



State of Kuwait  
Ministry of Education  
Al-Asema Educational Area  
The Academy School for Giftedness & Creativity  
English Department

مركز صباح الأحمد للموهبة والإبداع  
Sabah Al-Ahmad Center For Giftedness & Creativity

# Written Work – Grade Eight Second Term



**Prepared by : Mr. Nasser Al-Feshawi**

**H.o. Dept. : Mr. Monther Al-Akeel**

**ELT Supervisor: Mr. Mohammed Azatour**

**School Principal : Mr. Bader Al-Hajri**



## Unit Seven

### Ideas & Thoughts

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	addiction	N	
2	defend -ed - ed	V	
3	obsessed	Adj	
4	confuse - d - d	V	
5	unrealistic	Adj	
6	necessarily	Adv	
7	product	N	
8	feature	N	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
9	arrangement	N	
10	ban - banned	V	
11	worth	Adj	
12	fortune	N	
13	gather -ed - ed	V	
14	recount-ed -ed	V	
15	application	N	
16	handy	Adj	

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

1- Smoking should be \_\_\_\_\_ in public places.

- a. gathered                      b. banned                      c. confused                      d. defended

2- My brother is \_\_\_\_\_ by computer games.

- a. unrealistic                      b. worth                      c. handy                      d. obsessed

3- Everybody should do their best to \_\_\_\_\_ their country.

- a. gather                      b. defend                      c. ban                      d. confuse

4- I-phone X has so many \_\_\_\_\_ that make people buy it.

- a. arrangements                      b. fortunes                      c. features                      d. products

#### B) Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

**unrealistic - confuse - handy - gather - worth**

1- Don't \_\_\_\_\_ me. Let me think clearly to solve the riddle.

2- I feel that the story he told us is \_\_\_\_\_.

3. All children need to \_\_\_\_\_ to listen to their fathers' wisdom.

4. I didn't think the product was \_\_\_\_\_ in City Centre Shopping Mall.

**Read the following passage, and then answer the questions below:**

At the present time, the Olympic Games are held every four years. They are famous for individual athletic events such as running, high jump, swimming and boxing. Team sports - like soccer and hockey - are also played. Hockey is a very old team sport which is popular **all over the world**. It is normally played on grass, but there is also ice hockey. Men and women can play hockey, and in some countries they play in mixed teams.

A hockey team has the same number of players of a football team. Players carry sticks which **they** use to control the ball - either to pass it to other players in their team or to hit it into a net and score goals. The goalkeeper is the only player who can kick the ball. Hockey can be a dangerous game. The ball, which is small and very hard, can break bones if it hits a player, and players can hurt each other with their sticks. So, one of the most important rules of it is that players can't lift their sticks above their shoulders.

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

- 1 - The best title of this passage is .....
- a. Team Sport      b. Soccer and Hockey      c. Hockey      d. The Olympic Games
- 2 - The phrase "all over the world" means hockey is played in .....
- a. some countries in the world      b. many countries in the world  
c. a few countries in the world      d. all countries in the world
- 3 - The underlined word "**they**" refers to .....
- a. sticks      b. teams      c. players      d. countries
- 4 - The writer wants to .....
- a. talk about Olympic Games      b. tell us about some rules of hockey  
c. encourage players to hurt each other      d. tell us about the history of hockey
- 5 - One of the following sentences is **TRUE** about hockey:
- a. A hockey team has the same number of players of a football team  
b. A hockey team has a different number of players than a football team  
c. A hockey team has more players than a football team  
d. A hockey team has fewer players than a football team
- 6- In hockey, who are the only persons who can kick the ball?
- a. All players      b. Goalkeepers  
c. Only half of the players      d. Most of the players

**B) Answer the following questions**

7. Where is Hockey normally played?

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8. How can Hockey be dangerous?

## Grammar

### Contrastive Connectors : Although & However

#### **BUT / HOWEVER:**

Both connectors are used with this sense of contrast. However, the particle 'but' ( 'but') not to start commonly used phrase, in this case use 'however' ( 'but').

Eg. He likes football but does not like tennis.

He likes football. However, he does not like tennis.

#### **ALTHOUGH:**

we can also use ' , Although' ( 'but'), which is not followed by coma and can go to the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

Eg. Although he likes football, he does not like tennis.

\*تربط **although** جملتين متناقضتين وتأتي بمعنى : (بالرغم من)  
\* تربط **(however)** جملتين متناقضتين وتأتي بمعنى : لكن/ مع ذلك

It was raining. We decided to go out. (Join)

**Although** it was raining, we decided to go out.

It was raining. **However**, we decided to go out.

= ملحوظة : يجب وضع (فاصلة , ) بعد كلمة however

Complete the following sentences using **although** / **however**:

1. He passed the test. \_\_\_\_\_, he didn't get the job.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ the watch was expensive, he bought it.

3. We went out \_\_\_\_\_ it was very cold.

4. I think he is honest. \_\_\_\_\_, I don't agree with him,

5. \_\_\_\_\_ my husband didn't like the movie, I enjoyed it a lot.

## The Present Continuous for Future Arrangements

Form

Am }  
Is } verb + ing  
are }



It's very common to use the **present continuous** to talk about the future, in the case of **arrangements that are planned**:

- + **I'm having** dinner with friends tonight.
- + **She's meeting** David at the train station tomorrow.
- He **isn't coming** to the party.
- We **aren't seeing** our family this weekend.
- ? What **are you doing** on Saturday?
- ? **Is Mary arriving** at 7:00 or 8:00 tomorrow morning?



You can use the **present continuous for future plans** with these words:

- tonight, tomorrow, this weekend
- next week/month/year
- this summer/fall/winter/spring
- on Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday/etc.
- next Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday/etc.

## PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH A FUTURE MEANING - 1

a) **When you are talking about *what you have already arranged to do*, use the present continuous. Do not use the present simple:**

- **What are you doing** tomorrow evening?
- **I'm going** to the theatre.
- **Are you playing** football tomorrow?
- **Yes, but Tom isn't playing**. He has hurt his leg.
- **Ann is coming** tomorrow.
- **Oh, is she? What time is she arriving?**

**Choose the correct answer:**

All of us (go - is going - are going) to the cinema tonight. I (visit - have visited - am visiting) my grandparents on Friday. Next week, my family (is celebrating - celebrated - celebrates) my birthday.

**Choose the correct answer:**

My classmate was very ill, (although - however - so), he came to school. He doesn't like medicine. I (visit - am visiting - visited) him tonight. (Although - However - But) he studies well, he always gets bad marks. Next month, we (have - had - are having) an English exam.

**Correct the verb between brackets in the following sentences:**

1-I ( have ) \_\_\_\_\_ an English lesson on Tuesday .

2- We ( go ) \_\_\_\_\_ to the sea tomorrow .

3-My birthday (come ) \_\_\_\_\_ soon .

4- Ahmed and Huda (have) \_\_\_\_\_ a wedding party next Monday.

5- Aya ( travel ) \_\_\_\_\_ to London in May.

