal situation. Here are the main rules:

Past Simple

Use this structure to express a wish about a present situation you would like to be different.

- I **wish I were** less shy.
- I **wish I lived** closer to my family.

Past Perfect

Use this to express regret about a past situation.

- I **wish he had invited** me out.
- I **wish you hadn't been** so rude.

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

- It was a difficult question; I wish I more before the exam.

A have practised **B** will practise **C** had practiced **D** am practising
- I wish I all my classmates to my birthday party last week.

A invite **B** inviting **C** had invited **D** am inviting
- My room is a bit untidy. I wish I a robot to clean up the mess.

A procure **B** procured **C** has procured **D** will procure
- Alice didn't get a good grade. She wishes she harder.

A had worked **B** working **C** works **D** was working
- Today the weather is nice, but I am at school. I wish I on a beach. .

A am **B** were **C** has been **D** have been
- I wish they us for dinner last night. The food was very delicious.

A join **B** had joined **C** have joined **D** will join

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

- I wish I **(finish)** my work before leaving the office yesterday. **(Correct)**

A I wish I can finish my work before leaving the office yesterday.
B I wish I have finished my work before leaving the office yesterday.
C I wish I had finished my work before leaving the office yesterday.
- I wish I **(spend)** my summer holiday in Paris. I could have visited the Eiffel Tower. **(Correct)**

A I wish I had spent my summer holiday in Paris. I could have visited the Eiffel Tower.
B I wish I will spend my summer holiday in Paris. I could have visited the Eiffel Tower.
C I wish I am spending my summer holiday in Paris. I could have visited the Eiffel Tower.

3 The traffic on the way home was so bad due to a fatal accident. (Use : wish)

A I wish I am taking a different route.
 B I wish I will take a different route.
 C I wish I had taken a different route.

4 My grandfather could play football when he was young. (Ask a question)

A What my grandfather could do when he was young?
 B What your grandfather could do when he was young?
 C What could your grandfather do when he was young?

5 I can't (understanding) why my friend behaves like that. (Correct the verb)

A I can't understands why my friend behaves like that.
 B I can't understood why my friend behaves like that.
 C I can't understand why my friend behaves like that.

6 I could play the piano when I was a child. (Make negative)

A I could not play the piano when I was a child.
 B I don't play the piano when I was a child.
 C I didn't play the piano when I was a child.

7 Samir can speak five languages. (Ask a question)

A How many languages Samir can speak?
 B How many languages can Samir speak?
 C How many can Samir speak languages?

8 He didn't listen to his father's advice last year. (Begin with :He wishes)

A He wishes he listens to his father's advice last year.
 B He wishes he is listening to his father's advice last year.
 C He wishes he had listened to his father's advice last year.

9 The local gym doesn't offer fitness classes in the evening. (Use: wish)

A I wish the local gym offers fitness classes in the evening.
 B I wish the local gym offered fitness classes in the evening.
 C I wish the local gym will offer fitness classes in the evening.

10 My sister didn't pass her driving test last week. (Use: wish)

A I wish she had passed her driving test last week.
 B I wish she has passed her driving test last week.
 C I wish she passes her driving test last week.

U 8 Language Functions

1 Asking for clarification:

- ◆ What do you mean exactly?
- ◆ What are you trying to say?

2 Giving clarification:

- ◆ What I'm trying to say is.....
- ◆ Take for example.

(A) Write what you would say in the following situations:

1 Your friend says something, but you don't get it.

.....

.....

2 You are explaining something, but your friend doesn't quite understand.

.....

.....

3 Your friend wants to know why you prefer to attend matches with friends.

.....

.....

4 You want to use your friend's mobile phone.

.....

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(B) Translate the following into good English:

• ما هي المهام التي يقوم بها الروبوت في المنزل؟

.....

.....

• الروبوت يستطيع الاعتناء بالمنزل عندما تكون خارجة.

.....

.....



• Mrs. Madleen Nabil •

U 8 Writing (Persuasive)

Date :

"Many things that used to be done at home by hand are now being done by machines.."

• **Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words) persuading people to use technology by mentioning the benefits of using it and how some inventions can improve their life.**

The Outline

- **Introduction :**

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- **Body :**

- **Paragraph 1 :**

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- **Paragraph 2 :**

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- **Conclusion :**

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Write your topic here



Mrs. Madleen Nabil.

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
accounting	n	the action of keeping accounts	
barter	v	to exchange	
confidentiality	n	where someone is trusted to keep information a secret	
economics	n	relating to trade	
insurance	n	money to guarantee loss of damage	
invest	v	to buy shares	
investment	n	money invested to make a profit	
loan	n	a thing that is borrowed	
management	n	controlling things or people	
transaction	n	buying or selling something	

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

barter - investment - invest - insurance - confidentiality - management - loan

- 1 The government is eager to attract foreign to fund building projects.
- 2 It's necessary to have for your car in case of traffic accidents.
- 3 Kuwaitis used to their pearls for food items like rice, sugar, and tea.
- 4 The company has suffered from several years of bad so it ran into debt.
- 5 Businessmen, like Elon Musk, his money in technology.
- 6 We must ensure when handling personal data.

(B) (Set Book Questions)Answer the following questions:

1 There are different ways of paying for things. Mention some.





Money

2 Why do people need money?
Or Why is money important for living?

3 How can people spend their money wisely?

4 To be a successful bank manager, you should have some qualities and skills. List some.

5 Some people believe that money is the root of all evil. Do you agree? Why?

6 Why do people go to work?

.....

(C) Translate the following sentences into good English:

• **کیف یہ ممکنی ہے کہ اسکے مدیر بن کر ناجی ہو؟**

٠ لكي تكون مدير بنك ناجح يجب عليك أن تكون أميناً وأهلاً للثقة.

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
billionaire	n	someone who has more than a billion	
charitable	adj	relating to giving help	
inherit	v	to receive money	
philanthropic	adj	donating money	
tax return	n	a form used to calculate the amount of tax	

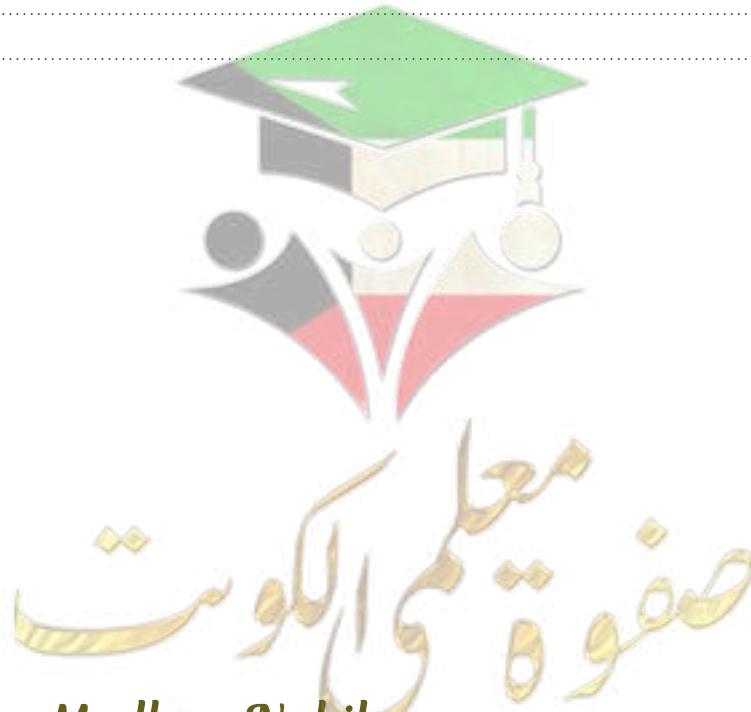
(A) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

philanthropic - loan - billionaire - inherit - tax return - charitable

- 1 He was so generous donating money to several organizations.
- 2 Bill Gates has been the most famous in the world for many years.
- 3 He's well known for being a/an businessman who likes to help the poor.
- 4 Children their parents' body types and health.
- 5 Merit received a refund after submitting her.....

(B) (Set Book Questions) Answer the following question:

- 1 Why should People with fortune of money help those worse than themselves?



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
auction	n	a public sale.	
complimentary	adj	something given for free.	
login	n	a process of starting computer system.	
shipping	n	the transport of goods.	
tax	n	a compulsory payment to the government.	

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

auction - inherit - complimentary - login - shipping - taxes

- 1 If you win the contest, you will get two air tickets to Hawaii.
- 2 It is very normal in nearly all of Europe to pay 30 % of what people earn as
- 3 The house and its pieces of furniture are being put up for a/ an
- 4 The company offers free on orders over 50kd.
- 5 Make sure to before trying to reset your password.



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
affluent	adj	having a great deal of money.	
evil	adj	very bad.	
extinct	adj	family having no living members.	
generosity	n	the quality of being kind.	
gross	v	to produce or earn money.	
in this sense	exp	away in which a situation can be interpreted .	
profit	n	a financial gain.	
spur	v	to encourage.	
success	n	achievement	

(A) From a, b , c, and d, choose the most suitable word:

- Everyone needs money, and everyone would like to be more than they are.
 A affluent B evil C extinct D complimentary
- Arabs are well known for their and hospitality.
 A tax B profit C generosity D accounting
- She a lot of money from selling her homemade crafts at the local market.
 A grosses B spurs C barters D inherits
- Illegal hunting of the white bears threatens them to be
 A charitable B evil C extinct D affluent
- Emily's inspired others to follow their dreams.
 A success B profit C generosity D tax
- The coach's speech the team to victory.
 A grossed B spurred C bartered D inherited

(B) (Set Book Questions) Answer the following question:

- Do you think that the best things in life are free?



Focus on : The National Assembly Building

Date :

SB page : 74

1 Why is the National Assembly Building considered to be an important icon for Kuwaiti citizens?



Focus on Grammar

Adverb Clauses (cause - effect and opposition)

Adverb clauses express when, why, opposition and conditions.

Cause And Effect

(because – since – as – as long as – so long as – due to the fact that)

Examples

- 1 We had dinner after nine o'clock **because** my father had to work late.
- 2 **Since** he loves music so much, he is going to a concert.
- 3 He bought a new home **as** he got a better job.
- 4 You can leave early **as / so long as** you finish the work.
- 5 School was cancelled today **due to** the fact that there was a snowstorm.

Opposition

(although – even though – though – whereas – while)

Examples

- 1 He bought the car "**although** - **even though** - **though**" it was expensive.
- 2 Notice how "though, even though" or "although" show a situation which is contrary to the main clause to express opposition. Even though, though and although are all synonyms.
- 3 Mary is a musician **while/whereas** John is an English teacher. (contrast)
- 4 "Whereas" and "while" show clauses in direct opposition to each other.

Note

When an adverb clause begins the sentence, use a comma to separate the two clauses. Ex: **Whereas** travelling by car is enjoyable, travelling by plane is faster.

