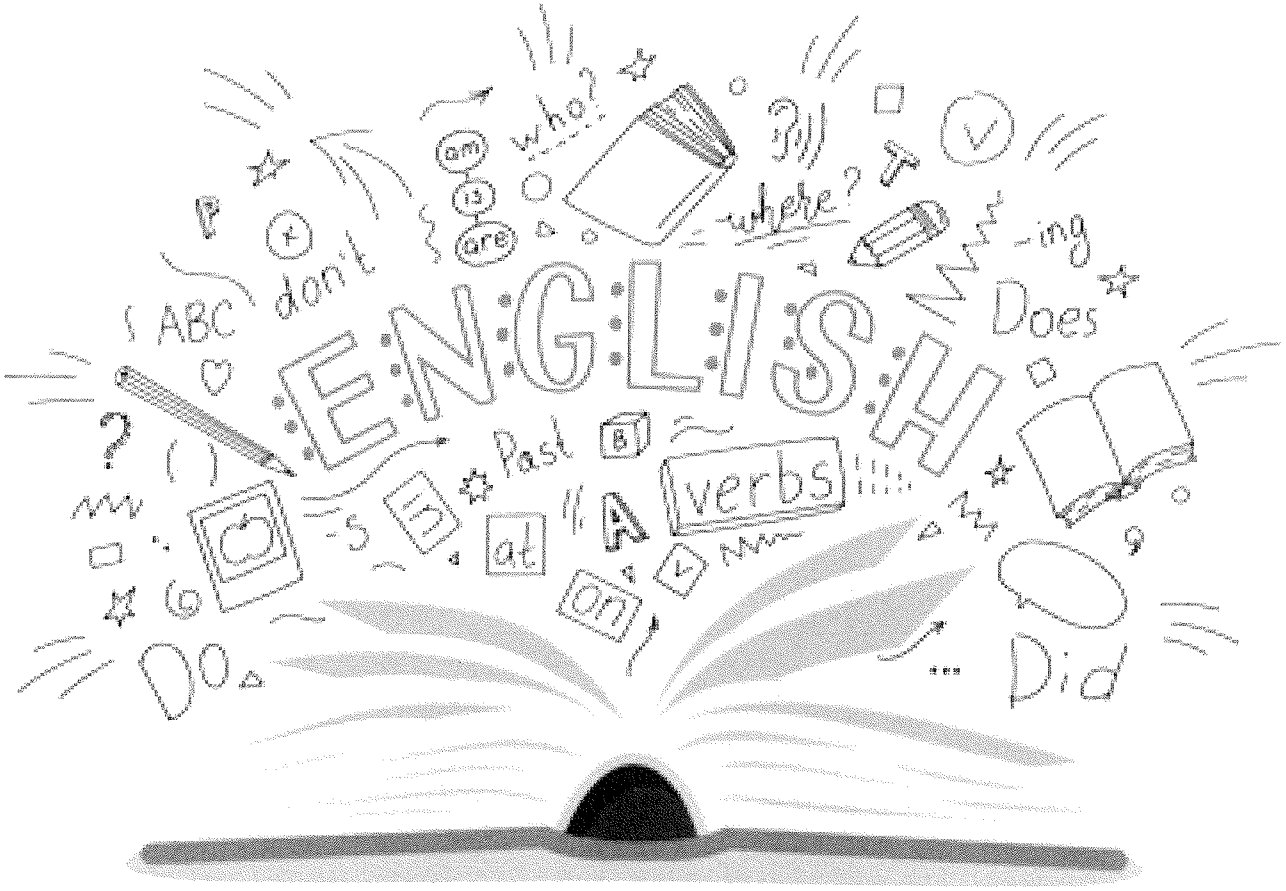
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اللغة الانجليزيـــــة



الصف الثامن

الفصل الدراسي الأول

العام الدراسي ٢٠٢٦ - ٢٠٢٧

مذكرات بو محمد الأصلية

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Unit One: Kuwait Then and Now

Exploring the transformation of our nation



Kuwait City

Grade 8

Unit One : Kuwait Then and Now : Living the Change

VOCABULARY

VOCABULARY

rich (adj)	غني	receive (v)	يستلم
wonderful (adj)	رائع	nowadays (adv)	في الوقت الحاضر
landmark (n)	معلم بارز	almost (adv)	تقريبًا
recently (adv)	مؤخرًا	social (adj)	اجتماعي
digital (adj)	رقمي	fond of (ph.V)	يحب / مولع بـ
become (v)	يصبح	communicate (v)	يتواصل
museum (n)	متحف	deliver (v)	يسلّم / يقدّم
locate (v)	يقع / يحدد الموقع	convenient (adj)	مريح / سهل
provide (v)	يوفّر	previously (adv)	سابقًا
tutorial (n)	درس تعليمي / شرح	instant (adj)	فوري

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

1. **Kuwait has built many new _____ to show its rich history.**
   a. tutorial b. museum c. deliver d. fond of
2. **In the past, people used letters, but _____ they use smartphones.**
   a. previously b. recently c. nowadays d. almost
3. **The Kuwait Towers are a famous _____ in the country.**
   a. landmark b. digital c. instant d. tutorial
4. **The government aims to _____ better services to citizens.**
   a. provide b. locate c. fond of d. rich
5. **Students watched a _____ about Kuwait's history online.**
   a.deliver b. museum c. social d. tutorial
6. **Many young Kuwaitis are _____ video games and digital tools.**
   a. Become b. receive c. fond of d. locate
7. **The new app helps people _____ with government offices easily.**
   a. communicate b. rich c. wonderful d. almost
8. **Kuwait has _____ become a leader in digital transformation.**
   a. Wonderful b. previously c. almost d. recently
9. **The new system allows _____ access to health records.**
   a. museum b. social c. instant d. fond of
10. **The services are very _____ and save a lot of time.**
    a. convenient b. rich c. landmark d. tutorial
11. **The oil discovery made Kuwait a _____ country.**
    a. rich b. digital c. fond of d. deliver

12. The app helps users _____ their documents quickly.
a. Social b. receive c. fond of d. wonderful

13. The museum is _____ near the old market.
a. delivered b. located c. fond of d. social

14. The new website is very _____ and easy to use.
a. convenient b. instant c. rich d. previously

15. The country has _____ changed in the last 50 years.
a. wonderfully b. almost c. previously d. fond of

16. The new platform helps teachers _____ lessons online.
a. deliver b. museum c. fond of d. rich

17. The app offers _____ communication between users.
a. landmark b. instant c. tutorial d. fond of

18. Kuwaitis are very _____ and enjoy spending time together.
a. instant b. rich c. digital d. social

19. The government _____ many services through its website.
a. provides b. fond of c. wonderful d. receive

20. _____, people used to visit offices to get information.
a. Previously b. Nowadays c. Recently d. Almost

الاجابة

1. b) museum	2. c) nowadays	3. a) landmark	4. a) provide	5. d) tutorial
6. c) fond of	7. a) communicate	8. d) recently	9. c) instant	10. a) convenient
11. a) rich	12. b) receive	13. b) located	14. a) convenient	15. b) almost
16. a)deliver	17. a) instant	18. d) social	19. a) provides	20. a) Previously

B1) Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

(receive – museum – fond of – digital – landmark – communicate)

1. The Kuwait Towers are considered a national _____ that represents the country's progress.
2. Students are _____ online learning platforms and educational apps.
3. The new _____ in the city center displays Kuwait's history and culture.
4. Citizens can _____ important documents through the government portal.
5. People use smartphones to _____ with friends and family easily.

B2) Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

(provide – instant – previously – convenient – rich – recently)

1. The government aims to _____ fast and reliable services to all residents.
2. Kuwait has become a _____ country thanks to its oil resources.
3. _____, people had to wait days to get official papers.
4. The new app offers _____ access to health records.
5. Online systems are more _____ than traditional methods.

الاجابة

1. landmark	2. fond of	3. museum	4. receive	5. communicate
1. provide	2. rich	3. Previously	4. instant	5. convenient

GRAMMAR

The present simple tense

The form:

We use the present simple for routines and facts.

Affirmative

I, We, They, You	(Infinitive مصدر) Play
He, she, It	(Verb فعل + s) Plays

- I pray five times a day.
- She prays five times a day.

Key words كلمات دالة

Always – usually – often – sometimes – never – every day

Correct the verb:

1- He (eat) meat on Fridays.
.....

2- Yaseen (ride) his bike every week.
.....

3- Yousef usually (brush) his teeth at night.
.....

4- Fahed always (study) English.
.....

الاجابة

The Answers
1- eats 2- rides 3- brushes 4- studies

Negative:

I, We, They, You	don't play
He, she, It	doesn't play

1-They play tennis daily. (Make negative)
- *They don't play tennis daily.*

2-He plays tennis daily.
- *He doesn't play tennis daily.*

3-I go to the club every day.
.....

4-They walk to school daily.
.....

5-He walks to school daily.
.....

6-Ahmed watches TV on Mondays.
.....

The answers:

3- I don't go to the club every day.
4-They don't walk to school daily.
5-He doesn't walk to school daily.
6-Ahmed doesn't watch TV on Mondays.

الاجابة

Make questions:

1- Yes, he goes to school by bus.

Do/ Does + فاعل + مصدر الفعل.....?

- Does he go to school by bus?
- Yes, he does أو -No, he doesn't

2- He lives in London. (Ask)

Wh- word أداة استفهام + do/ does + فاعل + مصدر الفعل ?

Where does he live?

3- She always helps at home.

.....

4- They watch TV in the evening.

.....

5- I usually eat fish and chips.

.....

The answers الاجابة

3-How often does she help at home?
4-When do they watch TV?
5-How often do you eat fish and chips?

GRAMMAR

The Present Continuous Tense

زمن المضارع المستمر

يستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن ما يحدث الآن في الوقت الحالي ويستخدم ليعبر عن خطط مستقبلية.

شكل الفعل

الفاعل + am/is/are + الفعل (verb) + ing

EX: -I am studying English now.
- Look, my friend is watching a new film.
- Listen, they are singing the National anthem.

الكلمات الدالة على الزمن

now / nowadays / look /listen / at this moment

making negative / النفي

الفاعل + am/is/are +not(n't) + verb +ing

EX: -I am not studying English now.
- Look, my friend isn't watching a new film.
- Listen, they aren't singing the National anthem.

***asking a question* / السؤال**

أداة الاستفهام+ is/ are + الفاعل+ verb + ing?

EX: -What are you studying now?
-Who is watching a new film?
-What are they singing?

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

1. My brother is .....the door now.

a) knocks b) knock c) knocking d) knocked

2. Look, he .....on the beach.

a) is walk b) is walking c) walks d) walking

3. She is .....the picture now.

a) to paint b) painting c) is painting d) paints

4. He is playing football .....

a) yet b) already c) just d) now

B) do as shown between brackets:

1. Nasser is (read) a book now. **(correct the verb)**

.....

2. She is writing the report. **(make negative)**

.....

3. They are playing tennis in the club now. **(ask a question)**

.....

4. I'm reading English book now. **(ask a question)**

.....

Answers				
A	1.c	2.b	3.b	4.d
B	1. Reading 2. She isn't writing the report. 3. Where are they playing tennis now? 4. What are you reading now?			

