# English Notebook
# Grade Eight
# First Term
# 2024-2025

| التاريخ | الدرجة | ملاحظات | توقيع ولي الأمر |
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# Unit: 1 - Healthy Living

**Unit 1** **Lesson 1** **S.B. (P: 15)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **sprinting (n.)** | |
| **extremely (adv.)** | |
| **resistance (n.)** | |
| **flexible (adj.)** | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **session (n.)** | |
| **regimen (n.)** | |
| **cool down (v.)** | |
| | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** The wire has to be ……enough to go around corners of the room.
**a) fit** **b) difficult** **c) flexible** **d) important**

**2.** ……training, such as press ups and weight lifting, is good for building up muscles.
**a) Resistance** **b) Regimen** **c) Session** **d) Sprinting**

**3.** It is important to have an exercise ……..…… which contains all types of exercise.
**a) resistance** **b) regimen** **c) session** **d) sprinting**

**4.** The runners go ……..…….. down the track towards the finish line.
**a) resistance** **b) regimen** **c) session** **d) sprinting**

**B) – fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**(extremely – flexible – cooled down – session – sprinting – resistance – regimen)**

**1.** There are three main types of exercise: aerobic, stretching and ……..……

**2.** After his heart attack, the doctor put him on a strict ……..…….

**3.** Employees, especially mothers, said they would prefer more ……..…… working hours.

**4.** Scientists state that earthquakes are……..……difficult to predict.

## Grammar

### Gerund & To-infinitive

| Gerund (-ing) | To-infinitive (to + V⁰) |
|---|---|
| **1. as a subject:**<br>***e.g.:*** *Read**ing** is my favourite hobby.*<br><br>**2. after some verbs like: (enjoy / admit / avoid / dislike / finish / suggest / keep / prefer ...etc.)** | **1. after some verbs like: (need / want / wish / promise / decide / offer / hope / agree / refuse).**<br><br>*e.g.: I agree **to help** you.*<br>*e.g.: I want **to tell** you the whole truth.* |

| | |
|---|---|
| *e.g.: You should avoid walk**ing** alone.*<br>*e.g.: I admit steal**ing** the money.*<br>*e.g.: They suggest go**ing** to the cinema.*<br><br>**3. after prepositions:**<br>*e.g.: Mike is interested in danc**ing**.*<br>*e.g.: Sam is keen on play**ing** tennis.* | *e.g.: He promised **to give** me the money.*<br>*e.g.: Dana has decided **to live** in Canada.*<br><br>**2. after some adjectives like: (easy / vital / important / necessary / sorry / hard)**<br>*e.g.: I'm sorry **to be** rude to you.*<br>*e.g.: It's important **to warm up**.*<br>*e.g.: It's necessary **to check** your stuff.*<br><br>**3. to show purpose:**<br>*e.g.: I left for Russia **to study** Russian.*<br>*e.g.: I came here **to solve** the problem.*<br>*e.g.: I called you **to arrange** everything.* |

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

**1.** I *need*…….at least eight hours a night.
**a) sleeping** **b) sleep** **c) to sleep** **d) slept**

**2.** I *want*…….to London next year.
**a) to move** **b) moves** **c) moved** **d) moving**

**3.** She *avoids* ……..……..in the rain.
**a) to walk** **b) walks** **c) walk** **d) walking**

**4.** Emily *promised*……..……..all her vegetables.
**a) eating** **b) eats** **c) to eat** **d) to eating**

**5.** You *need*.....…… hard for the weight lifting competition.
**a) to train** **b) training** **c) to training** **d) trained**

**6.** *It's important* …….for 10 minutes before the game.
**a) warming up** **b) to warming up** **c) to warm up** **d) warm up**

**Correct the verbs in brackets:**

**1.** ……..... **(follow)** traffic rules is the best way to avoid car accidents.

**2.** I *enjoy*…… **(meet)** my friends during the weekends.

**3.** Omar *promised* …… **(collect)** her from the airport.

**4.** Dana *hopes*……. **(find)** a job in London soon.

**5.** I did my homework *before* …… **(go out).**

**6.** I *wanted*…….. **(go)** and see Ali, but no one else was interested.

**********

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| arrow (n.) | |
| promise (v.) | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** Robin Hood asked to be buried where his ……..landed.
**a) resistance** **b) sprinting** **c) regimen** **d) arrow**

**2.** Her parents ……..her a new car if she passed her exams.
**a) promised** **b) cooled down** **c) sprint** **d) keep**

## Grammar

### Present Simple Tense

- يعبر زمن المضارع البسيط عن العادات التي نفعلها بانتظام (**Habits**) و الحقائق (**Facts**) و يتكون من التصريف الأول كما يلي:

- I **pray** at the mosque every day. (Habit)
- A dog **has** four legs. (Fact)

- نضيف للفعل (**s**) اذا جاء بعد (**he – she – it**) او أي اسم مفرد:

- Ahmed usually prays in the mosque.
- Laila always helps her mum.
- This shop sells necklaces.

- يأتي المضارع البسيط مع:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| every…. | كل | always | دائما | usually | عادة |
| sometimes | احيانا | often | غالبا | rarely | نادرا |

▪ لنفي زمن المضارع البسيط نضع (do not / does not) قبل الفعل:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I<br>You<br>We<br>They | play | with a ball every day. |
| | don't play | |
| He (Ali)<br>She (Nora)<br>It (Cat) | plays | |
| | doesn't play | |

* لعمل سؤال في المضارع البسيط نبدأ ب (Do / Does) كالآتي:

**Yes/No Question:**

| Statement | Question |
|---|---|
| Yes, I like to go on an expedition. | Do you like to go on an expedition? |
| Yes, she gets the highest mark in the class. | Does she get the highest mark in the class? |
| No, we don't go abroad. | Do you go abroad? |

**A) – Choose the correct answer(s) from a, b, c and d:**

**1.** Reem *never* ..... on the school walls.
**a) write** **b) writes** **c) wrote** **d) writing**

**2.** Ali *always* ..... his grandparents at the weekend.
**a) visiting** **b) visit** **c) will visit** **d) visits**

**3.** We *usually* ..... messages to our friends.
**a) send** **b) sends** **c) sending** **d) will send**

**4.** My father *sometimes* ..... me with my homework.
**a) help** **b) helps** **c) helped** **d) helping**

**5.** Hamad ..... his teeth before sleeping.
**a) brushes** **b) brushed** **c) brush** **d) brushing**

**B) – Do as required in brackets:**

**1.** My father *usually*..... **(give)** me pocket money at the weekend. **(Correct)**

**2.** A good student *always* ..... **(revise)** his lessons regularly. **(Correct)**

**3.** The weather *usually*..... **(get)** cold in winter. **(Correct)**

**4.** Nader..... **(be)** clever at maths. **(Correct)**

**5.** She *sometimes*..... **(help)** her mother with the housework. **(Correct)**

**6.** A whale shark ..... **(eat)** small fish and plants. **(Correct)**

**7.** Dana *has* tea in the afternoon. **(Make negative)**

.....

**8.** We *find* fish in the Dead Sea. **(Make negative)**

……...……

**9.** Sara *lives* in a villa. **(Ask a question)**

……...…… **?**

**10.** Students *have* lunch at 12 p.m. **(Ask a question)**

……...…… **?**

## Present Continuous Tense

○ يتكون المضارع المستمر من:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I | **am** | **+ verb + ing** |
| He / She / It (اسم مفرد) | **is** | |
| You / We / They | **are** | |

- I am reading English now.
- Look, he is watching TV.
- Listen, they are playing music.

○ يدل المضارع المستمر على شيء يحدث الان ويأتي مع:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| now | الآن | still | لا يزال |
| look | أنظر | at the moment | في هذه اللحظة |
| listen | استمع | at the present time | في الوقت الحالي |

**<u>Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d:</u>**

**1.** Rami……..on the phone *right now*.
**a) am talking** **b) talks** **c) is talking** **d) talked**

**2.** Two men……..for you at the door *now*.
**a) waited** **b) are waiting** **c) is waiting** **d) waits**

**3.** They …… lunch *at the moment*; try not to disturb them.
**a) is having** **b) had** **c) has** **d) are having**

**4.** *Look*! Someone……..us. Hurry up!
**a) is following** **b) follow** **c) are following** **d) followed**

**<u>Correct the verbs in brackets:</u>**

**1.** Dana……..…… **(sleep)** soundly *now* because she's exhausted.

**2.** My kids…….. **(play)** golf *at the moment* with their cousins.

**3.** *Now*, I…….…….. **(read)** a book about the history of Islam.

**4.** Tom usually plays tennis, but *today* he…….. **(work)** on his project.

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**Unit 1** **Lesson 3** **S.B. (P: 19)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **strict (adj.)** | |
| **risk (n.)** | |
| **obesity (n.)** | |
| **amount (n.)** | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **gain (v.)** | |
| **lack (v.)** | |
| **adequate (adj.)** | |
| | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** ……..…….. is caused by lack of physical activity or eating unhealthy food.
**a) Amount** **b) Obesity** **c) Risk** **d) Arrow**

**2.** Most schools are quite ……..…….. about the way students dress.
**a) strict** **b) adequate** **c) popular** **d) healthy**

**3.** Some creams we tested failed to give …….. protection against ultraviolet light.
**a) strict** **b) adequate** **c) popular** **d) healthy**

**4.** The town …….. leisure facilities such as a swimming pool or squash courts.
**a) cools down** **b) lacks** **c) becomes** **d) helps**

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

**(adequate – lack – amounts – gained obesity – arrows – risk)**

**1.** Vegetarian people ……..….. calcium, proteins and vitamin D as well.

**2.** Driving your car very fast is a big ……....…… as you will definitely have an accident.

**3.** A vegetarian diet doesn't have the ……..…. amounts of iron, zinc and proteins.

**4.** In order to get to the x-ray room, try to follow the …….

**********

# Grammar

## Question Forming تكوين السؤال

### Question

**Yes/No Question**
"Can you speak English?"

**Wh-Question**
"Where is my pen?"

### Yes/No Question:

هي أسئلة عامة تكون اجابتها بـ Yes / No:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Can you speak English? | = Yes, I can. | = No, I can't. |
| Do you like cats? | = Yes, I do. | = No, I don't. |

### يمكن عمل (Yes/No question) كالآتي:

نبدأ السؤال بالفعل المساعد مع تغيير الضمائر:

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

Yes, I **could** carry the heavy box.
**Could** you carry the heavy box?

في حالة إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نبدأ بـ (Do / Does / Did) ثم نرجع الفعل الأساسي لحالة المصدر مع تغيير الضمائر:

| | |
|---|---|
| ▪ do | إذا كان الفعل مضارع |
| ▪ does | إذا كان الفعل مضارع به S |
| ▪ did | إذا كان الفعل ماضي |

Yes, I like eating lamb and rice. ------→ **Do** you like eating lamb and rice?
Yes, my father owns a big company. ------→ **Does** your father own a big company?
Yes, Miss. Manal explained the lesson well. ------→ **Did** Miss. Manal explain the lesson well?
No, we didn't play in the street. ------→ **Did** you play in the street?

**Make Questions:**

1- Yes, I have been to Failaka Island? .....
2- Yes, my sister won the championship. .....
3- Yes, Nora always gets up early. .....

