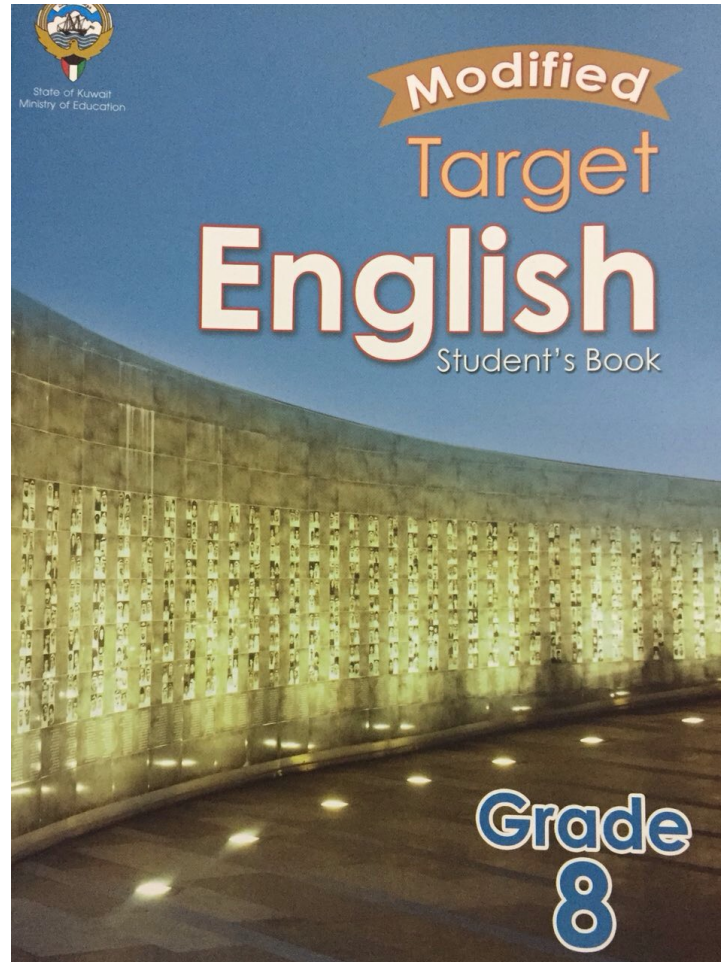


State of Kuwait Ministry of Education



Al Jahra Educational Area



**Grade 8
First term**

**Written
work**

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Unit 1		Unit 2		Unit 3	
sprinting	الجرى بأقصى سرعة	lead to - led	يؤدي الى	separate	منفصل - مستقل
extremely	جدا/الي اقصى حد	theme	الخلفيات والسمات	employ	يوظف
resistance	المقاومة	provide	يمد-يزود ب-يعطي	wage	أجر- معاش
flexible	مرن	cavern	كهف كبير	instead of	بدلا من
regimen	نظام - اسلوب	voluntary	تطوعي	trap	فخ - مصيدة
session	جلسة	native	أصلي- ابن البلد	drop out	سقط من اعلي
cool down	يهدأ	recently	مؤخراً - حديثاً	jobless	بدون وظيفة
promise	يوعد	achieve	يحقق - ينجز	inhale	يستنشق
arrow	سهم	improve	يحسن- يطور	stingy	بخيل
strict	حازم- صارم - دقيق	require	يحتاج إلى - يتطلب	furious	جدا غاضب
risk	خطورة	master	يتقن-بيرع في	hearty meal	شهي- وجبة كبيرة صحية
obesity	السمنة	frequently	تكراراً-كثيراً	justice	العدل
amount	كمية	infections	عدوى-امراض سارية	crowd	العامّة - حشد من الناس
gain	يحصل علي	sight	حاسة البصر	unfair	ظلم
lack	ينقصه - يفتقر الي	determination	تصميم -اصرار	dispose of	يتخلص من
adequate	كافي - وفي بالغرض	overcome	يتغلب على-يهزم	float	يطفو
		barrier	حاجز- عائق	package	علبة الطعام - الشراب
		inspire	يلهم	gravity	الجاذبية الارضية
		incredibly	بشكل مذهل- لا يصدق	casual	ملابس عادية -غير رسمية
		capable	قادر علي-بارع في	specialized	مميز - خاص

Unit 1			Unit 2			Unit 3		
sprinting	n	الجري بأقصى سرعة	lead led	v	يؤدي الى	separate	adj	منفصل-مستقل
extremely	adv	جدا/الي اقصى حد	theme	n	الخلفيات والسمات	employ	v	يوظف
resistance	n	المقاومة	provide	v	يمد-يزود ب-يعطي	wage	n	أجر-معاش
flexible	adj	مرن	cavern	n	كهف كبير	instead of	adv	بدلا من
regimen	n	نظام - اسلوب	voluntary	adj	تطوعي	trap	n	فخ-- مصيدة
session	n	جلسة	native	adj	أصلي- ابن البلد	drop out	phv	سقط من اعلي
cool down	phv	يهدأ	recently	adv	- مؤخراً حديثاً	jobless	adj	بدون وظيفة
promise	v	يوعد	achieve	v	يحقق - ينجز -	inhale	v	يستنشق
arrow	n	سهم	improve	v	يحسن-يطور	stingy	adj	بخيل
strict	adj	حازم- صارم - دقيق	require	v	يحتاج إلى - يتطلب	furious	adj	جدا غاضب
risk	n	خطورة	master	v	يتقن-يبرع في	hearty	adj	شهوي-وجبة كبيرة صحية
obesity	n	السمنة	frequently	adv	تكراراً كثيراً	justice	n	العدل
amount	n	كمية	infection	n	عدوى-امراض سارية	crowd	n	حشد من -العامة الناس
gain	v	يحصل علي	sight	n	حاسة البصر	unfair	adj	ظالم
lack	v	ينقصه - يفتقر الي	determination	n	تصميم -اصرار	dispose of	phv	يتخلص من
adequate	adj	كافي - وفي بالغرض	overcome	v	يتغلب على-يهزم	float	v	يطفو
			barrier	n	حاجز-عائق	package	n	علبة الطعام-الشراب
			inspire	v	يلهم	gravity	n	الجاذبية الارضية
			incredibly	adv	بشكل لا يصدق-مذهل	casual	adj	ملايس عادية-غير رسمية
			capable	adj	ل مؤهل - بارع-قادر على	specialized	adj	مميز-خاص

Unit 1

- 1- Fizzy drinks and fast food high in sugar and fats can cause
a) **wage** b) **obesity** c) **gravity** d) **justice**
- 2- training ,such as press ups and weight lifting, is good for building up muscles.
a) **Barrier** b) **Amount** c) **Resistance** d) **Package**
- 3- You should have an exercise that contains all three types of exercise.
a) **regimen** b) **arrow** c) **theme** d) **cavern**
- 4- Doing a sport almost daily makes you more and fit.
a) **jobless** b) **stingy** c) **furious** d) **flexible**
- 5- The runners do down the track towards the finish line.
a) **sprinting** b) **Sight** c) **cavern** d) **infection**
- 6- Stretching exercises ,like Yoga, are good for you to
a) **overcome** b) **lack** c) **cool down** d) **promise**
- 7- The weather in Canada in winter is cold.
a) **recently** b) **securely** c) **instead of** d) **extremely**
- 8- A good exercise has a warm –up of about 5-10 minutes like walking.
a) **crowd** b) **session** c) **resistance** d) **cavern**
- 9- My dad to take me to London on the next holiday.
a) **promised** b) **overcome** c) **float** d) **inhale**
- 10- Millions of people in poor African countries clean water and food.
a) **employ** b) **promise** c) **lack** d) **overcome**
- 11- The students told the teacher that they didn't have time to finish the test
a) **specialized** b) **adequate** c) **stingy** d) **native**
- 12- Smoking increases the of heart diseases and lung cancer.
a) **risk** b) **theme** c) **cavern** d) **gravity**
- 13- The Arabs in the past fought their enemies with bow and
a) **obesity** b) **session** c) **arrow** d) **wage**
- 14- A lot of countries have laws against drugs.
a) **stingy** b) **jobless** c) **furious** d) **strict**
- 15- Some people weight when they eat too many sweets ,fast food and fizzy drinks.
a) **gain** b) **inhale** c) **float** d) **employ**
- 16- Kuwait has got huge of oil under the ground and the sea.
a) **arrows** b) **amounts** c) **themes** d) **sessions**
- 17- is running very fast over a short distance.
a) **Determination** b) **Obesity** c) **Sprinting** d) **Barrier**
- 18- is caused by lack of physical activity or eating unhealthy food.
a) **Package** b) **Crowd** c) **Obesity** d) **Justice**
- 19- Getting an..... amount of sleep each night will improve your health.
a) **adequate** b) **stingy** c) **furious** d) **native**
- 20- Fahad will take a long time to after the argument.
a) **drop out** b) **cool down** c) **dispose of** d) **plunge in**

Unit 1

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

(flexible - lack - resistance - extremely - cool down- regimen)

- 1-There are three main types of exercise-aerobic, stretching and
- 2-The doctor advised me to lose weight , I should follow a strict exercise
- 3-Vegetarian people calcium, proteins and vitamin D as well.
- 4- Employees , specially mothers, said they would prefer more working hours.
- 5- She's very angry. Give her some time to

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

(sessions - promised – risk - obesity-- adequate - extremely)

- 6-The maths test was difficult that no one answered it.
- 7-The sports club provides training 3 times a week.
- 8-Driving your car very fast is a big as you will definitely have an accident.
- 9-Remas her friend Noura to go shopping together at the weekend.
- 10-A vegetarian diet doesn't have the amounts of iron, zinc and proteins.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

(strict - amount - sprinting- gain - obesity - arrow)

- 11-You need a bow and a/an..... to practise target shooting.
- 12--Vegetarian people follow adiet that include fruits, vegetables and grains.
- 13--People more energy from carbohydrates, proteins and vitamins.
- 14--Too many people suffer from because of eating too much fast food.
- 15- I do three times a week to keep fit and healthy.

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

(adequate - risk - sprinting -amounts - strict - flexible)

- 16-Building new schools and hospitals requires a big of money.
- 17-She's been doing exercises to become stronger and more
- 18-We're to that sign, then back to this spot here.
- 19-I can't take the of climbing very high mountains in the Himalayas .
- 20-My dad is very about staying up late playing games for long hours.
- 21-Most people feel they didn't have an salary compared to their effort at work.

Unit 2

- 1- To improve your English, you should listen to speakers of English.
a) hearty b) furious c) native d) flexible
- 2- Most Arabs use Twitter and Facebook to socialize with others.
a) instead b) frequently c) ahead d) gradually
- 3- Success hard work, much effort and patience.
a) requires b) float c) inhale d) employ
- 4- Kuwait has..... built many new schools and hospitals .
a) exceptionally b) recently c) alongside d) instead
- 5- In order to a new sport ,you have to practise it regularly.
a) lack b) promise c) master d) provide
- 6- We should wash our hands many times daily so as not to catch
a) sprinting b) justice c) determination d) infections
- 7- There are many differenton mobile phones ; you can choose one for free.
a) themes b) wager c) caverns d) crowds
- 8- Eating healthy food, doing a sport and sleeping enough time willyour health.
a) float b) inhale c) improve d) employ
- 9- The Ancient Egyptians have built the Great Pyramid which is a big mystery.
a) recently b) incredibly c) extremely d) instead
- 10 A healthy balanced dietus with calcium, proteins and carbohydrates we need.
a) provide b) inspire c) require d) master
- 11- He lost his leg when he was ten, but learnt to his handicap.
a) lack b) achieve c) overcome d) promise
- 12- Our football team is of winning the world cup.
a) capable b) flexible c) voluntary d) casual
- 13- Smoking can to dangerous illnesses like lung cancer and heart diseases.
a) gain b) lead c) provide d) achieve
- 14- Blind people are those who lost their and they can't see anything.
a) wage b) trap c) sight d) gravity
- 15- The desire to fly like birdsscientists to invent the airplane .
a) gained b) lacked c) floated d) inspired
- 16- Helping old people, the homeless and the environment are kinds of work.
a) voluntary b) furious c) capable d) separate
- 17- To achieve your dreams ,you need good planning, hard work and
a) arrow b) obesity c) determination d) barrier
- 18- The explorers usually find bears and bats living in big dark
a) caverns b) theme c) infection d) regimen
- 19- Everyone should do his/her best tohis/her goals and dreams in life.
a) float b) promise c) achieve d) dispose
- 20- The mountain range forms a natural between the two countries.
a) sight b) barrier c) sprinting d) gravity

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Unit 2

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

(**incredibly – inspired -theme- overcome – barrier – capable**)

- 1-Daily exercise and a healthy diet are effective to obesity.
- 2-Disabilities shouldn't stand as a between you and the world.
- 3-The skyscrapers in Dubai and New York are beautiful.
- 4-My sister is of speaking both English and French well.
- 5-Seeing my best friend lose over 10 kilograms has really me to exercise regularly.

(**lead - native - caverns - recently - voluntary - theme**)

- 6-In order to create your own blog, you should choose your favourite
- 7-Eating unhealthy food can to serious heart diseases .
- 8-Arabic is thelanguage for the kuwaiti people .
- 9-My elder brother has..... moved to London to complete his PhD .
- 10-My elder brother usually participates in work.

(**caverns - requires - achieve – frequently – provide - improve**)

- 11-No one cansuccess without effort and hard work.
- 12-Try to speak English as often as possible if you want to your English.
- 13--Kuwait always poor countries with money and support.
- 14-It is very dangerous for people to live in dark in the mountains.
- 15-Living in Europe or the United States of America a lot of money.

(**master – frequently - flexible- infections - sight - determination**)

- 16-Lazy boys neglect their homework .
- 17-Antibiotics are a cure for viruses and
- 18-He lost his in the accident he had last year that's why he can't see.
- 19-The first element of success is theto succeed.
- 20-It's easy to English if you live in the UK or the USA for years.

(**provide - capable - extremely - barriers - infections - overcome - lead**)

- 21-Careless driving will to road accidents and deaths.
- 22-My parentsme with love, care and money.
- 23-You are good, but you're of doing better
- 24-To succeed , you have tothe challenges and the difficulties you face.
- 25-Cultural have made it hard for women to enter many professions.
- 26-The symptoms of flucan be a high fever, runny nose and coughing.

