

الكورس الثاني

7

اللغة الإنجليزية

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UNIT (5)

Healthy Habits for Lifelong Wellness

Words	Part of speech	Meanings	Words	Part of speech	Meanings
Function	V	يؤدي وظيفة	well-being,	N	الصحة العامة
Nutrient	adj	عنصر غذائي	growth	N	نمو
correctly	Adv	بشكل صحيح	proper	Adj	صحيح
Stress	N	قلق- توتر	balance	N	توازن
Completely	Adv	تماما	concentration	N	التركيز
Repair	V	يصلح	main	Adj	أساسي
Perform	V	يؤدي	calm	Adj	هادئ
Tiredness	N	تعب ارهاق	Steady	Adj	ثابت مستقر
Limit	V	يقلل يحد من	Strength	N	قوة

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Vocabulary

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

1. To be healthy, you should have a good ..... between work and exercise.
   a) stress b) balance c) nutrient d) growth
2. Eating healthy food helps improve your ..... during daytime.
   a) limit b) repair c) tiredness d) concentration
3. Vitamins are an important ..... found in fruits and vegetables.
   a) nutrient b) strength c) function d) victory
4. Drinking milk helps with the ..... of strong bones and teeth.
   a) growth b) stress c) concentration d) balance
5. Too much ..... from exams can make you feel tired and sick.
   a) nutrient b) growth c) stress d) well-being
6. Athletes train every day to build their physical .....
   a) strength b) tiredness c) nutrient d) repair
7. If you don't sleep enough at night, you will feel ..... all day.
   a) strength b) tiredness c) concentration d) well-being
8. Looking after your mental ..... is just as important as your physical health.
   a) function b) well-being_ c) limit d) perform
9. Your heart and lungs must ..... well for you to run fast.
   a) function b) repair c) limit d) steady
10. Football players need to ..... well during the match to win.
    a) perform b) growth c) stress d) nutrient

B. Fill in spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

(nutrient / balance / steady / stress / limit)

1. It is important to find a between studying and playing to stay happy.
2. You should .... the amount of sugar and salt you eat every day.
3. Vitamins are a type of that our bodies need to grow and stay healthy.
4. Too much from work can make you feel tired and unhappy.

Words	Part of speech	Meanings	Words	Part of speech	Meanings
mentally	Adv	ذهنيا عقليا	courage	N	شجاعة
emotion	N	عاطفة شعور	rise	V	ينهض
movement	N	حركة	depend on	phV	يعتمد على
unfair	Adj	غير عادل	failure	N	فشل
train	V	يتدرب	achieve	V	ينجز / يحقق
dynamic	Adj	نشيط حيوي	victory	N	فوز انتصار
strategically	Adv	بشكل استراتيجي	physically	Adv	بدنيا جسديا
leadership	N	قيادة	teammate	N	زميل في الفريق
decision	N	قرار	Control	V	يتحكم
individual	N	فردي			

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VOCABULARY

A. A-Choose the correct answers from a, b, c, and d:

1. To win the championship, you must ..... with your team every day.

a) rise b) achieve c) depend on d) train

2. The referee made a difficult ..... to give a red card.

a) decision b) failure c) victory d) teammate

3. Basketball is a very ..... sport; the action changes quickly.

a) unfair b) dynamic c) individual d) mentally

4. You must learn to ..... the ball before you pass it.

a) rise b) depend on c) control d) achieve

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

(achieve / individual / courage / leadership / failure)

1. It takes great to try a difficult sport for the first time.

2. To your fitness goals, you must exercise regularly and eat well.

3. Tennis is often an sport where you play against one person.

4. Good is important when you are the captain of a sports team.

Grammar

be + used to + -ing

We use this to talk about things that have become normal or familiar to us.

نستخدم هذه القاعدة عندما نتحدث عن شيء أصبحنا معتادين عليه

- **The Rule:**

Subject + (am/is/are) + used to + verb-ing.

Example: "I am used to waking up early for school."

Example: "They are used to living in a cold climate." • Negative sentences: -

Subject + (am not/isn't/aren't) + used to + verb-ing.