## Wh-Question

هي أسئلة تبدأ بكلمات استفهام وتسأل عن شيء محدد:

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

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

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

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mohammed is eating **fish**. | | |
| What | is | Mohammed eating |
| Sama will travel to Egypt. | | |
| Where | will | Sama travel? |
| Areej can run fast. | | |
| How | can | Areej run? |

في حالة إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نأتي بـــ (do / does / did) ثمن نرجع الفعل الأساسي:

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

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

Wafaa cooked delicious food yesterday.
Who cooked delicious food?

**Ask questions:**

**1.** Manal will make a cake.

..... ?

**2.** I can come at 7 o'clock.

..... ?

**3.** Sami went to the cinema last night.

..... ?

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

..... ?

**5.** Salim bought three shirts yesterday.

..... ?

**6.** There are five rooms in my house.

..... ?

**7.** This car costs 12000 KD.

..... ?

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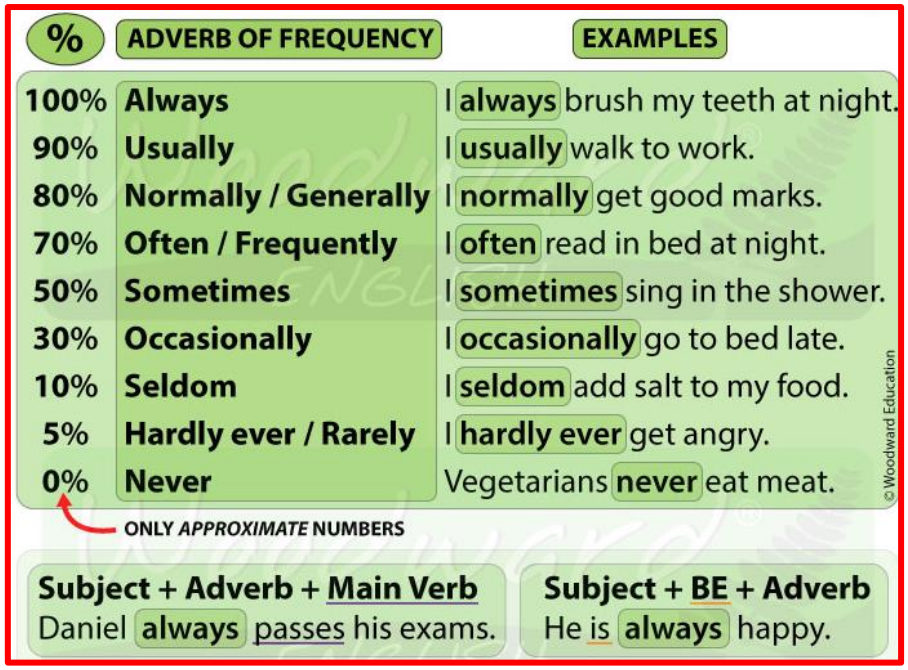
## Adverbs of Frequency



| % | ADVERB OF FREQUENCY | EXAMPLES |
|---|---|---|
| 100% | Always | I always brush my teeth at night. |
| 90% | Usually | I usually walk to work. |
| 80% | Normally / Generally | I normally get good marks. |
| 70% | Often / Frequently | I often read in bed at night. |
| 50% | Sometimes | I sometimes sing in the shower. |
| 30% | Occasionally | I occasionally go to bed late. |
| 10% | Seldom | I seldom add salt to my food. |
| 5% | Hardly ever / Rarely | I hardly ever get angry. |
| 0% | Never | Vegetarians never eat meat. |

ONLY *APPROXIMATE* NUMBERS



**Subject + Adverb + Main Verb**
Daniel always passes his exams.

**Subject + BE + Adverb**
He is always happy.

**Fill in the blanks below with the best adverbs of frequency:**

**1.** I was late for work only one time last year. I'm ……. late.
**a) always** **b) often** **c) rarely** **d) usually**

**2.** I always remember to do my homework. I ……. forget to do it.
**a) never** **b) sometimes** **c) always** **d) often**

**3.** Judy saw a doctor for the first time in three years. She ……. gets sick.
**a) always** **b) often** **c) rarely** **d) usually**

**4.** I get up at five o'clock seven days a week. I ……. get up early.
**a) always** **b) often** **c) rarely** **d) usually**

**5.** It's always hot and sunny where I live. That's why I ……. see snow.
**a) never** **b) sometimes** **c) always** **d) frequently**

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# Reading Comprehension

**Read the following passage and then do the tasks below:**

In Bangladesh, many students cannot get to school regularly because of the common floods in the areas where students live. What can be done for students who cannot go to school as a result to the common floods? One solution is to bring the school to them.

Floating schools are schools on boats that travel to different areas in Bangladesh. Floating schools mean that even when students' houses are surrounded by water, students can still go to school. **They** can swim to the boats and then climb aboard. These boats are equipped with desks, books, and even computers. The computers are powered by solar energy- this is the energy that comes from the sun and is used to create electricity.

Floating schools maybe only the beginning for changes for this area in Bangladesh. The man who created these schools **intends** to create all types of floating stations: floating libraries, floating hospitals, and even floating gardens. As a result of common floods, experts predict that 20 % of the land in Bangladesh could be underwater by 2050. People who are living in these areas cannot move to a different part of the country because the country is already very crowded and there is not enough room for all those people. Since the flooding in Bangladesh will likely get worse, some people have decided it is time to find out how to live on water.

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

**1.** The best title for this passage could be: ……
**a) Students' Houses**
**b) Floating Schools**
**c) Hospitals by 2050**
**d) Swimming Under Water**

**2.** The underlined word **"intends"** in the 3rd paragraph means: ……..
**a) lacks**
**b) overcomes**
**c) plans**
**d) achieves**

**3.** The underlined pronoun **"They"** in the 2nd paragraph refers to: ……
**a) areas**
**b) houses**
**c) students**
**d) schools**

**4.** Experts predict 20 % of the area in Bangladesh could be underwater by 2050 because of:
**a) floods**
**b) boats**

**c) electricity**
**d) solar energy**

**5.** According to the passage, all the following statements are **TRUE** except: ……
**a) Floating schools can travel to different areas.**
**b) Some houses in Bangladesh are always surrounded by water.**
**c) Computers on floating boats are powered by solar energy.**
**d) Teachers will swim to students' houses when it is flooding.**

**6.** The writer's purpose of writing this passage is to: ……..
**a) persuade readers to study abroad.**
**b) predict why people travel to different places.**
**c) encourage readers to build houses in Bangladesh.**
**d) inform readers about floating schools in Bangladesh.**

**B) – Answer the following questions:**

**7.** What equipment do students need in floating schools?

……..

……

**8.** How do students reach their floating schools?

……..

……

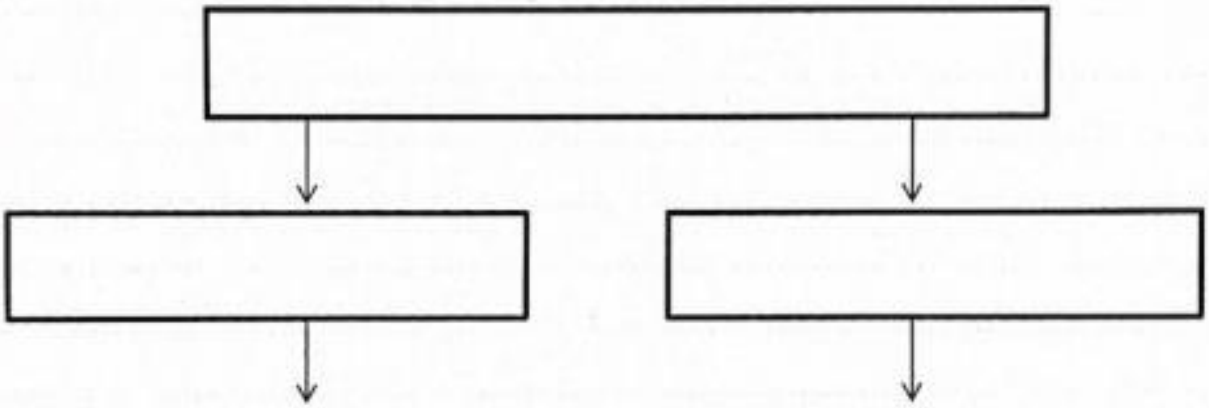
# Writing

***"Keeping fit is very important for a healthy lifestyle but it is not that easy to achieve it."***

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (10 sentences) about **the importance of leading a healthy lifestyle** and **how people can achieve it.**

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

**Plan your writing here!**



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| Rubrics | | Mark | Total Mark |
|---|---|---|---|
| Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline ) | 2 | | 16 |
| Exposition of ideas and coherence | 7 | | |
| Paragraphing and number of sentences | 2 | | |
| Grammar | 1 | | |
| Spelling | 2 | | |
| Handwriting | 1 | | |
| Punctuation | 1 | | |

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# Unit: 2 – Life Events

**Unit 2** **Lesson 1** **S.B. (P: 21)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| lead / led (v.) | |
| theme (n.) | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| provide (v.) | |
| | |

Vocabulary

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

**1.** Returning to traditional values was a major ……of the president's speech.
**a) resistance** **b) session** **c) theme** **d) arrow**

**2.** The hotel ……..a shoe-cleaning service for guests.
**a) provides** **b) leads** **c) promises** **d) gains**

**3.** Eating too much sugar and fat can ……..…to health problems and obesity.
**a) gain** **b) provide** **c) promise** **d) lead**

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

**(provides – arrow – theme – lead)**

**1.** Smoking can ……...……. to dangerous illnesses such as lung cancer and heart diseases.

**2.** The novel's central ……..……....……. is the continuing conflict between good and evil.

**3.** The exhibition ……..……....……. an opportunity for local artists to show their work.

**********

## Grammar

## Present Perfect Tense

- يعبر المضارع التام عن احداث تمت و لكن اثرها موجود و لا نذكر وقت حدوثها و يتكون من:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I / You / We / They | have | + verb 3 |
| He / She / It (اسم مفرد) | has | |

I have lived in that house for 10 years.
Nora has helped her mother since morning.