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Unit 3

- 1- We have to this pile of old newspaper and magazines.
a) **dispose of** b) **cool down** c) **drop out** d) **plunge in**
- 2- No one likes people because they don't help the poor.
a) **hearty** b) **casual** c) **stingy** d) **separate**
- 3- The cheered when their football star scored a goal.
a) **sprinting** b) **regimen** c) **barrier** d) **crowd**
- 4- In most countries, teachers do not receive high
a) **traps** b) **wages** c) **arrows** d) **caverns**
- 5- Astronauts have to warm their meals before they open the
a) **sight** b) **infection** c) **justice** d) **package**
- 6- The boy climbed the tree ,then he and broke his leg.
a) **cooled down** b) **plunged in** c) **dropped out** d) **disposed of**
- 7- The doctor told me to and exhale slowly and deeply.
a) **inhale** b) **inspire** c) **require** d) **float**
- 8- My dad was when I told him that I failed my tests.
a) **native** b) **voluntary** c) **separate** d) **furious**
- 9- Everything floats on the moon because there is zero
a) **gravity** b) **regimen** c) **session** d) **determination**
- 10- The rich man was used to eat a meal in the evening.
a) **voluntary** b) **hearty** c) **jobless** d) **flexible**
- 11- I feel more comfortable in clothes.
a) **furious** b) **stingy** c) **casual** d) **hearty**
- 12- Firemen wearclothes to protect them from heat, fire and smoke.
a) **specialized** b) **casual** c) **jobless** d) **separate**
- 13- Your homework should be written in a notebook.
a) **separate** b) **native** c) **capable** d) **stingy**
- 14- Kuwait has recently thousands of young people.
a) **inhaled** b) **overcame** c) **employed** d) **floated**
- 15- The judges and most people want to prevail all over the world.
a) **risk** b) **justice** c) **trap** d) **package**
- 16- wasting your time, you should study hard.
a) **Instead of** b) **Securely** c) **Exceptionally** d) **Extremely**
- 17- The police set ato catch thieves of the bank.
a) **gravity** b) **trap** c) **arrow** d) **sight**
- 18- Millions of people are in each country, they can't earn money for a living.
a) **flexible** b) **capable** c) **adequate** d) **jobless**
- 19- The teacher was to the students, treating some better than others.
a) **jobless** b) **casual** c) **unfair** d) **adequate**
- 20- Astronauts in the spaceship because there is no gravity.
a) **employ** b) **float** c) **lead** d) **promise**

Unit 3

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

(**dropped out - jobless - inhale - stingy - furious**)

- 1-Sara liked to open the oven and the sweet smell of freshly baked cookies.
- 2-To my astonishment. my pens of my bag on my way to school.
- 3- Despite all his wealth, he is and doesn't help the poor people.
- 4-Hamad was with me when I broke his favourite watch.
- 5-My elder brother graduated from university and remained for a long time.

(**trap- wages - separate - employ- instead of**)

- 6-I and my brothers sleep inbed rooms in the same floor.
- 7-The new company has decided to 100 young people.
- 8-The workers receive their every Friday after work.
- 9-I made up my mind to keep a cat the naughty dog I have.
- 10-They caught the birds with aby using a plastic basket.

(**dispose of - unfair - hearty - crowd - justice**)

- 11-After a dinner, Mr. Fawaz thanked the host for his hospitality.
- 12-Criminals in each society always try hard to escape
- 13-The young boy lost sight of his mother in the
- 14-It's that you have to pay the most when you earn so little.
- 15-After recycling, we must find the safest way in which to the waste.

(**float - package - gravity - casual - specialized**)

- 16-Inside the space station, astronauts wearclothes with lots of pockets.
- 17-Boats are mostly made of wood that's why theyon water.
- 18-..... is the natural force by which objects are attracted to the Earth.
- 19-When astronauts walk outside in space ,they wear spacesuits with finger heaters.
- 20-Did you look at the ingredients on this of cookies? They're full of additives.

(**Package - inhaling - separate -gravity - employ - unfair**)

- 21-..... smoke , dust, exhaust and dangerous gases is bad for our health .
- 22-Our modern intermediate school has got two buildings.
- 23-The of the moon is one-sixth of that of the earth.
- 24-My sister wasas a teacher of English last year.
- 25-It isfor some workers to pay taxes and others to skip the payments.
- 26-Information about nutritional value all ingredients are listed right on the

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Unit 4

Unit 4			Unit 5			Unit 6		
hire	V	يستأجر-يستخدم	equato	N	خط الاستواء	fictional	adj	خيالي
raise	V	يجمع تبرعات	unique	Adj	فريد-لا مثيل له	thrilled	adj	فرحان اهتز من الفرحة- حناء
communit v	N	مجتمع	glow	V	يضيء-يلمغ-ينير	schedule	N	جدول اعمال-مواعيد
demote	V	نزل رتبته-درجته	reflect	V	يعكس	actually	adv	فعلا-حقا- في الحقيقة
harsh	Adj	قاسي-صلب-صعب	antiqui tv	N	اثارالعصور القديمة	conduct	V	يؤدي-يدير -يجري مقابلة
quit	V	استقال من وظيفة-ترك	bargai n	N	صفقة-عملية تجارية	spoil	V	يفسد-يخرب-
wound	N	جرح	atmos phere	N	الجو-الشعور العام	luxury	adj	فخم رفاهية ترف
compelle d	Adj	مجبور-مضطر-مكره	sightse eing	N	زيارة معالم سياحية	spectacular	adj	رائع-مذهل
astonishe d	Adj	مندعش-مذهول	destina tion	N	وجهة الوصول	donate	V	تبرع - وهب-منح
plunge in	PhV	يغطس	counti na	N	العد-حساب	carpet	N	سجادة-بساط
beg	V	يتوسل الي-يترجي	height	N	طول شخص ارتفاع	return	adj	ذهاب وعودة
exceptionall v	Adv	بشكل استثنائي	skills	N	مهارات	oval	adj	شكل بيضاوي
humble	Adj	متواضع-بسيط	collecti on	N	مجموعة	countless	adj	لا يعد-لا يحصي
hardship	N	مصاعب-معاناة	pleasu re	n	متعة -سعادة	royal	adj	ملكي
generation	N	جيل	house	V	يضم -يحتوي علي	pure	adj	نقي-صافي-خالص
securely	Adv	بشكل أمن	impres sive	Adj	مثير للاعجاب	marble	N	رخام
througho ut	Prep	اثناء-خلال-طوال	sculpt ure	N	صنم -تمثال	import	V	يستورد
tug on	PhV	يشد فجأة	exhibit	N	معرض	chandelier	N	ثريا
heritage	N	تراث -ميراث	illusion	N	صورة خادعة-خداع بصري			

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Unit 4		Unit 5		Unit 6	
hire	يستأجر- يستخدم	equator	خط الاستواء	fictional	خيالي
raise	يجمع تبرعات	unique	فريد- لا مثيل له	thrilled	فرحان جدا- اهتز من الفرحة-
community	مجتمع	glow	يضيء- ينبير	schedule	جدول اعمال-مواعيد
demote	نزل رتبته - درجته	reflect	يعكس	actually	فعلا-حقا- في الحقيقة
harsh	قاسي -صلب صعب	antiquity	اثار العصور القديمة	conduct	يؤدي - يدير -يجري مقابلة
quit	استقال من وظيفة - ترك	bargain	صفقة-عملية تجارية	spoil	يفسد - يخرّب
wound	جرح	atmosphere	الجو-الشعور العام	luxury	فخم رفاهية ترف
compelled	-مضطر-مجبور مكره	sightseeing	زيارة معالم سياحية	spectacular	رائع - مذهل
astonished	مندهش-مذهول	destination	وجهة الوصول	donate	تبرع - وهب - منح
plunge in	يغطس	counting	العد-حساب	carpet	سجادة -بساط
beg	يتوسل الي - يترجي	height	طول شخص ارتفاع	return	ذهاب وعودة
exceptionally	بشكل استثنائي	skills	مهارات	oval	شكل بيضاوي
humble	متواضع - بسيط	collection	مجموعة	countless	لا يعد- لا يحصي
hardship	مصاعب- معاناة	pleasure	متعة -سعادة	royal	ملكي
generation	جيل	house	يضم - يحتوي علي	pure	نقي- صافي- خالص
securely	بشكل أمن	impressive	مثير للإعجاب	marble	رخام
throughout	اثناء-خلال-طوال	sculpture	صنم -تمثال	import	يستورد
tug on	يشد فجأة	exhibit	معرض	chandelier	ثريا
heritage	تراث - ميراث	illusion	صورة خادعة- خداع بصري		

Unit 4

- 1- The young girls their mother to take them to the fun city for a holiday.
a) hired b) raised c) begged d) imported
- 2- The teacher has been criticized for her treatment of his students.
a) oval b) harsh c) return d) compelled
- 3- I want to my job because they give me very low salary.
a) beg b) glow c) quit d) inspire
- 4- The plane exploded and the ocean, killing all the people on board.
a) plunged in b) tugged on c) cooled down d) disposed of
- 5- A father and son represent two different in thinking and interests.
a) caverns b) schedules c) generations d) traps
- 6- The nurse applied a bandage to the after cleaning it.
a) carpet b) marble c) justice d) wound
- 7- Kuwait's is full of victories and great achievements.
a) package b) counting c) heritage d) sculpture
- 8- The heavy rain us to stay indoors instead of going shopping.
a) unfair b) compelled c) flexible d) spectacular
- 9- The pearl divers were tied to the ship with a rope around their waists.
a) securely b) extremely c) instead d) recently
- 10- Some poor people live in cottages near the mountains or lakes.
a) furious b) return c) humble d) jobless
- 11- The pearl diver the rope and was pulled up to the surface.
a) cooled down b) disposed of c) plunged in d) tugged on
- 12- After their father's sudden death, the family faced many
a) hardships b) carpets c) exhibits d) wages
- 13- My uncle lived in the United Kingdom his life.
a) securely b) throughout c) recently d) extremely
- 14- The in the US didn't let Carla Barton hold the position of a school principal.
a) equator b) marble c) chandelier d) community
- 15- I was when I heard the fire station had burnt down.
a) unique b) fictional c) astonished d) luxury
- 16- The vegetables grown in our farm are delicious.
a) exceptionally b) recently c) securely d) instead
- 17- Some people create a charity campaign to money for the poor and people with cancer.
a) hire b) raise c) demote d) promise
- 18- My dad some people to paint our new villa in Al Jahra.
a) hired b) quit c) begged d) glowed
- 19- The policeman was because he broke the laws.
a) imported b) floated c) demoted d) inhaled
- 20- Some people like to money for charity organizations.
a) glow b) overcome c) inspire d) raise

Unit 4

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

(**community - harsh - securely - raise - hire - demote**)

- 1- My mom needs toa new maid to help in the housework.
- 2- We're trying to money to help children with cancer
- 3- The kuwaitididn't allow girls to go to school in the past.
- 4- Teachers can choose to a student to a lower grade.
- 5- I am extremely sorry to have used words against you

(**exceptionally - begs - demote- hardships - generations - humble**)

- 6- Mohammed his father to buy him play station 4.
- 7- The weather has been bad the last few years
- 8- Mohamed Salah, the football star, remains despite all his achievements.
- 9- People who lived in the past faced many in life.
- 10- We need to preserve Kuwait's resources for future

(**plunged - astonished – hire- wound - compelled - quit**)

- 11- Asel made up her mind to the company to take care of her children.
- 12- The from the car accident left a scar on my arm.
- 13- My grandpa wasto have a surgical operation to survive.
- 14- The teacher waswhen I answered all the difficult questions.
- 15- Fawaz into the water and swam to the other side.

(**Securely - throughout - tugged on - raise heritage - hire**)

- 16- Pearl diving was an important part of the kuwaiti
- 17- Make sure your seat belt is fastened before taking off.
- 18- The students studied hard for the test the night .
- 19- We are so busy this year so we need to a babysitter to care for our children.
- 20- The little boy his father's sleeve and pointed at the puppy in the shop window.

(**quit - humble - compelled - generations - wound - harsh**)

- 21- Clara Barton grew up in a environment in the US.
- 22- Hamad was bleeding heavily from a gunshot.....
- 23- Sindbad stories entertained of people all over the world.
- 24- My grandma's serious illness her to stay in bed.
- 25- Ghalib his job after an argument with the manager.
- 26- Salem was from a background, but he became the richest man in the city.

Mr. Mustafa

Unit 5

- 1- Optical means that your eyes trick you into seeing something that is not really there.
a) community b) illusion c) cavern d) obesity
- 2- The collection of Egyptian is the best in the world.
a) wounds b) schedules c) antiquities d) traps
- 3- Visitors can enjoy the traditional souq..... in Al – Mubarakiya.
a) infection b) atmosphere c) sprinting d) chandelier
- 4- Money, family , friends and good health are the sources of
a) pleasure b) counting c) collection d) marble
- 5- My brother's is 190 cm so he can join the basketball club.
a) gravity b) theme c) sightseeing d) height
- 6- I think if I talk more often with a native speaker, my English will improve.
a) skills b) carpets c) destinations d) illusions
- 7- In most museums of the world , people aren't allowed to touch
a) communities b) exhibits c) schedules d) packages
- 8- Most museums have different of jewellery and antiques.
a) destinations b) infections c) collections d) themes
- 9- The fingerprints for all people all over the world are
a) harsh b) fictional c) furious d) unique
- 10- The planets produce no light of their own; they just sunlight.
a) raise b) reflect c) spoil d) beg
- 11- The sale will run for three days, starting from today.
a) illusion b) hardship c) bargain d) equator
- 12- The plane to Cairo will reach its after two hours.
a) heritage b) destination c) collection d) pleasure
- 13-with fingers isn't as easy as using a calculator.
a) Height b) Sightseeing c) Sculpture d) Counting
- 14- Khalifa Tower in Dubai is the most building in the UAE.
a) harsh b) impressive c) stingy d) return
- 15- The pharaohs' in Ancient Egypt are more than five thousand years old.
a) sculptures b) carpets c) chandeliers d) wages
- 16- The campfire was brightly in the dark night while we were camping.
a) begging b) donating c) glowing d) importing
- 17- The Louvre museum Egyptian, Greek and Roman antiquities.
a) hires b) demotes c) quits d) houses
- 18- Theis an imaginary circle around the Earth, dividing the earth's two hemispheres.
a) atmosphere b) equator c) bargain d) pleasure
- 19- Tourists go in France and take pictures in the most famous places.
a) carpet b) marble c) sightseeing d) hardship

Unit 5

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

(**bargain - atmosphere - sightseeing - beg - counting - destination**)

- 1- My family spent the last summer holiday in Paris and shopping.
- 2 - I bought this car at a price from Salmiya last week.
- 3- Your house has a very cozy and pleasant
- 4- We drove along way through KSA until we got to our in Mecca.
- 5- Sara is three years but she is good at up to 100.