Example: "I am not used to waking up early for school."

Example: "They aren't used to living in a cold climate."

- **Questions:**

Am / Is / Are + subject + used to + verb-ing?

Example: Are you used to waking up early for school?

- **Yes, I'm. - No, I'm not.**

Example: Are they used to living in a cold climate?

- **Yes, they are. – No, they aren't.**

Wh Questions:

Wh + (Am / Is / Are) + subject + used to + verb-ing?

Example: What are you used to doing every morning?

Example: Where are they used to living?

Exercise

1. My brother is used to .....his bike to the park.

   a) riding b) ride c) rode d) rides

2. We .....used to sleeping in a tent.

   a) doesn't b) isn't c) don't d) aren't

3. .....you used to using this computer program?

a) Is b) Are c) Do d) Does

4. What .....you used to doing on the weekends?

   a) do b) is c) are d) does

5. She isn't used to .....in such a loud room.

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

Do as shown between brackets:

1. Ahmed is used to drinking coffee. (Change into negative)

2. My father is used to (read) the newspaper every morning. (Correct the verb)

   ....

3. Some people are used to eating ice cream in winter. (Ask a question)

4. I'm used to doing my homework after school every day. (Make negative)

Prepositions of Movement

These words describe the direction in which someone or something is moving.

- **into : Moving to the inside (e.g., "He jumped into the pool.")**
- **across : From one side to the other (e.g., "He ran across the street.")**
- **towards : In the direction of (e.g., "The dog walked towards the rat.")**
- **over : Above or across the top (e.g., "The bird flew over the tree.")**
- **through : Moving inside a space from one end to the other (e.g., "The train goes through the tunnel.")**
- **around : Moving in a circle (e.g., "We walked around the park.")**

Exercise

1. **The athlete ran ..... the track to reach the finish line.**

   a) through b) around c) into d) over

2. **The car drove ..... the tunnel to get to the other side of the mountain.**

   a) through b) across c) towards d) into

3. **The boy jumped ..... the fence to get his ball.**

   a) into b) through c) over d) around

4. **We walked ..... the bridge to cross the river.**

   a) into b) over c) through d) across

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Writing

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs discussing the healthy habits we follow to improve our well-being and explaining how playing sports keeps our bodies strong and active.

a. Fill in the following plan.

Introduction:

A sound mind is in a sound body.

Paragraph (1): **What healthy habits improve our well-being**

Topic sentence: **There are many healthy habits to improve our well-being**

Supporting details:

Doing puzzles / having enough sleep / avoiding fast food/ drinking a lot of water

Concluding sentence:

We should follow these healthy habits to have a good well-being.

Paragraph (2): **How playing sports keeps our bodies strong and active**

Topic sentence: **Doing regular exercises is important to keep our bodies strong and active.**

Supporting details:

Having good body/ building our muscles/ having an active mind

Concluding sentence:

Finally, playing sports regularly helps our bodies to stay young and active.

The topic

In fact, a sound mind is in a sound body. There are many healthy habits we should follow to be healthy. First, we should have enough sleep. Also, we should avoid fast food. Moreover, we should do sports regularly. Really, we should follow these healthy habits to have a good well-being.

Doing regular exercises is important to keep our bodies strong and active. It builds our bodies. Also, it forms our strong muscles. In addition, it keeps us active and energetic. Finally, playing sports regularly helps our bodies to stay young and active

UNIT 6 THE EARTH'S VOICE: CLIMATE CHANGE AND ANIMAL SURVIVAL

Words	Part of speech	Meanings	Words	Part of speech	Meanings
mainly	Adv	بشكل رئيسي	Damage	V	يضر/ يتلف
Produce	v	ينتج	Disturb	V	يربك/يزعج
release	V	يبعث /يطلق	Drought	N	جفاف
crop	N	محصول	Coastal	Adj	ساحلي
global	Adj	عالمي	Unpredictable	Adj	غير متوقع
Expensive	Adj	غالي الثمن	Suffer	V	يعاني
occur	V	يحدث	Region	N	منطقة
creature	N	مخلوق	Deeply		بعمق بشدة
destroy	V	يدمر	Flood		فيضان
Temperature	N	درجة الحرارة			