- لنفي جملة في زمن المضارع التام نضع (not) بعد (have / has) كما يلي:

| Affirmative الاثبات | Negative النـــفي |
|---|---|
| I have visited the museum. | I have **not** visited the museum. |
| Nora has acted in a play. | Nora has **not** acted in a play. |

- لعمل سؤال (Yes/No Question) نبدأ السؤال بـ (have / Has) كما يلي:

| Question | السؤال | |
|---|---|---|
| Have you ever eaten Italian food? | = Yes, I have. | = No, I haven't. |
| Has she ever visited a museum? | = Yes, she has. | = No, she hasn't. |

- يعبر المضارع التام عن احداث تمت و لكن اثرها موجود و لا نذكر وقت حدوثها ويأتي مع:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| since | منذ | for | لمدة | just | حالا |
| already | من قبل | not….yet | ليس.....بعد | ever | ذات مرة |

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

**1.** My parents ……..at the airport *yet*.
**a) don't arrive** **b) hasn't arrived** **c) can't arrive** **d) haven't arrived**

**2.** *Have* you *ever*…….to Canada?
**a) be** **b) been** **c) being** **d) will be**

**3.** Ali has……. played tennis in the club.
**a) yet** **b) for** **c) since** **d) just**

**4.** Sami has*n't* finished his report……..
**a) yet** **b) ever** **c) never** **d) already**

**5.** *Have you*……*seen* snow?
**a) yet** **b) ever** **c) never** **d) already**

**Do as shown in brackets:**

**1.** Dana…….…… **(not arrive)** *yet*. **(Correct)**

**2.** *Have* you *ever* ……..…….. **(win)** a medal? **(Correct)**

**3.** The doctors …… **(*just* finish)** the operation. **(Correct)**

**4.** *Has* your father *ever* ……..…….. **(work)** in a big company. **(Correct)**

**5.** Sami has *already* paid the electricity bill. **(Make negative)**

……

**6.** She has made a delicious cake. **(Make negative)**

……

**7.** Yes, we have bought new school bags. **(Ask a question)**

……

**********

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| cavern (n.) | |
| voluntary (adj.) | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| native (adj.) | |
| | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** In France, a group of climbers were trapped in the ……. for 19 hours.
**a) cavern** **b) theme** **c) amount** **d) session**

**2.** Spain is my ……..…. country, but I've been living in Belgium for the past five years.
**a) voluntary** **b) adequate** **c) flexible** **d) native**

**3.** Since retiring from the company, she has done ……...…. work for a charity.
**a) voluntary** **b) adequate** **c) flexible** **d) native**

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

**(cavern – theme – voluntary – native)**

**1.** Some local ……..…….. organizations run workshops for people with disabilities.

**2.** The echoes of his scream sounded in the …….. for several seconds.

**3.** Dana's …….. language is Arabic, but she speaks English fluently.

**********



| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| recently (adv.) | |
| achieve (v.) | |
| improve (v.) | |
| infection (n.) | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| require (v.) | |
| master (v.) | |
| frequently (adv.) | |
| | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** Her health has ……. since she started on this new diet.
**a) achieved** **b) mastered** **c) required** **d) improved**

**2.** Passengers complain that trains are …….cancelled.
**a) frequently** **b) peacefully** **c) happily** **d) extremely**

**3.** Skiing at 80 miles per hour ……total concentration.
**a) masters** **b) requires** **c) improves** **d) achieves**

**4.** He has already ……his main ambition in life – to become wealthy.
**a) achieved** **b) mastered** **c) required** **d) improved**

**5.** A new species of plant was ……discovered in Brazil.
**a) soundly** **b) recently** **c) extremely** **d) noisily**

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

**(frequently – require – improve – cavern – mastered – achieve – recently)**

**1.** She never completely ……the art of lip-reading.

**2.** The president has ……returned from a tour of South America.

**3.** We've set ourselves a series of goals to ……by the end of the year.

**4.** Sami's broken leg will probably ……surgery.

## Grammar

### to / in order to – so that

- تأتي كل من (to / in order to) بمعنى (لكي) وتعبر عن الغرض ويأتي بعدها فعل بدون إضافة:

Nasser studies hard **to** achieve his dreams.
Mona got up early **in order to** help her mother.

- تستخدم (so that) بمعنى (لهذا السبب) وتعبر عن الغرض من فعل الشيء و يأتي بعدها فاعل وفعل مثل (can/could):

Nasser studies hard **so that** he can achieve his dreams.
Mona got up early **so that** she could help her mother.

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

**1.** I have started an English course **(so that – in order to)** *improve* my English.

**2.** We all put on our jackets **(so that – in order to)** *keep* warm.

**3.** One should exercise regularly **(to – so that)** *keep* their body in shape.

**4.** Make sure your bags are tagged **(in order to – to – so that)** *you can* find them easily.

**5.** I had to take a cab **(in order to – so that – to)** *I wouldn't* be late for my appointment.

**Do as shown in brackets:**

**1.** He opened the window. He wanted to let fresh air in. **(Join: in order to)**

……

**2.** I took my camera. I wanted to take some photos. **(Join: so that)**

.....

**3.** He studied really hard. He wanted to get better marks. **(Join: to)**

.....

**4.** Jason learns Chinese. His aim is to work in China. **(Join: in order to)**

.....

**********

**Unit 2** **Lesson 4** **S.B. (P: 25)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **sight (n.)** | |
| **determination (n.)** | |
| **overcome (v.)** | |
| **barrier (n.)** | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **inspire (v.)** | |
| **incredibly (adv.)** | |
| **capable (adj.)** | |
| | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** Living in China was hard for me at first because of the language…….…….
**a) sight** **b) arrow** **c) session** **d) barrier**

**2.** These new bullets are ……..……of inflicting massive injuries.
**a) capable** **b) voluntary** **c) native** **d) strict**

**3.** We will know in a couple of days if the operation to restore her ……was successful.
**a) sight** **b) arrow** **c) session** **d) barrier**

**4.** He lost his arm in an accident, but he learnt how to……..…….his disability.
**a) inspire** **b) lead** **c) overcome** **d) provide**

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

**(barriers – inspired – incredibly – sight – capable – overcame)**

**1.** His car turned over and caught on fire and yet, ……..……., he escaped unharmed.

**2.** Eventually, she ……..…….. her injury to win the Olympic gold medal.

**3.** After her trip to Venezuela, she felt ……..…….. to learn Spanish.

**4.** Psychologists say that shyness is one of the biggest ……..…….. to making friends.

▪ يتكون الماضي البسيط من التصريف الثاني:

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

= الاثبات:

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

= النفي:

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

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

= السؤال:

- I walked yesterday.
- When did you walk?

- Yes, Arab Muslims ruled Spain.
- Did Arab Muslims rule Spain?

▪ يعبر الماضي البسيط عن حدث تم في وقت محدد في الماضي و يأتي مع:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **yesterday** | أمس | **Last.....** | الماضي .... |
| **In the past** | في الماضي | **ago** | منذ |

**A) – Choose the correct answer(s) from a, b, c and d:**

**1.** Hamad …….. his teeth before sleeping *yesterday*.

**a) brushes** **b) brushed** **c) brush** **d) brushing**

**2.** Seif …….. the piano *last* Monday.

**a) played** **b) play** **c) playing** **d) plays**

**3.** Aseel …….. a gold medal *in 2017*.

**a) win** **b) won** **c) wins** **d) winning**

**B) – Do as required in brackets:**

**1.** My little brother ……..……. **(break)** my camera *yesterday*. **(Correct)**

**2.** *In the past*, journeys…….. **(be)** too risky. **(Correct)**

**3.** I …….……. **(eat)** dinner at 7 o'clock *yesterday*. **(Correct)**

**4.** My neighbour ……..……. **(buy)** a new car *last* week. **(Correct)**

**5.** Khalid *went* to hospital because he was ill.

**a)** ……. **(Ask a question)**

**b)** ……..…… **(Make negative)**

**********

## Reading Comprehension

**Read the following email carefully and then answer the questions below:**

Dear Tom,

I was happy to receive letters from you and your sisters this morning. Good news to know that you and your sisters are well and enjoying school again after the long break. Yes, indeed! It is hard to believe that you are in Grade Eight. How time flies! You mentioned that you are rather worried about being in Grade Eight. Well, since you want me to advise you, I shall do my best to give you some tips. I used **them** years ago when I was in the same grade, and I must say they really helped me. So, here's my secret to success.

First, read through each unit of your textbook **beforehand**. This will prepare you for the day's lessons. Listen carefully to your teachers. Do not get distracted by chatting with friends. To ensure you are paying attention during lessons, make your own notes as the teacher teaches. You can ask questions when you do not understand. Second, complete all homework given on time. Do not delay as homework has a way of piling up. Doing homework can give you more practice with new knowledge so that you can understand it. Sometimes it is a good idea to study with your friends, in groups. Peer teaching makes learning fun and helps you understand information easily.

Finally, make a timetable to ensure you use your time properly. You should include in your timetable enough time for meals, exercise and sleep. Remember to eat a good, balanced diet and have sufficient sleep.

Yours,

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

**1.** The best title for this email could be: …….

**a) Peer Teaching**
**b) Doing Homework**
**c) Secrets to Success**
**d) A Long Break**

**2.** The underlined pronoun **"them"** in the 1st paragraph refers to: ……

**a) sisters**
**b) letters**
**c) good news**
**d) some tips**

**3.** The meaning of the underlined word **"beforehand"** in the 2nd paragraph is: …….

**a) better**
**b) earlier**
**c) harder**
**d) longer**

**4.** According to the passage, you should eat a balanced diet and have enough sleep as ……..

**a) they can lead to failure.**
**b) they make you make fatter.**
**c) they can help you succeed.**
**d) they can add more work to your timetable.**

**5.** According to the passage, **ALL** the following statements are **TRUE except:** ……

**a) Peer teaching is important as it helps you understand information well.**
**b) To use your time in a good way, you should make a timetable.**
**c) Chatting with your friends during the class can distract you.**
**d) Delaying your homework can lead to success.**

**6.** The author's purpose of writing this email is to: ……

**a) give some pieces of advice on how to achieve success.**
**b) persuade us to spend our holiday abroad.**
**c) inform us how to spend our time.**
**d) explain how to master English.**

**B) - Answer the following questions:**

**7.** According to the email, homework is of great importance. Why?

……..……

……..……..……..……

**8.** How can you ensure paying attention during classes?

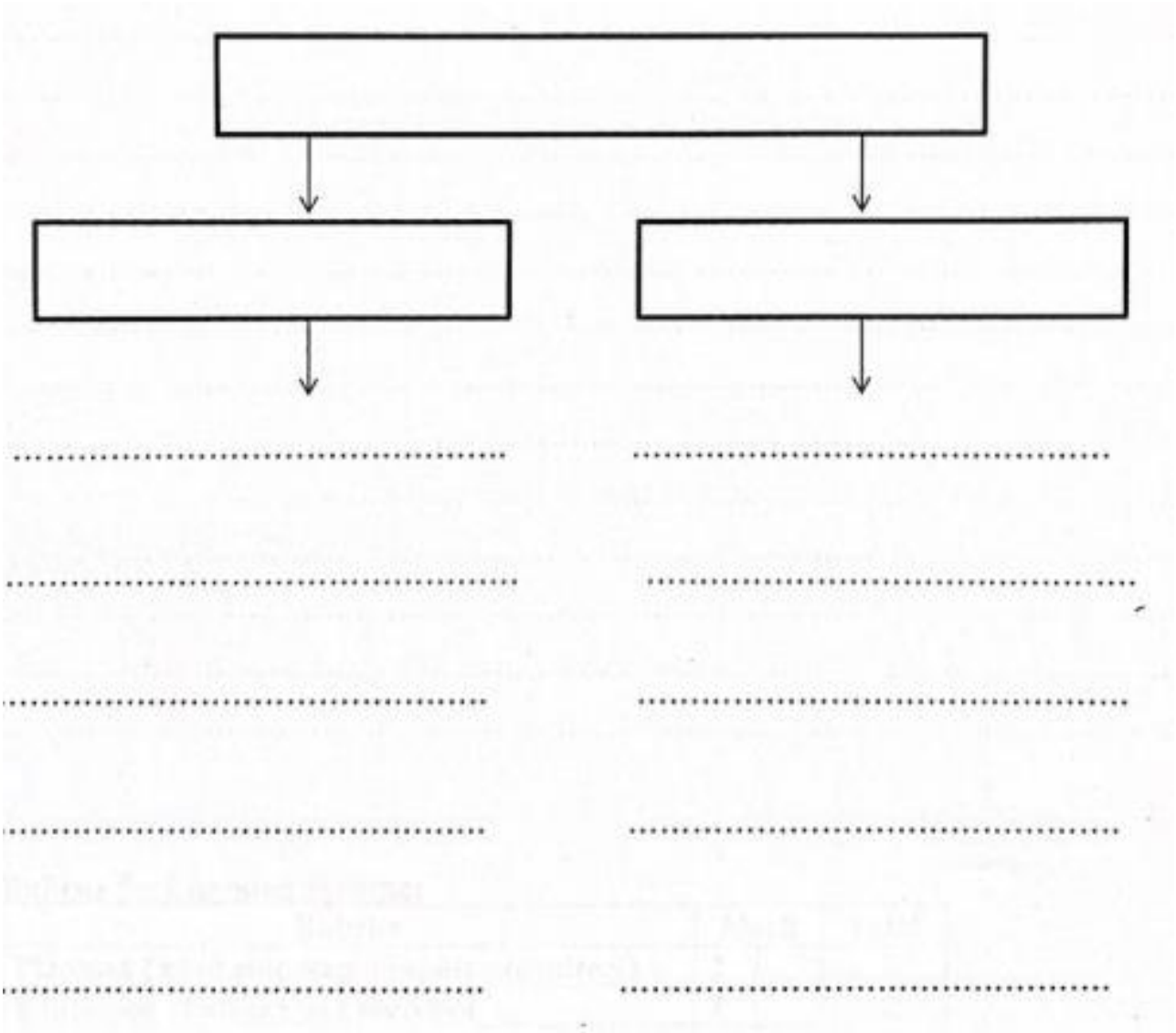
……..……

# Writing

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (**10** sentences) about **"Inspiring Physically Challenged People"** explaining *the challenges that they may face* and *how we can help them.*