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

1 His parents weren't surprised that he got an A he always did well in his English tests.

A while B since C although D whereas

2 she was tired, she stayed up to watch the feature film.

A Because B Due to C Although D When

3 Olivia couldn't answer the call she was busy.

A while B although C as D whereas

4 She missed the bus.....she overslept.

A because B whereas C although D in spite of

5 Mary is a doctorher sister is an English teacher.

A as B whereas C because D although

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

1 I planned everything carefully, but a lot of things went wrong. (Join Using: although)

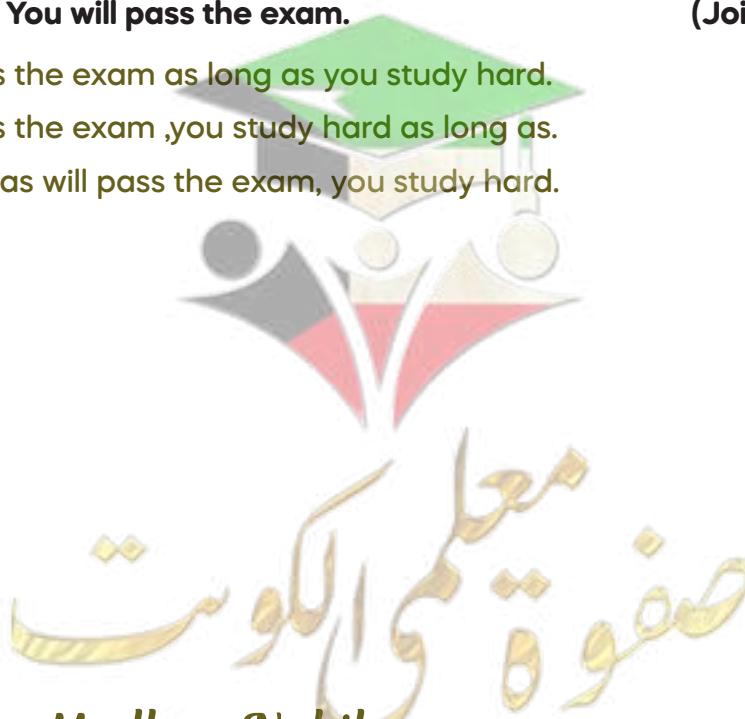
A Although a lot of things went wrong, I planned everything carefully.
 B I planned everything carefully although a lot of things went wrong.
 C Although I planned everything carefully, a lot of things went wrong.

2 Although we have law against using mobiles while driving, people continue to use them. (Use: in spite of)

A In spite of having law against using mobiles while driving, people continue to use them.
 B In spite of we have law against using mobiles while driving, people continue to use them.
 C In spite of people continue to use them, we have law against using mobiles while driving.

3 You study hard. You will pass the exam. (Join using "as long as")

A You will pass the exam as long as you study hard.
 B You will pass the exam ,you study hard as long as.
 C You as long as will pass the exam, you study hard.



Date :

Reported Speech

- Reported speech is when we tell what someone else said without quoting their exact words.
- We usually change pronouns , tense , and sometimes other words to fit the context.

(1) TENSE CHANGES IN REPORTED SPEECH

"I'm very happy", said Emily.



Emily said (that) she was very happy.

From : direct Speech

Simple Present Tense

Ali: I live in Canada.



Simple Past Tense

Ali said (that) he lived in Canada.

Present Continuous Tense

Ali: I'm watching TV now.



Past Continuous Tense

Ali said (that) he was watching TV then.

Present Perfect Tense

Ali: I have written my sister a letter.



Past Perfect Tense

Ali said (that) he had written his sister a letter.

Simple Past Tense

Ali: I wrote my sister a letter.



Past Perfect Tense

Ali said he had written his sister a letter.

Will

Ali: I will help him.



Would

Ali said (that) he would help him.

Can

Ali: I can help him.



Could

Ali said (that) he could help him.

Must / have to

Ali: I must / have to help him.



Had to

Ali said (that) he had to help him.

(2) Change pronouns as follows

Direct Speech	Reported Speech	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
I	He, she	Me	Him, her
We	They	Us	Them
You	He, she, they	You	Him, Her, them
My	His, her	Mine	His, hers
Our	Their	Ours	Theirs
Your	His, her, their	Yours	His, hers, theirs

(3) Time and place Reference

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
now	then
tonight	that night
last	the before / the previous
yesterday	the day before
..... ago before
next year	the following year - the year after
tomorrow	the next day - the following day
here	there
this	that
these	those

Expressing obligations

(must / mustn't / have to / don't have to)

MUST

Usage

- Express personal obligation
- Express what the speaker thinks is necessary
- Express subjective obligation

Examples

- You **must** work hard.
- All passengers **must** wear seat belts.

HAVE TO

Usage

- Express impersonal obligation
- The subject is obliged or forced to act by a separate, external power (for example, the Law or school rules)
- Express objective obligation

Examples

- I **have to** leave early today.
- You **will have to** pay for the excess.

MUSTN'T

Usage

- It is prohibited; it is not allowed. It is important that you do NOT do something. The prohibition can be subjective (the speaker's opinion) or objective.

Examples

- Children **mustn't** talk to strangers.
- Cars **mustn't** park in front of the entrance.

DON'T HAVE TO

Usage

- There is no obligation; you are not required to do something, especially if you don't want to.

Examples

- You **don't have to** make excuses for her.
- You **don't have to** whisper, no one can hear us.

Usage of 'Have to' and 'Had to' in Negative Sentences

Examples

- have to (negative) I **don't have to** write a long letter.
- has to (negative) Ali **doesn't have to** write the report.
- had to (negative) We **didn't have to** go early yesterday.

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

1 He said that he to London the next day.

A travel B travels C would travel D travelling.

2 The teacher confirmed that her students the test then.

A were answering B answer C is answering D will answer

3 We are on holiday, so we sleep early.

A mustn't B don't have to C can't D must

4 I think I must again to solve the problem.

A to try B trying C try D tries

5 Mary told me that she her room the day before.

A clean B had cleaned C is cleaning D will clean

6 Adel said that he his uncle the week before.

A meet B had met C will meet D meets

7 The reporter announced that the weather sunny that day.

A is B can be C will be D was

8 Mr Omar said that the earth around the Sun.

A moves B is moving C has moved D have moved

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

1 "I visited my uncle last Friday." (Change into Reported Speech)

A Emily said that I have visited my uncle the previous Friday.
 B Emily said that she has visited my uncle the previous Friday.
 C Emily said that she had visited her uncle the previous Friday.

2 "I'm watching a documentary about dolphins now." (Change into reported speech)

A Samir said that he was watching a documentary about dolphins then.
 B Samir said that he had watched a documentary about dolphins then.
 C Samir said that he has watched a documentary about dolphins then.

3 "Our teacher asks too many questions."
 They said (that) (Complete)

A They said (that) our teacher asked too many questions.
 B They said (that) their teacher asked too many questions.
 C They said (that) their teacher has asked too many questions.

4 "My father records all the expenses to manage the family budget."

(Change into reported speech)

- Ⓐ Olivia said my father recorded all the expenses to manage the family budget.
- Ⓑ Olivia said her father recorded all the expenses to manage the family budget.
- Ⓒ Olivia said her father is recording all the expenses to manage the family budget.

5 "Indian food is my favourite."

(Change into reported speech)

- Ⓐ My father said that Indian food is my favourite.
- Ⓑ My father said that Indian food was my favourite.
- Ⓒ My father said that Indian food was his favourite.

6 I had to wake up early this morning to catch the train.

(Make negative)

- Ⓐ I don't have to wake up early this morning to catch the train.
- Ⓑ I hadn't had to wake up early this morning to catch the train.
- Ⓒ I didn't have to wake up early this morning to catch the train.

7 She has to pay for water in restaurants.

(Make Negative)

- Ⓐ She didn't have to pay water in restaurants.
- Ⓑ She won't have to pay water in restaurants.
- Ⓒ She doesn't have to pay water in restaurants.

8 They have to do their homework every day.

(Make a question)

- Ⓐ What do they have to do every day?
- Ⓑ What did they have to do every day?
- Ⓒ What had they had to do every day?

9 Students have to go to school on Fridays.

(Make negative)

- Ⓐ Students do not have to go to school on Fridays.
- Ⓑ Students don't have to go to school on Fridays.
- Ⓒ Students didn't have to go to school on Fridays.

10 "We are taking our kids on holiday."

(Change into reported speech)

- Ⓐ The parents said that they will be taking their kids on holiday.
- Ⓑ The parents said that they have been taking their kids on holiday.
- Ⓒ The parents said that they were taking their kids on holiday.

11 "I saw your father in the supermarket yesterday."

(Change into reported speech)

- Ⓐ Omar told me that I saw your father in the supermarket yesterday.
- Ⓑ Omar told me that he has seen your father in the supermarket the day before.
- Ⓒ Omar told me that he had seen my father in the supermarket the day before.

12 "We will test the new vaccine next month".

(Change into reported speech)

- Ⓐ They said that they would test the new vaccine the following month.
- Ⓑ They said that they test the new vaccine the following month.
- Ⓒ They said that they tested the new vaccine the following month.

13 "I've seen a nice film on T.V."

(Change into reported speech)

- Ⓐ Merit told me that she has seen a nice film on T.V
- Ⓑ Merit told me that she had seen a nice film on T.V.
- Ⓒ Merit told me that she sees a nice film on T.V.

U 9

Language Functions

1 Giving opinion

- ◆ In my opinion,...
- ◆ I think, ...
- ◆ As I see it ,
- ◆ I believe ...

2 Expressing an opposite opinion

- ◆ On the other hand,
- ◆ Some argue that

(A) Write what you would say in the following situations:

1 Your classmate doesn't know how to improve his/her English.

2 Your friend broke your camera. He feels so bad about it.

3 Your friends want to spend the weekend somewhere.

4 Ask your teacher to repeat an idea you don't understand.

(B) Translate the following sentences into English:

• علي : يجب على الأغنياء أن يساعدوا الفقراء وأن يمدوهم بكل ما يحتاجونه.

• أحمد : أنت علي حق . فذلك هو الطريق الأفضل للوصول للسعادة .

U 9 Writing (Persuasive)

Date :

Money plays an important role in everyone's life. However, it is a double-edged sword that can either spoil or benefit individuals, families, and societies.

✎ Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences persuading people on the importance of money for living and how to use it wisely.

The Outline

- **Introduction :**

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- **Body :**

- **Paragraph 1 :**

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- **Paragraph 2 :**

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- **Conclusion :**

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.....