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VOCABULARY

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

1. Strong winds can ..... buildings and knock down power lines.

a) damage b) swap c) improve d) connect

2. Wildfires can ..... the homes of many animals in the forest.

a) share b) connect c) destroy d) practice

3. People who live in polluted cities often ..... from breathing problems.

a) suffer b) rise c) achieve d) train

4. Farmers need to protect their ..... from harmful insects and the changes of weather.

a) coaches b) crops c) classmates d) teammates

B. Fill in spaces with the suitable word from the list below:

(unpredictable / temperature / mainly / global / creature)

1. Scientists are worried about the global warming because it affects the whole world.
2. Climate change is caused by human activities like burning fuels.
3. Every living on Earth requires a good environment to survive and grow.
4. The of the Earth is rising, which causes the ice in polar areas to melt.

Vocabulary

Words	Part of speech	Meanings	Words	Part of speech	Meanings
Habitat	N	موطن طبيعي	chemical	N	كيميائي
Adapt	V	يتكيف/ يتأقلم	population	N	السكان
Store	V	يخزن	recover	V	يتعافى / يستعيد
Distance	N	مسافة	polluted	Adj	ملوث
Area	N	منطقة	dry up	Phv	يجف
Cope	V	يجاري / يساير	lay	V	يضع
Harsh	Adj	قاسي	disappear	V	يختفي
Condition	N	حالة	further	Adv	أبعد
Severely	Adv	بشدة	Zone	N	منطقة
Native	Adj	أصلي	securely	Adv	بأمان

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Vocabulary

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

1. Camels can ..... to life in the hot desert by storing water.

a) disappear b) dry up c) adapt d) lay

2. The polar bear's natural ..... is the icy Arctic region.

a) chemical b) habitat c) distance d) condition

3. Pollution is a serious problem that affects the ..... of the whole city.

a) population b) habitat c) zone d) distance

4. Some animals will ..... completely if we do not protect them.

a) recover b) cope c) disappear d) store

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

(population / securely / harsh / population / adapt)

1. Polar bears have thick fur to help them ..... to the cold weather.

2. Some animals live in ..... environments where it is very difficult to find food.

3. It is important to tie your tent ..... so the wind does not blow it away.

Grammar

Comparatives and Superlatives

Grammar Box: Comparatives and Superlatives We use the comparative to compare two things, and the superlative to compare three or more.				
Adjective Type	**Rule**	**Example (Base Form)**	**Comparative**	**Superlative**
Short adjectives 1 syllable	Add –er / –est	Tall / smart	taller / smarter	tallest / smartest
Adjectives ending in –y (usually 2 syllables)	Change y → i and add –er / –est	happy	happier	happiest
Long adjectives 2 or more syllables	Use more / most	crowded	more crowded	most crowded
		Beautiful	more beautiful	most beautiful
Syllable Guide: A syllable has one vowel sound. • Examples: smart → 1 syllable crow/ded → 2 syllables beau/ti/ful → 3 syllables • Vowel Reminder: a – e – i – o – u				

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A. Complete each sentence with the correct comparative or superlative form of the adjectives in brackets.

1. A whale is (large) than a dolphin.
2. Sarah's room is (clean) in the house.
3. The new bag is (heavy) than my old one.
4. Pollution is one of the (serious) problems on Earth.
5. This building is (modern) than the one across the street.

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

1. The Arabian Desert is ..... than a city park.
   a) drier b) drier than c) driest d) dry
2. Many people believe that the falcon is the ..... bird in the world.
   a) fast b) faster c) faster than d) fastest
3. Is a blue whale ..... than an elephant?
   a) heaviest b) heavier c) heavy d) the heaviest
4. For some students, Science is the ..... subject of all.
   a) difficult b) more difficult c) most difficult d) difficulter

C. Do as required between brackets:

1. The Nile River is (longer than) river in Africa. (Correct)
   The Nile River is river in Africa.
2. Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. (Ask a question)
3. Solar energy is (sustainable) than burning coal for electricity. (Correct)
   Solar energy is ( ) than burning coal for electricity.
4. The cheetah is (fast) land animal on the planet. (Correct)
   The cheetah is land animal on the planet.