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1- Huda is going to the beach on Monday. (Ask a question)

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2- Salma did all the housework. Her mother shouted at her. (Join)

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3- Ahmed is working on the project tonight. (Make negative)

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4- Hamad is watching TV tonight. (Make negative)

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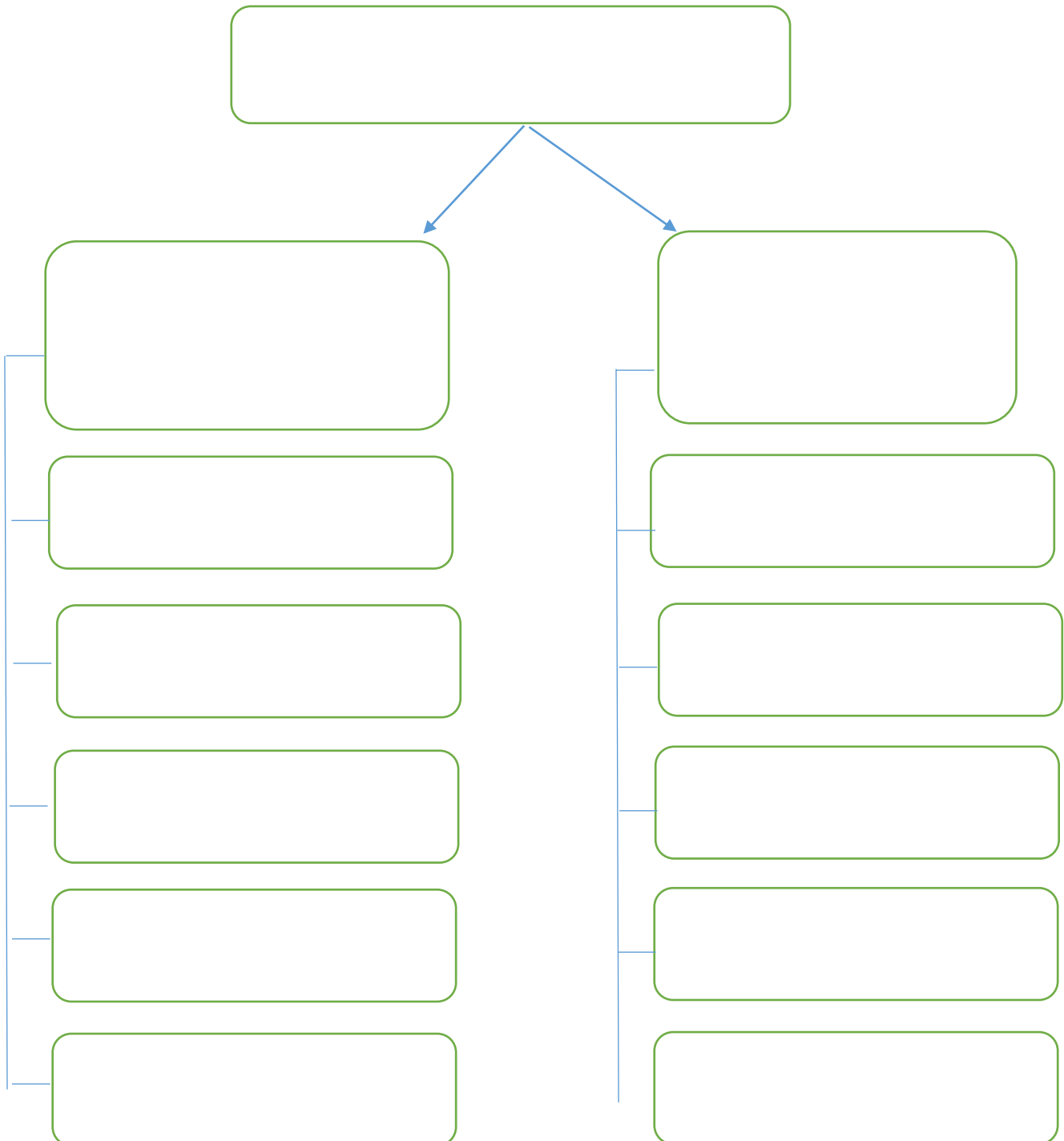
## Writing

"Social media has become a huge part of everyday life."

**Plan and write** a report of **two paragraphs** (not less than **10 sentences**) about **Social Media** explaining **the advantages and disadvantages** of using it.

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

### The Topic Plan





**The Topic:**

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**Rewriting:**

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\_\_\_\_\_

## Unit Eight

### Digital Communication

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	convey -ed - ed	V	
2	gradually	Adv	
3	exchange - d - d	V	
4	efficiently	Adv	
5	reaction	N	
6	means	N	
7	sensitive	Adj	
8	talented	Adj	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
9	skillful	Adj	
10	wearable	Adj	
11	bracelet	N	
12	skin	N	
13	access - ed - ed	V	
14	activate - d - d	V	
15	various	Adj	
16	directly	Adv	

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

- 1- My friend pretended to be calm, but his \_\_\_\_\_ showed he was furious.  
a) fortune                      b) product                      c) bracelet                      d) reaction
- 2- Although he runs the business very \_\_\_\_\_, the company failed.  
a) directly                      b) gradually                      c) efficiently                      d) necessarily
- 3- It was a \_\_\_\_\_ situation when the poor old lady lost her little money.  
a) countless                      b) sensitive                      c) royal                      d) skillful
- 4- Mr. Yazan is a talented teacher. He always \_\_\_\_\_ information perfectly.  
a) conveys                      b) exchanges                      c) imports                      d) donates

#### B-Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

**(talented - skin - feature - bracelet - various)**

- 1- I can't bear sun rays because I have sensitive \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2- Where did you buy this gold \_\_\_\_\_? It reminds me of my wedding day.
- 3- We can suggest \_\_\_\_\_ solutions to traffic problem.
- 4- My elder brother gets the full mark because he is \_\_\_\_\_ and skillful.

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

Nowadays you can find fast food restaurants in almost every big city. Most people prefer fast food restaurants. Speed and price make them the favourite restaurants. Some people don't want to spend a lot of time preparing food. So, they can order what they want and eat it in about fifteen minutes. That's why they are called 'fast food restaurants'. The prices are also cheap because of the large number of meals sold every day.

People like to be comfortable and enjoy their food. The famous fast food restaurants like Hardee's make sure that a beef burger in Kuwait tastes the same as the one in New York and not different from the one bought in London. An example of fast food is beef burgers. They have too much salt, fat and spices. This mixture of fat, sugar and salt set off the pleasure chemicals in the brain. That is why people like having fast food. But, some people say that they are not good for health. They don't have the important food elements which our bodies need.

Food experts advise us not to eat tinned food because it is not fresh. Sometimes, fast food is not well protected from dirt, dust, and insects, especially flies. Such food doesn't also have enough proteins and vitamins. So, eating fast food every day leads to horrible fatness and causes many dangerous diseases like heart attacks and high blood pressure.

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

1- The best title for this text is:

- |                                 |                                  |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a. Dangerous Diseases           | b. Proteins and Vitamins         |
| c. Healthy Food and Restaurants | d. Fast Food and its Bad Effects |

2- What does the underlined pronoun (which) in paragraph (2) refer to?

- |                 |                   |                  |                       |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| a. beef burgers | b. sugar and salt | c. food elements | d. pleasure chemicals |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------------|

3- What is the meaning of the underlined word (horrible) in paragraph (3)?

- |          |            |             |              |
|----------|------------|-------------|--------------|
| a. dirty | b. healthy | c. very bad | d. very slow |
|----------|------------|-------------|--------------|

4- What makes fast food restaurants favourite for most people?

- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| a. people have much time      | b. people like speed and price           |
| c. people have a lot of money | d. people like to prepare their own food |

5- One of the following statements about fast food is NOT true:

- |   |                                |
|---|--------------------------------|
| a. Beef burgers contain unhealthy food elements | b. Fast food is full of spices |
| c. It's advisable to eat fast food daily        | d. Fast food is full of fats   |

6- What is the author's purpose in writing this text?

- |                                     |   |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| a. To warn us of eating fast food   | b. To encourage people to eat less      |
| c. To protect us from dust and dirt | d. To state the advantages of fast food |

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7- Why are the prices of fast food meals cheap?

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8- What does eating fast food every day lead to?

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## Grammar

### Past Perfect Tense

had + V3 (PP)

## Past Perfect Tense

You can use past perfect to talk about actions that happened before a past event.

My mom **had cooked** dinner earlier in the day.

The team **had practiced** all day yesterday.

Our friends **had already gone** to see that movie.

I **had not slept** well all week.



### Choose the correct form of the verb:

Ali (**feel - felt - had felt**) great after he (**pass - passed - had passed**) his exams. By the time he arrived home, his mother (**had celebrated - celebrates - celebrated**) his success. He got high marks because he (**worked - had worked - work**) hard.

## 10 Sentences of Past Perfect Tense

1. The baby **had cried** before her father came.
2. **Had** the water **boiled** when you went to kitchen?
3. By the time I returned home, he **had** already **left**.
4. When I came home, they **had** already **eaten** the meal.
5. He began to run after he **had seen** the cat.
6. I **had** never **seen** such a nice beach before I went to Hawaii.
7. I **had lived** in London, before I moved to Paris.
8. She **had washed** her hands before she cooked the dinner.
9. Did the students go home after they **had visited** the library?
10. I returned home because I **had forgotten** my notebook at home.