Write your topic here



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
composure	n	the state or feeling of being calm	
constancy	n	the quality of being faithful	
enjoin	v	to instruct or urge (someone)	
gratefulness	n	showing an appreciation of kindness	
injustice	n	lack of fairness or justice	
insolence	n	showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect	
self-restraint	n	restraint imposed by oneself on one's own actions; self-control	

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

composure -insolence- injustice - gratefulness -constancy- enjoin

- 1 Success requires and hard work.
- 2 should be shown to anyone who contributed to the welfare of human beings.
- 3 Parents always their children to the importance of kindness and respect to everyone.
- 4 The customer service worker was fired for her after several complaints.
- 5 With great, he calmly addressed each challenging question.

(B) (Set Book Questions) Answer the following questions:



Free Time

1 Suggest ways to spend free time fruitfully?

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

2 What are the benefits of reading?

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

③ There are different types of stories in the Holy Quran. Mention them

④ How do you think stories in the Holy Quran benefit us?

⑤ What virtues did Luqman advise his son to follow?

⑥ In your opinion, what will happen if all people do the same as Luqman told his son?

U 10 Lessons: 4 & 5

Date :

SB pages : 80 & 81

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
border	n	a line separating two geographical areas	
drop off	ph.v	to transport and leave someone somewhere	
pick up	ph.v	to go somewhere to collect someone	
register	v	to enter your name and details on an official list	
re-load	v	to load something again	
set off	ph.v	to begin a journey	
smuggle	v	to take things in and out a country against the law	
sudden	adj	done quickly without warning	
touch down	ph.v	to make contact with the ground in landing	
turn up	ph.v	to arrive somewhere	

(A) From a , b , c and d choose the most suitable word :

① Last night, a man was caught in a try to cross the Kuwaiti Saudi illegally.

A composure B insolence C constancy D border

② My father's plane took off on time, it will in a few minutes as it was scheduled

A touch down B drop off C set off D pick up

③ The criminal tried to drugs across the borders in his luggage.

A smuggle B enjoin C register D reload

4 To make use of my free time, I will for a special course to improve my language.

A enjoin B reload C register D smuggle

5 Omar waited for hours, but his friend didn't

A touch down B turn up C set off D pick up

U 10 Lessons: 7 & 8

Date :

SB pages : 82 & 83



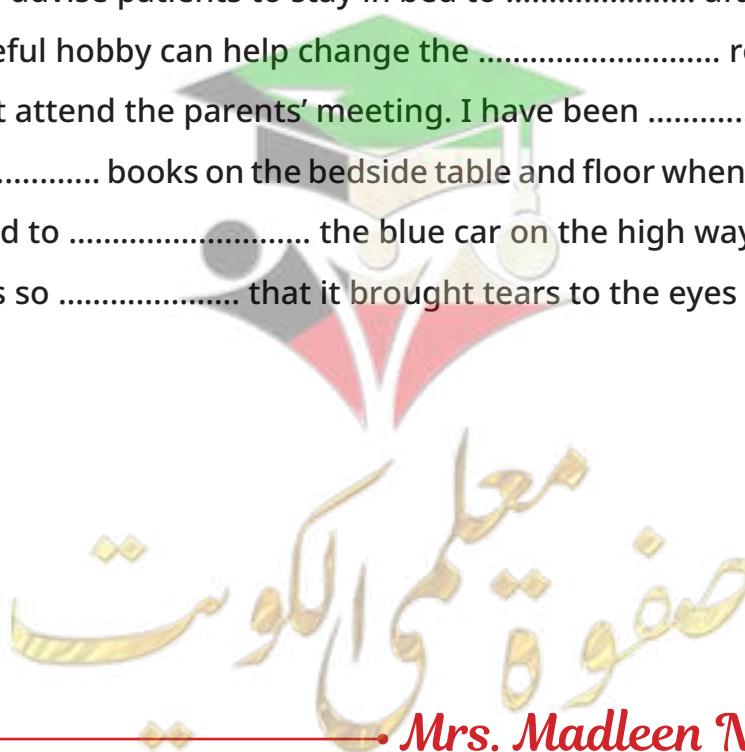
New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
crazily	adv	to a great degree	
dreadful	adj	very bad	
emotive	adj	making people have strong feelings	
knock off	phr.v	to fall off after a collision	
monotonous	adj	dull, tedious and repetitious	
overtake	v	to catch up with and pass while travelling in the same direction	
recuperate	v	to recover from illness or exertion	
stacks of	n	a pile of objects, typically one that is neatly arranged	

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

overtake - crazily - monotonous - borders - recuperate - emotive - stacks of

- Doctors usually advise patients to stay in bed to after a major illness.
- Taking up a useful hobby can help change the routine of life.
- Sorry, I couldn't attend the parents' meeting. I have been busy.
- There were books on the bedside table and floor when I entered the room.
- The red car tried to the blue car on the highway.
- Her speech was so that it brought tears to the eyes of the audience.



Date :

Adverbs Of Manner

 Adverb of manner answers the question "How". It tells us how something happen. It is usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

bad - badly
sad - sadly
quiet - quietly

In a large number of cases, the adverb is formed simply adding "ly" to the adjective

(Ex)

(1) He did **badly** in the race and came last.
(2) She whispered **quietly** to her friend.

easy - easily
lazy - lazily
noisy - noisily

If the adjective ends with "y", replace the "y" with "i" then add "ly"

(Ex)

(1) She solved the puzzle **easily** because it was simple.
(2) The children played **noisily** in the backyard.

simple - simply
possible - possibly
responsible - responsibly

If the adjective ends with "le", replace the "e" with "y"

(Ex)

(1) She explained the rules **simply**.
(2) We will **possibly** go to the park if the weather is nice.

careful - carefully
beautiful - beautifully
cheerful - cheerfully

If the adjective ends with "L", the adverb is formed simply adding "ly" to the adjective

(Ex)

(1) He drove **carefully** on the wet road.
(2) She sang **beautifully** at the concert.

fast - fast
hard - hard
late - late
early - early
good - well

Irregular adverbs which do not follow the normal rule, they have the same form as the adjective

(Ex)

(1) He runs **fast** to catch the bus.
(2) She works **hard** to achieve her goals.
(3) They performed **well** in the final exam.

Note

 The following verbs are often followed by adjectives instead of adverbs.
become, feel, go, grow, look, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste.

Used to or Use to

Used to	Use to
Refers to something that somebody habituates or becomes accustomed to	
The phrase is used in most situations.	Using "Did" for Negatives and Questions with "Used to"
Ex: I used to go jogging.	Ex: Did you use to go swimming?
Ex: I used to learn English online.	Ex: I didn't use to stay up late.
Ex: We used to travel around the world.	Ex: we didn't use to wear the mask.

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

1 When I was a child I go swimming in the lake.

A didn't use B use to C am used to D used to

2 She in front of audiences. She was a teacher.

A speaking B am used to speaking C uses to speak D used to speak

3 The mother rocked the baby to sleep, then she left the room

A quiet B quieter C quietest D quietly

4 Sometimes our teacher arrives for class.

A lately B late C later D latest

5 We're going camping tomorrow so we have to get up

A earlier than B earlier C early D earliest

6 Merit planned her trip to Canada very

A carefully B careful C more careful D most careful

7 Jim painted the kitchen I think he should change it.

A worse B worst C badly D bad

8 Everybody enjoys Olivia's singing. She sings

A beautiful B more beautiful C beautifully D most beautiful

9 I study with a private tutor, but now I study independently.

A use to B used C used to D don't use to

10 Emily be the best student in class.

A use to B used C used to D don't use to

11 The team played and won the championship.

A well B better C best D good

12 I to like coffee, but now I drink it every morning.

A don't use B hasn't used to C doesn't use D didn't use

13 Adel go camping with his friends.

A use to B used to C uses to D used

14 Drivers must drive in a residential areas to avoid accidents.

A slow B slower than C slowly D the slowest

15 The teacher explained the lesson

A clearly B clear C in clearly D clearest

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

1 Merit knows the road (good). She doesn't need to use the navigation. (Correct)

Ⓐ Merit knows the road well. She doesn't need to use the navigation.
Ⓑ Merit knows the road better. She doesn't need to use the navigation.
Ⓒ Merit knows the road the best. She doesn't need to use the navigation.

2 Emily spends her free time in an effective way. (Use: an adverb of manner)

Ⓐ Emily spends her free time effectively.
Ⓑ Emily spends her free time in an effectively.
Ⓒ Emily spends her free time in an effectively way.

3 Hesham drives in a dangerous way. (Rewrite using; dangerously)

Ⓐ Hesham drives dangerously.
Ⓑ Hesham drives in a dangerously.
Ⓒ Hesham drives in dangerously way.

4 The students were talking to the teacher (polite). (Correct)

Ⓐ The students were talking to the teacher politely.
Ⓑ The students were talking to the teacher politeness.
Ⓒ The students were talking to the teacher most polite.

5 Olivia used to go shopping on Friday,? (Add a tag question)

Ⓐ Olivia used to go shopping on Friday, doesn't she?
Ⓑ Olivia used to go shopping on Friday, hasn't she?
Ⓒ Olivia used to go shopping on Friday, didn't she?

6 Mary used to make dress patterns when she was young. (Form a question)

Ⓐ What does Mary use to make when she was young?
Ⓑ What did Mary use to make when she was young?
Ⓒ What has Mary used to make when she was young?

7 Adel used to play the piano very well. (Make negative)

Ⓐ Adel isn't used to play the piano very well.
Ⓑ Adel doesn't use to play the piano very well.
Ⓒ Adel didn't use to play the piano very well.

8 Merit solved the problem in a quick manner. (Use an adverb)

Ⓐ Merit solved the problem quick.
Ⓑ Merit solved the problem quickly.
Ⓒ Merit solved the problem in a quickly way.

U 10 Language Functions

1 Expressing opinions:

- ❖ I think. / I believe ...
- ❖ In my opinion,...
- ❖ As I see, it
- ❖ From my point of view,

2 Stating advantages and disadvantages

- ❖ The advantages are.....
- ❖ The disadvantages are.....
- ❖ One of its pros is.....
- ❖ One of its cons is

(A) What would you say in the following situations?

1 You had a meal at a restaurant. A friend of yours asked you if you had enjoyed it.

2 Your mother is very angry because you didn't wake up easily to go to school.

3 One of your friends wants to know the advantages of travelling.

4 Your brother asks you about the documentary program you watched yesterday.

(B) Translate the following into good English:

نورا : ما هي واجباتنا تجاه الوالدين. ❖

مالك : يجب علينا أن نطيعهم و نظهر لهم� الاحترام و الامتنان. ❖



• Mrs. Madleen Nabil •

U 10 Writing (Expository)

Date :

Children everywhere should be helped to acquire and learn good manners and values.

 **Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words) mentioning some pieces of advice your parents always give you, and their good effects on your behaviour and the society.**

The Outline

- **Introduction:**

- ***Body:***

- **Paragraph 1 :**

- **Paragraph 2 :**

A graduation cap (mortarboard) with a green tassel and a diploma tied with a ribbon are positioned on a white surface. The diploma is partially visible, showing the word 'Diploma' and some other text. The background is plain white.