Grammar II: Present Perfect with since / for

Form: have / has + past participle

Use the present perfect for actions that started in the past and continue in the present

Subject	Auxiliary	Past Participle	Example
You / We / They	Have	worked	I have lived in London since 2015.
He / She / It	Has	eaten	The tree has grown quickly.
Negative	haven't / hasn't	+ verb (-ed / 3rd form)	The students haven't finished the science project.
Question	Have / Has + subject + verb 3rd form?	Wh-word + have/has + subject +verb 3rd form?	Have the animals moved to a cooler place? Where has the water gone?
Keywords	ever, never, just, already, yet, today, since, for		
Use since to show when the action started. Use for to show how long an action has continued.			

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Grammar:

Present Perfect with since / for

1. Saleh has studied English since 2020.
2. Dalal has played the piano for five years.
3. The ice has melted in many polar areas since 2000.

Correct the verbs in brackets. Then, circle (since) or (for) correctly.

1. Amal (live) in Oman (/for) 2014.
2. My teacher (teach) here (since/) twelve years.
3. I (not see) my best friend (/for) last month.
4. People (build) cleaner cities (since/) many years.
5. What have scientists (discover) (/for) 2010?
6. I have visited the new science museum this year. (Form a question)

7. He has finished his English homework. (Change into negative)

WRITING

Climate change has greatly affected our planet's environment, but people can still take action to protect and care for the Earth.

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs explaining how climate change has affected the environment and how we can protect the Earth from it.

a. Fill in the following plan.

Introduction:

The earth suffers a lot from climate changes.

Paragraph (1): **How climate change has affected the environment**

Topic sentence:

The climate change has affected our planet in many ways.

Supporting details:

Temperature, hotter summers.

Floods happen in many countries.

Forest fires because of less rain.

Concluding sentence:

These climate changes became a warning towards the human actions

Paragraph (2): **How we can protect the Earth from it**

Topic sentence:

We should cooperate to protect the earth from it.

Supporting details:

We should plant more trees.

We should reuse, reuse and recycle to save the sources of the earth.

We should save energy to reduce the global warming.

Concluding sentence:

However, people are working together to protect the Earth by planting trees, saving water, and using clean energy.

Conclusion:

As a result, small actions are making a real difference in protecting the environment.

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The topic

Climate change has affected our planet in many ways. Hotter weather and longer summers have caused floods, droughts, and stronger storms. Some people lost their homes due to floods. The temperature rises in many regions of the world. Some forests have fires. Some animals lose their habitats.

However, people are working together to protect the Earth.

We should plant more trees.

We should reduce, reuse and recycle the sources of the earth. We should save energy to reduce the global warming.

As a result, small actions are making a real difference in protecting the environment.

Planning (Outline)	Exposition of ideas & coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	Gr.	Sp.	Hw.	Pu.	Changing format	Total
2	6	2	2	2	2	2	-2	18

- **2** marks to be deducted from the total mark for changing the format.
- Off-point topics receive **ZERO**.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

The cheetah is the world's fastest land mammal. A cheetah can go from zero to 60 miles an hour in only three seconds. Wild cheetahs are thought to be able to reach speeds of nearly 70 miles an hour—although they can only sustain that speed for about 30 seconds. These cats are lively at high speeds, able to make quick and sudden turns in pursuit of prey.

There is some debate over whether cheetahs are "big cats". Some scientists argue that the term only refers to cats that are capable of roaring: lions, tigers, jaguars, and leopards. Cheetahs can't roar, though they can they purr. Still, conservation groups tend to embrace the wider definition of "big cats" that also includes snow leopards and Cougars.