**both .....and :**      **→**      -joins two subjects , objects or verbs  
- When joining two subjects, it's followed by a plural verb

Hamad **is** from Kuwait . Salim **is** from Kuwait.

**Both** Hamad **and** Salim **are** from Kuwait.

Huda **likes** fish. Ahmed **likes** fish.

**Both** Huda **and** Ahmed **like** fish.

We will sing in the party. We will dance there.

We will **both** sing **and** dance in the party.

I met Mona. I met Nora.

I met **both** Mona **and** Nora.

**Join using (both .... and):**

1- Famous doctors are talented. They are skillful.

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2- Ali was doing his homework. Nasser was doing his homework.

---

3- My sister studied her lessons. She surfed the Internet.

---

4- Sami is absent. Waleed is absent.

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**Choose the correct answer:**

Both my father (**or - and - nether**) my mother got up early. After they (**eat - have eaten - had eaten**) their breakfast, they went to the market. By the time they came back home, my sister (**tidied - tidies - had tidied**) the house. My parents were very happy and thanked (**I - my - me**) sister.

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1- My uncle is a good swimmer. He is a good cook. (Join using: **both...and**)

---

2- Ali and Sami are clever students. (Make negative)

---

3- Before she went to school, she (**pray**). (Correct the verb)

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**NOTE**



\_\_\_\_\_

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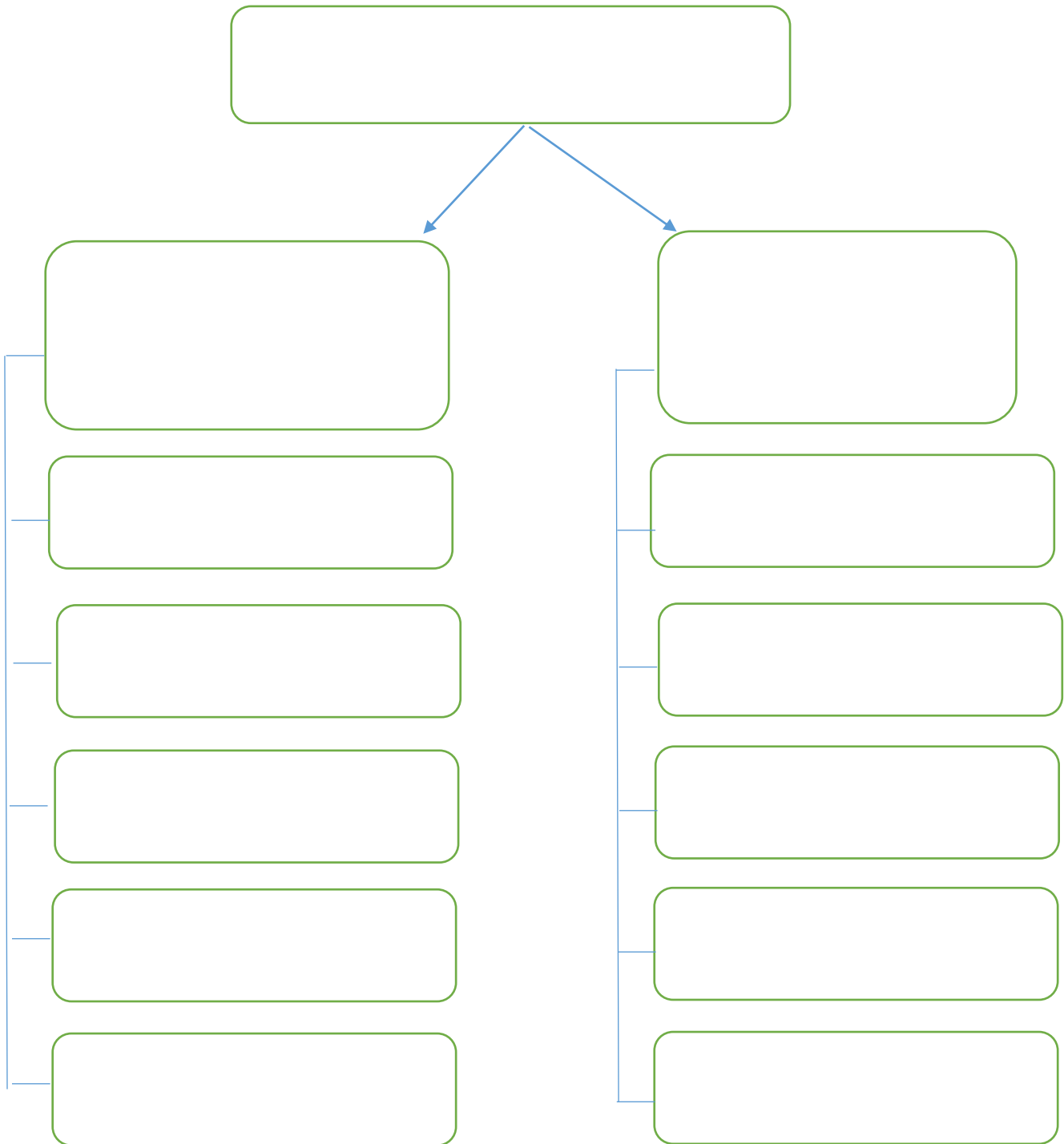
## Writing

"We all have ideas, feelings and opinions that we want to communicate."

**Plan and write** a report of **two paragraphs** (not less than **10 sentences**) about "Communications" explaining **how people communicated in the past and the means of communications nowadays**.

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

### The Topic Plan



**The Topic:**

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**Rewriting:**

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## Unit Nine

### Storytelling & Communication

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	grown-up	N	
2	innocent	Adj	
3	outwit - outwitted	V	
4	nearby	Adj	
5	alongside	Adv	
6	pass - ed - ed	V	
7	cruel	Adj	
8	please - d - d	V	
9	proud	Adj	
10	ladder	N	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
11	alley	N	
12	modest	Adj	
13	reach out	Ph V	
14	deliver - ed - ed	V	
15	ancestor	N	
16	wisdom	N	
17	trust	N	
18	engage - d - d	V	
19	tool	N	

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

- The judge found the young man \_\_\_\_\_ and he was released.  
a) proud            b) various            c) unrealistic    d) innocent
- We should stand \_\_\_\_\_ our friends in hard times.  
a) alongside    b) necessarily    c) directly    d) extremely
- Young generations must learn from the \_\_\_\_\_ of their ancestors.  
a) fortune    b) wisdom    c) trust    d) addiction
- A good movie must \_\_\_\_\_ both the mind and the eye.  
a) engage    b) confuse    c) pass    d) donate

#### B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

**(alley - outwitted - ladder - ban - deliver)**

- While Faisal was climbing up the \_\_\_\_\_ he fell down..
- I felt very frightened when I walked through the dark \_\_\_\_\_.
- Omar \_\_\_\_\_ all his classmates in the Maths quiz.
- Do you know who will \_\_\_\_\_ the dinner to our house?



## Grammar

# Reported speech Imperatives

## THE REPORTED SPEECH

- Reporting the **Imperative**.
  - The imperative changes into a to-infinitive.
  - It is introduced by verbs such as **tell, order, ask, warn, advise, request**.