الاجابة

Reading Comprehension

Read the following text carefully, then answer the questions below: -

Most students spend their school days sitting at desks learning. Salim does a lot more than sitting at a desk when he is in school. He climbs up high ladders, walks down the sides of buildings and rides in a fire engine. He is learning to be a firefighter from 8 to2 a.m. at the Fire School, for two days each week. Salim sits in a classroom to learn science, math, and emergency medicine. He learns the science of fires, how to calculate water pressure, and how to treat medical emergencies. During the other three days, he goes outside and learns how to climb buildings, rescue people trapped in burning buildings and many other things.

"Firefighter and their colleagues have to know lots of different things," They have to treat medical emergencies, know how to handle dangerous chemicals, and rescue people who have fallen from high places. Teamwork is one of the most important lessons students learn at the school. Working together saves lives. Fighting fires is not easy. Each time firefighters go out, they know they might not come back.

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

1- Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

a) Salim's life b) Firefighters work

c) Fire school d) A school day

2- What is the meaning of the underlined word "handle" in the 2nd paragraph?

a) calculate b) climb c) control d) sink

3- The underlined pronoun (he) in the 1st paragraph refers to: -

a) a firefighter b) Salim c) a student d) a colleague

4- Students in the fire school study ..... .

a) maths b) science c) many subjects d) medicine

5- Students have to spend .....daily at school.

a) 7 hours b) 6 hours c) 5 hours d) 8 hours

6- The purpose of the text is to.....

a) show that the firefighters' job is rewarding.

b) explain that firefighters have an easy and comfortable work.

c) focus on the fact that it is safe to be a firefighter.

d) tell us that it is enjoyable to study fire.

B) Answer the following questions.

1- Why do some people still want to be fire fighters?

.....

2- How do firefighters work?

.....

الاجابة

Answers						
A	1-b	2-c	3-b	4-b	5-b	6-a
B	**1. Because fire fighters learn many things and rescue others' lives.** **2. They learn how to climb buildings, rescue people trapped in burning buildings and many other things.**					

Writing

Life In Kuwait

Plan and write a two-paragraph report comparing life in Kuwait in the past and nowadays.

a. Fill in the following plan.

b. Use the ideas in your plan to write the report.

Paragraph (1): Life in Kuwait in the past

Topic sentence: In the past,

.....

.....

Supporting details:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence:

.....

.....

Paragraph (2): Life in Kuwait nowadays

Topic sentence:

.....

.....

Supporting details:

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.....

.....

Concluding sentence:

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The report

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Kuwait Then and Now: Living the Change

Plan

Paragraph (1): Life in Kuwait in the past

Topic sentence: In the past, life in Kuwait was simple and traditional.

Supporting details:

- People lived in small houses and used basic tools.
- Communication was slow and mostly through letters.
- There were no digital services or modern landmarks.
- Most services were provided manually and took time.

Concluding sentence: Life was peaceful but lacked the convenience of modern technology.

Paragraph (2): Life in Kuwait nowadays

Topic sentence: Nowadays, Kuwait has become a modern and digitally advanced country.

Supporting details:

- Citizens enjoy instant access to services through digital platforms.
- Communication is fast and convenient using smartphones and apps.
- Kuwait is rich in modern landmarks like the Kuwait Towers and museums.
- The government provides efficient services and online tutorials.

Concluding sentence: Life in Kuwait today is more comfortable and connected than ever before.

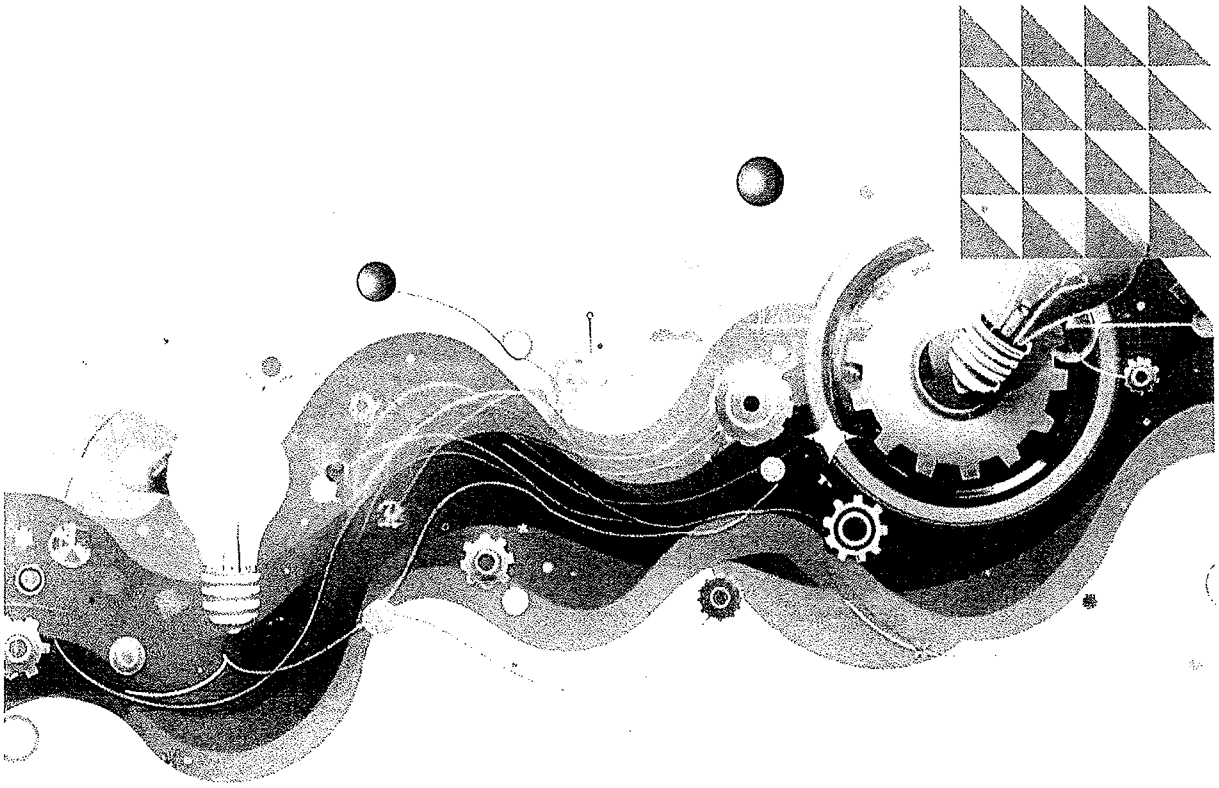
Report

In the past, life in Kuwait was simple and traditional. People lived in sma houses and used basic tools for daily tasks. Communication was slow and mostly done through handwritten letters, which took days to be delivered. There were no digital services or modern landmarks, and most government services were provided manually, often requiring long waits. Life was peaceful but lacked the convenience of modern technology.

Nowadays, Kuwait has become a modern and digitally advanced country. Citizens enjoy instant access to services through digital platforms, making daily life much easier. Communication is fast and convenient using smartphones and social media apps. Kuwait is rich in modern landmarks such as the Kuwait Towers and newly built museums that reflect its progress. The government provides efficient services and online tutorials to support education and development. Life in Kuwait today is more comfortable and connected than ever before.

في الماضي، كانت الحياة في الكويت بسيطة وتقليدية. كان الناس يعيشون في منازل صغيرة ويستخدمون أدوات بدائية في حياتهم اليومية. وكانت وسائل التواصل بطيئة وتعتمد بشكل أساسي على الرسائل المكتوبة يدويًا، والتي كانت تستغرق أيامًا للوصول. لم تكن هناك خدمات رقمية أو معالم حديثة، وكانت معظم الخدمات الحكومية تُقدَّم يدويًا، وغالبًا ما تتطلب وقتًا طويلًا. كانت الحياة هادئة، لكنها كانت تفتقر إلى الراحة التي توفرها التكنولوجيا الحديثة.

في الوقت الحاضر، أصبحت الكويت دولة حديثة ومتقدمة رقميًا. يتمتع المواطنون بإمكانية الوصول الفوري إلى الخدمات من خلال المنصات الرقمية، مما يجعل الحياة اليومية أسهل بكثير. التواصل أصبح سريعًا ومريحا باستخدام الهواتف الذكية وتطبيقات التواصل الاجتماعي. وتزخر الكويت بالمعالم الحديثة مثل أبراج الكويت والمتاحف الجديدة التي تعكس تقدمها. كما توفر الحكومة خدمات فعالة ودروسًا تعليمية عبر الإنترنت لدعم التعليم والتطور. الحياة في الكويت اليوم أكثر راحة وترابطًا من أي وقت مضى.



Unit Two: Innovation and Creation

Join the Journey

Unit 2
Innovation and Creation

VOCABULAY

brochure (n)	كتيّب	achievement (n)	إنجاز
contribute (v)	يساهم	greatly (adv)	بشكل كبير
create (v)	يُنشئ / يُبدع	junior (adj)	مبتدئ / صغير السن
invention (n)	اختراع	invent (v)	يخترع
organisation (n)	منظمة	surgeon (n)	جرّاح
talented (adj)	موهوب	determination (n)	عزيمة / إصرار
inventor (n)	مخترع	develop (v)	يطوّر
creatively (adv)	بشكل إبداعي	worldwide (adv)	على مستوى العالم
competition (n)	مسابقة / منافسة	proud (adj)	فخور
fair (n)	معرض / سوق	honour (n)	شرف / تكريم
scholarship (n)	منحة دراسية	success (n)	نجاح
tool (n)	أداة	improve (v)	يُحسّن
successfully adv)	بنجاح	achievement (n)	

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

1. **The student received a _____ to study engineering abroad.**
   a. brochure b. scholarship c. surgeon d. organisation
2. **The young girl showed great _____ in solving the science problem.**
   a. creativity b. success c. inventor d. fair
3. **The new medical _____ helps doctors perform surgeries more safely.**
   a. junior b. brochure c. competition d. tool
4. **He worked _____ to complete his invention before the deadline.**
   a. successfully b. worldwide c. greatly d. proud
5. **The _____ designed a robot that can clean homes automatically.**
   a. honour b. surgeon c. organization d. inventor
6. **The science _____ encouraged students to present their ideas.**
   a. success b. brochure c. fair d. talented
7. **The team was _____ of their achievement in the global competition.**
   a. talented b. junior c. proud d. invention
8. **The company wants to _____ a new device to help disabled people.**
   a. create b. contribute c. invent d. improve
9. **The student showed great _____ in learning programming.**
   a. determination b. success c. creativity d. inventor
10. **The _____ gave a lecture about heart surgery.**
    a. brochure b. inventor c. junior d. surgeon
11. **The organisation aims to _____ to global health research.**
    a. improve b. develop c. invent d. contribute

12. The robot was a great _____ that changed the way people clean.
a. invention b. success c. honour d. brochure

13. The _____ helped students understand the rules of the contest.
a. tool b. brochure c. fair d. success

14. The young boy is very _____ in drawing and design.
a. proud b. talented c. junior d. worldwide

15. The team's _____ was celebrated across the country.
a. achievement b. organization c. creativity d. competition

16. The scientist's work was recognised _____ for its impact.
a. worldwide b. successfully c. greatly d. proudly

17. The engineer wanted to _____ the performance of the machine.
a. invent b. create c. contribute d. improve

18. The _____ students presented their ideas with confidence.
a. junior b. talented c. proud d. success

19. The award was given in _____ of her efforts in science.
a. success b. honour c. invention d. brochure

20. The team developed the app _____ and launched it last month.
a. successfully b. worldwide c. greatly d. proudly

الاجابة

1. b) scholarship	2. a) creativity	3. d) tool	4. a) successfully	5. d) inventor
6. c) fair	7. c) proud	8. a) create	9. a) determination	10. d) surgeon
11. d) contribute	12. a) invention	13. b) brochure	14. b) talented	15. a) achievement
16. a) worldwide	17. d) improve	18. a) junior	19. b) honour	20. a) successfully

B1) Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

(competition – inventor – creativity- scholarship – talented – invention –)

1. The student won a _____ to study robotics in a top university.
2. The young _____ built a solar-powered car at the age of 12.
3. Her _____ helped her design a unique mobile app.
4. The _____ was held to encourage students to present their ideas.
5. He is a very _____ artist who paints futuristic scenes.