Even though their speed makes them fearsome hunters, cheetahs are the most vulnerable of the world's big cats. The International Union for Conservation of Nature currently lists the cheetah as vulnerable to extinction. However, in recent years, scientists have argued that cheetahs should be considered endangered instead, pointing to extensive losses in cheetah populations. There are fewer than 7,000 adult cheetahs remaining in the wild.

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

1. **What is the best title for this passage?**

a- A Slow Animal b- Wild lions c- The Cheetah d- Big Cats

2. **The underlined pronoun(their) in the 3rd paragraph refers to….**

a- Hunters b- Cheetahs

b- Cats d- Cougars

3. **The meaning of the underlined word (pursuit) in the 1st paragraph means …**

a- eat b- chase c- prey d- kill

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4. **What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?**

a-to persuade donate for animals.

b-to decide that cheetahs are the best animals.

c-to tell us information about cheetahs. (

d-to inform us those cheetahs are very fast.

5. **Some scientists say that the term of big cats only refers to cats that are capable of ……**

a-purring b-running c-roaring d-jumping

6. **According to the passage, all the following statements are False except:**
   a) **The cheetah is not the world's fastest land mammal.**
   b) **There is some debate over whether cheetahs are "small cats".**
   c) **There are fewer than 5,000 adult cheetahs remaining now.**
   d) A cheetah can go from zero to 60 miles an hour in only three seconds.(

B. Answer the following questions:

1. **How long can cheetahs sustain their speed?**

2. **Which organization lists cheetahs as vulnerable to extinction?**

UNIT 7 QUALITIES THAT HELP US GROW

The word	Part of speech	The meaning
Wonder	(v)	يتعجب
Reveal	(v)	يكشف / يظهر
True	(adj)	حقيقي /صادق
Observe	(v)	يلاحظ / يراقب
forgiveness	(n)	تسامح / مغفرة
Behaviour	N	سلوك
Relative	(n.)	أحد الاقارب
Interfere	(v.)	يتدخل
Member	(n)	عضو
Ignore	(v.)	يتجاهل
Aware	(adj.)	واع / مدرك
Injustice	(n)	الظلم
Defend	(v)	يدافع عن
Shape	(v)	يشكِلّ
Incident	(n.)	حادثه - واقعة
Respond	(v)	يستجيبّ
Journey	(n.)	رحلة
Self-discipline	(n.)	ضبط النفس
Honestly	(adv.)	بصدق
Openly	(adv.)	بانفتاح
Sudden	(adj.)	مفاجئ
Sensible	(adj.)	عاقل -حكيم
Sincere	(adj.)	مخلص- صادق
Quality	(n.)	صفة / ميزة
Cooperation	(n.)	تعاونً
Jealous	(Adj)	غيور
helpfulness	(n.)	المساعدة
hardship	(n.)	مشقة -معاناة
Welcoming	(adj.)	مُرحِّب - ودود
closely	(adv.)	بشكل متقارب
treat	(v.)	يعامل
Wrongly	(adv.	شكل خاطئ
Mercy	(n.)	رحمة
Truthful	(adj.)	صادق
Difficulty	(n.)	صعوبة

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Vocabulary

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

1. They helped the poor family and showed great …….

a. jealousy b. mercy c. incident d. shape

2. Dear son, don't ……my advice, please. it's important.

a. journey b. ignore c. reveal d. behave

3. Adel behaves …… in his work and dealings with others. People love him.

a. suddenly b. honestly c. closely d. wrongly

4. They went on an interesting ……across the desert.

a. quality b. journey c. difficulty d. incident

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

(jealousy – behave – difficulty – wonder – quality)

1. The teacher asked the students to behave politely in the classroom.
2. The girl felt jealousy when she saw the gift presented by her parents to her sister.
3. Honesty is an important quality of a good leader.
4. Some students have great difficulty understanding math problems.

GRAMMAR

Relative Pronouns

Relative pronouns are words that connect two parts of a sentence. They introduce a relative clause that gives more information about a noun.

Common relative pronouns:
• who → for people للناس
• which → for things or animals الأشياء / الحيوانات
• where →for places للاماكن
• when → for time للوقت
• whose → shows possession (belongs to someone) لمن يمتلك شيء

Examples:

1. The doctor who helps me is very kind.
2. I like the story which has many pictures.
3. This is the place where we play football.
4. I remember the day when I met my best friend.
5. She is the woman whose book was lost.