(**reflect - glowing - equator - unique - antiquities**)

- 6- Some humans are born with supernatural talents.
- 7- The sun heats the sea more at the than at the poles .
- 8- The candles were in the dark which created a romantic atmosphere.
- 9- Your low mark in science simply your laziness and total lack of effort.
- 10- The city of Luxor, in Egypt ,contains temples, tombs and

(**height - collection - pleasure - skills - houses**)

- 11- The museum an impressive collection of jewels and sculptures.
- 12- His is a great advantage when he plays volleyball
- 13- You can't get a job if you don't have the necessary
- 14- The famous artist has a wonderful..... of modern paintings.
- 15- Would you get me a cup of coffee?" "With, my dear.

(**atmosphere - sculpture - exhibits - illusion - impressive**)

- 16- What can you see in the following optical?
- 17- Our National Football Team performance was throughout the final match.
- 18- A new of Liverpool star Mohamed Salah has been built.
- 19- There are some interesting and fabulous in the Louvre Museum.
- 20- This restaurant has a pleasant that's why I usually come here.

(**equator impressive - reflected - destination - pleasure - unique**)

- 21- The romantic film was so that I couldn't help crying.
- 22- Spain is still the most popular holidayall over the world.
- 23- Vaadhoo Island is located on the to the southwest of Sri Lanka.
- 24- Kids always find joy andin playing games in the fun city or kidzania.
- 25- The great pyramid in Egypt isit is matchless.
- 26- The picture of the moon and stars are on the sea water at night.

Mr. Mustafa

Unit 6

- 1- Many mothers their kids by not being strict enough.
a) import b) improve c) glow d) spoil
- 2- We didn't see the accident but we watched it on TV.
a) extremely b) actually c) instead d) exceptionally
- 3- The Avenues is regarded as the most department store in Kuwait..
a) spectacular b) capable c) voluntary d) unfair
- 4-The news reporter the interview in Kuwait Towers.
a) float b) glow c) conduct d) raise
- 5-My uncle is a rich businessman who lives in a..... villa in London.
a) pure b) flexible c) luxury d) harsh
- 6-Thetrip from London to Cape Town, South Africa, was 21691 miles.
a) return b) jobless c) unfair d) separate
- 7-This sculpture is made of which has a smooth, shiny surface.
a) equator b) community c) marble d) hardship
- 8-The most expensivein the world is Persian and was sold for \$ 2,487,178.
a) height b) carpet c) atmosphere d) wound
- 9-I have a busy this week. I can't meet with a anyone.
a) schedule b) counting c) sculpture d) generation
- 10-The blessings of Allah ,for us, areand priceless.
a) thrilled b) compelled c) jobless d) countless
- 11-Mango ,kiwi ,avocado and many other fruits have got anshape.
a) flexible b) oval c) stingy d) compelled
- 12- Many countries around the worldoil from Kuwait.
a) reflect b) achieve c) beg d) import
- 13- Real Madrid fans were to win the champions league cup.
a) pure b) native c) thrilled d) flexible
- 14-The king and his family always live in thepalace.
a) royal b) stingy c) furious d) hearty
- 15-The mask of the young Egyptian king Tutankhamen weighs 18 kg ofgold.
a) humble b) harsh c) pure d) astonished
- 16-Mohammed always his blood twice a year to sick people.
a) inspire b) inhale c) donates d) achieve
- 17-I liked my friend's villa especially the crystal hanging above the table.
a) gravity b) chandelier c) pleasure d) sightseeing
- 18-Tom and Jerry, mickey mouse, and Bin Ten arecharacters. They are not real.
a) oval b) fictional c) voluntary d) compelled
- 19-My aunt looks young, but she's 50 years old.
a) *actually* b) extremely c) securely d) frequently

Unit 6

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:

(**conduct luxury spectacular donate oval**)

- 1-Kuwait had the biggest and most fireworks shown in history in 2012.
- 2-Fawaz stayed in a hotel in Dubai for a week.
- 3-The school principalthe meeting with the school teachers yesterday.
- 4-Many rich people.....millions of Dinars to charity every year.
- 5-My mother bought a lovely table which was made in Sweden.

(**return - spoil - countless - royal - carpets**)

- 6-.....people all over the world are the fans of Barcelona and Real Madrid.
- 7- My dad bought many beautiful for our new villa.
- 8- Would you like single ticket or a ticket?
- 9- You shouldn'tthe surprise I have for my mom on her birthday.
- 10- The family usually donate millions of dinars to charity and the poor.

(**marble - actually - thrilled - fictional - schedule**)

- 11- Sindbad , the sailor, stories are not true; they are
- 12- My sister wasto come first at school in the final exams.
- 13- I had a very tight last week, but this week I'm relatively free.
- 14- I believe that sport and healthy diet make your life better
- 15- Omar Ali Saifuddien Mosque has got wonderful Italian. floor.

(**luxury - chandeliers - pure - countless - thrilled - imported**)

- 16-I admire my mom because she is a very kind person with a heart.
- 17-most of the food and clothes in Kuwait arefrom different countries.
- 18-My mom bought newwhich will be hanged from the ceiling in our new house.
- 19-The new couple were to hear the wonderful news about the new baby.
- 20-There are stars light up the sky at night.
- 21-There are too manyshops in the Avenues and 360 mall.

(**donate return spoil conduct pure**)

- 22- Don't your appetite by eating sweets before meals
- 23-The pharaohs' treasures in Ancient Egypt were made ofgold.
- 24-A snow storm cancelled our..... flight Sunday
- 25-Many people money to the Red Crescent to help sick people.
- 26- The astronaut had to many experiments in the space shuttle.

Mr. Mustafa

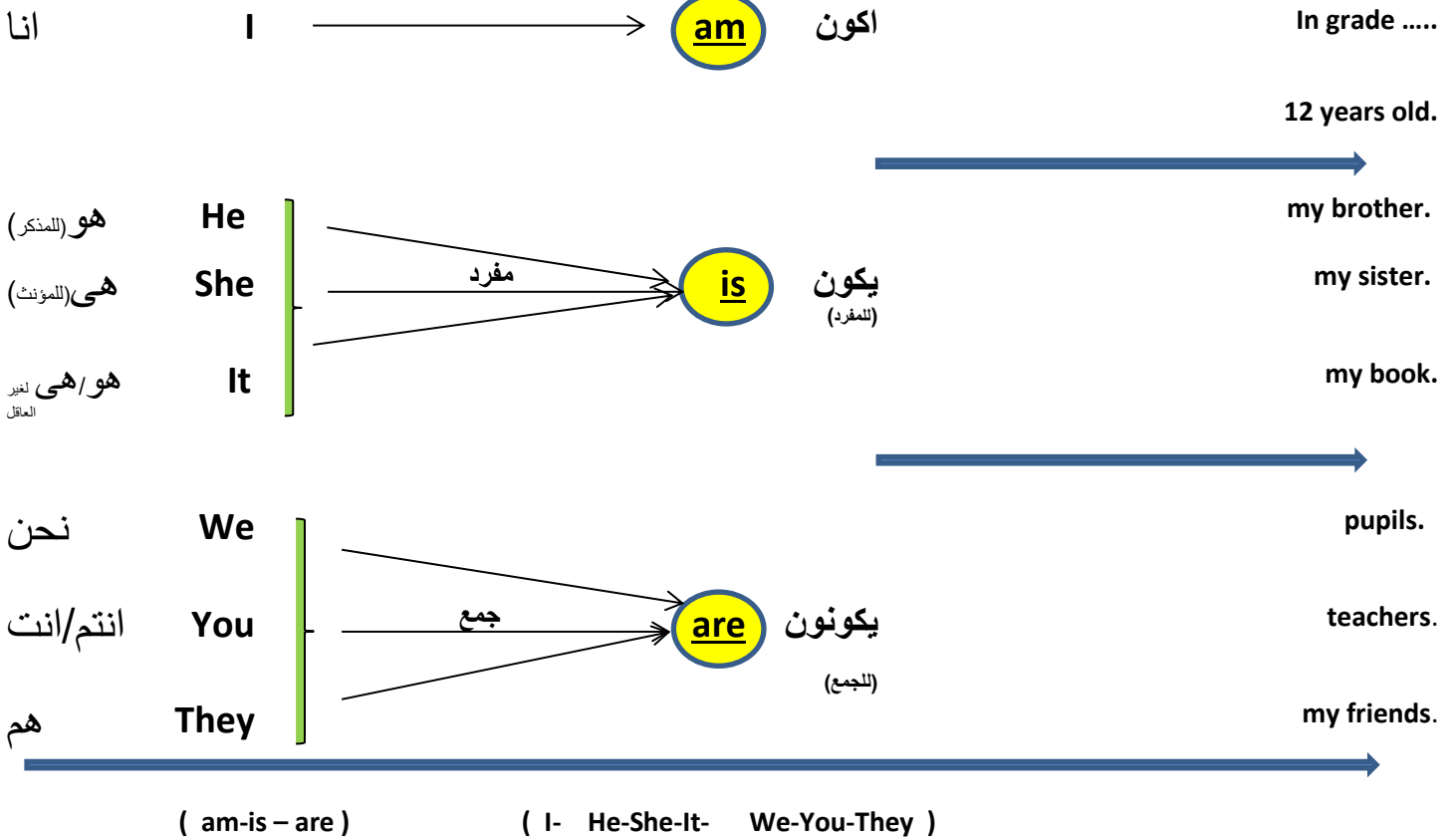
Grammar

Grammar

Grammar

Unit 1 Grammar

Kuwaiti .



- 1- My father a doctor. works in a hospital.
- 2- Manal a clever girl. won a medal yesterday.
- 3- You good at English. should be an English teacher.
- 4- I and Fahd Friends. go to the same school.
- 5- I Kuwaiti. live in Kuwait.
- 6- Teachers friendly. help us at school.
- 7- Our school very big. has got 1000 students.

I/he/she/ it / اسم مفرد / **Was** كان للمفرد

We/you/they/ اسم جمع / **Were** كانوا للمجمع

- 1- My father was in Dubai last month.
- 2- The boys were playing games yesterday .

- Fawazdoing homework. * My sisters studying for the tests.
- I reading books. * My mother cooking lunch for us.
- Ali and sa'd watching TV. * Computers very big in the past.

He/she/It/ اسم مفرد **has got** يمتلك / عنده

We/You/They/I اسم جمع **have got** يمتلكون / عندهم

- 1- Hamad a nice jacket.
- 2- I a new car.
- 3- My mother..... an expensive laptop.
- 4- The pupils many books.
- 5- We a big house.

- 6-The cat A long tail.
- 7-Kuwait oil reserves.
- 8-Sharks sharp teeth.
- 9-Omar a lot of homework.
- 10-Cars four wheels.

Can (يقدر) يستطيع

Can't (لا يقدر) لا يستطيع

I can walk but I can't fly.

I can do homework.

I can't swim in the pool.

I can play the drum but I can't play the guitar.

1. I speak English.
2. Iwrite e mails.
3. Imake a cake.
4. I fly a plane.
5. Idrive a car.
6. Ducks _____ swim.
7. Babies _____ ride bikes.
8. A dog _____ play tennis.
9. Cats _____ fly.
10. _____ you help me?
11. I´m full. I _____ eat any more.
12. Cheetahs _____ run very fast.
13. A spider _____ drive a car.
14. A fish _____ swim.
15. Animals _____ read.

There is (للمفرد) يوجد

There are (للجمع) يوجد

1. _____ a tree in our garden.
2. _____ many posters in our class.
3. _____ cows in the field.
4. _____ big ships in the harbor today.
5. _____ fish for dinner.
6. _____ a boy in my class who can walk on her hands.
7. _____ good teachers in our school.
8. _____ a cat sitting on the bench.
9. In our park _____ some great things to play on.
10. _____ a computer in the classroom.

Sentence Building

1 subject (<u>فاعل</u>)	2 verb (<u>فعل</u>)	3 predicate(<u>باقي الجملة</u>)
اسم- ضمير 1- Kuwait 2- Nora 3- Fahd 4- My brother	كلمة او كلمتين is has got is reading plays	(صفة- اسم- زمان- مكان- مفعول- حال) <u>hot</u> . (صفة) a <u>laptop</u> . (اسم) a <u>book</u> now. (<u>مفعول</u> + زمان) football in <u>the club</u> . (<u>مفعول</u> + مكان)
5- I 6- He 7- They	went was driving speak	to <u>Dubai</u> last week. (<u>مكان</u> + زمان) the car <u>quickly</u> . (<u>مفعول</u> + حال) <u>loudly</u> . (حال)

1- Fahd - in - lives - Al Jahra .

2- at - gets up - 6 o'clock - Mona .

3- I - science - English - and - study .

4- - brothers - got - I - three - have .

5- the - studies - test - She - hard - for .

6- Gulf - in - the - lies - Arabian - Kuwait .

7- for - is - Kuwait - famous - oil.

8- I - walk - can - but - I - fly - can't .

9- country_ - a - beautiful - is - Kuwait .

11- - went - last - to - the - I - Avenus - week.

12- Mariam - nice - got - a - villa - has .

13- you - do - live Where ?

14- you - What time - sleep - do ?

15- holiday - did - you Where - on - go - ?

(تصريفات الافعال الغير منتظمة) Conjugation Of Irregular Verbs

1		2		3	1		2		3
<u>present</u>		<u>past</u>		<u>past participle</u>	<u>present</u>		<u>past</u>		<u>past participle</u>
مضارع بسيط		ماضي بسيط		التصريف الثالث	مضارع بسيط		ماضي بسيط		التصريف الثالث
eat	يأكل	ate		eaten	sell	يبيع	sold		sold
drink	يشرب	drank		drunk	sing	يعنى	sang		Sung
buy	يشترى	bought		bought	sink	يغرق	sank		Sunk
sleep	ينام	slept		slept	spend	يقضى	spent		Spent
write	يكتب	wrote		written	throw	يرمى	threw		thrown
go	يذهب	went		gone	wake	يستيقظ	woke		woken
see	يرى	saw		seen	tell	يقول	told		told
run	يركض	ran		run	teach	يعلم	taught		taught
find	يجد	found		found	think	يفكر	thought		thought
fly	يطير	flew		flown	wear	يلبس	wore		worn
lose	يفقد	lost		lost	am / is	يكون	was		been
make	يصنع	made		made	are	يكونون	were		been
meet	يقابل	met		met	has/have	يمتلك	had		had
win	يفوز	won		won	do	يفعل	did		done
ride	يركب	rode		ridden	read	يقرأ	read		read
give	يعطى	gave		given	cut	يقطع/يجرح	cut		cut
build	يبنى	built		built	shut	يغلق	shut		shut
break	يكسر	broke		broken	put	يضع	put		put
come	ياتى	came		come	hit	ضرب	hit		hit
drive	يقود السيارة	drove		driven	swim	يسبح	swam		swum
draw	يرسم	drew		drawn					
send	يرسل	sent		sent					
get	يحصل على	got		got					
grow	يكبر	grew		grown					
fall	يسقط	fell		fallen					
catch	يمسك	caught		caught					
hear	يسمع	heard		heard					
hide	يختبئ	hid		hidden					
keep	يحافظ	kept		kept					
know	يعرف	knew		known					
leave	يغادر	left		left					
say	يقول	said		said					
ring	يتصل	rang		rung	Mr. Mustafa				
rise	ترتفع	rose		risen					

can /could
 shall /should
 will /would
 may / might + inf. مصدر الفعل
 must /have to
 to / let's
 don't / doesn't/didn't /**promise to/try to**

Exercises

1. Remas can..... English and French. (speaking-speaks-speak-spoke)
2. Sara **has to** her parents. (obeyed-obeying-obey-obeys)
3. I may pizza tomorrow. (eat-eating-eats-ate)
4. Let's to the zoo. (goes-going-went-go)
5. I go to the club **to** tennis. (plays-play-played-playing)
6. You should your teeth twice a day.(brushing-brushed-brushed-brush)
7. I could when I was four. (swim-swam-swimming-swims)
8. Shall Ithe door for you? (opening-opens-opened-open)
9. She **tried to** up the mountain. (climb-climbing-climbed-climbs)
10. My dad **promised to** us to Bahrain. (taking-takes-took-take)

Infinitive (فعل في المصدر)

It's + **adj.** to Infinitive..... مصدر الفعل
 It's + **الصفة** to Infinitive..... مصدر الفعل

It's **important** to do a sport.