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

**Plan your writing here!**



| Rubrics | | Mark | Total Mark |
|---|---|---|---|
| Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline ) | 2 | | 16 |
| Exposition of ideas and coherence | 7 | | |
| Paragraphing and number of sentences | 2 | | |
| Grammar | 1 | | |
| Spelling | 2 | | |
| Handwriting | 1 | | |
| Punctuation | 1 | | |

# Unit: 3 – How We Live

**Unit 3** **Lesson 1** **S.B. (P: 27)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **separate (adj.)** | |
| **employ (v.)** | |
| **wage (n.)** | |
| **instead of (adv.)** | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **trap (n.)** | |
| **drop out (v.)** | |
| **jobless (adj.)** | |
| | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** Some companies still pay lower …… to female workers.
**a) traps** **b) caverns** **c) barriers** **d) wages**

**2.** The closure of the factory left hundreds of men …….
**a) jobless** **b) separate** **c) capable** **d) native**

**3.** Sami tries to keep his professional life completely …… from his private life.
**a) jobless** **b) separate** **c) capable** **d) native**

**4.** We need to ……an assistant to help with all this paperwork.
**a) drop out** **b) master** **c) employ** **d) require**

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

**(wage – trap – drop out – separate – instead of – employed)**

**1.** You can make slices of toast with margarine …….. butter, but it isn't the same.

**2.** They have ……..…….. her in the company for a six-month trial period.

**3.** She's too smart to fall into the ……..…….. of working without pay.

**4.** His 15 stores employ 200 workers at an average ……..……of $7.40 an hour.

# Grammar

## Present Perfect Tense (since / for)

يعبر المضارع التام عن حدث تم في الماضي و له أثر في الحاضر و يتكون من:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I / You / We / They | have | + verb 3 |
| He / She / It (اسم مفرد) | has | |

- We have watched TV **since** 2 o'clock.
- She has watched TV **for** 2 hours.

| since - for | |
|---|---|
| **Since** منذ | **For** لمدة |
| يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية مفتوحة أي انا نعرف بدايتها و لا نعرف نهايتها | يأتي بعدها فترة زمنية محددة لا نعرف بدايتها |
| ▪ Since 1999, 1988 …, etc.<br>▪ Since 8 O'clock, 5 O'clock …, etc.<br>▪ Since yesterday, last week, last month,<br>▪ Since I was child, he was 10…<br>▪ Since November, Monday | ▪ For an hour, two hours…etc.<br>▪ For three days, four days…etc.<br>▪ For two months, three months…etc.<br>▪ For five years, three years…etc.<br>▪ For a long time, a short time…etc. |

**Complete the sentences with the present perfect form and use "for" or "since":**

**1.** I **(enjoy)** …… reading stories …… I was a child.

**2.** My brother **(play)** ……..…… the piano …… two years.

**3.** She **(read)** ……..…… forty books …… last year.

**4.** Ali **(visit)** ……..…… Syria every year for business …… 2009.

➢ **(How long)** تسأل عن المدة

- I have lived in Kuwait for 10 years. (Make Question)
- **How long** have you lived in Kuwait?

**Do as shown in brackets:**

**1.** They have lived in Manchester *for fifteen years*. **(Ask a question)**

……

**2.** Adnan and Lina have been married *since 1995*. **(Ask a question)**

……

**3.** Dana has worked in this company *for 10 years*. **(Ask a question)**

……

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

**1.** Omar and Sam …… at the hotel *for* a week.

**a) stay** **b) have stayed** **c) are staying** **d) has stayed**

**2.** Adel ……..at this school *since* 1990.

**a) has taught** **b) teaches** **c) have taught** **d) will teach**

**3.** I ……..Eissa *since* I was twelve.

**a) know** **b) have known** **c) has known** **d) knows**

**4.** …… *has* she *lived* here? – *For* over 30 years.

**a) How much** **b) How many** **c) How often** **d) How long**

**5.** How long *have* you …… French?

**a) studies** **b) studied** **c) study** **d) studying**

**********

**Unit 3** **Lesson 2** **S.B. (P: 29)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **inhale (v.)** | |
| **stingy (adj.)** | |
| **furious (adj.)** | |
| **hearty (adj.)** | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **justice (n.)** | |
| **crowd (n.)** | |
| **unfairly (adv.)** | |
| | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** David is ……..at how slowly the investigation is proceeding.

**a) stingy** **b) hearty** **c) furious** **d) separate**

**2.** The president spoke before a/an……..of more than 50,000 in the city's football stadium.

**a) justice** **b) crowd** **c) wage** **d) trap**

**3.** She spent her life fighting for social ……..and equality for women.

**a) justice** **b) crowd** **c) wage** **d) trap**

**4.** Local residents needed hospital treatment after…….. fumes from the fire.

**a) employing** **b) inspiring** **c) mastering** **d) inhaling**

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

**(inhaling – stingy – furious – crowd – unfairly – stingy)**

**1.** The landlord of this hotel is so …….. - he refused to pay for new carpets.

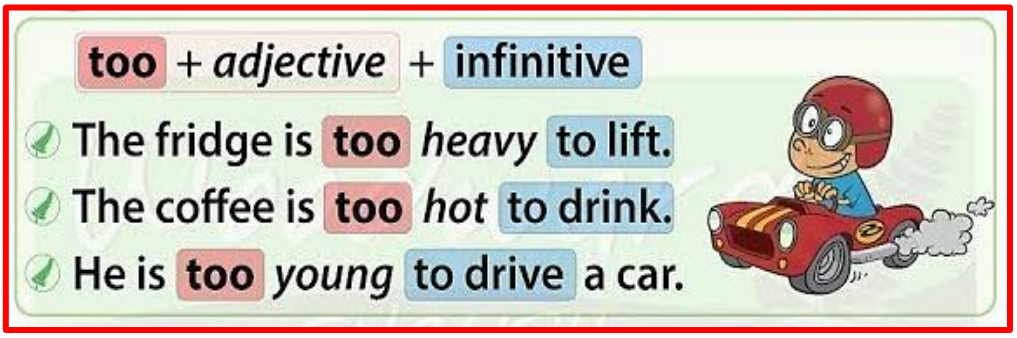
**2.** After …….. their dinner, the children ran without even saying goodbye.

**3.** The whole class gathered round the student who had been …….. failed, and demanded another examination.

# Grammar

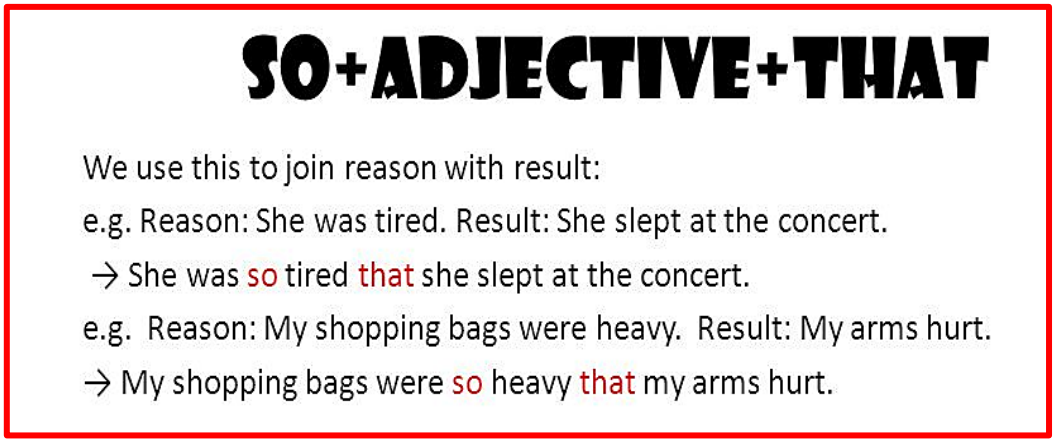
## Intensifiers

- **too + adjective + to + infinitive**




1. *It was **too hot to** go out.*
2. *He was **too tired to** walk.*
3. *The coffee was **too hot for me to** drink.*
4. *She has become **too fat to** wear her old jeans.*

- **so + adjective + that + a clause**




1. *My child's room was **so untidy that** he could not find anything he was looking for.*
2. *You are **so beautiful that** I can't get my eyes off you.*
3. *It was **so cold that** the water in the lake froze.*
4. *I was **so sleepy that** I couldn't keep my eyes open.*

**<u>Do as shown in brackets:</u>**

**1.** It was too windy. We couldn't go sailing. **(Join: so…that)**

……

**2.** My sister is very shy. She hides behind my mother when there are guests. **(Join: so…that)**

……

**3.** The cat was very fat. It couldn't jump on the table. **(Join: too…to)**

……

**4.** He is very poor. He cannot send his children to school. **(Join: too…to)**

……

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| dispose of (v.) | |
| float (v.) | |
| package (n.) | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| gravity (n.) | |
| casual (adj.) | |
| specialised (adj.) | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** You can ……very easily on the Dead Sea because it's so salty.
**a) employ** **b) master** **c) float** **d) inspire**

**2.** Inside the station, astronauts wear……..……..……..clothes with lots of pockets.
**a) casual** **b) separate** **c) furious** **d) jobless**

**3.** The mailman finally delivered the ……..……..……..I've been waiting for.
**a) gravity** **b) wage** **c) crowd** **d) package**

**4.** The water flows from the tank by ……..……..……..to the houses below.
**a) gravity** **b) wage** **c) crowd** **d) package**

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

**(floating – dispose of – casual – package – gravity – specialised)**

**1.** When astronauts walk outside in space, they wear ……..... spacesuits with finger heaters.

**2.** Information about nutritional values and ingredients are listed right on the ……

**3.** He never uses that bike any more, but he's very reluctant to ……..it.

**4.** She felt comfortable in …… clothes and wore them most of the time.

**********

## Grammar

**can vs. can't**

# Reading Comprehension

**Read the following email carefully and then answer the questions below:**

Travelling is an adventure for most people. People travel for many different reasons. Some travel for business, some for pleasure and some for educational reasons. We travel to faraway places by cars, trains, boats and planes.

In the past, travelling was difficult. People travelled on foot or on horseback. Carts pulled by animals were also used for going to different places. Nowadays, travelling has become much easier. We can go anywhere in a short time and without any difficulty.