Exercise

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

1. The man ……helped me yesterday is very kind.

a. which b. who c. where d. whose

2. I visited the museum ……has the dinosaur skeleton.

a. who b. where c. which d. when

3. Do you remember the day ……we went to the beach?

a. whose b. when c. which d. who

4. This is the house ……my grandfather built.

a. which b. who c. whose d. where

5. This is the singer ……songs always entertains me.

a. whose b. which c. who d. where

6. The school ……I study is near my house.

a. who b. whose c. which d. where

B. Do as required between brackets:

1. Adel is the new teacher. He teaches us English.
(join using a relative pronoun)

2. I went to the cinema whose I could watch the new movie. (correct)

3. She is the girl …… father is my friend.
(complete with a relative pronoun)

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Grammar Box: Question Tags
We use question tags to check information, confirm something we believe is true, and show polite agreement. يأتي السؤال المذيل في نهاية الجملة. ويكون معناه) أليس كذلك) ويتكون كالأمثلة التالي

Sentence Type	Example	Tag Pattern
Positive past → Negative tag	She helped her neighbour, didn't she?	did + not + pronoun
Negative past → Positive tag	They didn't leave the classroom, did they?	did + pronoun
Past "to be" (was / were)	She was calm, wasn't she?	was/wasn't + pronoun
They weren't confused, were they?		were/weren't + pronoun

Use a pronoun in the tag, (he – she – it – we - they).

- **Positive → negative. Negative → positive.**
- **Repeat the correct helping verb (did / didn't / was / were**

Complete: (Add tag question)

1. **Huda's wasn't ready,** was she?
2. **Prophet Yusuf was patient,** wasn't he?
3. **They didn't study yesterday,** did they?
4. **You weren't upset this morning,** were they?
5. **Prophet Musa acted with courage,** didn't he?

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

1. **You visited London last year……?**

a. didn't you **b. did you** **c. isn't it** **d. are you**

2. **He didn't eat breakfast this morning, ……?**

a. didn't he **b. did he** **c. isn't he** **d. is he**

3. **Some people fed those birds yesterday, ……?**

a. didn't they **c. weren't they**

b. did they **d. are they**

4. **She didn't finish her project, ……?**

a. did she **b. didn't she** **c. is she** **d. isn't she**

Writing

Good qualities can be seen in people's actions, behaviour, and the way they treat others in daily life.

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs describing qualities that make people special and showing how these qualities are reflected in people's actions and everyday life.

Introduction: Good qualities make people special.

Paragraph (1): qualities that make people special

Topic sentence:

Kindness and honesty make people special.

Supporting details:

Kind people help others. Honest people tell the truth.

Concluding sentence: These qualities show good character.

Paragraph (2): How these qualities are reflected in actions

Topic sentence: Good qualities appear in daily life.

Supporting details:

Respect shows in polite words.

Concluding sentence: Actions prove the qualities.

Conclusion: Special people show good qualities every day.

Good qualities

Good qualities make people special. Kindness and honesty also make them special. Kind people help others. These qualities show good character. Being helpful is good for solving problems

Good qualities appear in daily life. Respect shows in polite words. Actions prove the qualities. Special people show good qualities every day. We should show politeness in actions.

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UNIT 8 TODAY'S TECHNOLOGY, TOMORROW'S WORLD

Today's Technology, Tomorrow's World

The word	Part of speech	The meaning
innovation	(n.)	ابتكار / اختراع
printing press	(n.)	مطبعة / الة الطباعة
introduce	(v.)	يقدم / يجد
intelligent	(adj)	ذكي
practical	(adj)	عملي
interactive	(adj)	تفاعلي
explore	(v.)	يستكشف
visually	(adv.)	بصرياً
skillfully	(adv.)	بمهارة
increase	(v.)	يزداد
Automatically	(adv)	تلقائياً
Adjust	(v)	يضبط / يعدل
Remotely	(adv.)	عن بعد
Assistant	(n)	مساعد
System	(n.)	نظام
Advise	(v)	ينصح

A. Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Engineers use smart boards to present information ……
   a. remotely
   b. visually
   c. skillfully
   d. automatically
2. Many modern machines are the result of …… in science and technology.
   a. system
   b. assistant
   c. innovation
   d. printing press
3. Hotels …… their alarm systems securely to protect guests and buildings.
   a. advise b. adjust c. increase d. introduce
4. Schools provide students by ……online lessons and exercises.
   a. practical b. intelligent c. interactive d. welcoming

The word	Part of speech	The meaning
artificial intelligence	(n.)	الذكاء الاصطناعي
advance	(v)	يطور / يحسن
dome	(n)	قبة
safe	(adj)	امن
impressive	(adj)	رائع
drone	(n)	طائرة مسيرة
generate	(v.)	يولد / ينتج
instantly	(adv.)	مباشرة
possibility	(n.)	احتمالية
crack	(n.)	تصدع / شق
Advanced	(adj)	متطور
Interact	(v)	يتفاعل
Digitally	(adv.)	رقميا / الكترونيا
Underground	(Adj)	تحت الارض
Hologram	(n.)	صورة ثلاثية الابعاد
Upgrade	(v)	يرقي/ يطور / يحسن
Virtual	(Adj)	افتراضي

II. Vocabulary:

A. Choose the correct answer:

1. The scientists used AI to create a computer .....that can think like a human.

a. dome b. system c. crack d. drone

2. It is much more .....to use a digital map than a paper one when you are driving.

a. remotely
b. practical
c. underground
d. instantly

3. Engineers can _____ new ideas using special computer programmes.

a. repair b. advance c. generate d. interact

4. The new robot has a /an _____ design that allows it to perform complex tasks easily.

a. safe
b. advanced
c. underground
d. virtual

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B. Choose the most suitable answer from a, b, c or d.

1. The printing press was a great _____ that changed the world.

a. innovation b. dome c. hologram d. crack

2. The team tried to _____ the damaged football net before the match.

a. interact b. introduce c. repair d. advise

3. The new learning app is very _____. It responds when you touch it.

a. interactive c. harsh

b. underground d. jealous

4. Smart devices can connect to the internet _____ without any delay.

a. severely b. instantly c. wrongly d. honestly

C. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

assistant – innovation – explore – increase – intelligent – interactive – automatically

1. Which class do teachers use in class?
2. They use holograms. It can information and update It also helps students learn concepts visually.
3. A classroom can show you how it works.
4. It keeps students active with tasks.
5. Will it students' interest in science?

Grammar

Reported speech {Imperative}

We use reported speech when we want to tell someone what another person said.

Form: subject + reporting verb + object + (to / not to) + base verb

1. **Direct Speech: "Drink water before you start running, "said the coach.**
   Reported speech: The coach told the players to drink water before they started running.
2. **"Don't stay up too late," said my father.**
   My father warned me not to stay up too late.
3. **"Take your jacket. It's cold outside," said my friend.**
   My friend advised me to take my jacket because it was cold outside.
4. **"Please carry this box for me," asked my mother.**
   My mother asked me to carry that box for her.

- **Use to + verb for positive commands.**
- **Use not to + verb for negative commands.**

1. **The mother asked her son ……. his hands before eating.**
   a. washing b. wash c. to wash d. not to
2. **The park keeper warned the people …. ……. on the grass.**
   a. to walk c. don't walk
   b. not walk d. not to walk
3. **Sara asked her friend ……her a pen.**
   a. lend b. to lend c. lends d. to lending
4. **The coach told the players …… water before they started running.**
   a. drink b. to drink c. drinking d. drank

Do as shown between brackets

1. **In the future, scientists (discover) new medicines. (Correct the verb)**
2. **People will live in smart cities. (Form a question)**
3. **Ali will buy a new robot next year. (Make negative)**

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The future simple tense

We use the future simple to describe things that will happen in the future and to make predictions.