**Direct Speech: Go away!**

**Reported Speech: He told me to go away.**

**Direct Speech: Do the homework!**

**Reported Speech: He ordered me to do the homework.**

Isabel Soares - ISCSP - English  
B2 (Nível III)

### POSITIVE IMPERATIVE

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DIRECT SPEECH</b></li> <li>• She said, "<b>Go away!</b>"</li> <li>• "<b>Come here!</b>" she said. I said,</li> <li>• "<b>Be quite!</b>" '<b>Be quiet!</b>' she yelled at the children.</li> <li>• She begged, "<b>Be happy!</b>"</li> <li>• 'Please <b>help</b> me!' she told him</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>INDIRECT SPEECH</b></li> <li>• She ordered her <b>to go</b> away .</li> <li>• She asked him <b>to come</b> there.</li> <li>• She ordered the children <b>to be quiet</b></li> <li>• She requested <b>to be happy</b></li> <li>• She asked him <b>to help</b> her</li> </ul> |
|--|---|

### NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>DIRECT SPEECH</b></li> <li>• She said, "<b>Don't go</b> away!"</li> <li>• "<b>Don't Come here!</b>" she said</li> <li>• I said, "<b>Don't Be noisy!</b>"</li> <li>• She begged, "<b>Don't be lazy!</b>"</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>INDIRECT SPEECH</b></li> <li>• She told me <b>not to go</b> away</li> <li>• She asked him <b>not to come</b> there.</li> <li>• She begged us <b>not to be noisy!</b></li> <li>• She told him <b>not to worry</b> about it</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

Note the changes we do when reporting imperatives as shown in the following table:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
said	told, asked, ordered, requested
"....."	to
"Don't....."	not to
me	him / her
my	his / her
your	my
our	their

## More Examples :

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
My teacher <u>said</u> , "Do <u>your</u> homework daily."	My teacher <u>asked</u> me <u>to do</u> <u>my</u> homework daily.
"Close the door." <u>said</u> my father.	My father <u>asked</u> me <u>to</u> close the door.
"Don't disturb <u>your</u> brothers." Mother <u>said</u> <u>to</u> me.	My mother asked me <u>not to</u> disturb <u>my</u> brothers.
My friend <u>said</u> , " <u>Don't</u> speak loudly".	My friend <u>asked</u> me <u>not to</u> speak loudly.

## Phrasal Verbs

# LOOK



**Look after**  
Watch or protect; to keep safe  
E.g. He asked me to look after his daughter while he was away.

**Look around**  
• Inspect a building or area  
E.g. We're interested in buying this house. Can we look around tomorrow?  
• Search a place  
E.g. I can't find my keys, so I'll look around.

**Look at**  
Consider  
E.g. I looked at the possibility of buying a new car, but my current one still runs great and it's paid off.

**Look for**  
Search for; to seek  
E.g. He spent his life looking for the truth.

**Look into**  
Investigate, explore, or consider  
E.g. If you are buying a new car, you might want to look into getting a hybrid or other high-efficiency vehicle.

**Look on**  
Watch; to observe  
E.g. My performance seems somehow always to get worse when there are other people looking on.

**Look out**  
• Look from within to the outside  
E.g. Look out, and you will see the rain has stopped.  
• Look from within to the outside  
E.g. Look out, and you will see the rain has stopped.

**Look round**  
Inspect a building or area  
E.g. We're interested in buying this house, can we look round tomorrow?

**Look up**  
Have better prospects, to improve  
E.g. Things started looking up after Jim moved back in with his parents.

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## Study these prepositions by heart!



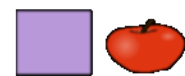
between



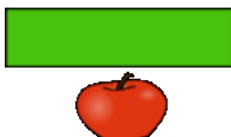
in front of



behind



to the left



under/ below



on



A-

**Choose the correct answer:**

My mother used to look (out - after - for) all members of the family. Last night, she asked me (sleep - to sleep - sleeping) early. I went (to - of - behind) bed but I couldn't sleep. Luckily, my mother allowed me to sit (on - in front - under) of the television for some time till I fell asleep.

**B- Change the following sentences into reported speech:**

1. "Don't play with dogs." My father said.

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2. "Wait here!" She said her servant.

---

3. "Don't do that!" the father said to his little son.

---

4. "Eat your dinner!" the mother said to her little child.

---

5. "Don't make a mess!" Salma said to her little brother.

---

6. "Do the washing-up!" my mother said to me

---

7. "Drink you milk before going to bed." said my mother.

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**C- Fill in with the missing prepositions:**

1. Look \_\_\_\_\_! A car is coming quickly.

2. I looked \_\_\_\_\_ my lost mobile phone until I found it.

3. Mothers usually look \_\_\_\_\_ their children.

4. If you don't know the meaning of the word, you can simply look it \_\_\_\_\_ in a dictionary.

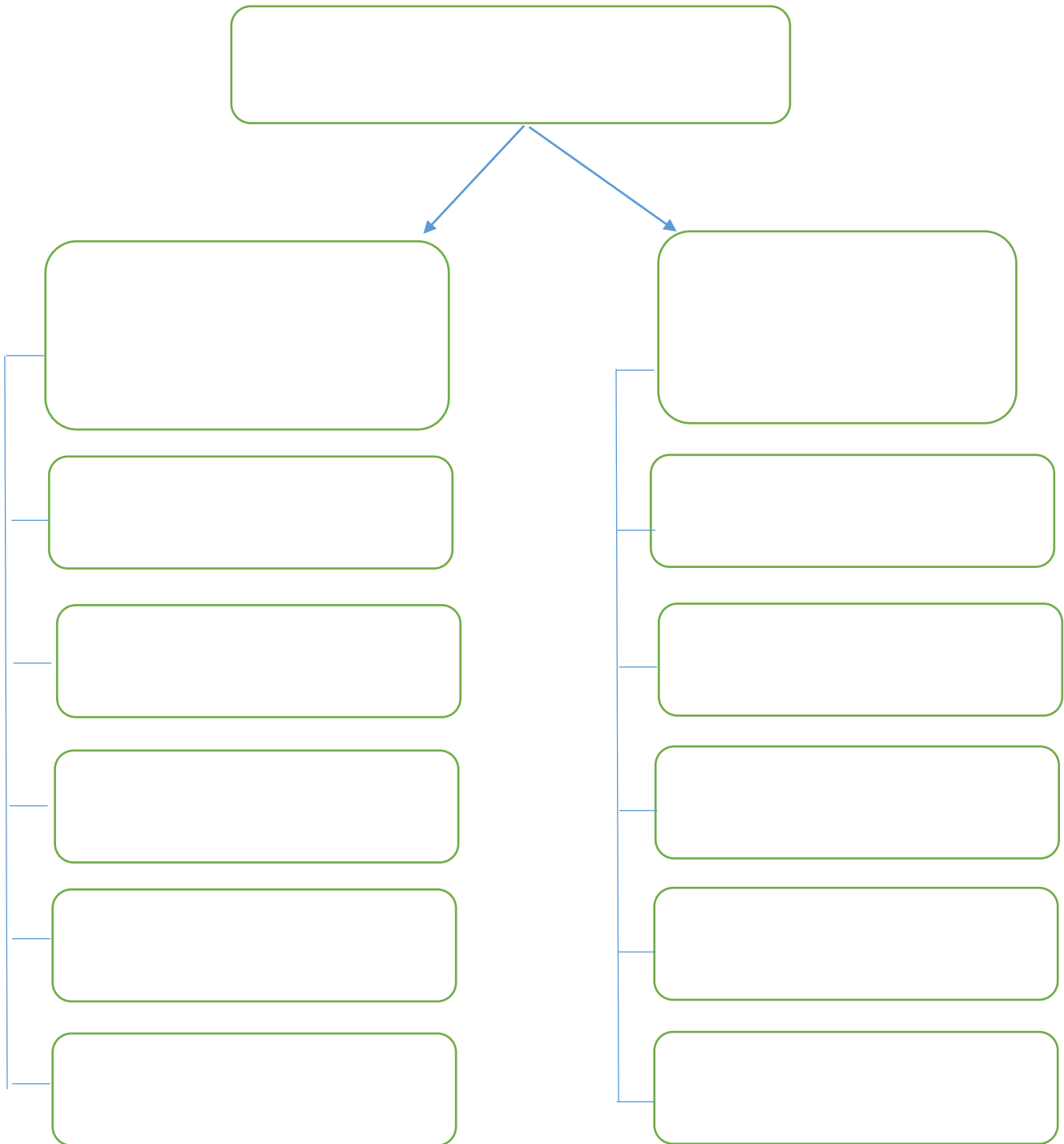
## Writing

"Stories are the most effective way to communicate and deliver messages from one generation to another."

**Plan** and **write** a report of **two** paragraphs (not less than **10 sentences**) about "**Stories**" explaining the **sources of stories** and **why they are important to us**.