- **Conclusion :**

معلمات الكوست

→ *Mrs. Madleen Nabil* →

Write your topic here



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
asap	exp	as soon as possible.	
colleague	n	a person with whom one works	
current	n	a body of water or air moving in a definite direction	
impromptu	adj	done without being planned organized or rehearsed	
rearrange	v	to change the position, time or order of something.	
starvation	n	lack of food	
unreliable	adj	untrustworthy , irresponsible.	
urgent	adj	requiring immediate action	
well-sealed	adj	closed very securely.	

(A) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list:

starvation / impromptu / urgent /well-sealed / colleagues / rearrange / asap

- 1 The books in that bookcase are not in the right order; we must them.
- 2 My and I worked late to finish the project before the deadline.
- 3 We must work together to save the poor people in Africa from
- 4 If you want to take cooked food anywhere, it is better to put it in a / an container.
- 5 Doctors always respond to calls from hospitals.
- 6 Our teacher gave a/ an speech at the party yesterday.

(B) (Set Book Questions) Answer the following questions:

- 1 Mention some different ways of sending messages now and in the past.



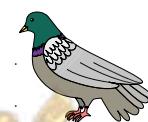
Ways of sending messages

New



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

old



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

2 Why do People send messages?

3 What are the advantages of modern ways of communication and how do they affect our relationships badly?

Modern ways of communication

advantages of communication

The negative effects of it on our relationships

(C) Translate the following into good English:

• كيف يمكن إرسال الرسائل بطريقة أفضل هذه الأيام؟

• البريد الإلكتروني هو الطريقة الأحدث والأسرع لإرسال الرسائل



• Mrs. Madleen Nabil •

U 11 Lessons: 4 & 5

Date :

SB pages : 86 & 87

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
activate	v	to make something active	
band	n	the wavelength of a radio	
conference call	n	a linking of several telephones	
deadline	n	the latest time or date.	
flash	v	to shine a bright light on and off.	
frequency	n	the wavelength of a radio	
handy	adj	convenient to handle or use, useful.	
harmony	n	agreement or concord.	
hassle	n	irritating inconvenience.	
portable	adj	easily carried.	
slide	v	to move smoothly over a surface.	
unlock	v	to make a phone accessible to user .	
upgrade	v	to raise	

(A) From a, b, c, and d, choose the most suitable word:

- If you do not the operating system, it will be extremely slow while studying.
 A upgrade B slide C unlock D flash
- I like the decoration of this house, there is a/an among colours.
 A deadline B harmony C hassle D frequency
- Electronic Internet applications seem to be so and make us to feel comfortable.
 A unreliable B handy C urgent D portable
- Tomorrow is the for the application of the job of a manager.
 A conference call B band C hassle D deadline
- Finding a parking spot in the city is always a
 A frequency B band C hassle D deadline
- If you want to open you files, you need to the program on your computer.
 A activate B slide C unlock D flash

(B) (Set Book Questions) Answer the following question:

- A SIM card is regarded as a mini hard disk. Explain.

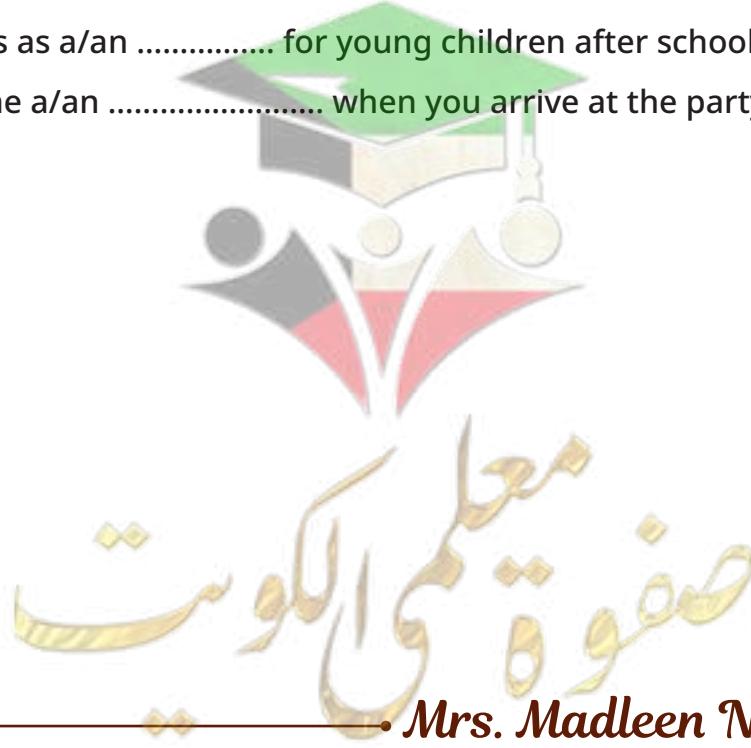
New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
alarm	v	to cause someone to feel frightened	
answer phone	n	an other term for answer machine.	
briefly	adv	of short duration.	
confident	adj	feeling assured about something.	
next of kin	n	a person closest living relative.	
ring	n	an informal term for a telephone call.	
tone	n	a musical note or sound	
tutor	n	a private teacher	

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

alarmed - tutor - answer phone - ring - briefly - confident - next of kin

- 1 I am quite of our ability to win the basketball match though our best player is sick.
- 2 The teacher doesn't like the students to speak in detail; they must answer the questions
- 3 I was greatly when they told me that my brother has got the Corona virus.
- 4 It makes me angry if I call someone to speak to and I hear an/a
- 5 My sister works as a/an for young children after school.
- 6 Can you give me a/an when you arrive at the party.



Date :

Passive Voice

Form :

- Active Voice : Subject + Verb + Object
- Passive Voice: Object + Auxiliary Verb (To Be) + P.P (V3) + (By + Subject, optional)

Steps to Form Passive Voice:

- Identify the object of the active sentence.
- Change the verb.
- Add the correct form of "Verb (To Be)" (based on the tense).
- Use the past participle (V3) of the main verb.

Tenses	Active sentences	Passive sentences
Present Simple	She writes a letter.	A letter is written by her.
Past Simple	He painted the house.	The house was painted by him.
Future Simple	They will deliver the package.	The package will be delivered by them.
Present Continuous	She is cleaning the room.	The room is being cleaned by her.
Past Continuous	He was watching a movie.	A movie was being watched by him.
Present Perfect	They have solved the problem.	The problem has been solved by them.
Past Perfect	She had finished the report.	The report had been finished by her.
modal verbs	You must complete the report.	The report must be completed

Causative Have

Causative Forms:

Subject + have/ has / had+ object + past participle

Tenses	Active sentences	Causative sentences
Present Simple (have - has)	He doesn't fix his car by himself.	He has his car fixed .
Present Continuous (am - is - are + having)	He didn't fix his car by himself.	He had his car fixed .
Past simple (had)	He isn't fixing his car by himself.	He is having his car fixed .
Future (will have)	He won't fix his car by himself.	He will have his car fixed .

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

- 1 The house destroyed by the fire last month.

A have been	B were	C was	D is
-------------	--------	-------	------
- 2 I think the offer rejected by the manager.

A have been	B will be	C will have	D would have
-------------	-----------	-------------	--------------
- 3 English by everyone in the world nowadays.

A is needed	B have been needed	C are needed	D were needed
-------------	--------------------	--------------	---------------
- 4 Yesterday I had my car

A repair	B repairing	C was repaired	D repaired
----------	-------------	----------------	------------
- 5 My right leg really hurts, so I went to the doctor to it examined.

A is having	B have	C had	D are having
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- 6 Flowers by the gardener.

A is watered	B are watered	C is watering	D are watering
--------------	---------------	---------------	----------------
- 7 Abdelaziz for his mistakes.

A punished	B punishes	C were punished	D was punished
------------	------------	-----------------	----------------
- 8 Some of the cakes by the boys.

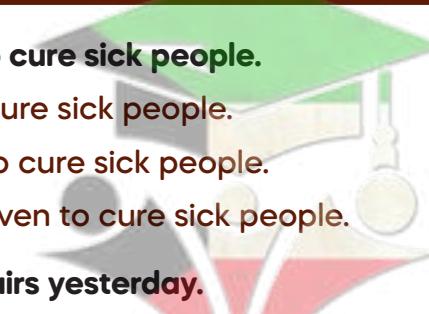
A eat	B eaten	C had been eaten	D been eaten
-------	---------	------------------	--------------
- 9 I am having my wedding dress

A made	B make	C has made	D making
--------	--------	------------	----------
- 10 We can have our houses by an architect.

A designed	B design	C designing	D have designed
------------	----------	-------------	-----------------

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

- 1 Doctors give medicine to cure sick people. (Change into passive)



A Medicine is given to cure sick people.	B Medicine was given to cure sick people.
--	---

C Medicine has been given to cure sick people.	D Medicine will be given to cure sick people.
--	---
- 2 Rashid painted these chairs yesterday. (Change into passive)



A These chairs are painted yesterday.	B These chairs were painted yesterday.
---------------------------------------	--

C These chairs had been painted yesterday.	D These chairs will be painted yesterday.
--	---

③ The government has built many schools in the recent years. (Change Focus)

Ⓐ Many schools are built in the recent years.
Ⓑ Many schools will be built in the recent years.
Ⓒ Many schools have been built in the recent years.

④ The students are writing the lesson at the moment. (Complete)

课本 The lesson
Ⓐ The lesson is writing at the moment.
Ⓑ The lesson is being written at the moment.
Ⓒ The lesson was being written at the moment.

⑤ My friend didn't decorate her room herself. (Change into Causative)

Ⓐ My friend decorated her room herself.
Ⓑ My friend has her room decorated.
Ⓒ My friend had her room decorated.

⑥ Merit doesn't prepare lunch herself. (Change into Causative)

Ⓐ Merit will have lunch prepared.
Ⓑ Merit had lunch prepared.
Ⓒ Merit has lunch prepared.

⑦ The chef prepares a special dish every evening. (Change into Passive)

Ⓐ A special dish is prepared by the chef every evening.
Ⓑ A special dish was prepared by the chef every evening.
Ⓒ A special dish has been prepared by the chef every evening.

⑧ The company will launch the new product next month. (Change into Passive)

Ⓐ The new product was launched by the company next month.
Ⓑ The new product has been launched by the company next month.
Ⓒ The new product will be launched by the company next month.

⑨ The artist had completed the painting before the exhibition started. (Change into Passive)

Ⓐ The painting had been completed by the artist before the exhibition started.
Ⓑ The painting has been completed by the artist before the exhibition started.
Ⓒ The painting is being completed by the artist before the exhibition started.