B2) Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

(proudly -develop - honour – success —— worldwide- determination)

1. With strong _____, she completed her project despite many challenges.
2. The award was given in _____ of his contribution to science.
3. The app became a huge _____ and was downloaded by millions.
4. The team stood _____ after winning the international prize.
5. Scientists continue to _____ new tools to help surgeons.

الاجابة

1. scholarship	2. inventor	3. creativity	4. competition	5. talented
1. determination	2. honour	3. success	4. proudly	5. develop

GRAMMAR

Present Perfect Simple Tense

زمن المضارع التام البسيط

- يتكون الفعل من (التصريف الثالث) (has / have + p. p)
- يعبر عن حدث تم وانتهى في الماضي ومازال له أثر

الكلمات الدالة – Key words

already / yet / just /ever /since /for

Example: -

- She has finished her work.
- They have found their pens.

النفي (Negative)

(has / have + not + p. p)

Example: -

- She hasn't finished her work.
- They haven't found their pens.

السؤال (Ask question)

(أداة الاستفهام + have /has+ الفاعل + p. p?)

Example: -

- What has she finished?
- What have they found?

استخدام since / for

Since + بداية المدة (منذ)	For + مدة محددة (لمدة)
Since 2015.....etc.	For 5 years.....etc.
Since 5 o'clock..... etc.	For 3 hours..... etc.
Since last week..... etc.	For one week..... etc.
Since April.....etc.	For 7 months.....etc.
Since Monday.....etc.	For 2 days.....etc.
Examples: -	**Examples**: -
➢ She has studied English since 3 o'clock.	➢ She has studied English for 3 hours.
➢ They haven't met since last June.	➢ They haven't met for 4 months.

- استخدام (How long) للسؤال عن المدة والاجابة تكون since/for ومابعدها

How long + has/have + الفاعل + p.p?

Examples:

- How long has she studied English?
- How long have they met?

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

1. My brother..... in Kuwait for 10 years till now.

a) lives b) lived c) has lived d) has been living

2. My sister has watched TV .....an hour.

a) for b) since c) as d) yet

3. The boy has played football since .....

a) a day b) 3 days c) 3 hours d) 3 o'clock

4. He has worked as a teacher .....he was 20 years old.

a) for b) since c) as d) yet

B) Do as shown between brackets:

1. Nasser has worked in this company since 2020. **(use: for)**

.....

2. Hamad has taught Maths since 1999. **(Ask question)**

.....

3. They have already paid the bill. **(make negative)**

.....

4. I've written a report for 1 hour. **(use: since)**

.....

Answers

A	1. d	2. a	3. d	4. B
B	1. Nasser has worked in this company for 3 years. 2. What has Hamad done since 1999? 3. They haven't paid the bill yet. 4. I've written a report since 1 o'clock.			

الاجابة

Past Simple Question Tag

السؤال المذيل في الماضي البسيط

هي عبارات قصيرة تُضاف في نهاية الجملة لتأكيد المعنى أو طلب التفاعل من المستمع، مثل:

- "He invented a robot, didn't he?"
- "They didn't win the competition, did they?"

القاعدة العامة لـ Question Tags في الماضي البسيط:

نوع الجملة	الفعل المستخدم	شكل الـ Question Tag
مثبتة (Affirmative)	فعل ماضي (مثلاً: invented)	didn't + الفاعل
منفية (Negative)	didn't + الفعل الأساسي	did + الفاعل

مهم: نستخدم did/didn't لأن زمن الجملة هو الماضي البسيط.

1. جملة مثبتة:

- **She created a new tool, didn't she?**
  (هي ابتكرت أداة جديدة، أليس كذلك؟)

2. جملة منفية:

- **They didn't win the scholarship, did they?**
  (هم لم يفوزوا بالمنحة الدراسية، أليس كذلك؟)

3. جملة مثبتة:

- **The inventor worked hard, didn't he?**
  (المخترع عمل بجد، أليس كذلك؟)

4. جملة منفية:

- **He didn't contribute to the project, did he?**
  (هو لم يساهم في المشروع، أليس كذلك؟)

5. جملة مثبتة:

- **They developed the app successfully, didn't they?**
  (هم طوروا التطبيق بنجاح، أليس كذلك؟)

طريقة الحل خطوة بخطوة

- ✓ الخطوة ١ :حدد نوع الجملة (مثبتة أم منفية).
- ✓ الخطوة ٢ :حدد الفاعل.(he, she, they, etc)
- ✓ الخطوة ٣ :استخدم "did" أو "didn't" حسب نوع الجملة.
- ✓ الخطوة ٤ :أضف الفاعل بعد."did/didn't"

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

1. **She invented a new tool, ...?**
   a) did she b) didn't she c) doesn't she d) isn't she
2. **They didn't attend the science fair, ...?**
   a) did they b) didn't they c) do they d) are they
3. **The inventor worked hard, ...?**
   a) didn't he b) does he c) isn't he d) did he
4. **He didn't win the scholarship, ...?**
   a) did he b) doesn't he c) isn't he d) did she
5. **The organisation supported young talents, ...?**
   a) didn't it b) did it c) doesn't it d) isn't it
6. **She didn't create the app alone, ...?**
   a) did she b) doesn't she c) isn't she d) did he
7. **They developed the robot last year, ...?**
   a) didn't they b) don't they c) did they d) aren't they
8. **The surgeon performed the operation yesterday, ...?**
   a) didn't he b) does he c) isn't he d) did he
9. **He didn't contribute to the invention, ...?**
   a) did he b) doesn't he c) isn't he d) did she
10. **The students presented their ideas, ...?**
    a) didn't they b) don't they c) did they d) aren't they

11.She didn't attend the competition, ...?
a) did she b) doesn't she c) isn't she d) did he

12.They improved the device last month, ...?
a) didn't they b) don't they c) did they d) aren't they

13.The inventor didn't work alone, ...?
a) did he b) doesn't he c) isn't he d) did she

14.He created a smart tool, ...?
a) didn't he b) doesn't he c) did he d) isn't he

15.The team didn't win the award, ...?
a) did they b) doesn't they c) isn't they d) did he

16.She developed the app successfully, ...?
a) didn't she b) doesn't she c) did she d) isn't she

17.They didn't publish the brochure, ...?
a) did they b) doesn't they c) isn't they d) did he

18.The organisation created a new program, ...?
a) didn't it b) doesn't it c) did it d) isn't it

19.He didn't apply for the scholarship, ...?
a) did he b) doesn't he c) isn't he d) did she

20.The students didn't attend the workshop, ...?
a) did they b) doesn't they c) isn't they d) did he

الاجابة

1. b) didn't she	2. a) did they	3. a) didn't he	4. a) did he	5. a) didn't it
6. a) did she	7. a) didn't they	8. a) didn't he	9. a) did he	10. a) didn't they
11. a) did she	12. a) didn't they	13. a) did he	14. a) didn't he	15. a) did they
16. a) didn't she	17. a) did they	18. a) didn't it	19. a) did he	20. a) did they

B) Do as shown between brackets:

1. She invented a new tool,.....? (Add a question tag)
→
2. They didn't attend the science fair.....? (Add a question tag)
→ __
3. The inventor worked hard.....? (Add a question tag)
→ __
4. He didn't win the scholarship.....? (Add a question tag)
→ __
5. The organisation supported young talents.....? (Add a question tag)
→ __
6. She didn't create the app alone.....? (Add a question tag)
→ __
7. They developed the robot last year.....? (Add a question tag)
→ __

8. The surgeon performed the operation yesterday.....? (Add a question tag)
→ __

9. He didn't contribute to the invention.....? (Add a question tag)
→ __

10. The students presented their ideas.....? (Add a question tag)
→ __

✓ الإجابات في جدول (عمود واحد، كل نقطة في صف):

الإجابات
1. She invented a new tool, didn't she?
2. They didn't attend the science fair, did they?
3. The inventor worked hard, didn't he?
4. He didn't win the scholarship, did he?
5. The organisation supported young talents, didn't it?
6. She didn't create the app alone, did she?
7. They developed the robot last year, didn't they?
8. The surgeon performed the operation yesterday, didn't he?
9. He didn't contribute to the invention, did he?
10. The students presented their ideas, didn't they?

Reading comprehension

Read the following text carefully, then answer the questions below:

Chess is called the game of kings. People have been playing it for over 500 years. Chess is based on an older Indian game. The chess we play today is from Europe. Chess is a two-player game. One player uses the white pieces. The other uses the black pieces. Each piece moves in a special way. One piece is called the king. Each player has one. The game ends when a player loses his king. There are many rules for playing chess. They are very difficult.

Some people think that chess is more than a game. They think that chess makes the minds stronger. Good chess players use their brains when they think about what will happen next. These skills are useful in life and in chess.

Chess isn't just for people. We can also play chess with computers. Playing chess with computers started in 1970s. at first, computers made mistakes. As time went on, they became smarter. In 1997, a computer beat the best player in the world. It was a very big computer called Deep Blue. By 2006, a cell phone could beat the best players in the world.

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

1- The best title for the passage is ..... .

a) a famous player
b) playing chess
c)computer mistakes
d) losing games

2- The underlined pronoun (They) in the 1st paragraph refers to ……..… .

a) kings b) rules c) pieces d) years

3- The underlined word (stronger) in the 2nd paragraph is the opposite to……

a) weaker b) bigger c) shorter d) heavier

4- The chess game ends when a player ……

a) uses the black pieces b) uses the white pieces

c) loses his king d) thinks of an older Indian game

5- The writer's purpose of writing this text is to ……..

a) name countries in which we can play chess.

b) list the bad sides of having chess in homes.

c) explain how people lose in chess game.

d) give information about chess.

6- according to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?

a) People have been playing chess for over 30 years.

b) People can play chess with computer.

c) Good chess players think about what will happen next.

d) A computer can beat the best player in the world.

B) Answer the following questions: -

1- What is chess called?

……..

2- How many players do we need to play chess?

……..

Answers						
A	1-b	2- b	3- a	4-c	5- d	6- a
B	1. chess is called the game of kings. 2. two players.					الاجابة

Writing

Using Smart Devices

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs about the advantages and disadvantages of using smart devices daily.

a. Fill in the following plan.

b. Use the ideas in your plan to write the report.