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

### The Topic Plan



**The Topic:**

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**Rewriting:**

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## Unit Ten

### Discoveries & Inventions

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	pot	N	
2	bead	N	
3	spread	V	
4	ruins	N	
5	consequence	N	
6	president	N	
7	mainly	Adv	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
8	electrical	Adj	
9	humidity	N	
10	found - ed - ed	V	
11	influential	Adj	
12	department	N	
13	chairman	N	
14	profitable	Adj	

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

- We all should \_\_\_\_\_ peace and love among us.  
a) spread      b) confuse      c) gather      d) donate
- The bride brought all the \_\_\_\_\_ appliances to her husband's house.  
a) proud      b) influential      c) cruel      d) electrical
- The government should \_\_\_\_\_ work for the sake of people.  
a) mainly      b) gradually      c) alongside      d) unfairly
- The English \_\_\_\_\_ in our school organised a reading competition last week.  
a) Fortune      b) Department      c) Trust      d) Humidity

#### B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(humidity - influential - profitable - ruins - president)

- Do you know that trade is a/an \_\_\_\_\_ business?
- I wish I would be a/an \_\_\_\_\_ to help all citizens.
- Tourists are impressed by the \_\_\_\_\_ of the pharaohs.
- Sport has an \_\_\_\_\_ role in our life; it keeps us fit and healthy.



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

Are you an only child? Are you the oldest, the youngest or somewhere in the middle?

Middle children are often good at making everyone happy. Unfortunately they are not usually rich. Often they are not well-educated and don't have a good job. They get less attention than older children, and less money and time are spent on them. Don't worry about being a middle child though - famous and successful middle children include Bill Gates.

The youngest children are often very creative. They are given lots of attention from their older brothers and sisters. So their games and entertainment are often more creative. Many youngest children have successful careers in journalism and sales. Lots of famous actors and actresses are youngest children.

The most successful children are only children and first-born children. More than half of all Nobel Prize winners are first-born. Also more people studying medicine, law and engineering are first born than middle or youngest. While middle children are easy-going, first borns are ambitious and aggressive. They are also often more intelligent.

So how can we explain differences? Well, first-born and only children have more attention. For only children, there is more money in a small family, so more money is spent on them. First-borns and only children are spoken to more like an adult and spend more time with adults. As a result, if the family has another child, the oldest becomes like another parent.

### A-Choose the correct answer From a, b, c & d:

- The **best title** for the passage is
  - An Unlucky Child
  - The Importance Of Birth Order
  - Youngest children
  - Noble Prize
  - Intelligent Children
- The underlined word "**they**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph refers to:
  - Middle children
  - Youngest children
  - First-born children
  - Only children
- The **opposite** of the word "**aggressive**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph is
  - strict
  - adequate
  - friendly
  - royal
- According to the text, all the following statements are **TRUE** except:
  - Middle children get less attention than older children.
  - First-born children are more intelligent than middle children.
  - More people studying medicine are first born than middle or youngest children.
  - The youngest children get much attention from their older brothers and sisters.
- The youngest children are often:
  - well-educated
  - very creative
  - jobless
  - very rich
- From the passage, we understand that the most successful children are:
  - Middle children
  - The youngest children
  - First-born children only
  - The oldest and only children

### B) Answer the following questions:

- Which jobs are best for youngest children?
-

## 8. Why is it worrying to be a middle child?

# Grammar

Reflexive Pronouns		English With Life
Reflexive personal pronouns include <i>myself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, and themselves</i> . These are used to refer back to the subject of the clause in which they are used:		
I	Myself	I've told <u>myself</u> that a hundred times.
We	Ourselves	We can amuse <u>ourselves</u> for an hour or two.
You (singular)	Yourself	You are too young to go out by <u>yourself</u> .
You (plural)	Yourselves	Did you see it <u>yourselves</u> ?
They	Themselves	Children will educate <u>themselves</u> under right conditions.
He	Himself	He took the whiskey bottle out of the cabinet and poured <u>himself</u> a drink.
She	Herself	Jennifer prepared <u>herself</u> for the journey.
It	Itself	This chair automatically adjusts <u>itself</u> to your height.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR** 

## FEW - LITTLE

### A FEW - A LITTLE

= a small quantity; a small amount

<b>FEW</b> + Plural Countable Nouns = not many; not enough; nearly no ...	<b>LITTLE</b> + Uncountable Nouns = not much; not enough; nearly no ...
<b>A FEW</b> + Plural Countable Nouns = some; a small amount	<b>A LITTLE</b> + Uncountable Nouns = some; a small amount

**FEW** = NOT MANY

(FEW normally conveys a negative idea)

- He has **few** good friends. (negative idea - not enough)
- **Few** people went to the concert.
- There are **few** honest politicians.

**LITTLE** = NOT MUCH

(LITTLE normally conveys a negative idea)

- There was **little** time to finish it. (negative idea - nearly no time)
- He has **little** patience with others.
- They have **little** money to spend.

**A FEW** = SOME (a small amount)

(A FEW normally conveys a positive idea)


- He has **a few** friends that will help. (positive idea - a small amount)
- I have **a few** days off next month.
- She has won **a few** awards.

**A LITTLE** = SOME (a small amount)

(A LITTLE normally conveys a positive idea)

- I have **a little** milk you can use. (positive idea - a small amount)
- She has **a little** time to relax now.
- I have earned **a little** extra money.

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**ENGLISH GRAMMAR** 

## MUCH - MANY

### A LOT OF - LOTS OF

= a large quantity of something

*Much* and *Many* are mainly used in negative sentences and questions. They are **not** common in affirmative sentences though still possible. *Much* is used with **uncountable** nouns. *Many* is used with **plural countable** nouns.

**MUCH**

+ UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- I don't have **much** time.
- He doesn't need **much** money.
- Does it use **much** electricity?

**MANY**

+ PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS

- There aren't **many** chairs in the room.
- I don't have **many** friends.
- Do you think **many** people will go?

With affirmative sentences, we prefer **a lot of** instead of *much/many*. **A lot of / lots of** are **not** common in negative sentences or questions. **A lot of** can be used with **countable** nouns and **uncountable** nouns. a lot of = lots of

**A LOT OF**

+ UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- I need **a lot of** coffee. (= I need **lots of** coffee.)
- There is **a lot of** traffic today.

**A LOT OF**

+ PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS

- She has **a lot of** friends. (= She has **lots of** friends.)
- There are **a lot of** cars on the street.

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**A- Choose the correct answer:**

(Much - Many - A little) people prefer eating fast food, but I like cooking food by (himself - yourself - myself). My brother is too fat, so the doctor asks him to eat (a little - much - a few) food. He also told him that eating (a little - much - many) kinds of fruit is healthy.

**B- Fill in the space with the suitable quantifier:**

1. She's lucky. She has \_\_\_\_\_ problems.
2. London has \_\_\_\_\_ sunshine in the winter. That's why so many British people go on holiday to sunny places!
3. He has \_\_\_\_\_ free time. He hardly ever even manages to call his mother!
4. There are \_\_\_\_\_ programmes on television that I want to watch. I prefer to download a film or read a book.

**QUANTIFIERS a lot of; many; much**

- 1) Were there \_\_\_\_\_ guests at Rose's party?
- 2) There are \_\_\_\_\_ sequias in this park.
- 3) Do they spend \_\_\_\_\_ time playing football?
- 4) I don't take \_\_\_\_\_ sugar in my tea.
- 5) My grandma has got \_\_\_\_\_ hamsters.
- 6) Do they need \_\_\_\_\_ time to paint the room?
- 7) Sorry, I haven't \_\_\_\_\_ money for you.
- 8) Are there \_\_\_\_\_ things to buy?
- 9) There are \_\_\_\_\_ questions he can't answer.
- 10) Did you visit \_\_\_\_\_ countries?
- 11) I usually eat \_\_\_\_\_ vegetables.
- 12) There weren't \_\_\_\_\_ people at the bus stop.
- 13) Are there \_\_\_\_\_ calls for Mr. Jenkins? Yes, there are \_\_\_\_\_.
- 14) She knows \_\_\_\_\_ foreign people.
- 15) There were \_\_\_\_\_ tourists in Rome.
- 16) Are there \_\_\_\_\_ vegetarian dishes in the restaurant?
- 17) There is \_\_\_\_\_ sand here.
- 18) Did she write \_\_\_\_\_ letters?
- 19) I didn't buy \_\_\_\_\_ souvenirs because they were expensive.
- 20) Dad always read \_\_\_\_\_ newspapers.