It's **nice** to swim in the sea.

It's **good** to eat healthy food.

It's **hard** to work all day.

It's **easy** to..... (walks- walks –walking-walk) for 30 minutes.

It's **impossible** to(lives –living-live-lived) without oxygen.

It's **necessary** to (studying- studied-study-studies) hard every day.

My brother **tried to**..... (fixed-fixing-fixes -fix) the car but he couldn't.

My mom **promised to** (buys-buy-buying- bought) me a new I phone.

I **prefer to**(wear –wears-wearing-wore) casual clothes.

Gerund (الفعل + ing)

like
enjoy + Verb + ing
prefer
for
good at
interested in

- 1- I like reading stories.
- 2- I prefer drinking milk.
- 3- I enjoy swimming in the pool.

- 1- My brother likes..... in the sea.
a- dive b- diving c- dived d- dives
- 2- Salma enjoys at the weekends.
a- paints b- painted c- painting d- is painted
- 3- Mariem prefers healthy food.
a- eats b- ate c- was eating d- eating
- 4- Ali is good at driving.
a- watching b- watch c- watched d- watches
- 5- Saif likes games with his friends.
a- played b- plays c- playing d- play
- 6- Walid prefers at home to eating in restaurants.
a- sleeping b- slept c- sleeps d- sleeps
- 7- My mother is interested in Turkish serials.
a- watch b- watches c- watching d- watched

Gerund

الفعل → اسم Gerund (verb + ing)

swim	يسبح	swimming	السباحة
read	يقرأ	reading	القراءة
run	يركض	running	الركض
sprint	يجري بأقصى سرعة	sprinting	الجري بأقصى سرعة
throw	يرمي	throwing	الرمي
walk	يمشي	walking	المشي
watch	يشاهد	watching	مشاهدة

- 1- **Walking** is good for your health.
- 2- **Swimming** keeps us fit and flexible.
- 3- I like **reading** English books.
- 4- My favourite sport is **sprinting**.
- 5-is my favourite hobby.(painted-painting-paints-paint)
- 6- My Mom is good at cakes.(makes-made-making-make)
- 7- I enjoythe javelin and discus.(throwing-throw-threw-throws)

The Present Simple Tense (زمن المضارع البسيط)

Form : The first form of the verb. (he/ she/ it) في نهاية الفعل اذا كان الفاعل مفرد **S** التكوين : هو الشكل الاول للفعل ويضاف

Use : We use it to talk about facts and regular habits. الاستخدام : يعبر عن حقائق او عادات متكررة

always - usually - sometimes - often - never - every

الكلمات الدالة:

كل - ابدأ - غالبا - احيانا - عادة - دائما

▶▶ Examples ▶▶

I **always** play football in the club.

We **usually** do homework after school.

You **sometimes** come late to school.

They **often** go to the cinema.

He **never** eats in class.

She **goes** to school by car **every** day.

It **always** **flies** high in the sky..

☆☆ Exercises ☆☆

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

- 1- Mona never on the school wall.
a) write b) writes c) wrote d) writing
- 2- Ali always his grandparents at the weekend.
a) visiting b) visit c) visited d) visits
- 3- We usually messages to our friends.
a) send b) sends c) sending d) sent
- 4- My father sometimes me with my homework.
a) help b) helps c) helped d) helping
- 5- The car always very fast.
a) ran b) runs c) run d) running
- 6- Hamad usually to the beach on holidays.
a) goes b) go c) went d) gone
- 7- We often our class.
a) cleans b) cleaning c) clean d) cleaned
- 8- The sun in the east.
a) rise b) rising c) rose d) rises
- 9- My uncle too much TV every day.
a) watches b) watch c) watching d) watched
- 10 I always my school bag in the evening.
a) packs b) pack c) packed d) packing
- 11 He usually In the swimming pool.
a) swim b) swims c) swam d) swum

☆☆ Exercises ☆☆

Correct The Verbs In Brackets :

1- My father usually (give) me allowance.

2- Fahd never (eat) in class.

3- We always (watches) TV in the evening.

4- Adel often (go) to the desert with his family.

5- The students always (listens) to our teachers' advice.

6- My sister (study) hard every day.

7- Salem sometimes (read) books in the library

8- Scientists always (does) experiments in the science labs.

9- The baby always (drink) milk.

10- Sharks (lives) in seas and oceans.

11- I (lives) in Kuwait.

12 - Ayed never (play) in the street.

13- Asel often (buy) her clothes by herself.

14- Anod usually (wakes up) in the morning at 6 o' clock.

15- Lions and tigers (eats) other animals.

16- They travels to Dubai every year.

17- He always (wash) his hands before eating.

18- My mother often (cook) delicious food.

19- Sara often (visit) her grandparents on Fridays.

The Present Continuous Tense (زمن المضارع المستمر)

I	am		
المفرد (he- she-it)	is	+ Verb ing	يتكون من :
الجمع (we- you-they)	are	.	

☆☆

الكلمات الدالة : now - look ! - Listen ! - at the moment - at present - today
اليوم - فى الوقت الحاضر - فى هذه اللحظة - اسمع - انظر - الان

☆☆

الاستخدام : ١- يعبر عن حدث مستمر الان ، اثناء الكلام

►► Examples ►►

- ✍ I am reading a book now.
- ✍ She is doing her homework at the moment.
- ✍ They are watching the match at present.
- ✍ Look ! The plane is flying very high.
- ✍ Listen ! the pupils are singing a beautiful song.

☆☆

☆☆ Exercises ☆☆

- Look ! He very fast to win the race.
a) write b) writes c) wrote d) is writing
- My mother..... At the moment.
a) cooking b) is cooking c) cooked d) cooks
- We computer games right now.
a) is playing b) play c) are playing d) play
- Listen ! the baby because he is hungry.
a) are crying b) is crying c) cried d) cries
- At present , I a story about animals.
a) read b) is reading c) am reading d) reads
- Hamad his school project at the moment.
a) does b) doing c) is doing d) did
- Look ! they the internet to get information.
a) are surfing b) am surfing c) surfing d) surfed

- 8- Listen ! Ali the guitar very well.
 a) playing b) are playing c) is playing d) plays
- 9- Kuwait new schools at the present time.
 a) builds b) are building c) watching d) is building
- 10 I along the beach with my mum now.
 a) am walking b) walks c) walked d) is walking
- 11 My father at the present time.
 a) sleeps b) sleeping c) is sleeping d) are
- 12 Now, We A holiday in Egypt.
 a) have b) is having c) have had d) are having

☆☆ Exercises ☆☆

Correct The Verbs In Brackets:

- 1- Hamad (train) for the running race at the moment.

- 2- My mother (work) in her office right now.

- 3- My sister (talk) on the phone at present.

- 4- I (do) homework now.

- 5- Look ! Ayed (study) English in his room.

- 6- Listen ! the boys (shout) for help in the street .

- 7- They (swim) in the pool at the moment.

- 8- Today, I (visit) my grandparents in Kuwait City.

- 9- Sara (read) stories this afternoon.

- 10- You (sit) In my place right now.

- 11- Do not forget you umbrella, it (rain) at the moment.

- 12 - Shhhhh! Be quiet! John (sleep) now.

- 13- I (travel) to Mekka this week.

- 14 - What you (do) right today ?

Adverbs of Frequency

- **Frequency adverbs** are often used to indicate **routine** or **repeated activities**, so they are often used with the **present simple** tense.

be يأتي قبل الفعل الاساسي و بعد فعل

They usually come **before** the **main verb** in a sentence: "I **sometimes** **cook** Italian food."

They can also be found **after** **'be'** verbs (**Am, is, are**) : "She **is** **always** early late for class."

They **are** **never** pleased to see me

He **isn't** **usually** bad tempered

Frequency	Adverb of Frequency	Example Sentence
100%	always	I always go to bed before 11 p.m.
90%	usually	I usually have cereal for breakfast.
80%	normally / generally	I normally go to the gym.
70%	often * / frequently	I often surf the internet.
50%	sometimes	I sometimes forget my wife's birthday.
30%	occasionally	I occasionally eat junk food.
10%	seldom	I seldom read the newspaper.
5%	hardly ever / rarely	I hardly ever tell lies.
0%	never	I never cook food .

Now choose the correct sentence:

- Denise eats sometimes out.
- Denise sometimes eats out.
- Arthur goes rarely to the movies on Tuesdays.
- Arthur rarely goes to the movies on Tuesdays.
- Marlize is seldom late for class.
- Marlize seldom is late for class.

- Lizaan eats usually spaghetti for breakfast.
- Lizaan usually eats spaghetti for breakfast.
- Martha never sleeps at night.
- Martha sleeps never at night.
- Amy spends usually weekends away from home.
- Amy usually spends weekends away from home.

- Marilyn makes always her bed before leaving for school.
- Marilyn always makes her bed before leaving for school.
- John hardly ever is at home because he has a new girlfriend.
- John is hardly ever at home because he has a new girlfriend.

1. I _____ late on Saturdays.
 - a. Get up usually
 - b. Get usually up
 - c. Usually get up
2. Jared _____ late for work.
 - a. Never is
 - b. Is never
3. _____ on weekends?
 - a. Often do you travel
 - b. Do you often travel
 - c. Often you do travel

- When a sentence contains more than one verb, place the adverb of frequency **before the main verb**. :
They **have often visited** Europe.
- When using an adverb of frequency in the negative or in forming a question, place it **before the main verb**.
Do you **usually get** up so late?

When we use an auxiliary verb (**have, will, must, might, could, would, can, etc.**), the adverb is placed between the auxiliary and the main verb. This is also true for to be.

- | |
|---|
| • Subject + auxiliary + adverb + main verb |
| • She can sometimes beat me in a race. |
| • I would hardly ever be unkind to someone. |
| • They might never see each other again. |
| • They could occasionally be heard laughing. |

We can use the following **adverbs** at the start of a sentence: **Usually, normally, often, frequently, sometimes, occasionally**

- **Occasionally**, I like to eat Thai food.

BUT we **cannot** use the following at the beginning of a sentence : **Always, seldom, rarely, hardly, ever, never**.

We use **hardly ever** and **never** with positive, **not** negative verbs:

- She **hardly ever** comes to my parties.
- They **never** say 'thank you'.

We use **ever** in questions and negative statements:

- Have you **ever** been to New Zealand?
- I haven't **ever** been to Switzerland. (The same as 'I have never been Switzerland').
- **Mr. Mustafa**

Forming questions (تكوين السؤال)

Question words (ادوات الاستفهام)

What	(تسال عن الاشياء)	ما ، ماذا
Where	(تسال عن المكان)	اين
When	(تسال عن الزمان)	متى
Who	(تسال عن الانسان)	من
Why	(تسال عن السبب)	لماذا
Which	(تسال عن الاشياء)	ايهما

How	(تسال عن الوسيلة الطريقة)	كيف
How old		كم للعمر
How many		كم عد
How much		كم كمية ، كم ثمن
How long		كم المدة الزمنية ، كم طول
How often		كم مرة
How far		كم المسافة

طريقة عمل السؤال المفتوح (Open Ended Questions)

Question word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + the rest of the sentence.

1	2	3	4	5
(اداة الاستفهام)	(فعل مساعد)	(فاعل)	(فعل اساسى)	(باقي الجملة)

زمن المضارع المستمر (The Present continuous)

What

1- Fahd is eating pizza in a restaurant now.
What is Fahd eating in a restaurant now?

where

1- Fahd is eating pizza ~~in a restaurant~~ now.
Where is Fahd eating pizza now?

when

1- Fahd is eating pizza in a restaurant ~~now~~.
When is Fahd eating pizza in a restaurant?

Exercises

2- The pupils are doing homework at home now.

- ✍.....
✍.....
✍.....

زمن الماضى المستمر (The Past Continuous)

What where when

3- Mona was reading a story ~~in the library~~ yesterday.

- ✍.....
.....
..... Mr. Mustafa

زمن المضارع التام (The Present Perfect)

4- I have stayed in Dubai for two weeks.

✍.....
✍.....

4- Ali has got three brothers.

✍.....

زمن المستقبل البسيط (The future simple)

5- I will visit my uncle in London tomorrow.

✍.....
✍.....
✍.....

زمن المضارع البسيط (The Present Simple)

Does + play

6- Ali plays tennis in the club on Fridays.

✍.....
✍.....

Do + go

7- We go to school by car every day.

✍.....
✍.....

زمن الماضي البسيط (The Past Simple)

did + watch

8- Sara watched the film at home two hours ago.

✍.....
✍.....

9- My father bought a car from Salmiya yesterday.

✍.....
✍.....

10 - My sister sent an e-mail to her friend last week.

✍.....
✍.....

Negative (قواعد النفي)

عند وجود افعال ناقصة ، نضع بعدها كلمة not (n't)

1- I am American.

2- My father is a policeman.

3- They are doing homework now.

4- My friends were watching TV yesterday at 5 o'clock.

5- Hamad was reading a story one hour ago.

6- The students will go on a camping trip tomorrow.

7- I can speak English very well.

8- You must wear the school uniform.

9- Mohammed has got an expensive car.

10- Remass could walk when she was one year old.

am	
is	
are	
was	
were	
has	
have	
had	
could	+ not (n't)
should	
may	
might	→
must	
..