Paragraph (1): The advantages of using smart devices

Topic sentence:

……

……

Supporting details:

……

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence:

.....

.....

Paragraph (2): The disadvantages of using smart devices

Topic sentence:

.....

.....

Supporting details:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Concluding sentence:

.....

.....

The report

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Plan

Paragraph (1): The advantages of using smart devices

Topic sentence:

Smart devices offer many advantages that make daily life easier and more efficient.

Supporting details:

- **Help in communication through apps and social media.**
- **Provide instant access to information and services.**
- **Support learning through educational platforms and tutorials.**
- **Save time in tasks like shopping, banking, and navigation.**
- **Enhance productivity in work and study.**

Concluding sentence:

Overall, smart devices have become essential tools that improve our lifestyle.

Paragraph (2): The disadvantages of using smart devices

Topic sentence:

Despite their benefits, smart devices also have some disadvantages that affect users

negatively.

Supporting details:

- Cause distraction and reduce focus, especially among students.
- May lead to health issues like eye strain and poor posture.
- Increase dependency and reduce face-to-face interaction.
- Raise privacy concerns due to data tracking.
- Can be expensive and require constant updates.

Concluding sentence:

Therefore, it is important to use smart devices wisely and in moderation.

The Report

Smart devices offer many advantages that make daily life easier and more efficient. They help people communicate quickly through apps and social media platforms. Users can access information and services instantly, such as checking the weather, booking appointments, or learning online. Educational platforms and tutorials support students in their studies. Smart devices also save time in daily tasks like shopping, banking, and navigation. In addition, they enhance productivity in both work and education. Overall, smart devices have become essential tools that improve our lifestyle.

Despite their benefits, smart devices also have some disadvantages that affect users negatively. They can cause distraction and reduce focus, especially among students who use them during study time. Health issues such as eye strain, poor posture, and lack of physical activity are common. Smart devices may increase dependency and reduce real-life social interaction. Privacy concerns also arise due to data tracking and online exposure. Moreover, they can be expensive and require frequent updates. Therefore, it is important to use smart devices wisely and in moderation.

الفقرة الأولى : مزايا استخدام الأجهزة الذكية

توفر الأجهزة الذكية العديد من المزايا التي تجعل الحياة اليومية أسهل وأكثر كفاءة. فهي تساعد الناس على التواصل بسرعة من خلال التطبيقات ومنصات التواصل الاجتماعي. يمكن للمستخدمين الوصول إلى المعلومات والخدمات فورًا، مثل معرفة حالة الطقس، حجز المواعيد، أو التعلم عبر الإنترنت. تدعم المنصات التعليمية والدروس التفاعلية الطلاب في دراستهم. كما توفر الأجهزة الذكية الوقت في المهام اليومية مثل التسوق، والخدمات البنكية، والملاحة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، فإنها تعزز الإنتاجية في العمل والتعليم. وبشكل عام، أصبحت الأجهزة الذكية أدوات أساسية تحسّن نمط حياتنا.

الفقرة الثانية : عيوب استخدام الأجهزة الذكية

رغم فوائدها، فإن الأجهزة الذكية لها بعض العيوب التي تؤثر سلبًا على المستخدمين. فقد تسبب التشتت وتقلل من التركيز، خاصة بين الطلاب أثناء الدراسة. كما تؤدي إلى مشاكل صحية مثل إجهاد العين، وضعية الجلوس السيئة، وقلة النشاط البدني. وقد تزيد من الاعتماد عليها وتقلل من التفاعل الاجتماعي الحقيقي. كما تثير مخاوف تتعلق بالخصوصية بسبب تتبع البيانات والتعرض للمخاطر الإلكترونية. علاوة على ذلك، فإنها قد تكون مكلفة وتتطلب تحديثات مستمرة. لذلك، من المهم استخدام الأجهزة الذكية بحكمة واعتدال.

Embracing a Healthy Lifestyle Together

UNIT THREE



Healthy Inside, Healthy Outside

Unit Three
Healthy Inside, Healthy Outside

VOCABULARY

infographic (n)	رسم معلوماتي	expert (n)	خبير
whole grain (n)	حبوب كاملة	actually (adv)	في الواقع
junk food (n)	طعام غير صحي	device (n)	جهاز
active (adj)	نشيط	chat (v)	يدردش
engage (v)	يشارك / ينخرط	affect (v)	يؤثر
physical (adj)	بدني / جسدي	memory (n)	ذاكرة
enough (adv)	بما فيه الكفاية	stressed (adj)	متوتر
track (v)	يتتبع	encourage (v)	يشجع
record (v)	يسجل	regular (adj)	منتظم
frequently (adv)	بشكل متكرر	instead of (prep)	بدلًا من
serious (adj)	خطير / جاد		

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

1. **The doctor showed us an _____ about healthy eating habits.**
   a) infographic b) device c) memory d) expert
2. **You should eat _____ bread to improve digestion.**
   a) junk food b) whole grain c) physical d) chat
3. **_____ food can lead to serious health problems.**
   a) whole grain b) junk food c) enough d) regular
4. **She stays _____ by walking every morning.**
   a) stressed b) active c) serious d) memory
5. **Students _____ in sports to stay fit.**
   a) engage b) record c) affect d) chat
6. **_____ activity helps strengthen your body.**
   a) physical b) regular c) enough d) junk food
7. **You need _____ sleep to stay healthy.**
   a) instead of b) enough c) frequently d) expert
8. **The app helps you _____ your daily steps.**
   a) track b) chat c) encourage d) affect
9. **You can _____ your meals using this health app.**
   a) stressed b) engage c) memory d) record
10. **He exercises _____ to stay in shape.**
    a) frequently b) instead of c) actually d) serious
11. **Lack of sleep can cause _____ health issues.**
    a) regular b) serious c) physical d) infographic

12.The nutrition _____ gave us useful advice.
a) device b) expert c) memory d) chat

13._____, walking is better than running for some people.
a) frequently b) Instead of c) Actually d) Enough

14.This _____ helps you monitor your heart rate.
a) device b) infographic c) junk food d) memory

15.They _____ online about healthy recipes.
a) engage b) track c) record d) chat

16.Poor diet can _____ your memory and focus.
a) affect b) encourage c) record d) chat

17.Good nutrition improves your _____.
a) junk food b) device c) infographic d) memory

18.He feels _____ before exams due to lack of sleep.
a) expert b) active c) physical d) stressed

19.Parents should _____ children to eat healthy food.
a) encourage b) affect c) record d) chat

20.You should eat fruits _____ chips.
a) instead of b) actually c) enough d) frequently

الاجابة

1.a)infographic	2. b) whole grain	3. b) junk food	4. b) active	5. a) engage
6. a) physical	7. b) enough	8. a) track	9. d) record	10. a) frequently
11. b) serious	12. b) expert	13. c) Actually	14. a) device	15. d) chat
16. a) affect	17. d) memory	18. d) stressed	19. a) encourage	20. a) instead of

B1) Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

(whole grain – infographic – expert – junk food – memory – stressed)

1. The doctor showed us an _____ to explain the benefits of exercise.
2. Eating _____ regularly helps improve digestion.
3. A health _____ gave a lecture about balanced diets.
4. Students who eat too much _____ often feel tired and unfocused.
5. He felt _____ before the exam because he didn't sleep well.

B2) Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

(physically- encourage – device – frequently –affect- instead of)

1. Lack of sleep can _____ your ability to concentrate.
2. Parents should _____ their children to eat healthy food.
3. This _____ helps you track your daily steps.
4. You should eat fruits _____ chips and sweets.
5. He exercises _____ to stay fit and healthy.

الاجابة

1. infographic	2. whole grain	3. expert	4. junk food	5. stressed
1. affect	2. encourage	3. device	4. instead of	5. frequently

GRAMMAR

Comparatives and Superlatives

المقارنة والتفضيل

أولًا: ما الفرق بين Comparative وSuperlative؟

النوع	الاستخدام	مثال	الترجمة
Comparative	للمقارنة بين شيئين	This meal is healthier than junk food.	هذا الطعام أكثر صحّة من الطعام غير الصحي.
Superlative	لتحديد الأفضل بين مجموعة	Fruits are the healthiest choice.	الفواكه هي الخيار الأكثر صحّة.

قاعدة تكوين الصفات المقارنة والتفضيل

✓ الصفات القصيرة(Short adjectives)

- Comparative: أضف -er + than
- Superlative: أضف the + -est

الصفة	المقارنة	التفضيل
Fit	fitter than	the fittest
Active	more active than	the most active

- Walking is cheaper than using a gym.
  (المشي أرخص من استخدام النادي الرياضي)
- Walking is the cheapest way to stay active.
  (المشي هو أرخص وسيلة للبقاء نشيطًا)

✓ الصفات الطويلة(Long adjectives)

- Comparative: more + adjective + than
- Superlative: the most + adjective

الصفة	المقارنة	التفضيل
comfortable	more comfortable than	the most comfortable
nutritious	more nutritious than	the most nutritious

- Whole grain bread is more nutritious than white bread.
  (خبز الحبوب الكاملة أكثر تغذية من الخبز الأبيض)
- Whole grain bread is the most nutritious option.
  (خبز الحبوب الكاملة هو الخيار الأكثر تغذية)

✓ صفات غير منتظمة(Irregular adjectives)

الصفة	المقارنة	التفضيل
Good	better than	the best
Bad	worse than	the worst
Far	Farther/further than	The farthest / furthest

- Junk food is worse than homemade meals.
  (الطعام غير الصحي أسوأ من الطعام المنزلي)
- Junk food is the worst choice for your health.
  (الطعام غير الصحي هو أسوأ خيار لصحتك)

١. حدد عدد الأشياء التي تقارن بينها : (مقارنة بين اثنين = comparative = أكثر من اثنين = superlatives)
٢. حدد نوع الصفة) قصيرة، طويلة، غير منتظمة
٣. طبق القاعدة المناسبة.
٤. استخدم "than" في المقارنة، و "the"في التفضيل.

1. This smoothie is _____ than soda.
   a) healthy b) healthier c) healthiest d) more healthy
   ✓ الإجابة: b) healthier *(أكثر صحّة)*
2. Water is _____ drink for your body.
   a) good b) better c) best d) the best
   ✓ الإجابة: d) the best *(الأفضل)*

Order of Adjectives
قاعدة ترتيب الصفات

عندما نستخدم أكثر من صفة لوصف اسم واحد، يجب أن نرتب الصفات حسب نوعها في ترتيب معين، وليس عشوائيًا.

الترتيب الصحيح للصفات في اللغة الإنجليزية

الترتيب	نوع الصفة	مثال	الترجمة
1	Opinion (رأي)	Healthy	صحي
2	Size (الحجم)	Small	صغير
3	Age (العمر)	Old	قديم
4	Shape (الشكل)	Round	دائري
5	Color (اللون)	Green	أخضر
6	Origin (الأصل)	Italian	إيطالي
7	Material (المادة)	Plastic	بلاستيك
8	Purpose (الغرض)	Cooking	للطبخ

نرتب الصفات بهذا الشكل قبل الاسم، ولا نستخدم الفواصل بينها.