**C- Do as shown between brackets:**

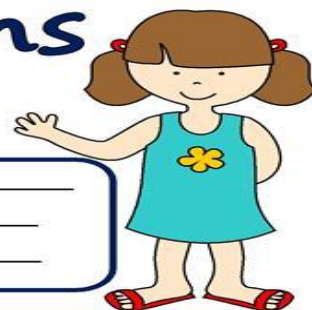
- 1- I received (much) \_\_\_\_\_ presents on my birthday party. (Correct)
- 2- Can you paint the picture by (myself) \_\_\_\_\_? (Correct)
- 3- How \_\_\_\_\_ apples did Ahmed eat? (Complete)
- 4- My sister made a delicious cake by \_\_\_\_\_ (Complete)

**QUANTIFIERS a little; a few;**

- 1) We will come back in \_\_\_\_\_ days.
- 2) There is \_\_\_\_\_ traffic here.
- 3) Would you like some beer? Just \_\_\_\_\_ please.
- 4) There are only \_\_\_\_\_ biscuits left.
- 5) Can I have \_\_\_\_\_ pepper, please?
- 6) Would you like \_\_\_\_\_ water?
- 7) There were \_\_\_\_\_ taxis in front of the station.
- 8) Put \_\_\_\_\_ salt and mix the ingredients.
- 9) The bottle was not empty. \_\_\_\_\_ water was left.
- 10) \_\_\_\_\_ students can answer the questions.
- 11) The weather was bad, but \_\_\_\_\_ people came.
- 12) Give me \_\_\_\_\_ cigarettes, please.
- 13) It's winter, but we still have \_\_\_\_\_ flowers in the garden.
- 14) She can give us \_\_\_\_\_ help.
- 15) I only have \_\_\_\_\_ chips at home.
- 16) In \_\_\_\_\_ days we go on holiday.
- 17) There is \_\_\_\_\_ sugar left.

# Reflexive Pronouns

Fill in the missing reflexive pronouns.



Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 No \_\_\_\_\_ Class \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

1. My little sister can dress \_\_\_\_\_.
2. I wash my clothes \_\_\_\_\_.
3. We repaired the computer \_\_\_\_\_.
4. My uncle shaves \_\_\_\_\_ every morning.
5. I don't like to talk about \_\_\_\_\_.
6. My sister lives by \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Sarah looks at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror for hours.
8. We hurt \_\_\_\_\_ in the accident.
9. You are going to enjoy \_\_\_\_\_ if you go to the party.
10. Kids don't hurt \_\_\_\_\_ when they are in the park.
11. I am going to buy \_\_\_\_\_ a new dress.
12. I taught \_\_\_\_\_ how to swim.
13. She blames \_\_\_\_\_ for the mistake.
14. Behave \_\_\_\_\_!
15. The hunter shot \_\_\_\_\_ accidentally.
16. My brother cuts \_\_\_\_\_ when he uses that knife.
17. My grandmother burnt \_\_\_\_\_ when she was baking a cake.
18. We entertained \_\_\_\_\_ playing cards.
19. They spend hours looking at \_\_\_\_\_ in the mirror.
20. I hurt \_\_\_\_\_ when I fell down the swing.
21. He told \_\_\_\_\_ that he would get the best mark in his class.

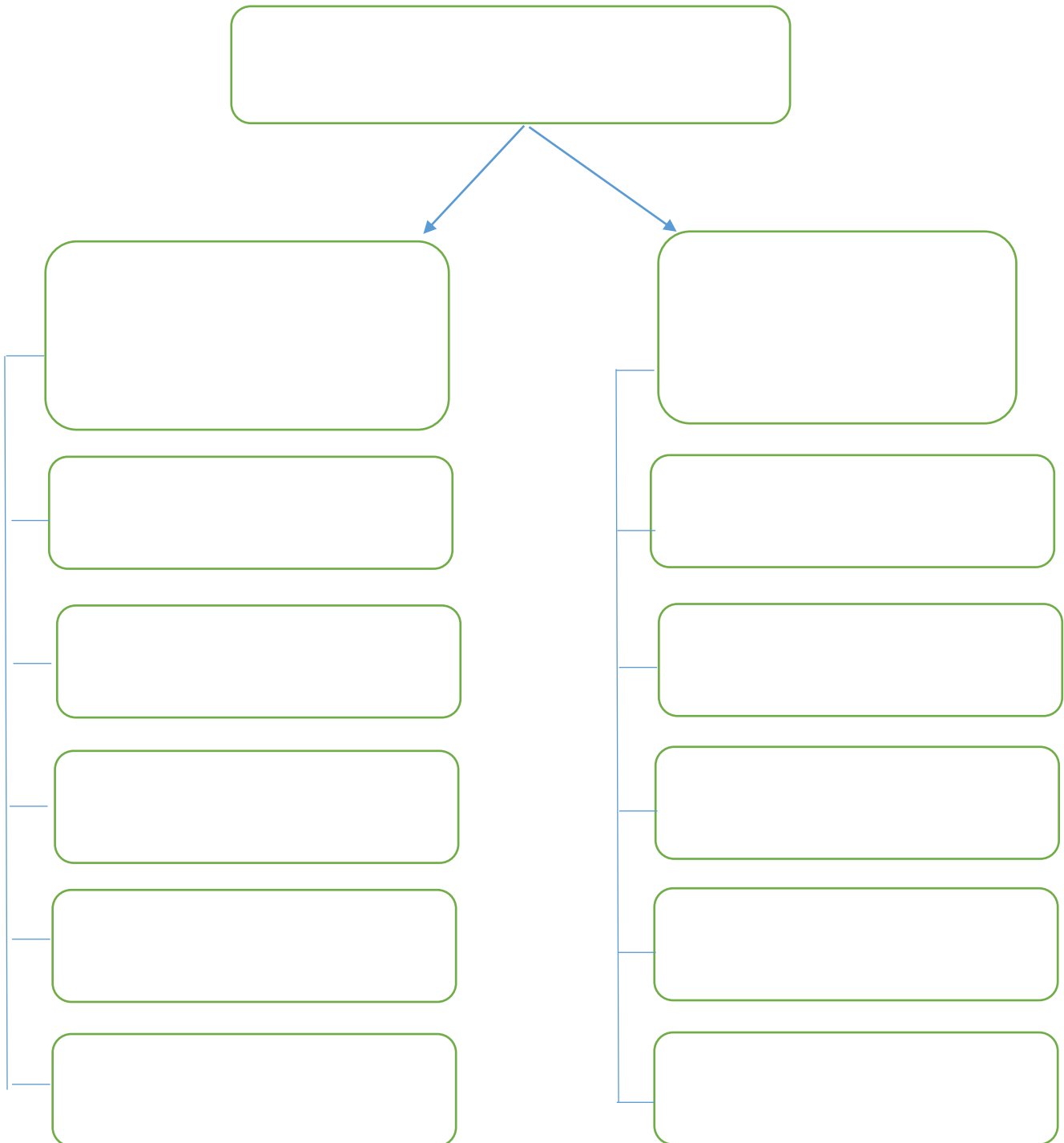
22. The baby is not old enough to wash \_\_\_\_\_.
23. A friend of mine killed \_\_\_\_\_ with drugs.
24. My dog nearly killed \_\_\_\_\_ when it ran across the road.
25. The children entertained \_\_\_\_\_ riding their bikes in the park.
26. I hate people who only think about \_\_\_\_\_.
27. Our teacher told us that she started to live by \_\_\_\_\_ at the age of 18.
28. You shouldn't go there by \_\_\_\_\_.
29. Don't put your hands there. You can burn \_\_\_\_\_.
30. The dog returned home by \_\_\_\_\_.
31. We learned how to play the guitar \_\_\_\_\_.
32. Help \_\_\_\_\_!
33. I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.
34. She doesn't respect \_\_\_\_\_.
35. She taught \_\_\_\_\_ how to speak French. He didn't go to school.
36. The cat had fleas and was scratching \_\_\_\_\_ whole day.