1- Hamad plays football in the club.

Hamad doesn't play football in the club.....

2- The pupils play football in the club.

The pupils don't play football in the club.

3- Asel likes reading storybooks .

4- My friends like swimming and volleyball.

5- Sharks eat small fish.

6- Nora types an e-mail to her friend.

7- Teachers help us at school.

8- Doctors give us medicine at hospital.

9- Fahd goes to school at 7:15 every day.

10- We go to school at 7:15 every day.

doesn't + مصدر الفعل
don't

1- Ahmed visited Kuwait Towers yesterday.

Ahmed didn't visit Kuwait Towers yesterday

2- Mariem watched a new movie yesterday.

3-People used to travel by camel in the past.

4-Mohammed finished his homework 2 hours ago.

5- I went to the USA last week.

6- Ali saw a car accident on the 6th ring road.

نستخدم
didn't + مصدر الفعل

Mr. Mustafa

المفرد (he- she-it) has
 الجمع (I - we- you-they) have
 يتكون من : (التصريف الثالث) p.p.

الكلمات الدالة : just - already - recently - for - since - yet - ever - never
 ابدأ - قبل الآن - حتى الآن - منذ - لمدة - حديثاً - بالفعل - توا

١ - يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وانتهى الآن (او ما زال اثره مستمرا)

الاستخدام

▶▶ Examples ▶▶

✂ Mona has just finished homework.

✂ We have already watched that film.

✂ Kuwait has recently built sky scrapers.

✂ We have lived in Kuwait for 12 years.

✂ We have lived in Kuwait since 2000.

✂ Have you ever ridden a horse ?

✂ No, I have never ridden a horse.

✂ have you played tennis yet ?

✂ I haven't played tennis yet.

بعدها : مدة زمنية كاملة (رقم)

For *two minutes*

(لمدة) *three hours*

four days

Five weeks

Six months

Seven years

a long time

ages / months/ days/weeks years

بعدها : بداية المدة الزمنية

Since *yesterday*

(منذ) *last week*

Monday

March

October

2008

five o'clock

I was four. (جملة)

I left school. (جملة)

☆☆ Exercises ☆☆

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

- 1- Seif English for three hours.
a) have studied b) has studied c) study d) is studying
- 2- I him since last year.
a) saw b) hasn't seen c) haven't seen d) seen
- 3- The pupils yet.
a) didn't come b) haven't come c) hasn't come d) came
- 4- Have you Dubai yet?
a) visited b) is visiting c) visits d) was visiting
- 5- She ever been diving ?
a) has b) have c) are having d) has had
- 6- you ever lived in Canada?
a) has b) have c) are having d) has had
- 7- I have never cigarettes.
a) are smoking b) smoked c) smoking d) have smoked
- 8- Asel read this story since 2009.
a) have b) has c) is d) are
- 9- The doctors have just the operation.
a) done b) are doing c) did d) is doing
- 10 My father has already home.
a) has arrived b) arrive c) arrived d) arriving
- 11 They School since two o'clock.
a) has left b) leaving c) is leaving d) have left
- 12 Marwa hasn't written e – mails to her friends
a) already b) just c) yet d) for
- 13 My father has already home.
a) has arrived b) arrive c) arrived d) arriving
- 14 They school since two o'clock.
a) has left b) leaving c) is leaving d) have left
- 15 Hamad and Waled in the pool yet.
a) haven't swum b) hasn't swum c) didn't swim d) swimming
- 16 Ali has..... Played tennis in the club.
a) yet b) just c) for d) since
- 17 We have studied English 2005.
a) already b) just c) for d) since
- 18 Sara has been painting three hours.
a) yet b) just c) for d) since
- 19 Sara has been painting three o'clock.
a) yet b) already c) for d) since
- 20 I haven't seen that movie along time.
a) yet b) just c) for d) since
- 21 Mariam has been to London last November.
a) yet b) already c) for d) since
- 22 Have you been to the USA?
a) yet b) ever c) for d) since

Correct The Verbs In Brackets:

1- The visitors already (arrive) to our house .

2- My brother (not finish) all his work yet .

3- The camera just (break) into pieces.

4- We (see) that movie for two hours.

5- My father (sleep) for eight hours.

6- Kuwait (build) hundreds schools since 1912 .

7- I (swim) in the pool since five o ' clock.

8- I never (drink) Alcohol .

9- Have you ever (speak) French?.

10- The horse (eat) for a long time.

11- We (not meet) Dr. Salem since I was in grade five.

12 - Anod (not eat) pizza since last week.

13- I (not travel) to Bahrain since October.

14 - He(is) at this school since 2010.

15- I (live) in this house for ten years

16- Have you ever (win) a medal?

17- Mariam (know) her best friend since they were young.

18- Seif and Mariam (already finish) all the housework.

19- Nora (just buy) a new bag

20 – The children (not wash) their hands yet.

21- I (stay) in Mekka for two weeks.

Present perfect + ever

1-Ali has acted in a play.

3-We have visited London.

2-Mona hasn't acted in a play.

4-We haven't visited London.

Ever (قبل الان)

تاتي في السؤال

Have you ever eaten Italian food?

Yes, I have.

No, I haven't.

Have you ever visited a museum?

Have you ever been to another country?

Have you ever acted in a play?

Have you ever made your own website?

Have you ever lost something important?

Have you ever eaten Italian food?

Have you ever visited any caverns?

Have you ever participated in voluntary work?

Have you ever spoken to a native speaker of English?

Have you ever flown in a hot air balloon

Have you ever watched a match in the stadium?

You : Have you ever **eaten Italian food?**

Your partner :

You : When did you **eat it ?**

Your partner :

You : Did you enjoy it?

Your partner :

Questions using the present perfect

المفتوح Open Ended Question

Question word + auxiliary verb + subject + main verb + the rest of the sentence.

1 (اداة الاستفهام) 2 (فعل مساعد) 3 (فاعل) 4 (فعل اساسى) 5 (باقى الجملة)

where

1-Sara has lived in Kuwait for 13 years.

Where has Sara lived for 13 years?

How long (كم المدة الزمنية)

1-Sara has lived in Kuwait for 13 years.

How long has Sara lived in Kuwait?

How long (كم المدة الزمنية)

1-Sara has lived in Kuwait since 2015.

How long has Sara lived in Kuwait?

Yes /No question

1-Sara has lived in Kuwait for 13 years.

Has Sara lived in Kuwait for 13 years?

Exercises

1- Mohammed has studied English since 3 o'clock.

*

*

2- I have been in this school for three years..

•

•

3-I have played the guitar since I was five.

•

•

4-My dad has bought a car from Salmiya.

•

•

5-Remas has done homework at home.

•

•

6- Fahad and Hamad have studied English for 8 years.

Expressing Purpose (التعبير عن السبب/ الغرض)

to, in order to, so that. (لكي)

These structures express purpose and answer the question why something is done.

to + فعل مصدر // // // We use 'to + infinitive' to say why we do something.

In order to + فعل مصدر

In order not to + فعل مصدر

Examples: I go to school **to** learn. (informal)
I go to school **in order to** learn. (formal)
She studied hard **to** pass the tests.
She studied hard **in order to** pass the tests.
I went to the Avenues **to** buy clothes.
I went to the Avenues **in order to** buy some clothes.
I woke up early **In order not to** miss the bus.

So that It is normally followed by modal such as *can /could/ will /would*.

(جملة) **A clause + so that + a clause** (جملة)

I study hard **so that** I can get high marks.

I studied hard **so that** I could get high marks.

He lives in London **so that** he can improve his English.

He lived in London **so that** he could improve his English.

We use **so that + won't / wouldn't / don't** to say that one action will prevent another thing happening.

- *I've brought an umbrella **so that** I don't / won't get wet.*
- *I took an umbrella **so that** I wouldn't / didn't get wet.*

Intensifiers (too ... **الصفة**to) //// (so **الصفة** that)

جدا لدرجة انه لا

جدا لدرجة ان

too ... **الصفة**to + فعل مصدر

so **الصفة** that + جملة كاملة (فاعل / فعل / باقى الجملة)

3 Grammar in context Intensifiers (too ... to / so ... that)

The Tajiri was very mean. He didn't want to share the smell of his food with others.

The Tajiri was too mean to share the smell of his food with others.

The Tajiri was so mean that he didn't want to share the smell of his food with others.

Join the following sentences using (too...to/ so...that):

• The exercise was very difficult. I couldn't do it.

• The news is very good. It cannot be true.

• This mobile is very expensive. I cannot afford it.

يستطيع (يقدر) Can

لا يستطيع (لا يقدر) Can't

I can walk but I can't fly.

I can do homework.

I can't swim in the pool.

I can play the drum but I can't play the guitar.

1. I speak English.
 2. Iwrite e mails.
 3. Imake a cake.
 4. I fly a plane.
 5. Idrive a car.
 6. Ducks _____ swim.
 7. Babies _____ ride bikes.
 8. A dog _____ play tennis.
 9. Cats _____ fly.
 10. _____ you help me?
 11. I´m full. I _____ eat any more.
 12. Cheetahs _____ run very fast.
 13. A spider _____ drive a car.
 14. A fish _____ swim.
- Animals _____ read.

Capitalization + Punctuation

الكلمات التي يجب ان تبدأ بحرف كبير هي

Ali –Fahad –Hamad-Mohamed-Sara-Fawaz-Marwa-Khalid	1- اسم الانسان
London-Paris- Dubai-New York-Jahra-Hawalli- -Cairo Jeddah	2- اسم المدينة-
Kuwait- France-Egypt-Saudi Arabia-Emirates-Bahrain	3- اسم الدولة
Africa- Asia- Europe-North America-Australia	4- اسم القارة
Saturday- Sunday-Monday-Friday	5- اسماء الايام
January-February-March-October-December	6- اسماء الشهور
NASA UNESCO UN	7- اسماء منظمات عالمية
English –German –French-Italian-Kuwaiti-American-Egyptian	8- اللغة والجنسية
	9- كلمة بمعنى انا
	10- اي كلمة تأتي في اول الجملة او السؤال

Punctuation (علامات الترقيم)

- 1- My father bought a car last Saturday.
Where do you live?
- 2- Fahad stayed in Dubai in October.
Do you speak English?
- 3- I'll He's They're won't can't Ali's let's
- 4- I bought a bag, a pen , a book and a ruler.
- 5- My friend said, " I lived in London last year."

1- نبدأ الجملة او السؤال بحرف كبير

2--ننهي الجملة ب . والسؤال بعلامة استفهام ؟

3- هناك اختصارات يجب الانتباه اليها مثل

4-توضع ، بين سلسلة من الاسماء

5-توضع علامات التنصيص والكلام المباشر "

Grammar- Unit 4

The Past Simple Tense (الزمن الماضي البسيط)

Form : The second form of the verb.

في نهاية الفعل المضارع

ed

التكوين : هو الشكل الثاني للفعل ويتم اضافة

Use : We use it to talk about completed actions in the past.

الاستخدام : يعبر عن حدث بدأ و انتهى في الماضي

Play →

played

في نهاية الفعل المنتظم

-ed يضاف

arrive →

arrived

في نهاية الفعل المنتظم الذي ينتهي بحرف e

-d يضاف

study →

studied

في نهاية الفعل المنتظم الذي ينتهي بحرف ي قبلها ساكن

-ied يضاف

◀◀ الأفعال الغير منتظمة يجب أن نحفظها من جدول تصريف الأفعال مثل :

1 مضارع	2 ماضى	3 تصريف ثالث
go	went	gone
see	saw	seen
eat	ate	eaten
come	came	come
buy	bought	bought

1 مضارع	2 ماضى	3 تصريف ثالث
am / is	was	been
are	were	been
do / does	did	done
has / have	had	had

☆☆

الكلمات الدالة : yesterday - last - ago - in the past - in 2005
في عام ٢٠٠٥ - في الماضي - منذ - السابق - أمس

☆☆

►► Examples ►►

👉 I played football in the club yesterday.

👉 Ahmed visited Kuwait Towers last week..

👉 The pupils finished homework two hours ago .

👉 My father went to the USA in 2010.

👉 People wrote letters to one another in the past.

👉 Mariam bought a car last year.

Mr. Mustafa

☆☆ Exercises ☆☆

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

- 1- Hamad his teeth before sleeping yesterday.
a) brushes b) brushed c) brush d) brushing
- 2- Salwa the harp last Monday.
a) played b) play c) playing d) plays
- 3- She a gold medal in 2011.
a) win b) won c) wins d) winning
- 4- My father e-mails to his friends one hour ago.
a) sends b) sent c) send d) sending
- 5- The car suddenly in Hawally last night.
a) stop b) stops c) has stopped d) stopped
- 6- Hamad to the Canada in the past.
a) goes b) go c) went d) gone
- 7- My mother delicious cake yesterday.
a) makes b) made c) making d) make
- 8- Anod pizza in a restaurant three days ago.
a) ate b) eat c) eating d) eats
- 9- My uncle In Egypt in the past.
a) lives b) living c) has lived d) lived
- 10 I at 11 o'clock yesterday evening.
a) sleep b) slept c) have slept d) sleeping
- 11 In 2011, I a big birthday party.
a) have b) having c) had d) has
- 12 yesterday, Tom a lovely picture.
a) paint b) paints c) have painted d) painted
- 13 Kuwait many schools in the past.
a) built b) is building c) builds d) has built
- 14 I School at 1:35 yesterday.
a) leave b) has left c) is leaving d) left
- 15 My mother me a present when I passed the tests.
a) gives b) gave c) given d) giving
- 16 He Dr. Salem in the hospital yesterday.
a) saw b) sees c) has seen d) seeing
- 17 Ali finished homework, watched the match and to bed.
a) go b) is going c) went d) gone
- 18 I English when I was six years old.
a) study b) studies c) studying d) studied
- 19 We visited the Scientific Centre and Photos.
a) take b) took c) taken d) takes
- 20 My family went to Bahrain and one week there.
a) are staying b) stayed c) have stayed d) stay

Correct The Verbs In Brackets:

1- Dinosaurs (live) on earth in the past.

2- My mother (help) me with the difficult questions yesterday .

3- Sara (visit) her grandparents last Fridays.

4- I (use) to wear shorts in the past.

5- Ayed (answer) all the questions in the exam last Sunday.

6- I (learn) how to swim from the instructor in 2009.

7- Adel (go) to Failaka Island in 2012.

8- Hamad (lose) his laptop in the mall three hours ago.

9- The baby (come) home late last night.

10- My father (give) me allowance yesterday.

11- My uncle (drive) the car fast to Kuwait City yesterday.

12 - Salem (swim) in the lake last week.

13- My grandfather (buy) a villa in Fahaheel in 2007.

14- Anod (wake up) late yesterday.