- I bought a healthy small green salad.
  (اشتريت سلطة صحية صغيرة خضراء)
  ترتيب الصفات: رأي ← حجم ← لون ← اسم ✓
- She uses an old round wooden fitness device.
  (هي تستخدم جهاز لياقة خشبي دائري قديم)
  ترتيب الصفات: عمر ← شكل ← مادة ← غرض ← اسم ✓
- He prepared a delicious large Italian vegetable dish.
  (هو حضّر طبق خضار إيطالي كبير لذيذ)
  ترتيب الصفات: رأي ← حجم ← أصل ← اسم ✓

طريقة الحل خطوة بخطوة

١. حدد الصفات المستخدمة في الجملة.
٢. صنّف كل صفة حسب نوعها (رأي، حجم، لون، إلخ).
٣. رتّب الصفات حسب الجدول أعلاه.
٤. ضع الصفات مباشرة قبل الاسم بدون فواصل.

1. **Which is correct?**
   a) green small healthy salad
   b) healthy small green salad
   c) small green healthy salad
   ✅ **الإجابة: b) healthy small green salad**
2. **Arrange the adjectives: (wooden – old – round – fitness – device)**
   ✅ **الإجابة: old round wooden fitness device**

Comparatives and Superlatives

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

1. **Water is _____ than soda.**
   a) healthy b) healthier c) healthiest d) more healthy
2. **Fruits are the _____ choice for your body.**
   a) healthy b) healthier c) healthiest d) more healthy
3. **Junk food is _____ than homemade meals.**
   a) bad b) worse c) worst d) the worst
4. **This smoothie is _____ than the one I had yesterday.**
   a) delicious b) more delicious c) most delicious d) the most delicious
5. **Sleep is the _____ way to recharge your body.**
   a) better b) best c) good d) the better
6. **Whole grain bread is _____ than white bread.**
   a) nutritious b) more nutritious c) most nutritious d) the most nutritious
7. **Exercise is _____ than watching TV.**
   a) active b) more active c) most active d) the most active
8. **This is the _____ infographic I've ever seen.**
   a) informative b) more informative c) most informative d) the most informative
9. **He is _____ than his brother in sports.**
   a) fit b) fitter c) fittest d) the fittest
10. **That was the _____ salad I've ever tasted.**
    a) tasty b) tastier c) tastiest d) the tastiest

B2) Do as shown between brackets (Comparatives and Superlatives):

1. **Water / healthy / soda (Use comparative)**
   → _____
2. **Fruits / healthy / all foods (Use superlative)**
   → _____
3. **Junk food / bad / homemade meals (Use comparative)**
   → _____
4. **This smoothie / delicious / yesterday's (Use comparative)**
   → _____
5. **Sleep / good / recharge (Use superlative)**
   → _____
6. **Whole grain bread / nutritious / white bread (Use comparative)**
   → _____
7. **Exercise / active / watching TV (Use comparative)**
   → _____

8. **This infographic / informative / all (Use superlative)**
→ _____
9. **He / fit / his brother (Use comparative)**
→ _____
10. **That salad / tasty / ever (Use superlative)**
→ _____

الاجابة

1. b) healthier	**2. c) healthiest**	**3. b) worse**	**4. b) more delicious**	**5. b) best**
6. b) more nutritious	**7. b) more active**	**8. d) the most informative**	**9. b) fitter**	**10. d) the tastiest**

Do as shown

1. Water is healthier han soda.
2. Fruits are the healthiest of all foods.
3. Junk food is worse than homemade meals.
4. This smoothie is more delicious than yesterday's.
5. Sleep is the best way to recharge.
6. Whole grain bread is more nutritious than white bread.
7. Exercise is more active than watching TV.
8. This is the most informative infographic of all.
9. He is fitter than his brother.
10. That was the tastiest salad I've ever tasted.

Order of Adjectives

A1) Choose the correct word from a, b, c and d:

1. **I bought a _____ fitness device.**
   a) round old wooden b) wooden old round
   c) old round wooden d) round wooden old
2. **She prepared a _____ salad.**
   a) green small healthy b) healthy small green
   c) small green healthy d) healthy green small
3. **He uses a _____ water bottle.**
   a) plastic blue large b) large blue plastic
   c) blue plastic large d) large plastic blue
4. **They gave me a _____ gift.**
   a) beautiful small red b) red beautiful small
   c) small red beautiful d) beautiful red small
5. **I saw a _____ poster in the clinic.**
   a) informative big colorful b) big colorful informative
   c) colorful informative big d) big informative colorful
6. **She wore a _____ jacket.**
   a) stylish black leather b) leather stylish black
   c) black stylish leather d) stylish leather black
7. **He bought a _____ lunch box.**
   a) small green metal b) green small metal
8. c) metal green small d) small metal green

9. **We visited a _____ health center.**
   a) modern large public b) public modern large
   c) large public modern d) modern public large
10. **She uses a _____ yoga mat.**
   a) soft purple rubber b) purple soft rubber
   c) rubber purple soft d) soft rubber purple
11. **I read a _____ article about nutrition.**
   a) interesting long scientific b) long scientific interesting
   c) scientific interesting long d) interesting scientific long

B1) Do as shown between brackets (Order of Adjectives):

1. **Arrange: (wooden – old – round – fitness – device)**
   → _____
2. **Arrange: (green – small – healthy – salad)**
   → _____
3. **Arrange: (plastic – blue – large – bottle)**
   → _____
4. **Arrange: (red – beautiful – small – gift)**
   → _____
5. **Arrange: (informative – big – colorful – poster)**
   → _____
6. **Arrange: (stylish – black – leather – jacket)**
   → _____
7. **Arrange: (metal – green – small – lunch box)**
   → _____
8. **Arrange: (modern – large – public – health center)**
   → _____
9. **Arrange: (soft – purple – rubber – yoga mat)**
   → _____
10. **Arrange: (interesting – long – scientific – article)**
   → _____

1. c) old round wooden	2. b) healthy small green	3. b) large blue plastic	4. d) beautiful red small	5. d) big informative colorful
6. a) stylish black leather	7. a) small green metal	8. d) modern public large	9. a) soft purple rubber	10. d) interesting scientific long

1. old round wooden fitness device
2. healthy small green salad
3. large blue plastic bottle
4. beautiful red small gift
5. big informative colorful poster
6. stylish black leather jacket
7. small green metal lunch box
8. modern public large health center
9. soft purple rubber yoga mat
10. interesting scientific long article

Reading comprehension

Read the following passage and then answer the questions below: -

Turtles are one of the oldest animals in the world. They can live for about 150 years. You can find them living almost anywhere. There are two main types of turtles, sea turtles and land turtles. The largest turtle in the world is the leatherback sea turtle, which can weigh over 90 kg.

Turtles are special animals! They can live in land and in the sea. The temperature of their body changes based on how hot or cold it is outside.

Turtles have a hard shell covering their bodies. They are able to hide their heads inside their shells if they feel anxious. This will keep them safe from other dangerous animals. The hard shell may make them move slowly. They will not need to run fast from other animals if they can hide inside the shell.

You may wonder what do turtle eat? There are several types of turtles which can eat different types of food. Land turtles eat only plants such as grass and fruits. However, sea turtles eat sea animals like jellyfish and squid. Some turtles eat both meat and plants.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b ,cand d.

1- The best title of the passage is.....

a) sea animals b) the trip to the aquarium
c) the hard shell d) all about turtles

2- The underlined pronoun "They" in the 3rd paragraph refers to .....

a) heads b) bodies c) turtles d) shells

3-The underlined word "anxious" in the 3rd paragraph means .....

a) happy b) hungry c) worried d) cheerful

4- According to the passage, turtles can.....

a) eat only one type of food b) run from dangerous animals
c) live for up to 150 years d) hide inside their shells to eat

5- According to the passage, all of the following statements are NOT TRUE except: -

a) Turtles can live in both land and sea.
b) The hard shell helps turtles to move fast.
c) The turtle's body temperature is always cold.
d) The smallest turtle is the leatherback sea turtle.

6- The writer's purpose of writing this passage is to .....

a) explain the life of the sea animals. b) entertain us with a funny story.
c) give us information about turtles. d) show us to take care of turtles.

B) Answer the following question:

1- What are the types of turtles?

.....

2- Why do turtles have hard shells?

.....

Answers

A	1.d	2.c	3-c	4-c	5-a	6-c
B	1. there are two types of turtles, sea turtles and land turtles. 2. because shells can keep them safe from other dangerous animals as they are able to hide their heads inside their shells.					

Leading A Healthy Lifestyle

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs explaining ways to lead a healthy lifestyle, and the risks of following unhealthy (poor) habits.

a. Fill in the following plan.
b. Use the ideas in your plan to write the report.

Paragraph 1: Ways to lead a healthy lifestyle

Topic sentence:

.....
.....

Supporting details:

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

Concluding sentence:

.....
.....

Paragraph 2: Risks of following unhealthy habits

Topic sentence:

.....
.....

Supporting details:

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

Concluding sentence:

.....
.....

The report

Leading A Healthy Lifestyle

Plan

Paragraph 1: Ways to lead a healthy lifestyle

Topic sentence: Leading a healthy lifestyle requires making smart daily choices that

benefit both body and mind.

Supporting details:

- Eat balanced meals that include fruits, vegetables, and whole grains.
- Exercise regularly to maintain physical fitness and reduce stress.
- Get enough sleep to allow the body to recover and function properly.
- Drink plenty of water and avoid sugary drinks.
- Use smart devices to track health goals and progress.

Concluding sentence: By following these habits, individuals can enjoy a more energetic and fulfilling life.

Paragraph 2: Risks of following unhealthy habits

Topic sentence: Poor lifestyle choices can lead to serious health problems and lower quality of life.

Supporting details:

- Eating junk food regularly can cause obesity and heart disease.
- Lack of physical activity increases the risk of chronic illnesses.
- Insufficient sleep affects memory, mood, and concentration.
- Excessive screen time can lead to stress and poor posture.
- Ignoring health warnings may result in long-term damage.

Concluding sentence: Avoiding unhealthy habits is essential to protect both physical and mental well-being.

Report

Leading a healthy lifestyle requires making smart daily choices that benefit both body and mind. Eating balanced meals that include fruits, vegetables, and whole grains helps maintain good nutrition. Regular exercise improves physical fitness and reduces stress. Getting enough sleep allows the body to recover and function properly. Drinking plenty of water and avoiding sugary drinks supports hydration. Using smart devices to track health goals and progress can also motivate individuals to stay on track. By following these habits, individuals can enjoy a more energetic and fulfilling life.