There are many benefits for travelling. Travelling allows us to experience new ways of living. It is a chance to visit beautiful countries with **amazing** places and cities. It makes life more interesting and provides new experiences and memories. Travelling is also an important part of our education because when we travel, we get to learn about the places we visit. We meet new people and learn about their cultures and traditions. Visiting historical places can help us learn about **their** history.

Travelling, however, has also some disadvantages. For example, it can be very expensive. It also needs a lot of time and planning. The more we travel, the more we learn about the world we live in. Today, travelling has become an important part of modern lifestyle.

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

**1.** What is the main idea of the 2nd paragraph?
**a) People travel for different reasons.**
**b) We can learn new things by travelling.**
**c) Travelling is important and has many benefits.**
**d) Travelling nowadays is much easier than in the past.**

**2.** The underlined word **"amazing"** in the **3**rd paragraph means: ……
**a) strong**
**b) careful**
**c) wonderful**
**d) difficult**

**3.** The underlined pronoun **"their"** in the **3**rd paragraph refers to: ……

**a) memories**
**b) cultures**
**c) new experiences**
**d) historical places**

**4.** A disadvantage of travelling is that: ……..

**a) it is easier than before.**
**b) it needs a lot of time and planning.**
**c) it provides new experiences and memories.**
**d) it allows us to experience new ways of living.**

**5.** According to the passage, **ONE** of the following sentences is **NOT TRUE** about travelling:

**a) Travelling is an adventure.**
**b) Travelling is part of modern lifestyle.**
**c) If we travel more, we can learn more about the world.**
**d) Nowadays, people have to travel on foot or horseback.**

**6.** What is the author's **purpose** in writing this passage?

**a) To show that travelling is expensive.**
**b) To give information about travelling.**
**c) To name the different places we can travel to.**
**d) To explain how we can travel by cars and planes.**

**B) - Answer the following questions:**

**7.** Why do people travel?

……

……

**8.** According to the 3rd paragraph, how is travelling an important part of our education?

……

……

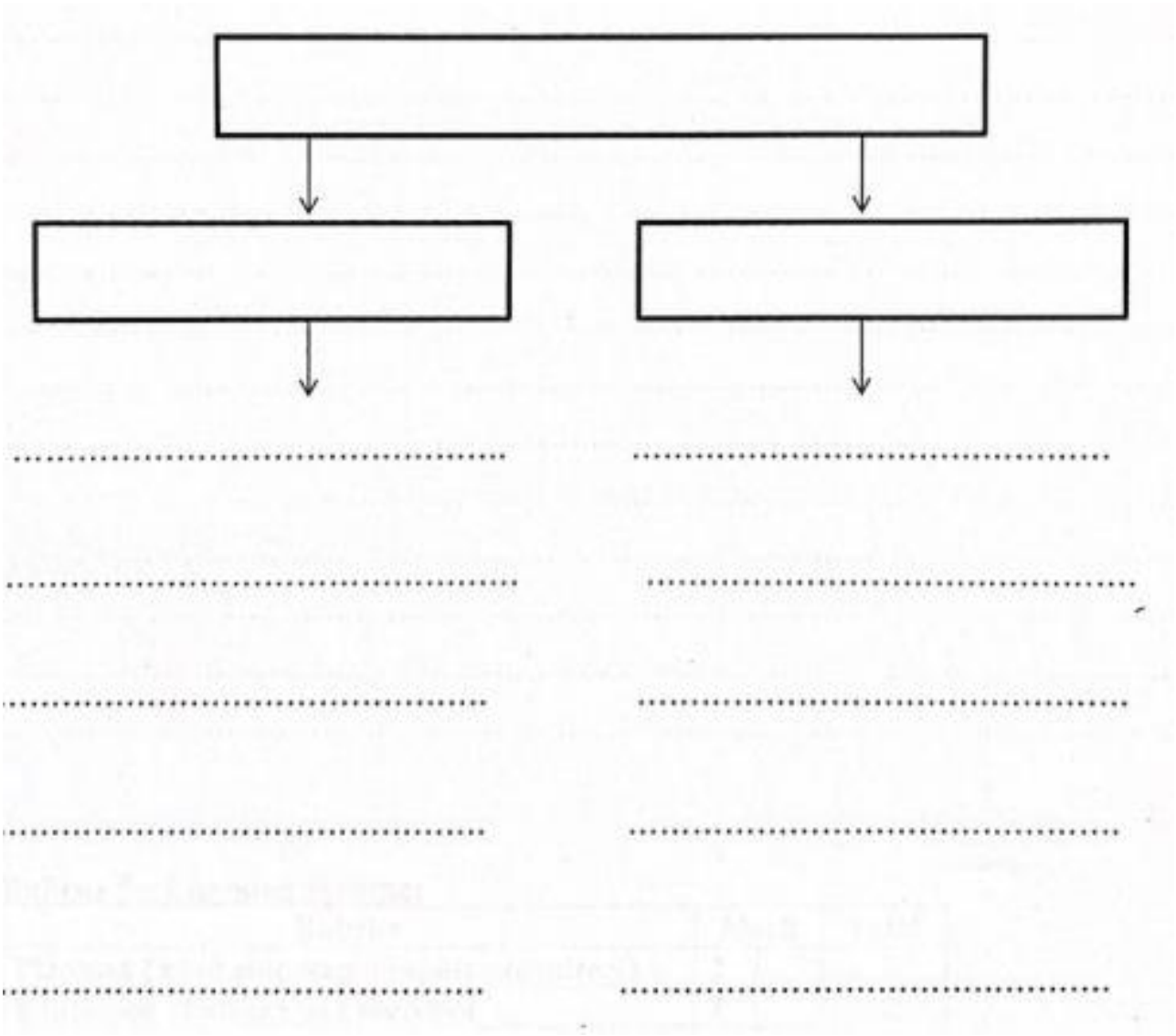
**********

# Writing

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (**10** sentences) about **"Life in Space"** showing why astronauts go into space and how they live there.

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

**Plan your writing here!**



| Rubrics | | Mark | Total Mark |
|---|---|---|---|
| Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline ) | 2 | | 16 |
| Exposition of ideas and coherence | 7 | | |
| Paragraphing and number of sentences | 2 | | |
| Grammar | 1 | | |
| Spelling | 2 | | |
| Handwriting | 1 | | |
| Punctuation | 1 | | |

……

……

……

……

……

……

……

# Unit: 4 - Unforgettable Past

**Unit 4** **Lesson 1** **S.B. (P: 35)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **hire (v.)** | |
| **raise (v.)** | |
| **community (n.)** | |
| **demote (v.)** | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **harsh (adj.)** | |
| **quit (v.)** | |
| **wound (n.)** | |
| **compelled (adj.)** | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** Many of the youth have left their rural ……to find work in the city.
**a) wounds** **b) communities** **c) packages** **d) traps**

**2.** I thought we might ……..a motorboat and take a trip round the bay.
**a) demote** **b) quit** **c) raise** **d) hire**

**3.** Many of the prisoners died during the …… winter of 1683.
**a) harsh** **b) compelled** **c) stingy** **d) specialised**

**4.** He died from multiple stab …… to the neck and upper body.
**a) wounds** **b) communities** **c) packages** **d) traps**

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

**(wounds – raise – hire – harsh – community – demoted)**

**1.** The purpose of the mission was to ……..money for medical supplies.

**2.** Jack was ……..from his position as chairman of the board last April.

**3.** Six soldiers are reported to have died from their ……..

**4.** Clara's …….wouldn't allow women to hold the position of a school principal.

# Grammar

## The Passive
## (Past Simple Tense)

| معلوم | | مجهول |
|---|---|---|
| **Subject + Verb 2 + Object** | → | **Object + was / were + Verb 3** |

**e.g.:** Dana **broke** the vase last night. — The vase **was broken** last night.
**e.g.:** We **saw** a nice movie yesterday. — A nice movie **was seen** yesterday.

**Change into the passive:**

**1.** Someone **stole** *my bike* yesterday.

……

**2.** Ahmed **bought** *a new set of speakers* from the shop.

……

**3.** A Japanese scientist **invented** *more than 300 inventions*.

……

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

**1.** Gold in California…….in the 19th century.
**a) discovered** **b) was discovered** **c) is discovered** **d) discovers**

**2.** The first microwave ovens…….by The Raytheon Corporation in 1954.
**a) were produced** **b) produce** **c) was produced** **d) produced**

**3.** The first real aeroplane …….by Orville and Wilbur Wright.
**a) were flown** **b) was flying** **c) was flown** **d) flew**

**Unit 4** **Lesson 2** **S.B. (P: 37)**

| Word | Meaning | Word | Meaning |
|---|---|---|---|
| **astonished (adj.)** | | **exceptionally (adv.)** | |
| **plunge in (v.)** | | **humble (adj.)** | |
| **beg (v.)** | | | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** David rose from ……..beginnings to become boss of Ford.
**a) stingy** **b) furious** **c) humble** **d) astonished**

**2.** She appeared on TV ……..……..kidnappers to release her son.
**a) begging** **b) plunging** **c) hiring** **d) demoting**

**3.** Mr. Graham was …….. to find 46 ancient gold coins inside the pot.
**a) stingy** **b) hearty** **c) humble** **d) astonished**

**4.** The plane exploded and …….. in the ocean, killing all the people on board.
**a) hired** **b) plunged** **c) begged** **d) raised**

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

**(exceptionally – humble – hired – plunged in – begging – astonished)**

**1.** We were …….…… to find our childhood home still in its original condition.

**2.** Simon was screaming in pain and ……for anaesthetic.

**3.** Even when she became rich and famous, she never forgot her ……origin.

**4.** Richard was a/an……..……successful mayor from 1981 to 1984.

**********

# Grammar

## Past Continuous Tense

- يتكون الماضي المستمر من:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| I, He, She, It | was | verb + ing |
| You, We, They | were | |

**While** I **was reading** my lesson, my father came.
My father came **while** I **was reading** my lesson.

**When** I went home, my parents **were watching** TV.
My parents **were watching** TV, **when** I went home.

- يستخدم الماضي المستمر للتعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي عندما تقاطع معه حدث آخر أيضا ويكون الحدث الثاني في زمن الماضي البسيط.