15- My sister (has) a stomach ache last Sturday.

16- My little sister (break) my camera yesterday.

17- Ali (find) a golden necklace in the street last month.

18- The pupils (write) reports one hour ago.

19- Salwa (do) the dishes last night.

Past simple) Yes/No Questions

Did you go to London?
Yes, I did.
No , I didn't.

Did you study for the test?
Yes , I did.
No , I didn't.

Exercise

1. Did you play games yesterday?.....
2. Did you go shopping?.....
3. Did you swim in the pool?
4. Did you stay in a hotel?
5. Did you help your mum yesterday?
6. Did you watch TV?
7. Did you win a race?

Ask a Question

? باقي الجملة + فعل اساسي +فاعل+ فعل مساعد + اداة استفهام

1 2 3 4 5

Where did you travel?

I travelled to Dubai.

Whom did you travel with?

I travelled with my family.

What did you visit?

I visited Khalifa Tower.

Where did you stay?

I stayed in a hotel.

How long did you stay?

I stayed for a week.

1- Hamad watched a film yesterday.
.....

2. My father saw a car accident last week in Hawalli.
.....

3. Basmala went to Egypt by plane with dad.
.....

4. Israa finished her homework 2 hours ago.
.....

5. I bought three books last month.
.....

6. This dress costed 50 kd.
.....

7. Adham found his mobile on his desk.
.....

8. My mum made a delicious cake yesterday.
.....

9. Mahmoud wrote a letter to his friend.
.....

10. I stayed in Cairo for 2 months.
.....

11. I visited my friend because he was ill.
.....

Mr. Mustafa

(Past simple + used to) -

Negative

- 1. I played football with my friends yesterday.
.....
- 2. Salma went to Aqua park with her family.
.....
- 3. Sarah surfed the internet to get information.
.....
- 4. They listened to music last week.
.....
- 5. Scientists invented many useful inventions.
.....
- 6. Mariam painted a nice picture.
.....
- 7. Seif sent e-mails to his pen friend.
.....
- 8. My uncle worked in an oil company.
.....
- 9. Fahad met his classmates in the park.
.....
- 10. My father drove the car very fast.
.....
- 11. I saw a car accident on the high way.
.....
- 12. The teacher explained the lesson for us.
.....
- 13. Adel bought a new big house with a garden.
.....
- 14. Hassa was in his uncle's farm.
.....
- 15. We were in London last year.
.....
- 16. Ali used to eat fast food.
.....
- 17. My father used to drive fast on the road.
.....
- 18. I used to sleep early when I was young.
.....
- 19. Arwa lost her hand bag in the market.
.....
- 20. We had a good time in Sharm el Sheikh.
.....

Past simple passive (المبنى للمجهول)

نستخدم المبنى للمجهول عندما يكون الفاعل غير مهم او غير معرف و يكون الشئ المهم هو الحدث فقط.

٣- مفعول ٢- فعل ١- فاعل

1- Fahad watched a movie yesterday.

A movie was watched yesterday.

3- My mum helped Sarah with her homework

١- نحدد اجزاء الجملة : الفاعل و الفعل و المفعول

٢- نحذف الفاعل

٣- نبدأ بالمفعول

٤- نطبق القاعدة

4- Graham Bell invented the telephone .

5-We saw an accident last week.

6-Ahmed Zuwail won a Nobel Prize in 1999.

7-A car hit a young boy yesterday.

8-Salem bought a car in 2016.

9-Leonardo Da Vinci painted the Mona Lisa many years ago.

10-The ancient Egyptians built the pyramids 7000 years ago.

11-China planted rice widely the last few years.

12-They made paper from plants.

13-The police used the internet to find the criminal.

14-They opened new branches of Hardees restaurants

15-Alexander Fleming discovered Penicillin many years ago.

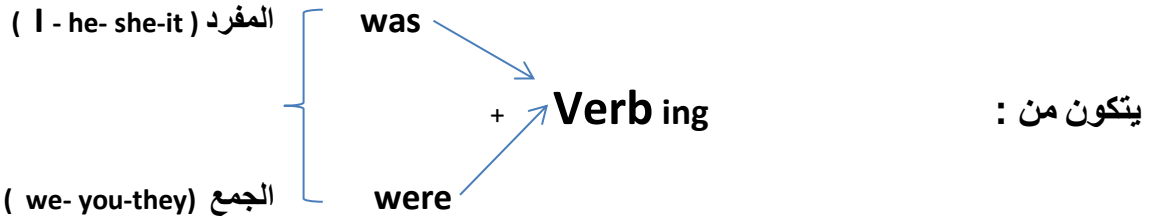
16-They started their journey in July .

17- Falah phoned his friends to attend the party.

18-The government opened a new school

Mr. Mustafa

The past Continuous Tense (زمن الماضي المستمر)



When - While / as : الكلمات الدالة
عندما - حينما

الاستخدام : يعبر عن حدث استمر فترة زمنية في الماضي

▶▶ Examples ▶▶

- ✍ I was watching the match yesterday evening (for two hours).
- ✍ We were playing games yesterday at 5 o'clock.
- ✍ What were you doing yesterday at 5 o'clock?

- ✍ **While** I was reading a story , my father arrived.
- ✍ **While** we were eating , the bell rang.

- ✍ **When** I saw the shark , I was swimming.
- ✍ **When** dad phoned , you were sleeping.

☆☆ Exercises ☆☆

- While I, I fell down.
a) played b) playing c) was playing d) were playing
- My mother..... When I came home.
a) cooking b) was cooking c) cooked d) cooks
- The police stopped them while they fast.
a) driving b) drove c) was driving d) were driving
- The baby when I arrived.
a) were sleeping b) was sleeping c) slept d) sleeps
- The car very fast when the accident happened.
a) was running b) is running c) ran d) has run
- While Hamad was eating Snacks, the bell
a) rings b) rang c) is ringing d) rung

- 7- Sara homework when mum called her.
 a) is doing b) was doing c) did d) were doing
- 8- Rashid the accident while he was walking in the street.
 a) see b) is seeing c) saw d) sees
- 9- While the pupils , they heard a scream.
 a) playing b) was playing c) play d) were playing
- 10 I my lessons when uncle visited us.
 a) was studying b) studied c) studies d) am studying
- 11 My father hurt himself While he meat.
 a) cutting b) was cutting c) is cutting d) are cutting
- 12 When I met Fahd , I on the beach.
 a) run b) was running c) were running d) am running

☆☆ Exercises ☆☆

Correct The Verbs In Brackets:

- 1-While Hamad (do) homework , the light (go) off.

- 2- My mother (work) in her office when I (arrive).

- 3- When I (call) you , I (watch) the movie.

- 4- While the engineers (work) , it (rain) heavily.

- 5- We (wait) for the ferry when we (see) a big bird.

- 6- My uncle (drive) fast when we have an accident.

- 7- As they (dive) , sharks (attack) them .

- 8- While Abdullah (send) e mails, the computer (break) down .

- 9- Sheikha (shop) when she (see) her friends.

- 10- When we (meet) Salwa , we (walk) on the beach.

- 11- As they (have) lunch , the doorbell rang .

- 12 – While Aziz (stretch) , the couch (call) him.

- 13- Hanan (play) the violin when Sara (ask) her a question.

- 14 - They (sleep) when a thief (break) into their house.

- 15- Mohamed (fall) off while he (ride) his bike.

Grammar Unit 5

Comparative and superlative adjectives

	Adjectives (الصفة)	Comparative (المقارنة)	Superlative (التفضيل)
	old	<u>older</u> than	<u>The oldest</u>
	hot	<u>hotter</u> than	<u>The hottest</u>
	big	<u>bigger</u> than	<u>The biggest</u>
	small	<u>smaller</u> than	<u>The smallest</u>
	nice	<u>nicer</u> than	<u>The nicest</u>
	cheap	<u>cheaper</u> than	<u>The cheapest</u>
	few	<u>fewer</u> than	<u>The fewest</u>
	deep	<u>deeper</u> than	<u>The deepest</u>
	high	<u>higher</u> than	<u>The highest</u>
	important	<u>more important</u> than	<u>The most important</u>
	beautiful	<u>more beautiful</u> than	<u>The most beautiful</u>
	expensive	<u>more expensive</u> than	<u>The most expensive</u>
	good	<u>better</u>	<u>The best</u>
	bad	<u>worse</u>	<u>The worst</u>
	far	<u>farther</u>	<u>The farthest</u>

1. I am _____ (tall) than my sister.
2. Computers are _____ (cheap) than mobile phones.
3. Bicycles are _____ (slow) than cars.
4. Our dog is _____ (nice) than your dog.
5. Is your brother _____ (old) than you?
6. Sharks are _____ (dangerous) than other fish.
7. My house is _____ (larger) than your house.
8. A swordfish is _____ (fast) than a jellyfish.
9. I think Spanish is _____ (easy) than Japanese.
10. I want to have a _____ (big) car.
11. This car is _____ (comfortable) than yours.
12. A Mercedes is _____ (expensive) than a Fiat.
13. I am _____ (strong) than you.
14. My hair is _____ (long) than yours.
15. Elaine is _____ (wise) than her sister.
16. Tony is _____ (happy) than Max.
17. Health is _____ (important) than money.

26. London is the _____ (big) city in England.
3. Cycling is one of the _____ (dangerous) sports.
19. My brother wanted the _____ (expensive) trainers in the shop.
24. The sea is the _____ (large) a lake.
23. Mount Everest is the _____ (high) mountain in the world.
23. The ant is the _____ (small) insect.

as ... as (مثل) الصفة بدون اضافات ...

Fahad is 13 years **old**. Hamad is 13 years **old**.

Fahad is **as** old **as** Hamad.

My car is **expensive**. Your car is **expensive**..

My car is **as** expensive **as** your car.

عندما لا يتساوي شيان في نفس الصفة نستخدم (احدهما يتفوق علي الآخر)

not as ... as (ليس مثل) الصفة بدون اضافات ...

Cars are **not as** fast **as** planes.

(planes are faster)

Camels are **not as** big **as** elephants.

(elephants are bigger)

London is **not as** hot **as** Kuwait.

(Kuwait is hotter)

Silver is **not as** expensive **as** gold.

(gold is more expensive)

3 Grammar in context (not) as.....as

We use (**as as**) to make comparisons between things which are equal in some way: **He was as busy as a bee.**

We use (**not as as**) to make comparisons between things which aren't equal: **Silver is not as heavy as gold.**



Complete the following sentences with (not) as...as:

1. English is Maths. (not/ difficult).
2. This exercise is the other one (easy).
3. Today is yesterday (not/ windy).
4. The tomato soup was the mushroom soup (delicious).

Grammar Unit 6

Tag Questions السؤال المذيل

We use question tags (mini questions) at the end of sentences, to ask for information, to check information or to make a question sound polite.

1. He is your brother,.....?
2. She was reading,.....?
3. They weren't studying,.....?
4. We haven't got enough money,.....?
5. You aren't Saudi Arabian,.....?
6. You 've been to London,.....?
7. I can sit here,.....?
8. We have eaten lunch,.....?
9. We have lunch ,.....?
- 10.He has got a nice jacket,.....?
- 11.He has a nice jacket,.....?
- 12.They have been to Bahrain,.....?
- 13.you are Canadian,.....?
- 14.You don't swim,.....?
- 15.She doesn't speak French,.....?
- 16.He didn't have a car,.....?

- 17.Fahad reads books,.....?
- 18.Mona played tennis,.....?
- 19.The pupils study for the test,.....?
- 20.That's our new teacher,.....?
- 21.It takes a long time,.....?
- 22.That couldn't be true,.....?
- 23.Someone left the door open,.....?
- 24.I should come early,.....?
- 25.Anne couldn't answer,.....?
- 26.Kuwait is rich,.....?
- 27.Hamad's parents are both teachers,.....?
- 28.Most students in Kuwait have snacks at school,.....?

Adjectives Order

Structure in Module One

القواعد المقررة في الفترة الأولى

Order of Adjectives (الوحدة الأولى) ترتيب الصفات في الجملة

1- Opinion الرأي

Example: an interesting book, a boring lecture

2- Size الحجم

Example: a big apple, a small wallet

3-Age العمر

Example: a new car, a modern building, an ancient ruin

4- Shape الشكل

Example: a square box, an oval mask, a round ball

5- Color اللون

Example: a pink hat, a blue book, a black coat

6- Origin المصدر/ البلد

Example: some Italian shoes, a Canadian town, an American car

7-Material الخام

Example: a wooden box, a woolen sweater, a plastic toy

Order of Adjectives ترتيب الصفات في الجملة بطريقة أخرى

Opinion → Size → Age → Shape → Color → Origin → Material
الرأي الحجم العمر الشكل اللون المصدر/ البلد الخام

A) Put the adjectives in the correct order

- 1- A / Anmobile. (grey – round – small)
- 2- A / Antable. (wooden – beautiful – blue)
- 3- A / Angirl (athletic – tall – thin)
- 4- A / Anmeat (red - huge – delicious)
- 5- A / Anlady (old – fat – beautiful – Kuwaiti)
- 6- A / Anjacket (woolen – Egyptian – wonderful)
- 7- A / Ansports car. (small – fantastic – Japanese – oval)

3 Grammar in context Question Tags (Past simple)

a. Add more adjectives to each of the following categories.

Opinion	Size	Age	Shape	Colour	Origin	Material
Beautiful	large	old	round	red	Kuwaiti	wooden
bad			square			metal

b. Reorder the adjectives in the following sentences:

e.g. I bought a wonderful, small, wooden coffee table.
There is a pair of nice, white, leather trainers.

1. Have you seen my (leather – new – black) bag?
.....

2. My brother has a (large – brown – scary) dog. I'm afraid of it.
.....

3. My father would like to sell his (German – old – small) car.
.....

(A) Complete the sentences with the right order of the given adjectives:

1- My father bought a **white/square/small** villa for us.
.....

2- Salma gave me a **wooden/beautiful/blue** box.
.....

3- I made a **green/huge/delicious** salad.
.....

4- They bought **wooden/ strong/ big** chairs.
.....

5- The coach gave **golden/precious/huge** medals to the winners.
.....

Composition

Composition

Composition

Composition

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v

compositions for

Grade 8

first & second periods

Write a report of two paragraphs (10 sentences) about " Keeping Fit "and the importance of practicing a sport.

with the help of the following guide words.