Poor lifestyle choices can lead to serious health problems and lower

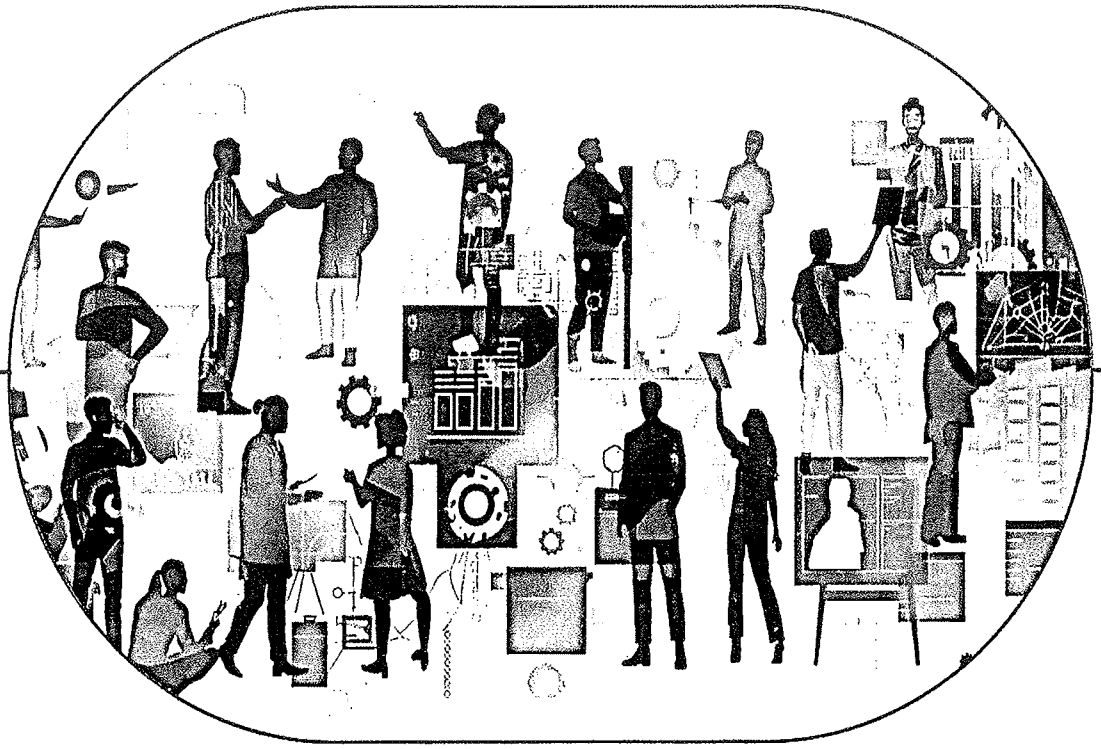
quality of life. Eating junk food regularly can cause obesity and heart disease. Lack of physical activity increases the risk of chronic illnesses such as diabetes. Insufficient sleep affects memory, mood, and concentration. Excessive screen time can lead to stress and poor posture. Ignoring health warnings may result in long-term damage. Avoiding unhealthy habits is essential to protect both physical and mental well-being.

يتطلب اتباع نمط حياة صحي اتخاذ قرارات ذكية يوميًا تفيد الجسم والعقل معًا. يساعد تناول وجبات متوازنة تحتوي على الفواكه والخضروات والحبوب الكاملة في الحفاظ على تغذية جيدة. كما أن ممارسة التمارين الرياضية بانتظام تحسن اللياقة البدنية وتقلل من التوتر. الحصول على قسط كافٍ من النوم يسمح للجسم بالتعافي والعمل بشكل سليم. شرب كمية كافية من الماء وتجنب المشروبات السكرية يدعم ترطيب الجسم. ويمكن استخدام الأجهزة الذكية لتتبع الأهداف الصحية والتقدم، مما يحفز الأفراد على الاستمرار. من خلال اتباع هذه العادات، يمكن للناس الاستمتاع بحياة أكثر نشاطًا وإشباعًا.

يمكن أن تؤدي الخيارات غير الصحية في نمط الحياة إلى مشاكل صحية خطيرة وانخفاض جودة الحياة. فمثلا، تناول الطعام غير الصحي بانتظام قد يسبب السمنة وأمراض القلب. كما أن قلة النشاط البدني تزيد من خطر الإصابة بالأمراض المزمنة مثل السكري. يؤثر نقص النوم على الذاكرة والمزاج والتركيز. ويمكن أن يؤدي الإفراط في استخدام الشاشات إلى التوتر وسوء وضعية الجسم. تجاهل التحذيرات الصحية قد يؤدي إلى أضرار طويلة الأمد. لذلك، فإن تجنب العادات غير الصحية أمر ضروري لحماية الصحة الجسدية والنفسية.

Unit Four
Careers and Future Jobs

Explore Your Future Possibilities



DISCOVER YOUR PATH TO SUCCESS

Join us for engaging lessons and career insights

Unit Four

Careers and Future Jobs

VOCABULARY

face (v)	يواجه	design (v)	يصمم
patience (n)	صبر	machine (n)	آلة
discovery (n)	اكتشاف	space (n)	الفضاء
rapidly (adv)	بسرعة	planet (n)	كوكب
opportunity (n)	فرصة	launch (v)	يطلق / يبدأ
appear (v)	يظهر	mission (n)	مهمة
require (v)	يتطلب	incredibly (adv)	بشكل لا يُصدق
career (n)	مهنة / مساروظيفي	retired (adj.)	متقاعد
comfortably (adv)	براحة	wildlife (n)	الحياة البرية
programmer (n)	مبرمج	rainforest (n)	الغابة المطيرة
designer (n)	مصمم	protect (v)	يحمي
robotics (n)	علم الروبوتات	widely (adv)	على نطاق واسع

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

1. **Working in the rainforest requires a lot of ..... and care for nature.**
   a) space b) machine c) patience d) programmer
2. **The astronaut went on a ..... to explore Mars.**
   a) career b) mission c) designer d) planet
3. **She chose a ..... in medicine because she loves helping people.**
   a) career b) space c) machine d) wildlife
4. **The company will ..... a new robot that helps in hospitals.**
   a) face b) protect c) require d) launch
5. **The scientist made a new ..... that could change how we understand the universe.**
   a) planet b) designer c) discovery d) rainforest
6. **He works as a ..... and creates websites for companies.**
   a) mission b) retired c) machine d) programmer
7. **The robot was designed to work ..... in dangerous environments.**
   a) comfortably b) rapidly c) widely d) incredibly
8. **The new job offers a great ..... to learn and grow.**
   a) planet b) space c) career d) opportunity
9. **The artist will ..... a new logo for the company.**
   a) appear b) launch c) face d) design

10.The satellite will be sent into ..... to study climate change.
a) space b) planet c) rainforest d) career

11.The tiger is a part of the ..... that needs protection.
a) wildlife b) machine c) mission d) designer

12.The rainforest is disappearing ..... due to human activities.
a) comfortably b) widely c) rapidly d) incredibly

13.The robot can ..... in front of you when activated.
a) appear b) launch c) protect d) require

14.She lives ..... in a small house near the beach.
a) incredibly. b) rapidly c) widely d) comfortably

15.The scientist studies ..... to build intelligent machines.
a) robotics b) patience c) career d) opportunity

16.The designer's work is ..... used in fashion magazines.
a) rapidly b) widely c) incredibly d) comfortably

17.The forest ranger works to ..... animals from hunters.
a) face. b) protect c) launch d) require

18.Earth is the only ..... known to support human life.
a) planet b) space c) machine d) career

19.After working for 40 years, my uncle is now a ..... man enjoying his free ti
a) retired b) designer c) programmer d) mission

20.The new software ..... a lot of memory and a fast processor.
a) protects b) appears c) requires d) designs

الاجابة

1. c) patience	2. b) mission	3. a) career	4. d) launch	5. c) discovery
6. d) programmer	7. b) rapidly	8. d) opportunity	9. d) design	10. a) space
11. a) wildlife	12. c) rapidly	13. a) appear	14. d) comfortably	15. a) robotics
16. b) widely	17. b) protect	18. a) planet	19. a) retired	20. c) requires

B) Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list.

(designer – mission – patience – protect – career – planet)

1. The astronaut was sent on a ..... to study life on Mars.
2. You need a lot of ..... to work with young children.
3. She started a new ..... in environmental science.
4. We must ..... endangered animals from extinction.
5. Earth is the only ..... known to support human life.

B2) Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list:

(launch – programmer – discovery – space – rapidly – retired)

1. The company will ..... a new app for health tracking.
2. The scientist made a surprising ..... in the lab.
3. He worked as a ..... before he became a teacher.
4. Pollution is spreading ..... in urban areas.
5. After 35 years of service, my father is now .....

الاجابة

1. mission	2. patience	3. career	4. protect	5. planet
6. launch	7. discovery	8. programmer	9. rapidly	10. retired

The Past Simple Tense

زمن الماضي البسيط

- يعبر عن حدث تم وانتهى في الماضي وليس له اثر.
- يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني للفعل.

١- الافعال المنتظمة Regular verbs

- نزيد d للفعل المنتظم المنتهي بـ e

Receive - recieved

- نزيد ed للأفعال المنتظمة

Play - played

- نزيد ied للأفعال المنتظمة التي تنتهي بحرف y يسبقه حرف ساكن

Study - studied

٢- الأفعال غير المنتظم Irregular Verbs

أفعال يتغير شكلها عند تحويلها للماضي (افعال شاذه)

1- go ⟶ went
2- am \ is ⟶ was
3- are ⟶ were
4- find ⟶ found

الكلمات الدالة على زمن الماضي البسيط

(في الماضي In the past - منذ ago - الماضي Last - أمس yesterday)

Examples: - Yesterday, my father arrived Kuwait.

Last week, my mother bought a new necklace.

النفي Negation

عند النفي في الماضي نضع (didn't) قبل الفعل ويرد الفعل للمصدر

didn't + المصدر

Examples: -

1. The student finished his homework two hours ago.
The student didn't finish his homework two hours ago.

2. Ali saw a car accident yesterday.
Ali didn't see a car accident yesterday.

3. She won a gold medal in 2015.
She didn't win a gold medal in 2015.

Ask question السؤال

لعمل السؤال عن جملة في زمن الماضي البسيط

أداة الاستفهام + did + الفاعل + المصدر ?

Examples: -

1- I walked yesterday.
When did you Walk?
2- My neighbour bought a new car last week.
What did your neighbour buy last week?
3- I ate my dinner at 6 o'clock yesterday.
Did you eat your dinner at 6 o'clock yesterday?
Yes, I did / No, I didn't

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

1- My family went to Qatar and..... one week there.
a- stay b-stayed c- staying d- stays
2- We visited the Scientific Centre and..... some photos.
a -take b- taken c- took d- takes
3- In the past, Hamad..... to America.
a- went b- gone c- go d- going
4- Yesterday, John..... a lovely picture.
a- paints b- painted c- painting d- paint

B) Do as shown between brackets: -

1- My uncle (drive) the car fast to Kuwait City yesterday. (correct the verb)
.....
2- I used to wear jackets in the past. (Make negative)
.....
3- Sara visited her friend last week. (Ask question)
.....
4- My sister broke my camera yesterday. (Make negative)
.....

Answers

A	1-b	2-c	3-a	4.b
B	1.drove 2. I didn't use to wear jackets in the past. 3. When did Sara visit her friend? 4. My sister didn't break my camera yesterday.			

The past Continuous Tense

زمن الماضي المستمر

يعبر عن حدث كان مستمرا عندما قطعه حدث اخر .

فاعل مفرد + was	Verb فعل	+ ing
فاعل جمع + were		

يتكون من ←

Example: - **I was studying when my father arrived.**

Negation النفي

فاعل مفرد + wasn't	Verb فعل	+ ing
فاعل جمع + Weren't		

يتكون من ←

Example: -

- **The boys were playing football.**
- **The boys were not playing football.**

Asking question السؤال

أداة الاستفهام + (was\were) + الفاعل + Verb + ing ?