⑩ They were discussing the project details yesterday at 5 o'clock. (Change into Passive)

Ⓐ The project details are discussed yesterday at 5 o'clock.
Ⓑ The project details have been discussing yesterday at 5 o'clock.
Ⓒ The project details were being discussed yesterday at 5 o'clock.

11 Scientists have discovered a new species in the rainforest. (Change into Passive)

- Ⓐ A new species is being discovered in the rainforest.
- Ⓑ A new species has been discovered in the rainforest.
- Ⓒ A new species was discovered in the rainforest.

U 11

Language Functions

1 Apology

- ❖ Pardon me .
- ❖ I am very sorry for...

2 Disappointment

- ❖ What a pity!
- ❖ It is a shame!/ I felt really let down

(A) Write what you would say in the following situations:

1 Your brother spends a lot of time chatting online.

.....

2 You didn't get the job you wanted.

.....

3 Your friend always makes the class desk dirty.

.....

4 You have broken your friend's camera.

.....

(B) Translate the following into good English:

❖ محمد : يتداول الناس الرسائل القصيرة بوسائل مختلفة.

❖ عمر : معك حق لكن يفضل الناس الانترن特 لارسال رسائلهم عن أي وسيلة أخرى في الوقت الحالي



• Mrs. Madleen Nabil •

U 11 Writing (Expository)

Date :

Modern technology has made communication faster and more efficient, but face-to-face interaction is still the best.

✎ Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words) discussing the advantages of modern means of communication and how they may affect our social relationships badly.

The Outline

- **Introduction :**

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- **Body :**

- **Paragraph 1 :**

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- **Paragraph 2 :**

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- **Conclusion :**

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Write your topic here



Mrs. Madleen Nabil.

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
aviation	n	the flying or operating of aircraft	
coincide with	ph.v	to happen at the same time as something else	
exemplary	adj	providing a good example to others	
gliding	n	the sport of flying in a light engineless aircraft	
instructor	n	a person who teaches something	
intensely	adv	strongly; in a high degree	
notably	adv	especially; in particular.	

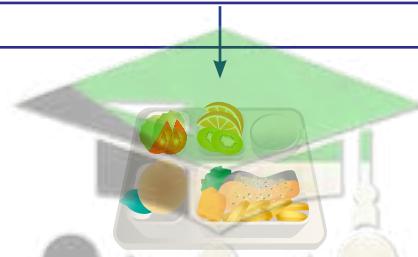
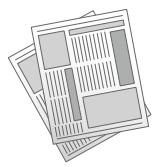
(A) Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:

gliding - exemplary - aviation - intensely - coincided with - instructor

- 1 Modern has made the world smaller by bringing people and cultures closer.
- 2 The explosion the passing of a school bus last week.
- 3 Schools honour students who show behaviour throughout the academic year.
- 4 My sister focused on her studies to prepare for the exam.
- 5 is a fun sport where pilots fly in unpowered aircraft, using air current to stay in the sky.

(B) (Set Book Questions) Answer the following questions:

1 What are the facilities found on a plane?



2 What dangers might pilots face while flying by plane?



3 What do you need to achieve your goals? Or What qualities and skills do you need to achieve your goals?

4 Do you think that the role of women has changed nowadays compared to that of the past?

5 How do you think it's important for our societies to have women like Munirah Buruki ?

6 What are the advantages and disadvantages of working as a pilot?

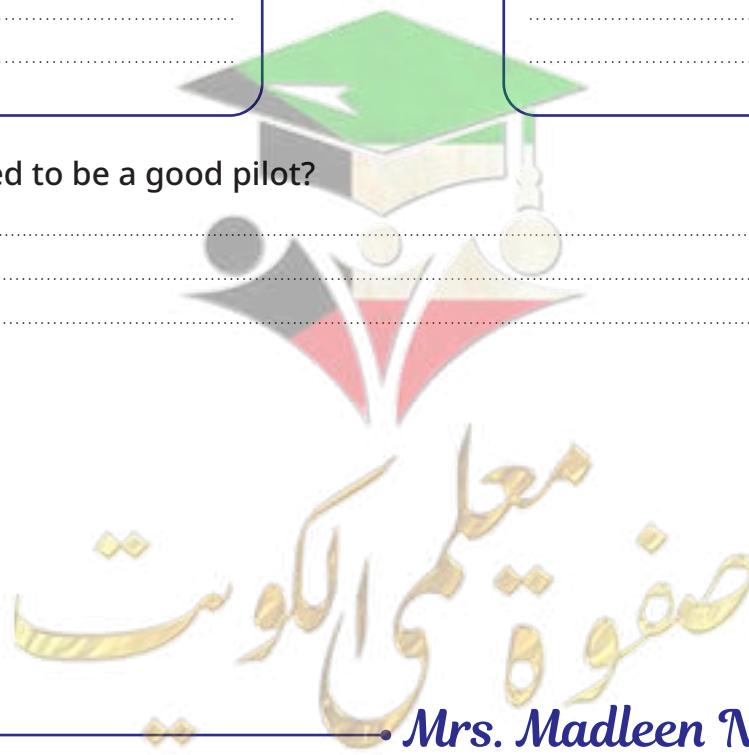
advantages and disadvantages of working as a pilot

advantages

disadvantages



7 What is required to be a good pilot?



New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
acclaimed	adj	highly praised	
attendant	n	a person employed to provide a service to the public	
cabin	n	the area for passengers in an aircraft	
confrontational	adj	likely to seek argument or disagreements	
corporation	n	a big company or a group of companies	
courteously	adv	said or done in a polite manner	
expression	n	the look on someone's face	
mumble	v	to say something	
resemble	v	to look or seem like	
stern	adj	serious and unrelenting	
stunned	adj	astonished or shocked	

(A) From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable word:

- The seats of the plane were comfortable, and the flight were friendly and helpful.
 A expressions B attendants C instructors D cabins
- I was by the amount of support, I received from well-wishers.
 A stunned B exemplary C confrontational D stern
- My brother tends to when he is nervous, making it hard for others to hear him clearly.
 A coincide B unlock C resemble D mumble
- Children should be taught to behave and kindly towards other people.
 A courteously B notably C intensely D briefly
- His attitude often leads to arguments with his friends.
 A stunned B exemplary C confrontational D stern
- My sister closely her mother in both looks and personality.
 A coincides B unlocks C resembles D mumbles

Phrasal verbs with Take

up

- occupy (time or space)
- begin a hobby - job or activity)

back

- to return something to the place where it is from

out

- go somewhere with someone socially

off

- leave the ground and fly
- Remove clothes

over

- To get control of something

after

- look like , resemble

(A) Fill in the gaps with the most suitable words from the list below:

take up - take off - takes after - take out - take over - take back

- 1 The new manager will the project next week.
- 2 Can you the trash before you leave.
- 3 When Ali retires , he plans to paintings a hoppy.
- 4 I had to the shoes to the store because they didn't fit properly.
- 5 Emily her mother in both appearance and personality.

(B) From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer.

- 1 When I have more time, I'm going to take tennis.
 A up B off C over D back
- 2 Merit takes her father. They are both good at biology.
 A over B off C after D back
- 3 A big corporation is trying to take our family business.
 A off B over C up D back
- 4 Our plane couldn't take on time because of strong winds.
 A up B back C over D off
- 5 I need to take the book I borrowed from the library.
 A up B off C back D after

New Vocabulary

English words		Definitions	Arabic meanings
altitude	n	the height of the a plane	
aviate	v	to pilot or fly in an aero plane	
baby carriage	n	a four-wheeled carriage for a baby	
buzzing	ad.	low, continuous humming or murmuring	
control	n	the switch or devices by which a machine is operated.	
co-pilot	n	a second pilot in an aircraft, assisting the pilot.	
custom-built	adj	of a product made for a customer's special order.	
eyewitness	n	a person who has seen something happen	
endeavour	v	to try or to attempt	
fog	n	thick cloud which is difficult to see through	
headline	n	a head at the top of an article	
incident	n	an event, especially one that is unusual	
radar	n	a system for detecting the speed and position of aircraft	
velocity	n	the speed of something in a given direction	
voice - activated	adj	of a device can be controlled by voice	

(A) Fill in the gaps with the most suitable words from the list below :

aviate - endeavour - altitude - radar - headline - custom- built

- 1 The plane usually flies at a/an of more than 16 thousand feet.
- 2 The of the news grabbed my attention with an interesting story.
- 3 Despite facing challenges, my brother continued to towards his goal of completing the marathon.
- 4 My family ordered a/an table for the dining room.
- 5 Learning how to is an important aspect of pilot training.

(B) (Set Book Questions) Answer the following question:

- 1 Technology allowed blind pilots to aviate without the assistance of eyesight, Explain.



Focus on : Ahmed Meshari Al-Adwani and the National Anthem

SB page : 96

1 What were Ahmed Meshari Al-Adwani's most well-known contributions to Kuwait?



U 12

Grammar

SB pages : 92 & 93

Date :

Third Conditional

Imaginary

Used to imagine situations in the past and their past consequences.

If + past perfect , would + have + verb 3

Examples :

- 1 If I **hadn't moved** to Australia , I **would have moved** to the USA
- 2 If it **had rained** , I **would have stayed** at home.
- 3 If we **had won** the match, we **would have got** through to the final.
- 4 We **wouldn't have lost** a lot of time if we **had taken** your advice.

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

- 1 I wouldn't have been angry if you my chocolate.
 A eat B ate C would eat D had eaten
- 2 If he you were in hospital, he would have visited you.
 A had known B will know C knows D knew
- 3 We by taxi if we had found the right bus.
 A came B will come C wouldn't have come D would come
- 4 If you hadn't asked me questions all the time, I the film.
 A would enjoy B would have enjoyed C will enjoy D enjoy
- 5 If he slowly, the accident wouldn't have happened.
 A drives B drove C had driven D will drive

6 Nabil would have told you the truth if you him.
 A has asked B had asked C asked D asks

7 If the players their best, the team would have won the match.
 A do B were doing C have done D had done

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

1 If I had received my electronic passport earlier, (Complete)
 A If I had received my electronic passport earlier, I will travel.
 B If I had received my electronic passport earlier, I would travel.
 C If I had received my electronic passport earlier, I would have travelled.

2 If Ayman (not eat) so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill. (Correct the verb)
 A If Ayman doesn't eat so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill.
 B If Ayman didn't eat so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill.
 C If Ayman hadn't eaten so much food at the party, he wouldn't have become so ill.

3 If the seminar (begin) at 10.00, we would have been on time. (Correct the verb)
 A If the seminar had begun at 10.00, we would have been on time.
 B If the seminar began at 10.00, we would have been on time.
 C If the seminar begins at 10.00, we would have been on time.

4 If there had been life on Mars, we (Complete)
 A If there had been life on Mars, we would have found it.
 B If there had been life on Mars, we would find it.
 C If there had been life on Mars, we will find it.