- يأتي الماضي المستمر مع:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **while** | بينما | **when** | عندما |

| When | ماضي بسيط | ماضي مستمر |
|---|---|---|
| When | my father came, | we were reading. |
| We were reading | when | my father came |

| While | ماضي مستمر | ماضي بسيط |
|---|---|---|
| While | I was walking, | I saw Ali. |
| I saw Ali. | while | I was walking, |

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

**1.** They were eating dinner *when* it……..…….. to rain.

**a) started** **b) starts**
**c) was starting** **d) were starting**

**2.** I was walking *when* I ……..……the car accident.

**a) see** **b) was seeing**
**c) saw** **d) seen**

**3.** *When* Ali found some money, he……..……..down the street.

**a) walk** **b) were walking**
**c) was walking** **d) walks**

**4.** We ……..dinner *when* the phone rang.

**a) had** **b) are having**
**c) have** **d) were having**

**5.** *While* we ……..……..……..lunch, someone *knocked* at the door.

**a) have** **b) are having**
**c) were having** **d) had**

**Do as shown in brackets:**

**1.** My sister ……..……. **(study)** ***when*** she *fell* asleep. **(Correct)**

**2.** The boys ……..…… **(watch)** TV ***when*** their uncle *came* to visit them. **(Correct)**

**3.** Nour ……**(sleep)** ***when*** I *called* her. **(Correct)**

**4.** Rami was feeding the horses yesterday evening. **(Make negative)**

……..……

**5.** Rami was feeding the horses yesterday evening. **(Ask a question)**

……

**Unit 4** **Lesson 3** **S.B. (P: 39)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **hardship (n.)** | |
| **generation (n.)** | |
| **securely (adv.)** | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **throughout (prepo.)** | |
| **tug on (v.)** | |
| **heritage (n.)** | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** They consider the building to be an important part of region's……..
**a) heritage** **b) generation** **c) hardship** **d) wound**

**2.** At the party, there were at least three……..……..- grandparents, parents and children.
**a) generations** **b) hardships** **c) wounds** **d) packages**

**3.** The 1930s were a time of high unemployment and economic ……...
**a) wound** **b) generation** **c) package** **d) hardship**

**4.** In the past, divers ……..the rope so that they could be pulled up to the surface.
**a) cooled down** **b) dropped out** **c) disposed of** **d) tugged on**

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

**(throughout – securely – heritage – generations – tug on – hardship)**

**1.** We made sure that our bags were ……..fastened to the roof of the car.

**2.** The two men endured great ……..during their trek across Antarctica.

**3.** The city has an exceptionally rich ……..of historic buildings.

**4.** It's our duty to preserve the planet for future ……...

**********

# Reading Comprehension

**Read the following story and then do the tasks below:**

Once, there were two little mice. One of the mice was a very hard worker. Every morning, she would go outside and fill her basket with beans and nuts. If she was feeling sick, she would still gather food.

The cousin of the hardworking mouse was the opposite. She slept half the day, played and ate her beans and nuts. Soon she **realized** and became aware of the fact that she would not have any food left for the long winter. She went to her hardworking cousin and asked for food. “Why don't you have any food," the hardworking mouse asked. "I've been busy playing and sleeping", the lazy mouse said. "Well, here's a basket, stop being lazy and gather some food for yourself," said the hardworking mouse.

While the lazy mouse was gathering food, she came across a grasshopper playing happily in the fields. "Hey mouse," said the grasshopper. "Come and play with me instead of wasting your time gathering food! “I only have a few days to collect food," said the lazy mouse. "You should be gathering **some** too." "Oh please," said the grasshopper. "I have **plenty** of grass, corn and leaves, I'd rather have fun. “The lazy mouse said goodbye and continued to gather her own food.

A few weeks later, the lazy mouse came across the grasshopper looking very weak and hungry. "You should have thought of winter," said the lazy mouse. Then she went on her way feeling proud and happy.

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

**1.**Which of the following is **the title** for this story?
**a) Having Fun**
**b) The Lazy Mice**
**c) Gathering Food for Winter**
**d) The Value of Hard Work**

**2.** What is the **meaning** of the underlined word **"realized"** in the 2nd paragraph?
**a) went out**
**b) found out**
**c) looked out**
**d) dropped out**

**3.** The underlined word **"some"** in the 3rd paragraph refers to: ……..

**a) food**
**b) days**
**c) time**
**d) fields**

**4.** According to the story, mice eat: ……
**a) corn**
**b) grass**
**c) beans**
**d) leaves**
**5.** According to the story, all the following statements are **NOT TRUE** except: …….
**a) The grasshopper was hardworking and active.**
**b) The grasshopper taught the mouse a good lesson.**
**c) The lazy mouse listened to her cousin's advice.**
**d) The hardworking mouse gave the lazy one some food.**

**6.** What lesson did the grasshopper learn in this story?
**a) Winter comes fast.**
**b) Don't eat or play in summer.**
**c) Keep today's work till tomorrow.**
**d) Plan ahead and prepare for days of need.**

**B) Answer the following questions:**

**7.** Why did the grasshopper look very weak?

…….....

.....

**8.** What made the lazy mouse feel proud and happy at the end of the story?

…….....

.....

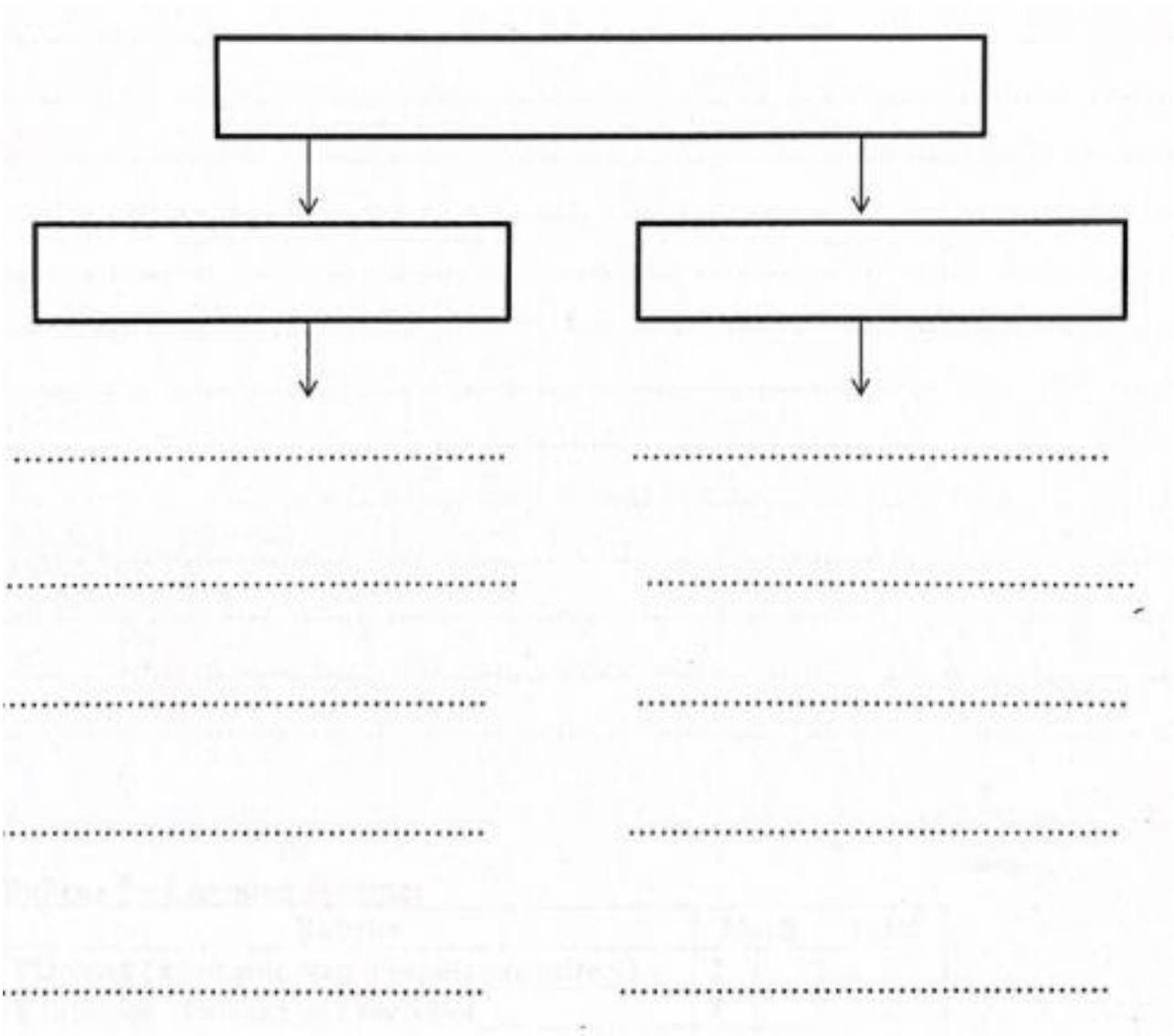
# Writing

**"Older people often say that life was better in Kuwait in the past than it is now."**

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (**10** sentences) comparing *life in Kuwait in the past and nowadays.*

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

**Plan your writing here!**



| Rubrics | | Mark | Total Mark |
|---|---|---|---|
| Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline ) | 2 | | 16 |
| Exposition of ideas and coherence | 7 | | |
| Paragraphing and number of sentences | 2 | | |
| Grammar | 1 | | |
| Spelling | 2 | | |
| Handwriting | 1 | | |
| Punctuation | 1 | | |

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# Unit: 5 – Incredible Places

**Unit 5** **Lesson 1** **S.B. (P: 41)**

| Word | Meaning | Word | Meaning |
|---|---|---|---|
| **equator (n.)** | | **antiquity (n.)** | |
| **unique (adj.)** | | **bargain (n.)** | |
| **glow (v.)** | | **atmosphere (n.)** | |
| **reflect (v.)** | | **sightseeing (n.)** | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** Saturn's largest moon is ……..……..in having an atmosphere made mostly of nitrogen.
**a) stingy** **b) furious** **c) humble** **d) unique**

**2.** These children grew up in an ……of violence and insecurity.
**a) atmosphere** **b) bargain** **c) antiquity** **d) equator**

**3.** The fireplace was still …….. with the remains of last night's fire.
**a) begging** **b) glowing** **c) hiring** **d) raising**

**4.** Under Greek law, all ……that are discovered in Greece belong to the government.
**a) equators** **b) hardships** **c) antiquities** **d) bargains**

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

**(glowing – antiquities – unique – sightseeing – reflects – bargain)**

**1.** Light-colored clothing ……..……the sun's heat rather than absorbing it.

**2.** ……hunters queued for hours before the store opened.

**3.** Luxor City contains a third of the most valuable temples and……in the world.

**4.** The fireplace was still ……with the remains of last night's fire.

**5.** Each person's genetic code is ……..except in the case of identical twins.

## Grammar

# Adjectives (Comparative & Superlative)

| Short Adjectives صفات قصيرة | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Adjective** | **Comparative Degree** | **Superlative Degree** |
| ▪ tall<br>▪ nice<br>▪ sad<br>▪ easy | ▪ taller than<br>▪ nicer than<br>▪ sadder than<br>▪ easier than | ▪ the tallest<br>▪ the nicest<br>▪ the saddest<br>▪ the easiest |
| ▪ Mazen is tall.<br>▪ English is easy.<br>▪ Noor is nice. | ▪ Mazen is taller than Ali.<br>▪ English is easier than Maths.<br>▪ Noor is nicer than Hend. | ▪ Mazen is the tallest boy.<br>▪ Arabic is the easiest subject.<br>▪ Noor is the nicest girl. |
| عند وصف شخص أو شيء نأتي الصفة كما هي. | عند المقارنة بين اثنين نضيف er و than بعد الصفة. | عند تفضيل واحد على مجموعة نأتي بـ the قبل الصفة و نضيف للصفة est. |

| Long Adjectives صفات طويلة | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Adjective** | **Comparative Degree** | **Superlative Degree** |
| ▪ beautiful<br>▪ interesting<br>▪ impressive<br>▪ wonderful | ▪ more beautiful than<br>▪ more interesting than<br>▪ more impressive than<br>▪ more wonderful than | ▪ the most beautiful<br>▪ the most interesting<br>▪ the most impressive<br>▪ the most wonderful |
| ▪ Sama is beautiful.<br>▪ Films are interesting.<br>▪ Ferrari is wonderful. | ▪ Sama is more beautiful than Nany.<br>▪ Films are more interesting than books.<br>▪ Ferrari is more wonderful than Kia. | ▪ Sama is the most beautiful girl.<br>▪ Travelling is the most interesting.<br>▪ Ferrari is the most wonderful car. |
| عند وصف شخص أو شيء نأتي الصفة كما هي. | عند المقارنة بين اثنين نأتي بـ more قبل الصفة و than بعد الصفة. | عند تفضيل واحد على مجموعة نأتي بـ the قبل الصفة. most |

| Irregular adjectives صفات شاذة | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Adjective** | **Comparative Degree** | **Superlative Degree** |
| ▪ good<br>▪ bad<br>▪ little<br>▪ much / many<br>▪ far | ▪ better than<br>▪ worse than<br>▪ less than<br>▪ more than<br>▪ farther than/further than | ▪ the best<br>▪ the worst<br>▪ the least<br>▪ the most<br>▪ the farthest / furthest |
| ▪ Ali is good.<br>▪ Soda is bad.<br>▪ I have little money. | ▪ Ali is better than Amjad.<br>▪ Soda is worse than juice.<br>▪ I have less money than you. | ▪ Ali is the best boy.<br>▪ Soda is the worst drink.<br>▪ Sayed has the least money. |
| الصفات الشاذة تكتب كما هو موضح بالوصف و المقارنة و التفضيل | | |