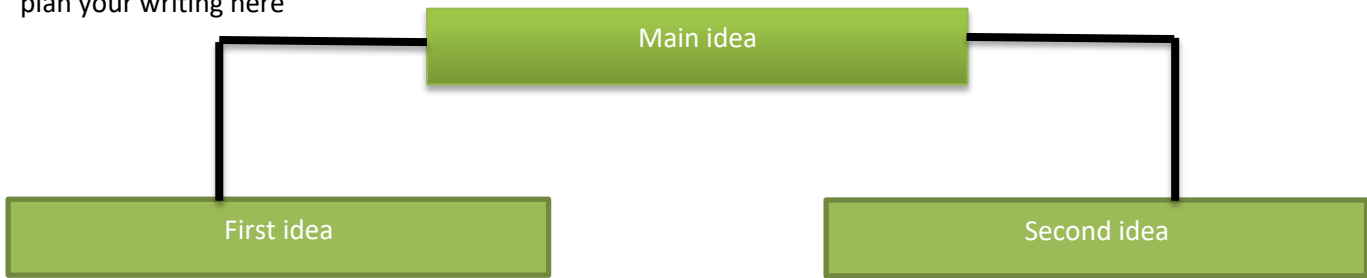
How to keep fit

First idea: (important- walking - football - take stairs – do sport-healthy food-study better)

Types of exercises

Second Idea: (types, exercise- aerobic, heart - resistance – muscles-stretching,cool down)

plan your writing here



- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
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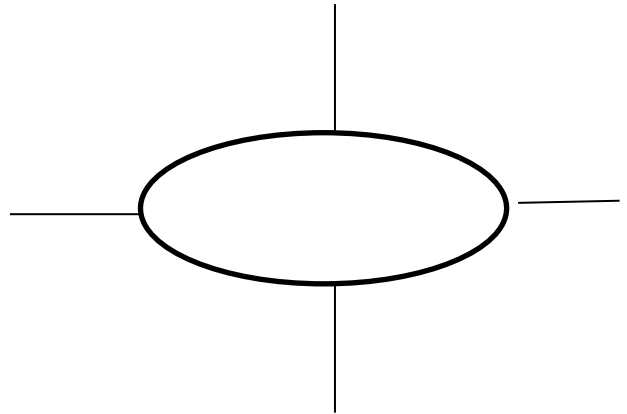
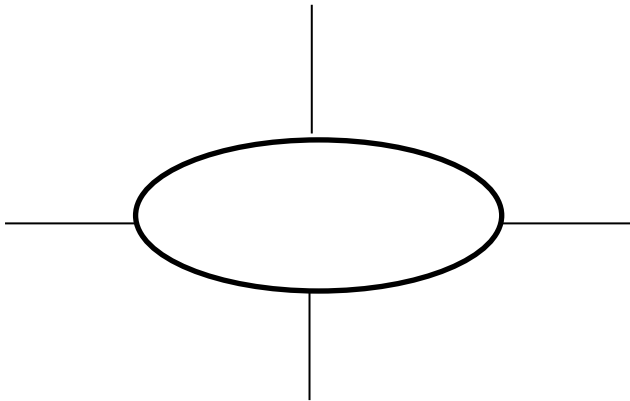
Write an account of two paragraphs(eight sentences) about : “ **healthy lifestyle**”. The following guide words may help you.

First Idea : **healthy diet**

(important, balanced diet- vegetables-fruit-green tea-water-avoid fast food-fizzy drinks)

Second Idea : **doing a sport regularly**

(exercise daily-keep fit-flexible-walking easy-study better-types of exercise- sleep 8 hours)



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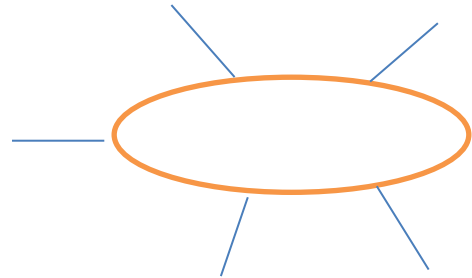
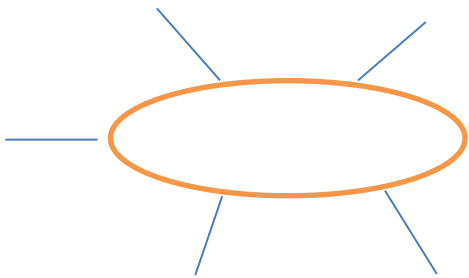
Plan and write a report of two paragraphs (10 sentences) (**Space**)

Why astronauts travel into space

first Idea : astronaut ,live/shuttle / life- camping/ take you need/ special equipment/ rubbish

how to live in space

second idea: food tins dried/drink straw/no chairs/things float-zero gravity/ special suit/
parachutes oxygen/would like astronaut /interesting.



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Plan and write a report of two paragraphs of (10 sentences) about (**travelling to another country**) with your family.write about everything you saw and did.

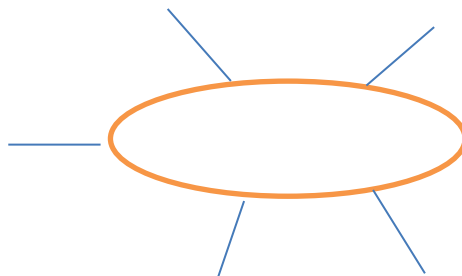
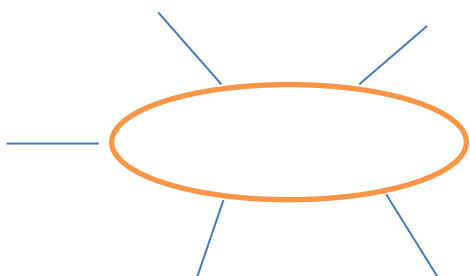
The following words and phrases may help you.

Preparation for travelling

first idea : Abu Dhabi/ family / aero plane/passport , money/ hotel / week.

Activities you did there

Second idea : weather / skyscrapers/ museums / shopping/ happily.



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Mr. Mustafa

Write a report of two paragraphs (10) sentences about: “ **Pearl Diving**”

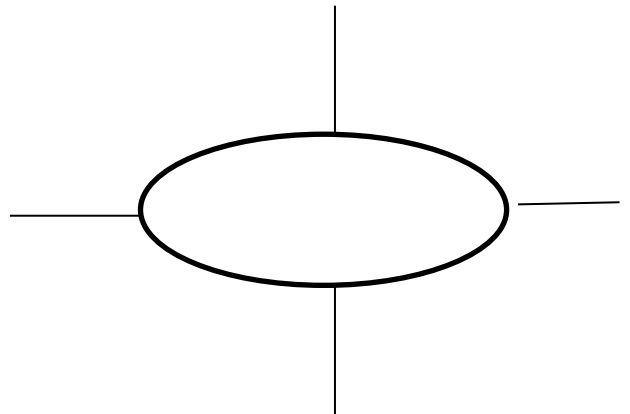
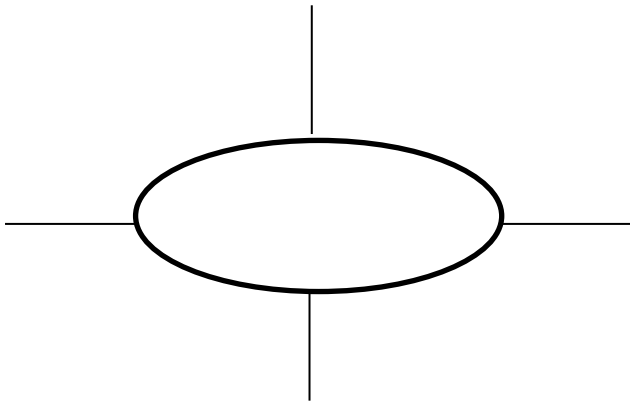
with the help of the following guide words.

Kuwait economy in the past

First Idea: (famous – oil – past - pearl – small gems- oyster– sign wealth)

Preparation for pearl diving

Second Idea :(Japan, cheaper - divers , nose clip –dhow,beach- festival, singing)



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Plan and write a report of two paragraphs about life in Kuwait in the past and nowadays

Lifestyle-food-clothes-entertainment-jobs-transportation-types of houses-education—tools and devices...etc

First idea : Kuwait in the past

Second idea: Kuwait nowadays

Tourist attraction

48

1. READING COMPREHENSION (20 Marks)

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

An ocean is a large body of salt water. It can be divided into three zones, or layers. The deeper the water, the colder it gets because sunlight reaches only the water near the ocean's surface.

The top layer of the ocean is called the sunlit zone. The temperature in this zone starts from 40 °C to -3 °C. It is lit by enough sunlight for plants to grow. All plants and most marine animals live in this zone. Whales live here because they need to swim to the surface to breathe air. Some fish here have special shapes to protect them from predators. A predator is an animal that eats another animal for food.

The ocean is colder in the twilight zone. In this area there is not enough light for plants to grow. Fewer sea animals are found here than in the sunlit zone. Jellyfish and octopuses are often found here.

It is very dark and cold in the midnight zone. No plants grow in it. Animals that live in this zone have sharp teeth and big jaws. Others, such as the ratfish, have large eyes to see in the dark. Ratfish swim along the bottom of the ocean and eat smaller sea animals, such as shrimp and sea stars.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2½ = 10)

- 23) The best title for the passage could be.....
- a. Life in the Ocean
 - b. The Sunlight zone
 - c. The Twilight Zone
 - d. The Marine Animals
- 24) The main idea of the (1st) **paragraph** is
- a. Fish that have special shapes
 - b. Information about an ocean
 - c. Plants that grow in the midnight zone
 - d. Animals that live in the midnight zone
- 25) The underlined word **It** in the (1st) **paragraph** refers to.....
- a. salt
 - b. body
 - c. ocean
 - d. water
- 26) The underlined word **grow** in the (2nd) **paragraph** means
- a. get colder
 - b. get warmer
 - c. get bigger
 - d. get smaller

B) Answer the following questions : (4 X 2½ = 10)

27) Why do whales live in the sunlit zone?

.....
.....

28) What is the temperature in the sunlit zone?

.....
.....

29) What are the animals that live in the twilight zone?

.....
.....

30) Where do ratfish swim?

.....
.....

2- Reading Comprehension (20 Marks)

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

Hundreds of years ago, it was possible to use natural material for making our clothes. Both plants and animals supply us with these materials such as wool, cotton, silk, leather and fur. Wool was used for making clothes because it was the most common material for making clothes in Europe.

Cotton has been used for three thousand years to make clothes especially in warm countries. The cloth made from cotton plant is very soft, cool and comfortable. In the past, cotton clothes were so expensive that only rich people could buy them.

In the twentieth century, scientists could make artificial materials for making clothes. Nylon and polyester are well known examples. These are much better than natural ones in many ways. For example, they are cheaper and easier to wash. In addition, they last longer and can be mixed with cotton and wool to produce a cloth that looks natural and easy to take care of.

Nowadays, clothes are made in modern factories. These factories make many styles for all people. Some factories make special clothes, like sports clothes or ones for firemen. Now, all types of clothes are available at the markets.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d: (4X2½=10)

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

a- Nylon And Polyesters

b- Making Sports Clothes

c- Materials For Making Clothes

d- Modern Factories For Clothes

24-The underlined pronoun "it" in the **1st paragraph** refers to.....

a- cotton

b- fur

c- leather

d- wool

25.The underlined word "mixed" in the **3rd paragraph** means

a- put together

b- lasted longer

c- worked together

d- broke down

26. The underlined word "modern" in the **4th paragraph** is **OPPOSITE** to.....

a- special

b- natural

c- old

d- available

B) Answer the following questions: (4X2½=10 Marks)

27.Where did people get natural materials from for making clothes?

.....

28.How long has cotton been used for making clothes?

.....

29.Why couldn't poor people buy cotton clothes in the past?

.....

30.Why are artificial materials better than natural materials for making clothes?

.....

Mr. Mustafa

3- Reading Comprehension (20 Marks)

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Once a wolf was lucky and happy to get hold of a nice dinner. He sat under a big tree and started to eat. He did not want to share his food with anyone else. He was eating so **hurriedly** that a small piece of bone got stuck in his throat. He tried to swallow. He tried to get the bone out. But nothing worked out. The bone won't move. He got afraid. "If I can't take the bone out, I can't eat. I will starve and die of hunger", he thought sadly and disappointedly.

The wolf thought and thought suddenly he remembered the small white bird that lived nearby. He thought, "The bird has a long neck. She can reach and take out the bone". So, the wolf went to the bird and said, "Please take out the bone from my neck. I will reward you and pay well". The bird took out the bone and asked for her money. The wolf replied "Aren't you happy that you put your head into my mouth and got **it** out safely? That is enough for you, Forget the money."

A) From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer: (4 x 2½ = 10)

- 23-The **best title** for this passage is
 - a) A Clever Wolf
 - b) A White Bird
 - c) Delicious Dinner
 - d) Rewarding the Bird

- 24- The word **hurriedly** in (line 3) means
 - a) happily
 - b) nicely
 - c) slowly
 - d) quickly

- 25- The underlined pronoun "**it**" in the second paragraph refers to
 - a) The wolf's money
 - b) The bird's head
 - c) The bone
 - d) The wolf's mouth

- 26- The wolf has chosen the bird to help him because it is
 - a) small and has a long neck.
 - b) big and has a short neck.
 - c) small and has a tinny head.
 - d) big and has a very tall neck.

B: Answer these questions:

- 27- How did the bird help the wolf?
-
- 28- Why was the wolf afraid?
-
- 29- What was the wolf's reward to the bird?
-
- 30- Why did the wolf sit under the tree to eat?
-

Mr. Mustafa

4-Reading Comprehension (20 marks)

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

It is hard to imagine how certain products were invented. It turns out many of society's most well-known inventions were simply mistakes made by scientists trying to invent. No one could ever imagine that the flavoured potato chips and the morning best preferred breakfast, corn flakes, were accidentally introduced to the world's kitchen.

Potato chips were first meant to be a plate of fried potato. It was invented by George Crum, a chef at the Carey Moon Lake House. How was it created? One day a customer sent back his plate of potatoes many times and kept asking for them to be more fried and thinner. Crum lost his temper, sliced the potatoes extremely thin and fried them until they were hard as a rock. To the chef's surprise, the customer loved them and wanted more!

Corn flakes were invented by the Kellogg brothers, John and Will. They were trying to make pots of boiled grain. How was it created? The brothers accidentally left a pot of grain on the stove for several days. The mixture turned bad but there was something that was dry and thick. Through experimentation they removed the bad part and created corn flakes. Wouldn't it be nice if you could invent something by mistake?