5 If I had attended the summer camp, I (make) new friends. (Correct the verb)
 A If I had attended the summer camp, I will make new friends.
 B If I had attended the summer camp, I would make new friends.
 C If I had attended the summer camp, I would have made new friends.

6 You would have won the match if you (train) hard. (Correct the verb)
 A You would have won the match if you had trained hard.
 B You would have won the match if you will train hard.
 C You would have won the match if you trained hard.

Relative Pronouns

 Relative pronouns are used to link clauses and provide more information about a noun

Who
people

 That is the doctor. (He **x**) cured your father.
 That is the doctor **who** cured your father.

which
things

 The film was boring. I watch (it **x**) last night.
 The film which I watched last night was boring.

Whose
possession

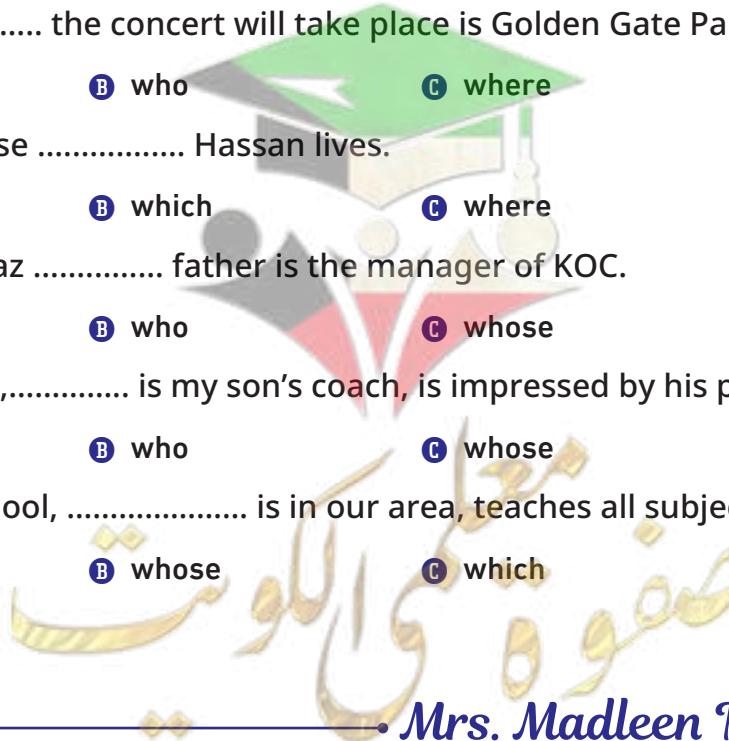
 The man reported the police. (His **x**) flat was robbed.
 The man **whose** flat was robbed reported the police.

Where
place

 This is my school. I study (in it **x**).
 This is my school **where** I study.

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

- 1 The man sent you this letter is my cousin.
 A whose B which C where D who
- 2 This is the cassette won the prize.
 A which B whose C where D who
- 3 The site the concert will take place is Golden Gate Park.
 A whose B who C where D which
- 4 That is the house Hassan lives.
 A who B which C where D whose
- 5 I talked to Fawaz father is the manager of KOC.
 A where B who C whose D which
- 6 Captain Nawaf ,..... is my son's coach, is impressed by his performance.
 A where B who C whose D which
- 7 The English school, is in our area, teaches all subjects in English.
 A who B whose C which D where



8 Samir wants to take me to the cafe serves excellent coffee.

A who B where C which D whose

9 He is a man opinion I respect.

A who B whose C which D where

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

1 Emily is the swimmer. She has won a gold medal. (Use : Who)

A Emily, who has won a gold medal, is the swimmer.
 B Who Emily is the swimmer, has won a gold medal.
 C Emily is the swimmer who she has won a golden medal.

2 I bought a new house. It is in Salmiya. (Use : Which)

A I bought a which new house, is in Salmiya.
 B I bought a new house is in which Salmiya.
 C I bought a new house which is in Salmiya.

3 Mr. Salim is our headmaster. His son is a doctor. (Use : Whose)

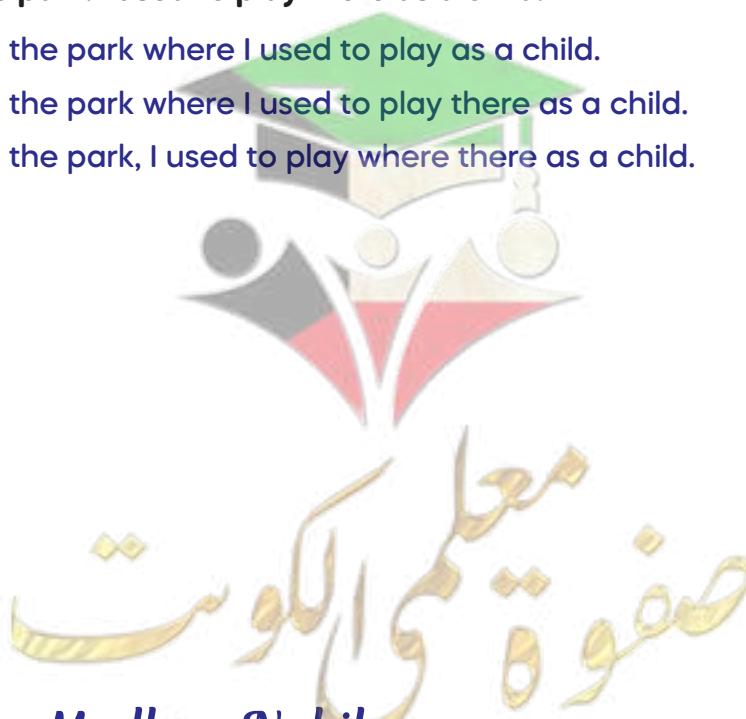
A Mr. Salim, whose son is a doctor, is our headmaster.
 B Mr. Salim is our headmaster whose his son is a doctor.
 C Mr. Salim is our whose headmaster his son is a doctor.

4 The book was fascinating. I borrowed it from the library. (Join using :which)

A The book was fascinating which I borrowed it from the library.
 B The book was fascinating; I borrowed which from the library.
 C The book which I borrowed from the library was fascinating.

5 I love to visit the park. I used to play there as a child. (Join using :where)

A I love to visit the park where I used to play as a child.
 B I love to visit the park where I used to play there as a child.
 C I love to visit the park, I used to play where there as a child.



Planning

- ❖ Pardon me .
- ❖ I am very sorry for...

(A) Write what you would say in the following situations:

1 It's a holiday today, the family doesn't know where to spend it.

.....

2 Your teacher said something that you didn't hear well.

.....

3 You have just arrived from Omra and your friend is asking about it .

.....

4 An old man thanked you for helping him cross the road.

.....

(B) Translate the following into good English:

❖ **هيا : أصبح للمرأة الكويتية دور فعال في الحياة العملية.**

.....

❖ **دانة : نعم فقد أصبح عندنا أكثر من نموذج نحتذى به كقدوة حسنة**

.....

❖ **هل تعلم أن أحمد مشاري العدوانى كان يعمل معلماً ؟**

.....

❖ **حقاً ، فالنشيد الوطني يُعد من أبرز إسهاماته المشهورة في الكويت.**

.....



U 12 Writing (Expository)

Date :

Working as a pilot is a dream for many people. They find it interesting! Yet, most of them don't know the difficulties that pilot faces.

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words) discussing the advantages of working as a pilot and the difficulties they may face.

The Outline

- **Introduction :**

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- **Body :**

- **Paragraph 1 :**

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- **Paragraph 2 :**

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- **Conclusion :**

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Write your topic here



Mrs. Madleen Nabil.

Reading comprehension

(1) Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

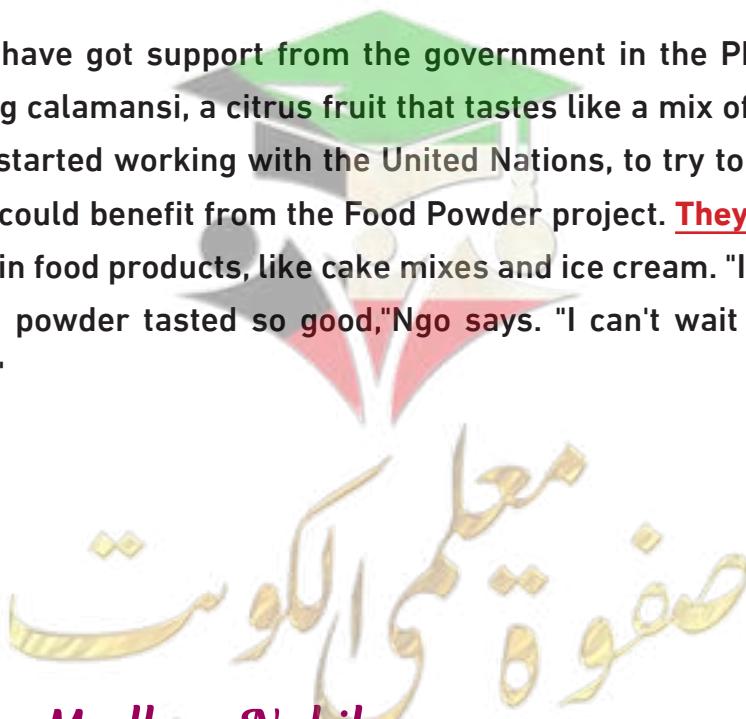
According to the Food and Agriculture Organisation, we waste more than a third of the food we produce. A group of graduate students at Lund University wants to change that fact. They have come up with a way to use old fruits and vegetables. They use food that is about to go to waste. It may help people who do not have a lot of access to food.

Food Powder is dried powdered fruits and vegetables, which can be given to people in need after natural disasters. It can also be distributed in low-resource areas where fresh food is difficult to find.

Kent Ngo, one of the students who developed Food Powder, says they are not producing something **innovative**. Powdered food has been around since the early days of astronauts. The students are rethinking food waste. One group of students went to farmers and sellers to get fruit. Another group of students tested different techniques of drying and powdering the food. They decided on spray drying it, and then changing it into a powder. From there, the students looked at ways to distribute the Food Powder, through government support.

Gerald Perry Marin, a member of the group, grew up in the Philippines. He had seen how hurricanes cut people off from their food supply, and how important it was to have access to food. "Today a bag for humanitarian disasters contains nutrients such as strawberry jam, peanut butter and peas in tomato sauce. We think that an easily transported pack of cheap dried food powder with high nutritional value would be a better choice," Marin says.

The students have got support from the government in the Philippines, and they are currently drying calamansi, a citrus fruit that tastes like a mix of lemon and orange. The students also started working with the United Nations, to try to reach more people and countries that could benefit from the Food Powder project. **They** are working to use calamansi powder in food products, like cake mixes and ice cream. "I was a bit surprised that the calamansi powder tasted so good," Ngo says. "I can't wait for the mango and pineapple powder."