**Do as shown in brackets:**

**1.** An elephant is ..... **(strong)** *than* a kangaroo. **(Correct)**

**2.** A school is ..... **(noisy)** *than* a hospital. **(Correct)**

**3.** Jane's hair is ..... **(long)** *than* yours. **(Correct)**

**4.** San Francisco is *the* ..... **(beautiful)** city *in the United States*. **(Correct)**

**5.** Cheetahs are *the* ..... **(fast)** animals *in the world*. **(Correct)**

**6.** Who is *the* ..... **(clever)** student *in the class*? **(Correct)**

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

**1.** I think Albert Einstein was *the* ……..scientist *in the world*.
**a) brilliant** **b) more brilliant** **c) most brilliant** **d) as brilliant as**

**2.** I am a ……..swimmer *than* my brother.
**a) better** **b) good** **c) best** **d) as good as**

**3.** Mum is *the* ……..person *in the family*.
**a) busy** **b) busier** **c) the busiest** **d) busiest**

**4.** What is *the*……..car *in the world*?
**a) expensive** **b) more expensive** **c) most expensive** **d) as expensive as**

**5.** London is……..*than* Athens.
**a) rainier** **b) as rainy as** **c) the rainiest** **d) rainy**

**Unit 5** **Lesson 2** **S.B. (P: 42)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| destination (n.) | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** The shipment should arrive at its ……in three days.
**a) bargain** **b) antiquity** **c) destination** **d) atmosphere**

**2.** The flight stops at Hong Kong before going on to its final …….
**a) destination** **b) generation** **c) heritage** **d) hardship**

**********

## Grammar

(not) as...as

as صفه / حال as مثل

تستخدم عند المقارنة بين شيئين و يكون الشيئان متتابقين في الصفات

| | |
|---|---|
| Anas is tall. His father is tall.<br>Anas is as tall as his father. | اثبات<br>as ……as |
| Exams this year were not easy. Exams last year are easy.<br>Exams this year were not as easy as exams last ear. | نفي<br>not as……as |

**Do as shown in brackets:**

**1.** I am very tired. Kevin is also very tired. **(Use: "as…as")**

……..

**2.** Carol and David are both ten years old. **(Use: "as…as")**

……..

**3.** My brother is 20 years old. Sam is 25 years old. **(Use: "not as…as")**

……..

**4.** Iceland is colder than England. **(Use: "not as…as")**

……..

**Unit 5** **Lesson 3** **S.B. (P: 44)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **counting (n.)** | |
| **height (n.)** | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **skill (n.)** | |
| | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** What made him remarkable as a photographer was his ……in capturing the moment.
**a) skill** **b) bargain** **c) counting** **d) height**

**2.** ……with fingers isn't as easy as using a calculator.
**a) Skill** **b) Bargain** **c) Counting** **d) Height**

**3.** It's known that sunflowers can grow to a/an ……of 15 feet.
**a) equator** **b) sightseeing** **c) destination** **d) height**

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

**(skills – height – destination – counting)**

**1.** His ……..……sometimes makes it difficult to find clothes that fit.

**2.** Although Dana is only 3 years old, she is good at …… backwards.

**3.** Schools should help children to master the …… necessary to live in our society.

**********

**Unit 5** **Lesson 4** **S.B. (P: 45 + 46)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **collection (n.)** | |
| **pleasure (n.)** | |
| **house (v.)** | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **sculpture (n.)** | |
| **exhibit (n.)** | |
| **illusion (n.)** | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **impressive (adj.)** | | | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** The team are 12 points ahead after a/an…….. victory last night.
**a) compelled** **b) impressive** **c) harsh** **d) stingy**

**2.** Caring for a sick relative is a task that brings both …….. and pain.
**a) pleasure** **b) collection** **c) sculpture** **d) illusion**

**3.** The museum has several life-sized …….. of people and animals**.**
**a) collections** **b) illusions** **c) skills** **d) sculptures**

**4.** It's a small room, but the mirrors in the room gave a/an……of greater space.
**a) bargain** **b) collection** **c) sculpture** **d) illusion**

**5.** It's an organization that aims to …….. new students with local families.
**a) glow** **b) quit** **c) house** **d) reflect**

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

**(illusion – pleasure – exhibits – house – impressive – collection)**

**1.** The museum has a fascinating……..….of exhibits dating back to the Bronze Age.

**2.** Frank can barely afford to feed, clothe and ……..……..….his family.

**3.** The road appears to get narrower as you look into the distance, but it's just a/an ……...….

**4.** The boy's visits gave his grandparents a great deal of ……..……..…..

**********

## Reading Comprehension

**Read the following passage and then do the tasks below:**

Have you ever heard of an animal called a leopard? Maybe you've seen one at the zoo or learned about it at school. These big cats have light-colored fur that is covered in dark spots. They are known for being the strongest of the big cats. Sometimes, they are **mixed up** with cheetahs, but they are not the same!

Leopards can be found in many parts of the world like India, China, and Africa. They can live anywhere from deserts to tropical places. Their dark spots help them blend with their surroundings. This is good because leopards are hunters. Their spots help them hide while they search for prey. The leopard's main food source is meat. It hunts weaker animals in order to have food. It will even hunt for fish and crabs in the water because unlike most cats, leopards love the water.

Leopards are night animals. This means they prefer to sleep during the day and move around at night. They have amazing eyesight and can see much better in the dark than a human. While most leopards have light fur with dark spots, there is a different type called the black leopard. It has dark fur with dark spots. It can be hard to see the spots because **they** blend into

the rest of the fur. Unfortunately, the leopard population has been going down in recent years. This means there are fewer leopards being born. This is especially true in the countries outside of Africa.

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

**1.** The best title for this passage could be: ……

**a) The Strongest Big Cat**
**b) Leopard Population**
**c) The Hunter Animal**
**d) The Dark Spot**

**2.** The underlined word **"mixed-up"** in the 1st paragraph means: ……..

**a) searched**
**b) confused**
**c) found**
**d) covered**

**3.** The underlined pronoun **"they"** in the 3rd paragraph refers to: ……

**a) countries**
**b) deserts**
**c) spots**
**d) furs**

**4.** Leopards are night animals because they: ……..

**a) sleep during the day and move around at night.**
**b) have light fur with dark spots.**
**c) hunt for fish and crabs in water.**
**d) hunt weaker animals.**

**5.** Leopards hunt for fish and crabs because: ……

**a) they blend with the surroundings.**
**b) they have light-coloured fur.**
**c) they love water.**
**d) they have dark spots.**

**6.** The writer's purpose of writing this passage is to: …….

**a) to tell us about strong cheetahs.**
**b) to show life in tropical places.**
**c) to explain how special leopards are.**
**d) to teach us how to hunt leopards.**

**B) – Answer the following questions:**

**7.** Where can leopards be found?

……

……..……..

**8.** How can the spots help leopards?

……

……..……..

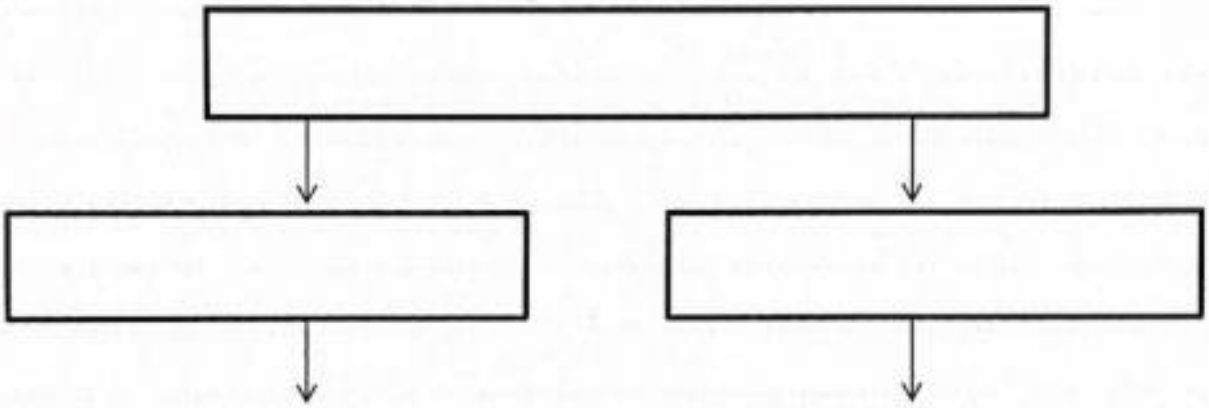
## Writing

**"Souq Al-Mubarakiya is the most famous tourist attraction in Kuwait."**

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (**10** sentences) about **"An Amazing Place in Kuwait"** *describing this place* and *what people can do there*.

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

**Plan your writing here!**



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| Rubrics | | Mark | Total Mark |
|---|---|---|---|
| Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline ) | 2 | | 16 |
| Exposition of ideas and coherence | 7 | | |
| Paragraphing and number of sentences | 2 | | |
| Grammar | 1 | | |
| Spelling | 2 | | |
| Handwriting | 1 | | |
| Punctuation | 1 | | |

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# Unit: 6 – Surprising Records

**Unit 6** **Lesson 1** **S.B. (P: 47)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **fictional (adj.)** | |
| **thrilled (adj.)** | |
| **schedule (n.)** | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **conduct (v.)** | |
| **spoil (v.)** | |
| **luxury (adj.)** | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **actually (adv.)** | | | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** The president's ……..includes a two-day visit to Paris.
**a) wound** **b) sculpture** **c) height** **d) schedule**

**2.** The university ……..……a survey of students' careers one year after graduation.
**a) conducted** **b) spoiled** **c) housed** **d) glowed**

**3.** The first prize in the competition is a/an ……..…… holiday for two in Jamaica.
**a) harsh** **b) luxury** **c) humble** **d) compelled**

**4.** Susan is ……..…… with the changes she has seen in her son's behavior.
**a) thrilled** **b) humble** **c) unique** **d) casual**

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

**(fictional – schedule – spoil – thrilled – conducting – luxury – actually)**

**1.** The first lesson on the ……for Monday morning is history.

**2.** The company is ……a survey of consumer attitudes towards organic food.

**3.** I haven't seen the film, so don't ……it for me by telling me what happens.

**4.** I was going to cancel our hike, but he told me that he ……doesn't mind the rain.

## Grammar

### Question Tags

1

| Statement + | Tag - ? |
|---|---|
| Ali is here | isn't he? |

2

| Statement - | Tag + ? |
|---|---|
| Ali isn't here | is he? |

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

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

▪ **إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد نأتي بـ :**

| | |
|---|---|
| إذا كان الفعل مضارع | don't |
| اذا كان الفعل مضارع به s | doesn't |
| إذا كان الفعل ماضي | didn't |