A)-Choose the best answers from a, b, c and d: (4 X 2½ = 10 marks)

- 24. The most suitable title for the passage is
 - a) Potato Chips
 - b) Chefs and scientists
 - c) Accidental Discoveries
 - d) Morning Breakfast

- 25. The underlined word "extremely" in line 8 means
 - a) very
 - b) strangely
 - c) accidentally
 - d) alternatively

- 26. The underlined pronoun they in the third paragraph refers to
 - a) corn flakes
 - b) Kellogg brothers
 - c) pots of grains
 - d) several days

- 27. The main idea of the last paragraph could be
 - a) life of the Kellogg brothers
 - b) experimenting mixtures
 - c) cooking grains
 - d) how corn flakes were made

B)-Answer the following questions : (4 X 2½ = 10)

- 28. How were some products invented?
.....
- 29. Why did chef, George Crum, get angry?
.....
- 30. Who invented corn flakes?
.....
- 31. What happened to the grains left on the stove after several days?
.....

5- READING COMPREHENSION (20 MARKS)

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

Today you can find fast food restaurants in almost every big city. In some places you can stand in a line and get a beef burger in a paper bag, in others you can pick up a tray of fish, chicken, pizza or even Mexican or Chinese food, and in some fast food places you can even drive your car up to a window and place your order. A few minutes later, a worker passes you the food through the window and you can drive away and eat it in your car. In many big cities all over the world, fast food restaurants are open every day. But why do people prefer fast food restaurants to more comfortable restaurants where you can sit quietly at a table and watch the world go by?!

Two things make fast food restaurants popular. Speed and price. People's time is valuable. They do not want to waste a lot of time eating or preparing food. And prices are inexpensive. Because of large numbers of meals sold everyday costs are kept low. Many people think that fast foods are not healthy because they contain too much salt, carbohydrates and fats.

But one thing is sure, people everywhere prefer eating fast foods because they find it tasty and also economical way to eat.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d : (4 X2½ = 10 m)

- 23- The best **title** for this passage could be
 - a- Big Restaurants
 - b- Fast Food
 - c- Healthy Food
 - d- Kinds of Food

- 24- The underlined " **where** " in the 2nd paragraph refers to
 - a- fast food restaurants
 - b- big cities
 - c- comfortable restaurants
 - d- homes

- 25- The word " **contain** " in 3rd paragraph means
 - a- take
 - b- put
 - c- have
 - d- taste

- 26- The **main idea** for the 3rd paragraph is
 - a- big cities all over the world
 - b- time is valuable for people
 - c- eating quality in the restaurant
 - d- fast food restaurants are popular

B) Answer the following questions : (4 X2½ = 10 m)

- 27- How do people get food to eat in their cars?
.....
- 28- What makes fast food meals popular?
.....
- 29- Why do many people think that fast food is not healthy?
.....
- 30- Why do people everywhere prefer eating fast foods?
.....

Mr. Mustafa

6. READING COMPREHENSION (20 Marks)

Read the following passage, then answer the questions 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 melt, 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 : (4 X 2½ = 10)

- 23) The best title for the passage could be.....
 - a. Polar Bears Life
 - b. The 21st Century summer
 - c. Temperature of Arctic
 - d. The Four Seasons

- 24) The underlined word 'They' in the (2nd) paragraph refers to.....
 - a. temperatures
 - b. seals
 - c. numbers
 - d. polar bears

- 25) The main idea of the (4th) paragraph is
 - a The effects of global warming
 - b. The floating of sea ice
 - c. The movement of seals in the ice
 - d. The number of polar bears

- 26) The underlined word increased in the (4th) paragraph means
 - a. get colder
 - b. get fatter
 - c. get higher
 - d. get taller

B) Answer the following questions : (4 X 2½ = 10)

- 27) Why are temperatures rising in the Arctic ?
.....
.....
- 28) Where do polar bears live ?
.....
.....
- 29) What is the main food of polar bears?
.....
.....
- 30) Why do some bears weigh less ?
.....
.....

7. Reading Comprehension (20 Marks)

Read the following passage ,then answer the questions below:

Every year in late August or early September, there is a special festival in a little town called Hatch, in New Mexico, USA. The festival lasts for one weekend, and it celebrates chilli peppers, the most famous food in this area. Farmers grow chillies in late August or early September, the chillies are ready to be picked and eaten. Then everyone gets together and celebrates chilli.

You will know when you get close to Hatch, because you will smell the chillies cooking over fires. People eat chillies with everything! They eat them with meat, with vegetables and even with chocolate! Chilli chocolate is delicious. In town, there are chillies everywhere, in different colours, shapes and sizes. People decorate the buildings with chillies. They hang big bunches outside their houses. Some of them even cover their walls and roofs with chillies! Visitors come to the festival from all over the USA. There are traditional dances and you can watch cooking demonstrations, which show you how to make dishes with chillies. On both days, there are competitions. For example, there is a prize every year for a person who can eat the most chillies, and another prize for tying chillies into the biggest bunch.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d (4x2 1/2 =10)

- 23. The suitable title for the passage is :
 - a. Cooking Chillie
 - b. Food in Mexico
 - c. Growing Chillies
 - d. Chilli Festival

- 24. The **meaning** of the underlined word demonstrations in the 3rd paragraph is:
 - a. shows
 - b. plays
 - c. dances
 - d. prizes

- 25. The underlined word them in the 2nd paragraph refers to:
 - a. buildings
 - b. chillies
 - c. houses
 - d. people

- 26. You will know when you get close to Hatch because of the.....
 - a. colours of chillies
 - b. shapes of chillies
 - c. smell of chillies
 - d. sizes of chillies

B) Answer the following questions. (4x2 1/2 =10)

- 27. Why does the Chilli Festival start in late August and early September?
.....
- 28. Where can you see chillies in the town?
.....
- 29. With what do people eat chillies in Hatch ?
.....
- 30. How can one win a prize in the famous Chilli Festival?
.....

9-Reading Comprehension (20 marks)

Read the following passage , then answer the questions below:

The harp is one of the oldest musical instruments. It is thought to be 5.000 years old. The earliest harps were found in Sumeria in 2.800 BC and were called the lyre or lyre-harp. The word "harp" means" to pluck" .This name was given to the instrument because it has strings which are plucked with fingers to make music. There are three basic kinds of harps- bowed, angled and framed. Most harps are played with fingertips. Some are played with the finger-nail .A harp has two arms .They are connected by a third piece at the top ,called the crossbar .The strings run from the top to the bottom and join at the crossbar.

The Sumerians held the harp vertically or straight. The Egyptians played it with the crossbar pointing away from their bodies. The Greeks believed that the first harp was made from the shells of a tortoise .In modern times ,the harp is still played in Africa and Siberia.

A)-Choose the correct answer from a, b , c and d : (4×2½ = 10 ms)

- 23- The best title for this passage could be
 - a)The Egyptians
 - b) The Harp
 - c) Music
 - d) The Sumerians

- 24- The main idea of the **1st paragraph** is
 - a) What harps are made of
 - b) How harps are played
 - c) Harps in old times
 - d) Harps in modern times

- 25- The underlined pronoun **they** in the **2nd paragraph** refers to
 - a) two arms
 - b) basic kinds
 - c) most harps
 - d) fingertips

- 26- The underlined word "**connected**" in the **2nd paragraph** means
 - a) believed
 - b) formed
 - c) joined
 - d) pointed

B)-With reference to the passage, answer the following questions: (4×2½ = 10 ms)

- 27- Where were the first harps found ?
.....

- 28- Why was the harp given this name?
.....

- 29- What are the main kinds of the harp mentioned in the passage?
.....

- 30- How did the Egyptians use to play the harp?
.....

VI. Reading Comprehension (20Marks)

20

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

The doctor is a person who looks after the sick people. He gives them medicine to help them **recover** and improve fast. In order to become a doctor, a person has to study medicine for six years. Doctors' work is not easy. Besides, their life is very busy. They go to work in the early morning. They work without taking a break. They have to work day and night and move from a clinic to another. The long hours, stressful work and years of studying of doctors might be hard. However, being a doctor comes with a lot of advantages like a high salary and a good social position.

Successful doctors are patient and kind. **They** usually ask their patients smart questions when they visit them. In this way, they are able to know their problems. Thus, doctors can help sick people get well very soon. Successful doctors are also good listeners. They never get angry. They usually smile. When their patients' health gets better, they feel very happy. Moreover, they forget the long hours of hard work without sleeping. Doctors actually get to make a difference in the world .That's why successful doctors are great ones.

A) From a, b, c and d choose the correct answer: (4x2½=10)

23. A good title for the passage is
 - a. Kinds of Medicine
 - b. Break Time
 - c. Day and Night
 - d. A doctor's job

24. The word (**recover**) in paragraph (1) means
 - a. get angry
 - b. get well
 - c. get medicine
 - d. become busy

25. The main idea of paragraph (1) is
 - a. Smart questions
 - b. Patients' health
 - c. Doctors' busy life
 - d. Modern clinics

26. The underlined pronoun (**They**) in paragraph (2) refers to
 - a. Successful doctors
 - b. Sick people
 - c. Clinics
 - d. Hospitals

B) Answer the following questions: (4x2½=10)

27. How long does a doctor have to study medicine?
.....
28. Why do doctors usually ask their patients smart questions?
.....
29. What are the disadvantages of being a doctor?
.....
30. Why are successful doctors great ones?
.....

Comprehension (20 Marks)

20

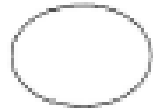
Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Once, a giant ship engine failed. The ship's owners tried one expert after another, but none of them could know how to fix the engine. After a long time, they brought in an old man who had been fixing ships since he was a young boy. He was very experienced in mending ships. He carried a large bag of tools with him, and when he arrived, he immediately went to work. He inspected the engine very carefully, top to bottom.

Two of the ship's owners were there, watching this man carefully, hoping he would know what to do. After looking things over, the old man reached into his bag and pulled out a small hammer. He gently hit the engine several times with it. Instantly, the engine started to work again. He carefully put his hammer in his bag . The two owners were very happy. The engine was fixed!

A week later, the owners received a bill from the old man for ten thousand dollars. "What?!" the owners wondered. "He hardly did anything!" So they wrote the old man a note saying, "Please send us an itemized bill." The man sent a bill that read: "Hitting with a hammer costs \$ 2.00 - Knowing where to hit costs \$ 9,998.00 . Effort is important, but knowing where to make an effort makes all the difference!"

A) From a, b, c and d choose the suitable answer: (4X 2½ =10)



23. The best title for the text could be :.....

- a) Effort and Knowledge
- b) The Giant Ship
- c) The Owners
- d) Tools

24. The underlined word "inspected" in the 1st paragraph means :

- a) received
- b) fixed
- c) worked
- d) checked

25. The main idea of the 2nd paragraph is :.....

- a) How the old man fixed the engine
- b) What the owners did to fix the engine
- c) The cost of fixing the engine
- d) The experts' ways to fix the engine

26. The underlined word "it" in the 2nd paragraph refers to

- a) his bag
- b) a small hammer
- c) the ship
- d) the engine

B) Answer the following questions with reference to the passage: (4X 2½ =10)

27- Why couldn't the experts mend the engine?

.....

28- What did the old man do when he came?

.....

29- How did the old man fix the engine?

.....

30- Why did the owners wonder when they received the expensive bill?

.....

10-Reading Comprehension (20 marks)

Read the following letter then answer the questions below:

Martin Harris and his family live in an interesting house. It's an eco-home. Eco homes don't harm the environment. They use renewable energy. They don't use fossil fuels like coal or oil, so they don't use the planet's resources or produce dangerous gases.

The eco home is in a hill in Wales, UK. It looks like a house in a film. Half of the house is underground. Martin and his family started building the house in March and moved in at the end of July. The house was very cheap to build. It has a wooden roof and wooden floors. It has stone and mud walls. There are **solar** panels on the roof that collect the sun's light to make electricity for the lights, CD players and the computer. The family gets water from a spring and they burn wood to heat the house.

Martin and his wife, Lara, were working in a forest when they decided to build their eco house. They wanted to save energy and they thought their old house in the town is boring. They wanted to live somewhere different and they liked the idea of living near nature. Martin's family loves their home because it helps the planet. **They** think eco homes are a great idea for everyone.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d : (4 X 2½ = 10)

23. A **suitable title** for the passage can be
- | | |
|------------------|-----------------|
| a) Saving Energy | b) Solar Energy |
| c) An Eco Home | d) Saving Water |
254. The word "**solar**" in the 2nd paragraph **means**.....
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| a) something related to the sun | b) natural |
| c) clean energy | d) boring |
25. The underlined word "**they**" in the 3rd paragraph **refers to**
- | | |
|--------------------|----------|
| a) Martin's family | b) fuels |
| c) lights | d) walls |
- 26- The **main idea** in the 3rd paragraph is
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| a- Wooden houses | b- Renewable energy |
| c- How an eco-house looks like | d- How Martin and Lara thought of eco home |

B) Answer the following questions : (4 X 2½ = 10)

27. Why are eco-homes environmentally friendly?
-
28. How do Martin and his wife Lara get energy for their home?
-
29. How long did building the eco home take?
-
- 30- Based on the story, would you like to change your home? Why? Why not?
-

Mr. Mustafa

11-Reading Comprehension (20 marks)

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Bicycles have a long, interesting history. The first bicycle was developed more than two hundred years ago. Early bicycles, however, did not look like today’s bikes.

One of the first bicycles was called the hobby horse. It was made of wood! People rode by pushing their feet along on the ground. Later, a bicycle that had wheels and metal tires was invented. . It was called the boneshaker. It was not comfortable. Inventors kept working to make bicycles more comfortable.

Next, the high wheeler was developed. It had a very big wheel in the front. **It** was not easy to ride, because the rider sat high up on the bike. He could be badly hurt in a fall.

Then bicycles began to have two wheels that were the same size. Those bikes looked more like bicycles today. More than one hundred years ago, bicycles began to have rubber tires filled with air. That was a solution to the problem of the uncomfortable ride. The new tires made riding smoother. Today, children’s bicycles and racing bikes are **popular**. People ride bikes to get exercise. Cycling is safer than before.

A) Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d (4x 2½= 10 Marks)

- 23) The best title for the passage could be.....
 - a. History of Bicycles
 - b. Bicycles in the past
 - c. Safe Cycling
 - d. Bicycles Now
- 24) The main idea of the (2nd) paragraph is
 - a. The high wheeler bikes
 - b. The hobby horse bicycle
 - c. Bicycles with rubber tires
 - d. The big wheels bicycles
- 25) The underlined word **It** in the (3rd) paragraph refers to.....
 - a. racing bike
 - b. wooden bike
 - c. metal bicycle
 - d. high wheeler bikes
- 26) The underlined word **popular** in the (4th) paragraph means
 - a. unknown
 - b. fast
 - c. famous
 - d. huge

B) Answer the following questions: (4 X 2½= 10 Marks)

- 27) What was the problem with the boneshaker bicycle?
.....
.....
- 28) When was the first bicycle developed?
.....
.....
- 29) What was the hobby horse bicycle made of ?
.....
.....
- 30) Why do people ride bikes today?
.....
.....