(A) From a. b. c and d, choose the correct answer. (6 × 10 = 60 m)

- 1 The best title for this passage is:
 - (A) Astronauts' Food
 - (B) Food Nutritional Value
 - (C) Food Powder Project
 - (D) Humanitarian Disasters

- 2 What does the underlined word "innovative" in the 3rd paragraph mean?
 - (A) scarce
 - (B) brand-new
 - (C) profitable
 - (D) cost-effective

- 3 What does the underlined word "they" in the last paragraph refer to?
 - (A) countries
 - (B) people
 - (C) the United Nations
 - (D) the students

- 4 To help people who do not have a lot of access to food, a group of students:
 - (A) distributed fruits and vegetables.
 - (B) sold food products.
 - (C) used food that is about to go to waste.
 - (D) searched low-nutritional value food.

- 5 According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
 - (A) The world wastes more than a third of produced food.
 - (B) A group has come up with a way to waste food.
 - (C) Natural disasters cut people off from their food supply.
 - (D) Students are currently drying calamansi in the Philippines.

- 6 The purpose of the writer is to:
 - (A) inform us about Lund University.
 - (B) tell people how to make food bags.
 - (C) make people aware of food waste.
 - (D) describe the duties of the Food Organisation.

(B) Answer the following questions: (2 × 10 = 20 m)

- 7 What does a bag for humanitarian disasters contain?

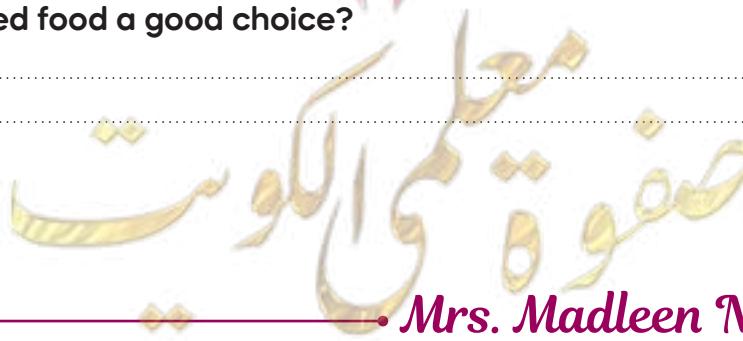
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- 8 Why is powdered food a good choice?

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.....



• Mrs. Madleen Nabil •

(2) Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

Far away in the countryside, there is a story about a small village called Elmsworth. The people there tell the tale of the Blue Morning, a day when the whole town turned bright blue. Nobody knew how it happened, but it became a story everyone in the village remembers.

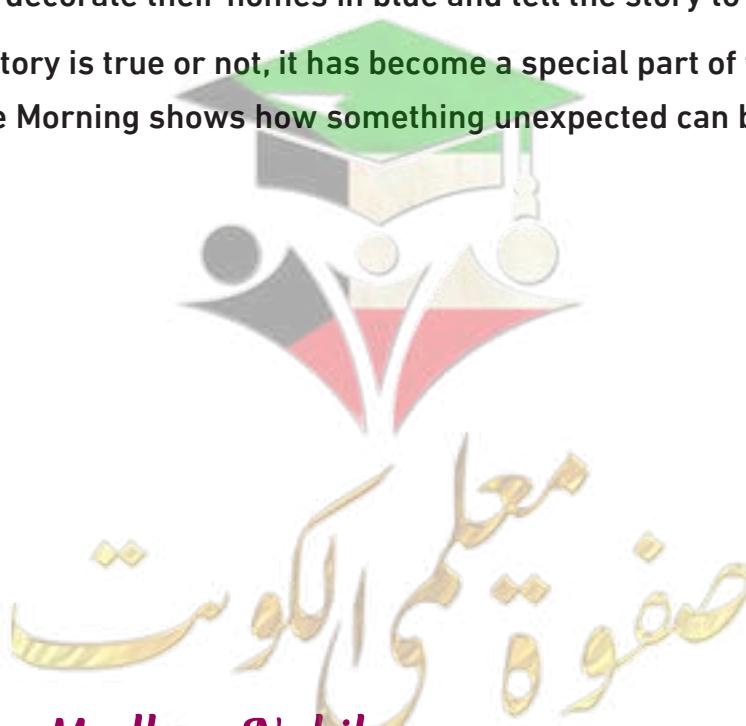
The legend says the villagers woke up and were amazed. Some thought the blue was a gift from nature. Others said it might be magic. A few believed it was just something strange about the weather. The news of the Blue Morning spread to nearby villages, and many people came to see the blue town.

Scientists also came to learn about this **mystery** and solve it. They found out the blue colour came from a bright powder made of minerals. They explained that strong winds carried the powder from a faraway digging place. Rare weather conditions caused the powder to fall evenly over the village. The scientists said it was a very unusual event that probably would not happen again.

Although the streets, rooftops, trees, and even the sheep in the fields were all covered in blue, the villagers decided to celebrate instead of worrying. **They** started a "Blue Festival" with blue decorations, food, and music. People from other places joined in, and the festival made the village lively and happy. A baker made special "Blueberry Dream" cookies, and children dressed as "Blue Explorers" telling fun stories about that day.

The blue colour washed away with the rain, but the memory of the Blue Morning stayed. Every year, the villagers celebrate the Blue Festival to remember the strange and beautiful day. They decorate their homes in blue and tell the story to visitors.

Whether the story is true or not, it has become a special part of the village's history. The tale of the Blue Morning shows how something unexpected can bring people joy and inspiration.



(A) From a. b. c and d, choose the correct answer. (6 × 10 = 60 m)

- 1 The best title for this passage would be:
 - (A) The Baker's Special Cookies
 - (B) The Festival of the Explorers
 - (C) The Tale of the Blue Morning
 - (D) The Weather of the Countryside

- 2 The underlined word "mystery" in the 3rd paragraph is closest in meaning to:
 - (A) gift
 - (B) secret
 - (C) competition
 - (D) decoration

- 3 The underlined word "They" in the 4th paragraph refers to:
 - (A) the fields
 - (B) the sheep
 - (C) the villagers
 - (D) the streets

- 4 According to the 3rd paragraph, scientists discovered that the blue colour:
 - (A) would certainly happen again.
 - (B) covered only some parts of the village.
 - (C) lasted for years after the Blue Morning.
 - (D) came from a bright powder made of minerals.

- 5 According to the passage, all the following statements are TRUE EXCEPT:
 - (A) All people thought that the Blue Morning was caused by magic.
 - (B) Many people from nearby villages came to see the blue town.
 - (C) The Blue Festival includes blue decorations, food, and music.
 - (D) The villagers celebrate the Blue Festival every year.

- 6 The purpose of the writer in writing this passage is to:
 - (A) explain the scientific reasons behind the Blue Morning.
 - (B) describe how unusual weather conditions can harm a village.
 - (C) narrate a story about how to organise a fun village festival.
 - (D) entertain us with a story about a unique and joyful event.

(B) Answer the following questions: (2 X 10 = 20 m)

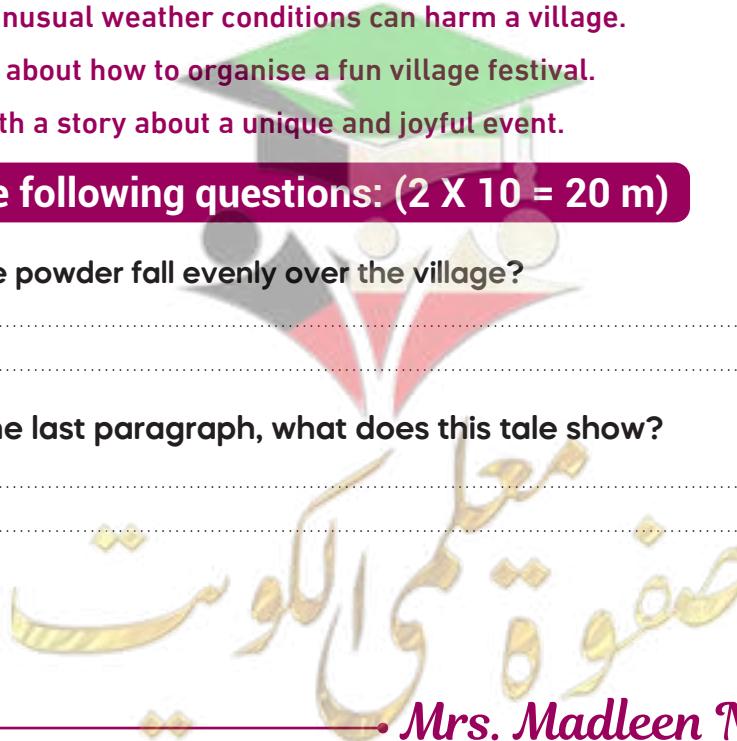
- 7 How did the blue powder fall evenly over the village?

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- 8 According to the last paragraph, what does this tale show?

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• Mrs. Madleen Nabil •

(3) Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

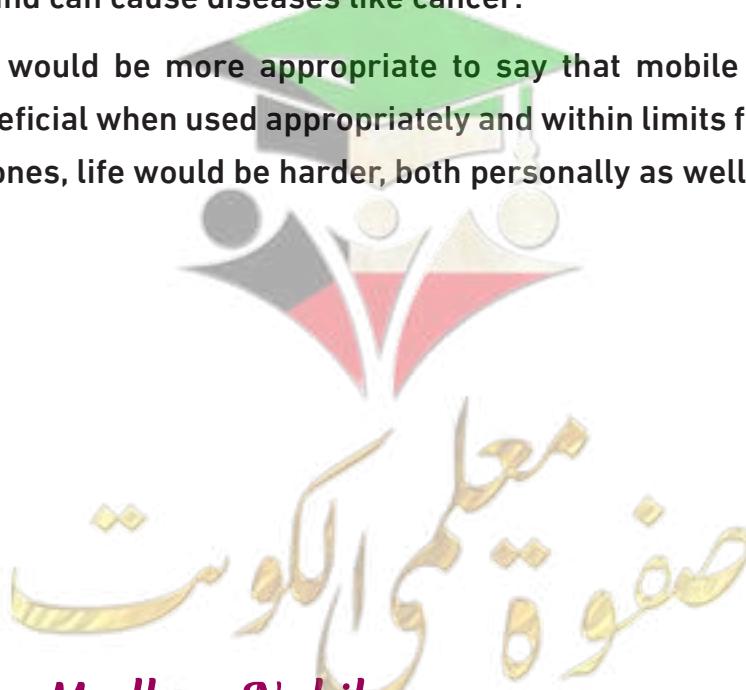
Technological advancements have made our life easy. Today we can talk or video chat with anyone across the globe by just moving our fingers. Such high levels of communication have been made possible by one of the most **significant** and popular devices for communication —Mobile Phones. Today, mobile phone users in the world are around 5 Billion. Despite having several advantages, mobile phones also have a few disadvantages.