Example: -

- **She was cooking meat when her father came**
- **What was she cooking when her father came?**

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

1- Yesterday evening, I was ..... the house.

a- cleaning b- cleaned c- cleans d- clean

2- The boys..... playing football on the beach.

a- is b- am c- was d- were

3- I was..... the movie when you called me.

a- watches b- watching c- watched d- watch.

4- Yesterday, the girl ..... English.

a- studying b- studied c- was studying d-studies

B) Do as shown between brackets: -

1- When my mother arrived home, I (watch) TV. (correct the verb)

.....

2- For 3 hours, Nasser was sleeping. (make negative)

.....

3- Sara was studying Maths because she had an exam. (Ask a question)

.....

4- I (were play) music last night for an hour. (correct)

.....

Answers				
A	1-a	2-d	3-b	4-b
B	1.was watching 2. For 3 hours, Nasser was not sleeping. 3. What was Sara studying because she had an exam? - Why was Sara studying Maths? 4.was playing			

الاجابة

الأداة	ترتيب الجملة	الزمن المستخدم	الاستخدام
when	When + ماضي مستمر ، ماضي بسيط	ماضي بسيط يقطع ماضي مستمر	حدث قصير يقطع حدث أطول
While/As	While + ماضي بسيط ، ماضي مستمر		
While/As	While + ماضي مستمر ، ماضي مستمر	حدثان في نفس الوقت	حدثان مستمران أو متزامنان لا يقطعان احدهما الآخر

- When I entered the room, they were talking.
- While she was cooking, the phone rang.
- While I was studying, my brother was watching TV.

حالة خاصة (لا يوجد قطع بين الحدثين)

في هذه الحالة ، نستخدم while مع الماضي المستمر لكلا الحدثين ، لأن الحدثين استمرا في نفس الوقت دون أن يقطع أحدهما الآخر.

- While I was cleaning the kitchen, my sister was organizing her closet.

→ كلا الحدثين كانا مستمرين ولم يقطع أحدهما الآخر.

Choose the correct answer (when – while)

1. I was walking in the park ..... it started to rain.
2. ..... he was reading, I was writing my homework.
3. She was sleeping ..... the alarm rang.
4. ..... they were playing football, their parents were watching.
5. I was watching TV ..... my friend called me.

Answers: 1. when	2. while	3. when	4. while	5. when

الأداة	ترتيب الجملة	الزمن المستخدم	الاستخدام
when	ماضي بسيط + when + ماضي مستمر	حدث طويل + حدث قصير	حدث قصير قطع حدثًا أطول
While / As	ماضي مستمر + while/as +ماضي بسيط	حدثان في نفس الوقت	حدثان مستمران أو متزامنان

- **I was watching TV when the phone rang.**

←كنت أشاهد التلفاز (حدث مستمر) عندما رن الهاتف (حدث قصير قطع الحدث الأول).

- **They were walking in the street when it started to rain.**

←كانوا يمشون (ماضي مستمر) عندما بدأ المطر (ماضي بسيط).

while في منتصف الجملة:

- **I heard a strange noise while I was sleeping.**

←سمعت صوتًا غريبًا أثناء نومي.

- **She was cooking while her brother was studying.**

←كانت تطبخ بينما كان أخوها يذاكر (حدثان مستمران في نفس الوقت).

Choose:

1. **I was reading a book ..... the lights went out.**
   a) while
   b) when
2. **He was driving ..... it started to rain.**
   a) while
   b) when
3. **I broke my arm ..... I was playing football.**
   a) while
   b) when
4. **She was listening to music ..... her sister was doing homework.**
   a) while
   b) when

Answers	1. b when	2. b when	3. a while	4. a while

تكوين الجملة الأساسية

subject + verb + object

مفعول + فعل + فاعل

Examples: -

- Ahmed is translating the email.
- The man was fixing the car.
- My sister can finish the task.

تكوين الجملة المبني للمجهول

Object + (v.to.be the same tense of sentence) + V3 + by + subject

مفعول + (v.to.be نفس زمن الجملة) + V3 + by + الفاعل

Examples: -

- The email is being translated by Ahmed.
- The car was being fixed by the man.
- The task can be finished by my sister.

خطوات التحويل للمبني للمجهول : -

١- المفعول يأتي في بداية الجملة مكان الفاعل.

٢- الفعل ينقسم إلى
- (١) (v.to.be) في نفس زمن الجملة.
- (٢) التصريف الثالث (V3) من الفعل الأساسي للجملة.

٣- الفاعل يأتي آخر الجملة مسبوقا بحرف الجر (by)

Past Simple Passive Voice (المبني للمجهول في الماضي البسيط)

What is it? ما هو المبني للمجهول؟

In passive voice, the action is more important than the doer.

في المبني للمجهول، نركز على الفعل نفسه وليس من قام به

Structure: *was / were + past participle (V.3)*

- was → مع المفرد
- were → مع الجمع
- past participle → التصريف الثالث للفعل

Example:

The food was prepared by students during the health fair.

تم إعداد الطعام بواسطة الطلاب خلال معرض الصحة.

الفرق بين المبني للمعلوم والمبني للمجهول:

الجملة	النوع	الترجمة
The chef cooked the meal.	Active (معلوم)	الطاهي طبخ الوجبة.
The meal was cooked by the chef.	Passive (مجهول)	تم طبخ الوجبة بواسطة الطاهي.

1. The robot was designed by a young engineer.

   تم تصميم الروبوت بواسطة مهندس شاب.

2. The program was launched during the science fair.

   تم إطلاق البرنامج خلال معرض العلوم.

3. The rainforest was protected by volunteers.

   تم حماية الغابة المطيرة بواسطة المتطوعين.

4. The discovery was made by a group of scientists.

   تم الاكتشاف بواسطة مجموعة من العلماء.

5. The machines were repaired by technicians.

   تم إصلاح الآلات بواسطة الفنيين.

6. The career workshop was attended by many students.

   تم حضور ورشة العمل المهنية بواسطة العديد من الطلاب.

7. The planet was observed using a powerful telescope.

   تمت مراقبة الكوكب باستخدام تلسكوب قوي.

8. The mission was completed successfully.

   تم إنجاز المهمة بنجاح.

9. The software was programmed by a skilled developer.

   تم برمجة البرنامج بواسطة مطور ماهر.

10. The opportunity was given to all applicants.

    تم منح الفرصة لجميع المتقدمين.

نصائح للطلاب:

- ابحث عن الفعل في الجملة الأصلية.
- حدد الفاعل والمفعول به.
- استخدم "was" أو "were" حسب الاسم.
- ضع التصريف الثالث للفعل.
- أضف + by" الفاعل" إذا كان مهمًا.

Choose the correct passive form (10 questions):

1. **The robot _____ by a team of students.**
   a) was designed b) designed c) was designing d) were designed
2. **The rainforest _____ by volunteers last week.**
   a) protected b) was protected c) were protected d) protecting
3. **The program _____ during the health fair.**
   a) launched b) was launched c) were launched d) launching
4. **The machines _____ by the technicians.**
   a) was repaired b) were repaired c) repaired d) was repairing
5. **The food _____ by the chef yesterday.**
   a) was prepared b) prepared c) was preparing d) were prepared
6. **The discovery _____ by scientists in 2020.**
   a) was made b) made c) was making d) were made
7. **The career workshop _____ by many students.**
   a) attended b) was attended c) were attended d) attending
8. **The planet _____ using a powerful telescope.**
   a) observed b) was observed c) were observed d) observing
9. **The opportunity _____ to all applicants.**
   a) was given b) gave c) was giving d) were given
10. **The software _____ by a skilled programmer.**
    a) was installed b) installed c) were installed d) installing

Do as shown (10 questions):

Change the following sentences from active to passive voice:

11. **The students organized the science fair.**
    → .....
12. **Engineers built the new robot last year.**
    → .....
13. **The teacher explained the lesson clearly.**
    → .....
14. **Volunteers cleaned the rainforest.**
    → .....

15.The company launched the new app yesterday.

→ .....

16.The chef prepared the food for the guests.

→ .....

17.Scientists discovered a new planet.

→ .....

18.The technician repaired the machine.

→ .....

19.The school invited all parents to the event.

→ .....

20.The programmer wrote the code for the software.

→ .....

Answer Key – Choose the correct passive form:

الاجابة

1. a) was designed	2. b) was protected	3. b) was launched	4. b) were repaired	5. a) was prepared
6. a) was made	7. b) was attended	8. b) was observed	9. a) was given	10. a) was installed

Do as shown (Convert to Passive):

11.The science fair was organized by the students.

12.The new robot was built by engineers last year.

13.The lesson was explained clearly by the teacher.

14.The rainforest was cleaned by volunteers.

15.The new app was launched by the company yesterday.

16.The food was prepared by the chef for the guests.

17.A new planet was discovered by scientists.

18.The machine was repaired by the technician.

19.All parents were invited to the event by the school.

20. The code for the software was written by the programmer.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions below: -

The dictionary is the most important tool for all language learners. It gives them different meanings and spelling of words. Most dictionaries help us pronounce words correctly by providing pronunciation and phonetic symbols. Moreover, they show the learners how to use the words correctly by giving them examples in meaningful sentences.

When you find a new word in a comprehension passage, it isn't a good way to think directly about using the dictionary all the time to know its meaning. It is better for you to try first to understand the main idea of the passage and guess its meaning. Second, don't forget to look at the opposite of the word and try to remember it. If these two ways are not helpful, get the dictionary then and look it up. You'll find different meanings for one word. You infer the suitable meaning through the text.

Some books have a mini-dictionary on their backs. Electronic dictionaries are the latest. They have more advantages than printed ones because they are easy to download and carry, you can take them with you everywhere and listen clearly to the correct way of pronouncing words. Fortunately, smartphones can be supplied with different dictionary application.

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

1- The best title for the passage is .....

a) phonetics symbols b) language learners

c)the importance of dictionaries d) new words

2- The opposite of the underlined word (remember) in the 2nd paragraph is.....

a) find b) guess c)forget d)try

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

a) exams b) books c) symbols d) meanings

4-The purpose of writing this passage is to .....

a) suggest ways to get dictionaries.

b) inform us that smartphones have dictionaries.

c) tell us the most important tool for language learners.

d) show how we guess the meaning of words.

5- The electronic dictionaries.....

a) used at home only. b) were very old.

c) aren't better than the printed ones. d) have pronunciation.

6- According to the text, all the following statements are NOT TRUE except.....

a) Most dictionaries don't have pronunciation or phonetic symbols.

b) You should directly use a dictionary when you don't know the meaning of a word.

c) It's impossible to download dictionaries on smartphones.

d) Some dictionaries give examples and use the words in meaningful sentences.

B) Answer the following questions: -

1- What are the advantages of the electronic dictionaries?

.....

2- Why is using the dictionary all the time directly is not a correct way?

.....

Answers

A	1-c	2-c	3-b	4-c	5-d	6-d
B	1. Electronic dictionaries are easy to download and carry. They can be taken everywhere. 2. because it is better to try to understand and guess the meaning of the word and also try to remember its opposite.					

Writing

My Dream Job

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs describing your dream job and explaining the required skills to succeed in this job.

a. Fill in the following plan.
b. Use the ideas in your plan to write the report.