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

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

**1.** He *couldn't* answer the question, …….. ?
**a) couldn't he** **b) he couldn't** **c) could he** **d) he could**

**2.** A rooster *can't* lay an egg, …….. ?
**a) can't a rooster** **b) it can** **c) can't it** **d) can it**

**3.** Rami *has* eaten at a Chinese restaurant, …….. ?
**a) hasn't he** **b) hasn't Rami** **c) he hasn't** **d) Rami hasn't**

**4.** Dana *won't* finish her housework on time, ……. ?
**a) will Dana** **b) can't she** **c) Dana will** **d) will she**

**5.** Your children *don't* go out alone, ……. ?
**a) can they** **b) do they?** **c) can't they** **d) don't they**

**Add a question tag:**

**1.** Maher *hasn't* finished his painting, ..... ?

**2.** Brian *wants* to keep a lizard as a pet, ..... ?

**3.** Reem *doesn't* want to go shopping, ..... ?

**4.** Harry and Amelia *got* married last Saturday, ..... ?

**5.** Mark *wasn't* playing football in the garden, ..... ?

**6.** They *didn't* hurt the child, ..... ?

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| spectacular (adj.) | |
| donate (v.) | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| carpet (n.) | |
| return (adj.) | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** I lost my ……..ticket and was stranded in Thailand.
**a) impressive** **b) humble** **c) harsh** **d) return**

**2.** The government will ……..$80,000 in emergency aid to countries affected by wars.
**a) donate** **b) house** **c) glow** **d) quit**

**3.** The team are 12 points ahead after a/an ……..victory last night.
**a) casual** **b) stingy** **c) spectacular** **d) jobless**

**4.** She thought the diamond was lost until she saw something sparkling on the…….
**a) pleasure** **b) carpet** **c) equator** **d) bargain**

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

**(donate – spectacular – carpet – return)**

**1.** The development of Microsoft is a/an ……..……..success story.

**2.** The most valuable……..in the world is Persian and was sold for $2,487,178.

**3.** The sea was calmer on the ……...……..voyage, so we arrived 10 hours ahead of schedule.

**4.** Many people offered to ……..blood to the badly-injured climbers.

**********



| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| oval (adj.) | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** The plant has ……..green leaves marbled with brownish-purple.
**a) humble** **b) jobless** **c) stingy** **d) oval**

**2.** It's a delicious ……-shaped orange fruit that has a big seed in it.
**a) voluntary** **b) oval** **c) furious** **d) capable**

# Grammar

## Order of Adjectives

▪ عند وصف اسم بصفتين أو أكثر نقوم بترتيب الصفات قبل الاسم كما يلي:

When two or more adjectives are used in front of a noun, they are usually in this order:

| رأي | حجم | عمر | شكل | لون | بلد | مادة | الاسم الموصوف |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **opinion** | **size** | **age** | **shape** | **colour** | **origin** | **material** | **noun** |
| wonderful | small | old | round | brown | Kuwaiti | wooden | table |

- He bought a pair of ***nice, white, leather*** trainers.
- A ***fat old Chinese*** man came to the door.
- I kept all my money in a ***small black metal*** box.

**Re-order the following adjectives:**

**1.** Laura has **(long – beautiful – blonde)** hair.

……..

**2.** Samer bought a **(new- black – leather)** sofa in the sales.

……..

**3.** Justin Bieber is a **(Canadian – young – popular)** singer.

……..

**4.** They live in a/an **(old – small – mud)** house.

……..

**5.** My uncle is a **(tall – young – handsome)** man.

……..

**********

**Unit 6** **Lesson 4** **S.B. (P: 51)**

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **countless (adj.)** | |
| **royal (adj.)** | |
| **pure (adj.)** | |

| Word | Meaning |
|---|---|
| **marble (n.)** | |
| **import (v.)** | |
| **chandelier (n.)** | |

## Vocabulary

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

**1.** Bees were ……from Africa in an effort to improve honey production.

**a) reflected** **b) imported** **c) floated** **d) hired**

**2.** The funeral of Queen Elizabeth II was broadcast live on TV, radio and the …….. family's YouTube channel.

**a) royal** **b) pure** **c) countless** **d) oval**

**3.** Clothes made of ……cotton are much cooler than those made of mixed fibers.

**a) royal** **b) pure** **c) countless** **d) oval**

**4.** Bob received ……letters of support while in jail.

**a) royal** **b) pure** **c) countless** **d) oval**

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

**(pure – royal – marble – importing – chandelier – countless)**

**1.** In 2011, …… sacks filled with diamonds and gold were found in India.

**2.** The president was received a/an …….…… welcome as he stepped off the plane.

**3.** The room is dark and the only light comes from a ……..…… which he holds like a torch.

**4.** There are several white ……..…… benches to sit on to enjoy the quiet beauty of this secret garden.

**********

## Reading Comprehension

**Read the following passage and then do the tasks below:**

Polar bears will be extinct by the end of the 21st century if the global warming continues. Temperatures are rising in the Arctic. It is the only place where polar bears are found. This change of nature is having a strong effect on the health and numbers of the world's population of polar bears.

During the winter, polar bears live and hunt on the sea ice. **They** travel for many kilometers to catch their main food, which is the seal. Through the ice, they can feel the movement of a seal. They sit close to a hole in the ice and wait for the seal to come up for air. In summer, as the ice melts, some bears return to the shore, fasting until the colder weather and sea ice return. Others continue to hunt. They swim in the icy water until they reach floating sea ice where they can wait for a seal. Bears who have been fasting all summer weigh less and are weak. They have lost too much of their fat, which is needed to keep them warm and as a source of energy.

Global warming has **increased** the temperature in the Arctic so much that the warmer weather comes sooner each year and it lasts longer. It has been predicted that by the end of this century there will be no sea ice left. As the temperature continues to rise, the cold winter will be much shorter.

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

**1.** The **best title** for the passage could be……

**a. Global warming**
**b. The 21st Century Summer**
**c. Temperature of the Arctic**
**d. Life in the Arctic**

**2.** The underlined pronoun **"They"** in the 2nd paragraph refers to……..……

**a. temperatures**
**b. seals**
**c. numbers**
**d. polar bears**

**3.** The underlined word **"increased"** in the 3rd paragraph means ……..……

**a. got colder**
**b. got fatter**
**c. got higher**
**d. got taller**

**4.** Bears lose their weight in summer because of ……

**a. effects of global warming**
**b. fasting**
**c. the movement of seals in the ice**
**d. the number of polar bears**

**5.** Temperatures have increased in the Arctic because of ……..

**a. seals**
**b. icy water**
**c. global warming**
**d. cold winter**

**6.** The **purpose** of the writer in this passage is: ……..……..

**a. to tell us about the sea**
**b. to tell us about hunting**
**c. to talk about summer in the Arctic**
**d. to tell us how polar bears live**

**B) – Answer the following questions:**

**7.** What is the main food of polar bears?

……..……

**8.** In your opinion, why will there not be polar bears by the end of 21st century in the Arctic?

……..……..……

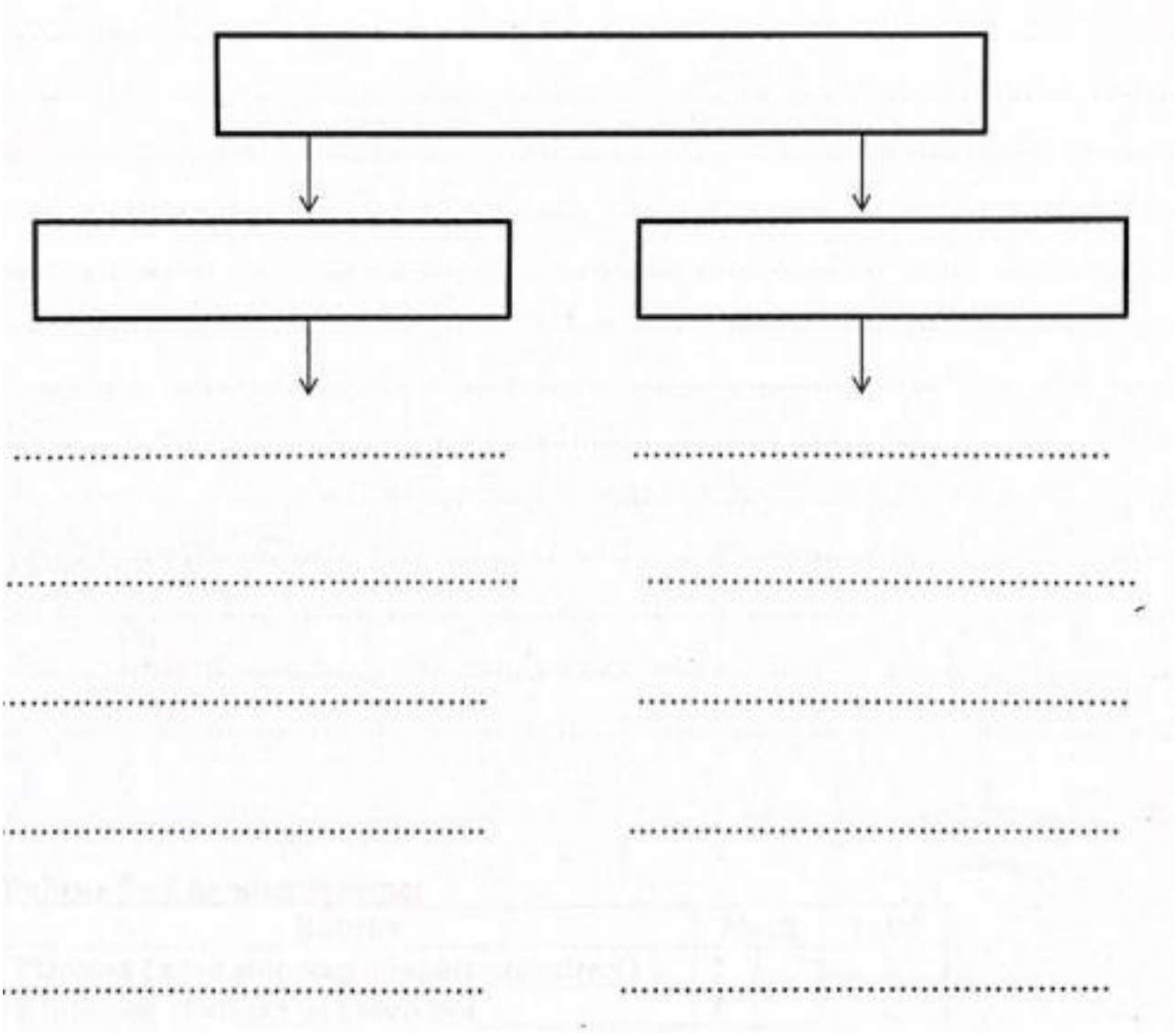
……..……

# Writing

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (**10** sentences) about **"Kuwait's Impressive Buildings"** *including The National Library of Kuwait and Al- Hamra Tower*

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

**Plan your writing here!**



| Rubrics | | Mark | Total Mark |
|---|---|---|---|
| Planning (mind mapping / graphic organizers /outline ) | 2 | | 16 |
| Exposition of ideas and coherence | 7 | | |
| Paragraphing and number of sentences | 2 | | |
| Grammar | 1 | | |
| Spelling | 2 | | |
| Handwriting | 1 | | |
| Punctuation | 1 | | |