Mobile Phones can be used for a number of purposes like — voice communication, sending text messages, browsing the internet and taking pictures. Smartphones today have better computing abilities and have many advanced functions like — real-time video chatting, interactive voice response, document manager, social media, high-resolution camera and GPS.

Communicating with our relatives and family members has become a matter of seconds due to mobile phones. Today mobile phones have become so useful that **they** have actually replaced the use of laptops and other bigger gadgets. People manage social media accounts and power point presentations and perform calculations as well. Mobile phones are handy and are easy to carry in pockets compared to laptops. There are a variety of educational applications available on mobile phones that help the students to learn and develop their study skills. Moreover, there are a number of free online classes available for the children and other willing audience.

Excessive and unnecessary use of a mobile phone leads to many dangers. Talking for a long time on mobile phones over unimportant or irrelevant issues may cause damage to the brain. Doctors have repeatedly warned that the continuous use of mobile phones is harmful to health and can cause diseases like cancer.

In the end, it would be more appropriate to say that mobile phones are useful, necessary and beneficial when used appropriately and within limits for our everyday life. Without mobile phones, life would be harder, both personally as well as professionally.



(A) From a. b. c and d, choose the correct answer. (6 × 10 = 60 m)

- 1 The best title for this passage could be:
 - (A) The Bad Effects of Smart Phones
 - (B) Facts about Smart Phones
 - (C) The History of Smart Phones
 - (D) The Benefits of Using Smart Phones

- 2 The underlined word "significant" in the 1 paragraph is closest in meaning to:
 - (A) talented
 - (B) important
 - (C) motivated
 - (D) difficult

- 3 The underlined word "they" in the 3rd paragraph refers to:
 - (A) mobile phones
 - (B) family members
 - (C) relatives
 - (D) seconds

- 4 According to the 1 paragraph, all of the following statements are TRUE EXCEPT:
 - (A) Mobile phones have few disadvantages.
 - (B) Mobile phone users are less than a billion in the world.
 - (C) Technology has made our life easier and more comfortable.
 - (D) People can video chat with anyone across the globe easily.

- 5 According to the 3 paragraph, students can use mobile phones to develop their study skills by:
 - (A) using educational applications.
 - (B) sending text messages to friends.
 - (C) chatting with relatives.
 - (D) taking a lot of pictures.

- 6 The writer's main purpose for writing this passage is to:
 - (A) convince people to use social media all the time.
 - (B) prevent people from using mobile phones.
 - (C) advise people to design power point presentations.
 - (D) explain how mobile phones have affected our life .

(B) Answer the following questions: (2 X 10 = 20 m)

- 7 What are the advanced functions of smartphones?

- 8 How can the unnecessary use of mobile phones be harmful ?

Summary Making

(1) Read the following passage, then do as required :

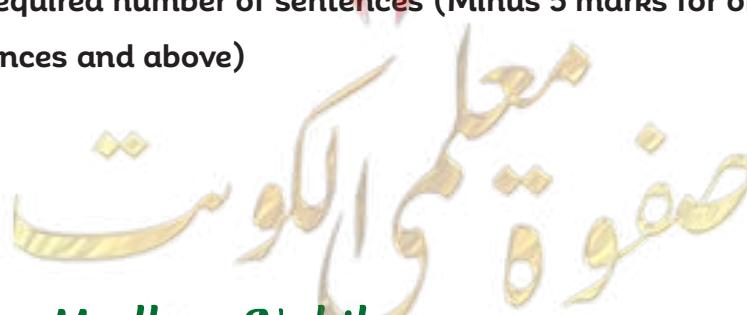
Perfumes are popular today because smelling good plays a great role in our social life. But do you know perfumes have several benefits? They can help fight body odour and keep us smell good all day. Perfumes make us feel better and enhance our mood. They can also boost our confidence because the sense of good smell can help motivate us. Moreover, perfumes help us relax as well. So, the next time you wear a perfume, remember it's not just making you smell good but feel better, too.

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

What are the benefits of using perfumes?

Rubrics	Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

- Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.
- Exceeding the required number of sentences (Minus 5 marks for one sentence - Minus 10 for two sentences and above)



(2) Read the following passage, then do as required :

Google Maps application is a valuable tool for car drivers in many ways. For example, it provides detailed directions to help drivers reach their destinations. It also shows real-time traffic updates, allowing drivers to avoid busy roads. In addition, the app suggests other routes when there are delays due to accidents or construction. Furthermore, Google Maps can help drivers find nearby petrol stations. Finally, it calculates travel time, so drivers can plan their trips more effectively. These features make Google Maps a useful tool for drivers.

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

How can the Google Maps applications help car drivers?

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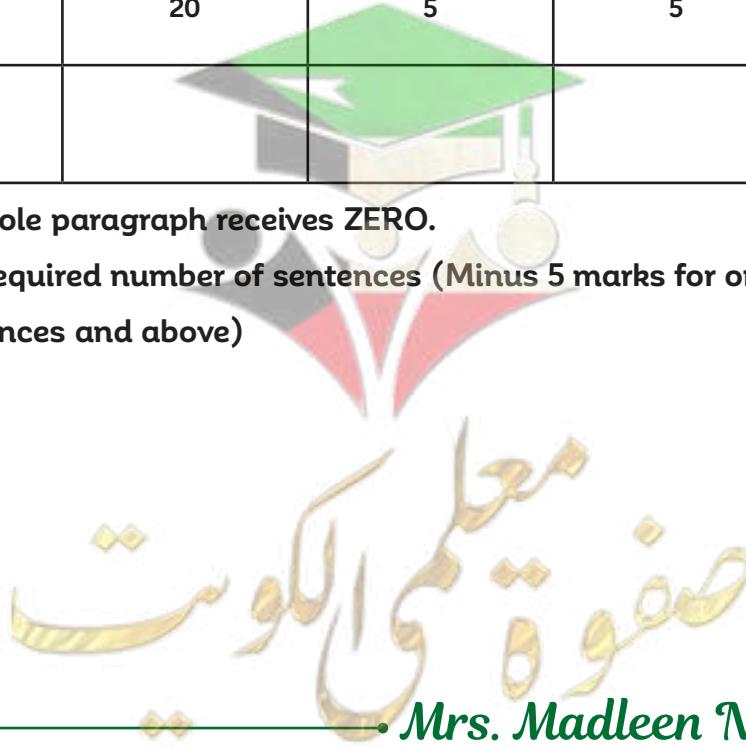
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Rubrics	Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

 Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.

 Exceeding the required number of sentences (Minus 5 marks for one sentence - Minus 10 for two sentences and above)



Mrs. Madleen Nabil.

(3) Read the following passage, then do as required :

There are many things that influence sleep. Coffee is an example as it can cause poor sleep. When people have just eaten something, the body is busy digesting what they have been eaten. This can cause poor sleep, too. Worrying and stresses can cause poor sleep. People may have trouble going to sleep or getting enough sleep. Sleep specialists often suggest things people can try to overcome the problem. such as trying to get up at the same time every day. Sleeping in a cool and quiet place is suggested. People can also avoid bright light the last hour before bedtime. Avoiding a big meal just before bedtime is advisable. Getting enough exercise every day is also recommended.

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

What can people do to get good sleep?

Rubrics	Content / relevance of ideas	Paraphrasing	Spelling and grammar	Format	Total
	30	20	5	5	60

- Copying the whole paragraph receives ZERO.
- Exceeding the required number of sentences (Minus 5 marks for one sentence - Minus 10 for two sentences and above)



Quiz

60

20

Second Period Quiz (No 1)

(I) Vocabulary (20 Marks)

From a, b, c or d choose the best answer. (4x5= 20 Marks)

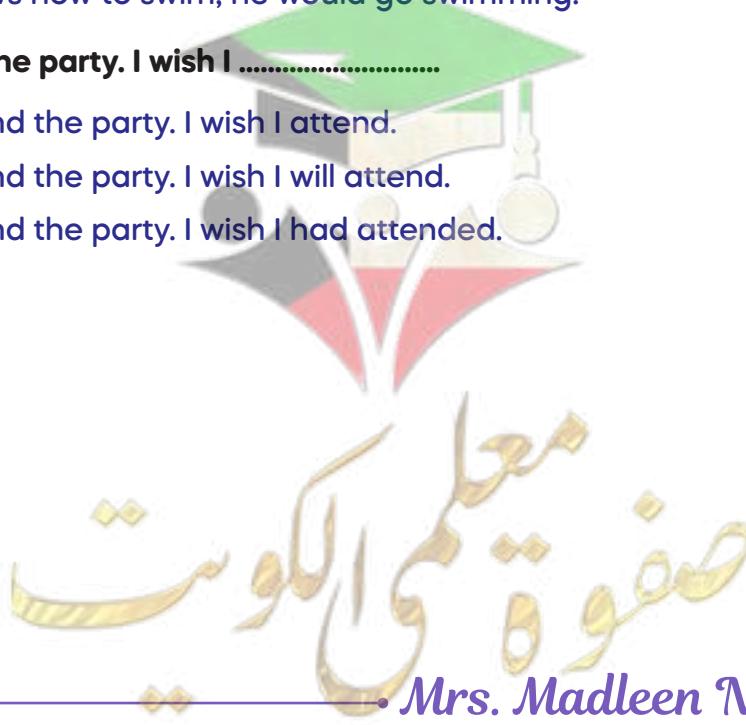
- 1 Man should be wise in using the Earth's natural resources as they are
 - A finite
 - B hazardous
 - C legible
 - D strong
- 2 The solar power can be used to provide power to all at home.
 - A polymers
 - B wearers
 - C motorists
 - D appliances
- 3 You should your mobile , its battery is almost flat and will die soon.
 - A innovate
 - B trespass
 - C recharge
 - D generate
- 4 Thanks to technology, we can follow the events around the world.
 - A patient
 - B latest
 - C irreversible
 - D obedient

10

(II) Grammar (10 Marks)

From a, b, and c choose the correct answer : (2x5= 10 Marks)

- 1 If Adel (know) how to swim, he would go swimming. (correct the verb)
 - A If Adel is knowing how to swim, he would go swimming.
 - B If Adel knew how to swim, he would go swimming.
 - C If Adel knows how to swim, he would go swimming.
- 2 I didn't attend the party. I wish I (Complete)
 - A I didn't attend the party. I wish I attend.
 - B I didn't attend the party. I wish I will attend.
 - C I didn't attend the party. I wish I had attended.



(III) Writing (30 Marks)

 **Plan and write a paragraph of 6 sentences persuading people to use alternative energy sources to save our environment.**

30

The Outline

(IV) Introductory sentence:

(V) Supporting details:

(VI) Concluding sentence:

(VII) Write Your paragraph Here (25 Marks):