## Writing

"Willis Carrier, Thomas Edison and others were great inventors who changed the world."  
Plan and write a report of **two paragraphs** (not less than **10 sentences**) about "Inventions" explaining **why inventions are important to us and the achievements of some inventors.**

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

### The Topic Plan



**The Topic:**

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**Rewriting:**

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## Unit Eleven

### Intelligence & Creativity

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	intended	Adj	
2	original	Adj	
3	dramatic	Adj	
4	combine - d -d	V	
5	involve - d -d	V	
6	approach	N	
7	restriction	N	
8	appearance	N	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
9	expert	Adj	
10	attitude	N	
11	previously	Adv	
12	assume - d - d	V	
13	unusual	Adj	
14	generally	Adv	
15	detail	N	
16	vote - d - d	V	

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

1. My sister was \_\_\_\_\_ employed as a secretary in a big company.  
a) necessarily            b) gradually            c) previously            d) unfairly
2. I am extremely affected by the \_\_\_\_\_ scene on TV.  
a) proud            b) influential            c) cruel            d) dramatic
3. The two countries \_\_\_\_\_ against their common enemy.  
a) combined            b) approached            c) assumed            d) donated
4. What do you think of this naughty boy's \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) approach            b) restriction            c) detail            d) attitude

#### B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

**(appearance - assume - attitudes - involve - vote)**

1. A good teacher usually \_\_\_\_\_ all the students in all the activities.
2. It's often very difficult to change people's \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The engineers have changed the \_\_\_\_\_ of the whole building.
4. I \_\_\_\_\_ that they know each other because they were at the same school.





# Grammar

## Suffixes

A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning.

<b>Suffix</b>	<b>-ment</b>	<b>-able</b>	<b>-ed</b>	<b>-less</b>	<b>-ful</b>
<b>Meaning</b>	action or process	can be done	past tense verb	without	full of
<b>Example</b>	development	comfortable	combined	meaningless	careful

## The Double Comparatives

*The (more / less) + (noun / noun phrase) subject + verb*

*The (more / less) + (noun / noun phrase) subject + verb*

Double comparatives are often employed to underline the importance of doing or not doing a certain activity. Here are some examples of double comparatives:

The more you study, the more you learn.

The less money I spend, the less I have to worry about saving.

The faster the car is, the more dangerous it is to drive.

The crazier the idea is, the more fun it is to try.

The more sensitive your skin is, the more dangerous it is.

The more pleasant atmosphere you work in, the less stressed you'll be

The farther from your school you live, the earlier you'll have to get up

The more quickly people eat, the higher chance of indigestion they have

The more careful a student is, the fewer mistakes he makes

### A- Choose the correct answer:

When I was young, my father (**want - wants - wanted**) me to take up a useful hobby. He recommended that I should read and told me that, the more I read, (**more - most - the more**) I would be. Really, I got much (**excite - excited - excitement**) from reading. Now, I think that reading is the most (**wonder - wonders - wonderful**) thing you can ever do.

### B- Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets:

1. The higher the salary, \_\_\_\_\_. (good / living conditions)
2. The more you eat, \_\_\_\_\_ you will be. (fat)
3. The earlier we leave, \_\_\_\_\_ we'll arrive (soon)
4. The longer he waited, \_\_\_\_\_ he became. (impatient)
5. The better the map, \_\_\_\_\_. (easy / way)
6. The more you study, \_\_\_\_\_. (good / results)
7. The higher the qualifications, \_\_\_\_\_. (good / salary)
8. The sooner you write, \_\_\_\_\_. (soon / answer)
9. The smarter the student, \_\_\_\_\_. (easy / test)
10. The warmer the weather, \_\_\_\_\_ I feel. (well)
11. The better the service, \_\_\_\_\_. (expensive / hotel)
12. The more electricity you use, \_\_\_\_\_ (high / bill).
13. The better the car, \_\_\_\_\_ it will be. (fast)
14. The more difficult the test, \_\_\_\_\_. (bad / marks)
15. The less they study, \_\_\_\_\_. (bad / results)

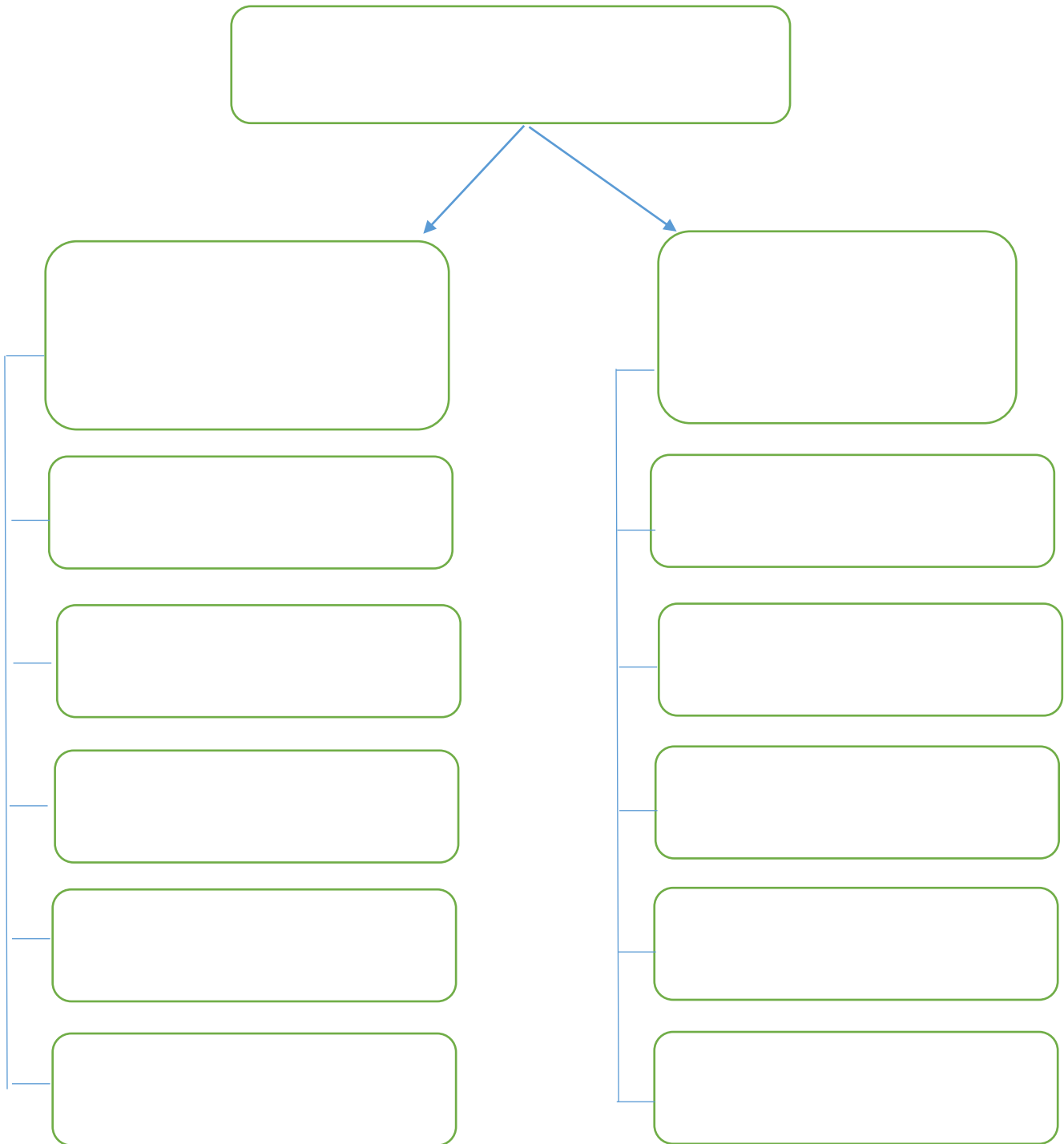
## Writing

"Creativity is using your imagination to create something original"

**Plan and write** a report of **two paragraphs** (not less than **10 sentences**) about **"Creativity"** explaining **what creativity is** and **the ways of being creative**.