Paragraph 1: My dream Job

Topic sentence:

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Supporting details:

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Concluding sentence:

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Paragraph 2: Required skills to succeed

Topic sentence:

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Supporting details:

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Concluding sentence:

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The report

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My Dream Job

The Plan

Paragraph 1: My Dream Job

Topic sentence:

My dream job is to become a robotics engineer who designs intelligent machines to help people.

Supporting details:

I have always been fascinated by technology and how machines work. Robotics combines creativity, science, and problem-solving, which makes it exciting. I want to create robots that can assist in hospitals, schools, and even space missions. This job allows me to work on innovative projects and contribute to the future of humanity.

Concluding sentence:

Being a robotics engineer would be both challenging and rewarding, and it perfectly matches my interests and goals.

Paragraph 2: Required Skills to Succeed

Topic sentence:

To succeed as a robotics engineer, several important skills are required.

Supporting details:

First, strong knowledge in mathematics and programming is essential. You must be able to design and test machines accurately. Patience and problem-solving skills are also important because building robots takes time and effort. Communication and teamwork are needed to work with other engineers and designers. Creativity helps in finding new solutions and improving existing technologies.

Concluding sentence:

With the right skills and mindset, anyone can succeed in the field of robotics and make a real difference.

The Report

My dream job is to become a robotics engineer who designs intelligent machines to help people. I have always been fascinated by technology and how machines work. Robotics combines creativity, science, and problem-solving, which makes it exciting. I want to create robots that can assist in hospitals, schools, and even space missions. This job allows me to work on innovative projects and contribute to the future of humanity. Being a robotics engineer would be both challenging and rewarding, and it perfectly matches my interests and goals.

To succeed as a robotics engineer, several important skills are required. First, strong knowledge in mathematics and programming is essential. You must be able to design and test machines accurately. Patience and problem-solving skills are also important because building robots takes time and effort. Communication and teamwork are needed to work with other engineers and designers. Creativity helps in finding new solutions and improving existing technologies. With the right skills and mindset, anyone can succeed in the field of robotics and make a real difference.

وظيفة أحلامي هي أن أصبح مهندس روبوتات يصمم آلات ذكية تساعد الناس. لطالما كنت مفتونًا بتكنولوجيا وكيفية عمل الآلات. علم الروبوتات يجمع بين الإبداع والعلم وحل المشكلات، مما يجعله مجالًا مثيرًا. أريد أن أصمم روبوتات تساعد في المستشفيات والمدارس وحتى في المهمات الفضائية. هذه الوظيفة تتيح لي العمل على مشاريع مبتكرة والمساهمة في مستقبل البشرية. أن أكون مهندس روبوتات سيكون أمرًا مليئًا بالتحديات والمكافآت، ويتناسب تمامًا مع اهتماماتي وأهدافي.

للنجاح كمهندس روبوتات، هناك عدة مهارات مهمة يجب امتلاكها. أولًا، يجب امتلاك معرفة قوية بالرياضيات والبرمجة. يجب أن تكون قادرًا على تصميم واختبار الآلات بدقة. كما أن الصبر ومهارات حل المشكلات ضرورية لأن بناء الروبوتات يتطلب وقتًا وجهدًا. التواصل والعمل الجماعي مهمان أيضًا للعمل مع مهندسين ومصممين آخرين. ويساعد الإبداع في إيجاد حلول جديدة وتحسين التقنيات الحالية. مع المهارات الصحيحة والعقلية المناسبة، يمكن لأي شخص أن ينجح في مجال الروبوتات ويحدث فرقًا حقيقيًا.

Reading comprehension

Read the following passage and then answer the questions below: -

Can animals be trained to work for us? Some scientists think that one day , animals may be trained to do some simple jobs that are now done by people. They point out that at the circus for example; we may see elephants, lions, tigers, monkeys, and other animals doing skillful things. Perhaps you have seen them on television or in a film. You may notice that the trainer gives the animals a cube of sugar as a reward when they do something well. People use horses, elephants ,and oxen to pull cars and move heavy things. Policemen use dogs to find wanted persons, other use dogs to search for missing or lost people.

Scientists say that many different animals may be trained to do several simple jobs if they know they will get a reward for that. Of course, as we know, dogs can be used to guard houses. In Russia, for example, pigeons, which are birds with good eyesight, are being used for watching out. At the same time, a few seeds are given to the pigeon as a reward. Monkeys are trained in America to help drivers and scientists. Perhaps in the future, these monkeys may help farmers to collect fruit and vegetables.

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

1- The best title for the passage could be.....

a) helpful animals b) dangerous animals
c)smart scientists d) skillful drivers

2- The under lined word (simple) in the 1st paragraph is the opposite of.....

a) wrong b) sad c)difficult d)busy

3- The underlined word "which" in the 2nd paragraph refers to.....

a) dogs b) pigeons c) jobs d) homes

4-According to the passage, one of these animals could be used on the farm.....

a) monkeys b) elephants c) lions d) tigers

5- According to the passage, one of the following statements is NOT TRUE:

a) Pigeons are used for watching out.
b) Dogs are used for guarding houses.
c) Monkeys help scientists and drivers in Russia.
d) Animals will be able to do simple jobs in the future.

6- The writer wrote the text to .....

a) tell us about a visit to circus. b) show what animal trainer can do.
c) advise people to keep animals at home. d) inform us that animals can be trained.

B) Answer the following questions: -

1- Which animal is used to find missing people?

.....

2- Why does a trainer give the animals a cube of sugar?

.....

Answers						
A	1-a	2-c	3-b	4-a	5-c	6-d
B	1.dogs 2.as a reward					

Reading comprehension

Read the following passage and then answer the questions below: -

Children and adult are alike. They enjoy flying a kite on a windy day. However, kites are not always the bright and pretty toys we think of today. Kites started as tools for war. The Chinese flew kites around 3000 years ago. They used them to get information and send messages.

Since then, kites have become more than just pieces of flying art. They have played significant roles in discoveries. Perhaps the best-known use of a kite was in scientific experiment described by Benjamin Franklin in 1752. He hoped to prove the connection between lightning and electricity. Another important use of kites was by the Wright brothers in the early 1900s. They used kites their ideas about flying, which helped them invent the world's first airplane.

Even now, kites are still an essential part of religious and cultural celebrations, and they have become a part of festivals around the world. The planes that allow us to travel worldwide have all descended from the simple kite. They all have the same basic idea.

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

1- The best title for the passage could be..... .
a) a windy day b) the history of kites
c)scientific experiments d) religious celebration

2- The pronoun "them" in the 1st paragraph refers to.....
a) tools b) years c) The Chinese d)kites

3- The under lined word "descended" in the last paragraph means.....
a) flew b) came c) helped d) enjoyed

4- Franklin used kites in 1752 .....
a) because they are bright and pretty toys.
b) because kites are an important part of religious celebration.
c) to prove the connection between lightning and electricity.
d) to test his ideas about flying and invent the world's airplane.

5- According to the text, all the following statements are TRUE except.....
a) Kites helped to invent cars.
b) Kites were used as tools for war.
c) Kites are used in scientific experiments.
d) Kites are used in some cultural celebration.

6- The writer's purpose of the passage is to.....
a) advise us to buy kites for children.
b) suggest new ways to celebrate a festival
c) encourage the readers to use kites in the festivals.
d) tell the readers some information about kites.

B) Answer the following questions: -

1- When did the Chinese fly kites?

.....

2- How are the planes similar to kites?

.....

Answers						
A	1-b	2-d	3-b	4-c	5-a	6-d
B	1. around 3000 years ago. 2. Kites were used to test the ideas of flying. Even now, the planes and the kites have the same basic idea.					

Base Verb / Infinitive	الترجمة	Past Simple (V2)	Past Participle (V3)
Be	يكون	was/were	been
beat	يضرب	Beat	beaten
become	يصبح	became	become
begin	يبدأ	began	begun
bend	ينحني	bent	bent
bet	يراهن	Bet	bet
bite	يعض	Bit	bitten
blow	ينفخ	Blew	blown
break	يكسر	broke	broken
bring	يجلب	brought	brought
broadcast	يبث	broadcast	broadcast
build	يبني	built	built
burst	ينفجر	burst	burst
buy	يشتري	bought	bought
catch	يمسك	caught	caught
choose	يختار	chose	chosen
come	يأتي	came	come
cost	يكلف	Cost	cost
creep	يزحف	crept	crept
cut	يقطع	Cut	cut
deal	يتعامل	dealt	dealt
dig	يحفر	Dug	dug
do	يفعل	Did	done
draw	يرسم	drew	drawn
drink	يشرب	drank	drunk
drive	يقود	drove	driven
eat	يأكل	Ate	eaten
fall	يسقط	Fell	fallen
feed	يطعم	Fed	fed

feel	يشعر	Felt	felt
fight	يحارب	fought	fought
find	يجد	found	found
flee	يهرب	Fled	Fled
fly	يطير	Flew	flown
forget	ينسى	forgot	forgotten
forgive	يغفر	forgave	forgiven
freeze	يتجمد	froze	frozen
get	يحصل	Got	got/gotten
give	يعطي	gave	given
go	يذهب	went	gone
grow	ينمو	grew	grown
hang	يعلق	hung	hung
have	يملك	Had	had
hear	يسمع	heard	heard
hide	يختبئ	Hid	hidden
hit	يضرب	Hit	Hit
hold	يمسك	Held	held
hurt	يؤذي	hurt	hurt
keep	يحافظ	kept	kept
kneel	يجثو	knelt	knelt
know	يعرف	knew	known
lay	يضع	Laid	Laid
lead	يقود	Led	Led
leave	يغادر	Left	Left
lend	يقرض	Lent	lent
let	يدع	Let	Let
lie	يستلقي	Lay	Lain
light	يشعل	Lit	Lit
lose	يفقد	Lost	Lost
make	يصنع	made	made
mean	يعني	meant	meant
meet	يقابل	Met	met
pay	يدفع	Paid	paid
put	يضع	Put	Put
read	يقرأ	read	read
ride	يركب	rode	ridden
ring	يرن	rang	rung
rise	ينهض	Rose	risen

run	يركض	Ran	Run
say	يقول	Said	said
see	يرى	Saw	seen
sell	يبيع	Sold	Sold
send	يرسل	Sent	Sent
set	يضع	Set	Set
shake	يهز	shook	shaken
shine	يلمع	shone	shone
shoot	يطلق النار	Shot	Shot
show	يعرض	showed	shown
shut	يغلق	shut	Shut
sing	يغني	sang	sung
sink	يغرق	sank	sunk
sit	يجلس	Sat	Sat
sleep	ينام	slept	slept
speak	يتحدث	spoke	spoken
spend	ينفق	spent	spent
stand	يقف	stood	stood
steal	يسرق	stole	stolen
stick	يلتصق	stuck	stuck
strike	يضرب	struck	struck
swim	يسبح	swam	swum
take	يأخذ	Took	taken
teach	يعلم	taught	taught
tear	يمزق	Tore	Torn
tell	يخبر	Told	Told
think	يفكر	thought	thought
throw	يرمي	threw	thrown
understand	يفهم	understood	understood
wake	يستيقظ	woke	woken
wear	يرتدي	wore	worn
win	يفوز	won	Won
write	يكتب	wrote	written

دعواتي لكم بالنجاح والتفوق