يستخدم للتحدث عن شيء سيحدث في المستقبل.

1. **I will go to the park tomorrow.**
2. **She will study for the exam next week.**
3. **We won't use robots at school.**
4. **Will you live in a smart city in the future? - Yes, we will. / No, we won't**

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

1. **I ..... my grandmother tomorrow.**

a) visit **b) will visit** **c) visited** **d) visiting**

2. **She ..... late for the meeting tonight.**

a) will be **b) is** **c) was** **d) will have**

3. **..... you help me with my homework tomorrow?**

a) Do **b) Will** **c) Did** **d) Are**

4. **They ..... to the beach next weekend.**

a) go **b) went** **c) will go** **d) going**

B. Do as shown between brackets:

1. **1-In the future people will (using)the flying bus.** **(correct)**

2. **Ahmed will study his lessons tonight.** **(Ask a question)**

3. **3- Farmers will grow plants in the desert.** **(Make negative)**

4. **4-Fahad will work in a factory soon.** **(Negative)**

writing

Write on the following topic:

Modern inventions are part of our daily lives. They help us work, learn, and communicate more easily.

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (not less than 8 sentences) describing modern inventions people use nowadays and how they make our lives easier.

Technology

Introduction:

Technology is part of my life now.

Paragraph (1): **How technology is part of daily life**

Topic sentence: **I use technology at home and school.**

Supporting details:

- **I use my phone to call friends.**
- **I use a computer to study.**

Concluding sentence: **Technology helps me learn and connect.**

Paragraph (2): **technology in the future**

Topic sentence: **Technology will change more in the future.**

Supporting details:

- **Cars will drive themselves.**
- **Robots will help at home.**

Concluding sentence: **Life will be easier with new technology.**

Conclusion: **Technology is important now and will be more important later.**

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Technology

Technology is part of my life now. I use technology at home and at school. Also, I use my phone to call friends. I use a computer to study. Technology helps me learn and connect.

Technology will change more in the future. Cars will drive themselves. Robots will help at home. Life will be easier with new technology. Technology is important now and will be more important later.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Crowded city traffic is one of mankind's greatest past, present, and future challenges, attracting interests from urban planning, urban geography, urban economics and other related orders. Although these fields provide some understanding of the problem, our understanding of the basic laws determining urban traffic systems' evolutionary course remains limited given that we do not fully understand the general development devices underlying their complex appeals. Therefore, a better understanding of the dynamics of urban traffic systems is necessary. The evolution of urban traffic systems appears to be available through mathematical descriptions, which involves land development, population, road and motor vehicle subsystems.

There are many changing aspects models developed to capture the growth path of urban traffic systems. It is better to determine the driving force of urban traffic growth, the relations among the studied subsystems, and whether the problem of urban crowding can be effectively predicted. Latest study indicates that this can be achieved. Taking two typical Chinese cities (Beijing and Shenzhen) as case studies. It is found that these two examples can be used to capture the reflected growth faces and to predict the future development of crowded urban traffic, therefore helping all cities' planning and control processes.

A. From a , b, c and d, choose the most suitable answer:

1. What is the best title of this passage? ( )

a. changing aspects
c. Basic Laws
b. Crowded city traffic
d. Solving Problems

2. The underlined word "these" in the 2nd paragraph refers to: ( )

a. examples
c. Beijing and Shenzhen
b. counties
d. studies

3. The underlined word "complex" in the 1st paragraph means: ( )

a. easy
c. soft
b. difficult
d. old-fashioned

4. The understanding of the dynamics of urban traffic systems is…… ( )

a. necessary
c. bad
b. not necessary.
d. not important.

5. According to the passage, crowded city traffic is: ( )

a. a present problem
c. a future problem
b. a past problem
d. a past, present and future problem

6. The writer wrote this passage to: (*d*)

a. tell us how to avoid traffic.
b. persuade us to live in the village.
c. give information about cities.
d. show that there is understanding to the traffic problem.

B. Answer the following questions:

1. How is the crowded city traffic described?

2. Why is the example of Beijing and Shenzhen can be used?

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