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

### The Topic Plan



**The Topic:**

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**Rewriting:**

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## Unit Twelve

### Explore & Present

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	universe	Adj	
2	entirely	Adv	
3	advanced	Adj	
4	notice - d - d	V	
5	motion	N	
6	widespread	Adj	
7	remote	Adj	
8	audience	N	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
9	quality	N	
10	ahead	Adv	
11	allow - ed - ed	V	
12	content	N	
13	suitable	Adj	
14	emphasise -d-d	V	
15	narration	N	
16	reinforce - d - d	V	

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

- Video games are \_\_\_\_\_ all around the world.  
a) proud            b) remote            c) widespread            d) dramatic
- You should think \_\_\_\_\_ before taking any decision.  
a) alongside            b) ahead            c) necessarily            d) unfairly
- Did you \_\_\_\_\_ that the teacher was smiling at your smart answers?  
a) reinforce            b) approach            c) allow            d) notice
- Can you tell me about the theories which explain the origin of the \_\_\_\_\_?  
a) universe            b) department            c) trust            d) humidity

#### B- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

**(content - emphasised - allowed - involve - quality)**

- Sorry, Sir! You are not \_\_\_\_\_ to smoke here.
- I have no idea about the \_\_\_\_\_ of this book. Can you help me?
- They are doing their best to improve the \_\_\_\_\_ of their products.
- I \_\_\_\_\_ that you have to do your homework by yourself.

**Read the following passage then answer the questions below:**

Will people still read books 100 years from now? A few years ago, many people would have said, "No". It seemed likely that computers and the Internet would replace books. Now, however, most experts think that books are here to stay.

There are some reasons why computers won't replace books entirely. One reason is that books on paper are much cheaper than computers. Books don't need a power source either. You can read a book for as long as you want and wherever you want. You never have to worry about losing power. Also, many people feel more comfortable reading words in a book than reading words on a computer screen. It's less tiring to the eyes.

Will books in the future be similar to the books you can buy today? The answer to that question is: **No**. In the future, you may only need to buy one book. With this one book, you'll be able to read novels, plays, and even today's newspaper. It will look like today's book, but it will be electronic. One of the people working on the book of the future is Professor Joseph Jacobson from the Institute of technology in the U.S. Professor Jacobson's book will have a small button on the side. When you press it, words will instantly appear on the page. When you want to read a different story, you can push it again and a new story will quickly appear.

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

- 1) The underlined pronoun (**It**) in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph refers to  
a- book                      b- computer screen                      c- power                      d- paper
- 2) The underlined word (**instantly**) in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph means .....  
a- generally                      b- immediately                      c- actually                      d- probably
- 3) The best title of the passage could be  
a- Different Story                      b- Institute of Technology  
c- Professor Jacobson                      d- The Book of the Future.
- 4) The purpose of the writer in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph is  
a- advantages of using computer.                      b- why computers can't replace books.  
c- importance of power.                      d- learning words by reading books.
- 5) Many experts think that  
a- books will stay.                      b- books won't stay.  
c- stories are better than plays.                      d- number of books is increasing.
- 6) In the future, you will buy  
a- a lot of books                      b- only one electronic book.  
c- glasses for your eyes.                      d- novels and newspaper.

**\* Answer the following questions about the passage:**

7) Why won't computers replace books entirely?

---

8) Do you think the electronic book will be ready in the future? How do you know?

---

# Grammar

## Indefinite Pronouns



	People	Things	Places
<b>some-</b>	someone somebody	something	somewhere
<b>any-</b>	anyone anybody	anything	anywhere
<b>no-</b>	no one nobody	nothing	nowhere
<b>every-</b>	everyone everybody	everything	everywhere

## Singular Pronouns

All of the following indefinite pronouns are **singular**.  
They require verbs with “**s**” at the end:

Indefinite Pronouns	Example verbs		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Anybody</b></li> <li>• <b>Anyone</b></li> <li>• <b>Anything</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>know<u>s</u></b></li> <li><b>feel<u>s</u></b></li> <li><b>look<u>s</u></b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Everybody</b></li> <li>• <b>Everyone</b></li> <li>• <b>Everything</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>see<u>s</u></b></li> <li><b>seem<u>s</u></b></li> <li><b>doe<u>s</u></b></li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>No one</b></li> <li>• <b>Nobody</b></li> <li>• <b>Nothing</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>want<u>s</u></b></li> <li><b>need<u>s</u></b></li> <li><b>work<u>s</u></b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Somebody</b></li> <li>• <b>Someone</b></li> <li>• <b>Something</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>live<u>s</u></b></li> <li><b>start<u>s</u></b></li> <li><b>stay<u>s</u></b></li> </ul>

[Click for next slide](#)

<b>Some/Any/ No</b>				EWL
“some”, “any” and “no” are commonly used with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns.				
	Affirmative form	Question form	Negative form	
Plural countable	some	any	not any/ no	
Uncountable	some	any	not any/ no	
	Affirmative form	Question form	Negative form	
People	Someone Somebody	Anyone Anybody	No one/ not anyone Nobody/ not anybody	
Things	Something	Anything	Nothing/ not anything	
Places	Somewhere	Anywhere	Nowhere/ not anywhere	
**But “some” and its compounds are also used in questions when we make an offer or a request. E.g. - Can I say something?				
** When “any” and its compounds are used in affirmative sentences, there is a difference in meaning. E.g. – Anyone/ Anybody can enter this competition.				

# INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that does not refer to a specific person or thing.

Someone is coming



Some indefinite pronouns are singular

They take singular verb

Everybody is happy



Some indefinite pronouns are negative.

Nobody has got a rubber



**Somebody**

**Someone**

**Something**

**Somewhere**

**Nobody**

**No one**

**Nothing**

**Nowhere**

**Anybody**

**Anyone**

**Anything**

**Anywhere**

## COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH AN INDEFINITE PRONOUN

- 1.- ..... will clean up the bathroom today.
- 2.- ..... loves to eat fast food.
- 3.- ..... terrible happened last night on the motorway.
- 4.- ..... came late at the meeting.
- 5.- Sonia said ..... to her parents about it.
- 6.- Has ..... seen my English dictionary?
- 7.- ..... at the wedding could kiss the new couple.
- 8.- I called her but ..... answered the phone.
- 9.- She felt ..... strange in the car park.
- 10.- I don't want to go ..... with you.
- 11.- You put ..... away.
- 12.- My parents packed ..... in their suitcases.



## Need to + Infinitive

“ **Need to + base form of the verb** ” is used to express that something is necessary and it should be done.

e.g.: My car isn't working. I **need to take** it to the mechanic to fix it.

	Negative
Present	doesn't/ don't need to
Past	didn't need to

e.g. I'm not hungry. I **don't need to** eat now.

It wasn't raining, so we **didn't need to** take our umbrella.

### Choose the correct answer:

Once, there was an old man living in a small village. He was very hungry because there was (**nothing** - **anything** - **something**) to eat. He looked for food (**nowhere** - **everywhere** - **anywhere**) until he found (**any** - **some** - **no**) dates. He ate the dates, but he didn't have (**everything** - **nothing** - **anything**) to drink.

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My father always tells me to trust (**nobody** - **somebody** - **everybody**). That is why I like (**everywhere** - **everyone** - **everything**) who is honest. We (**don't need** - **doesn't need** - **didn't need**) to lie to each other. In fact People don't need to (**cheat** - **cheats** - **cheating**) at all.

### Do as shown between brackets:

1- He (**need**) to study hard to get high marks. (Correct the verb)

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2- There is (**something**) living on the moon. (Correct)

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3- We need to buy expensive clothes to be tidy. (Make negative)

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4- Salma needs to study well to pass the exam. (Make negative)

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5- Yes, she needs to read a lot of books. (Ask a question)

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6- I needed to sleep early to get up early. (Ask a question)

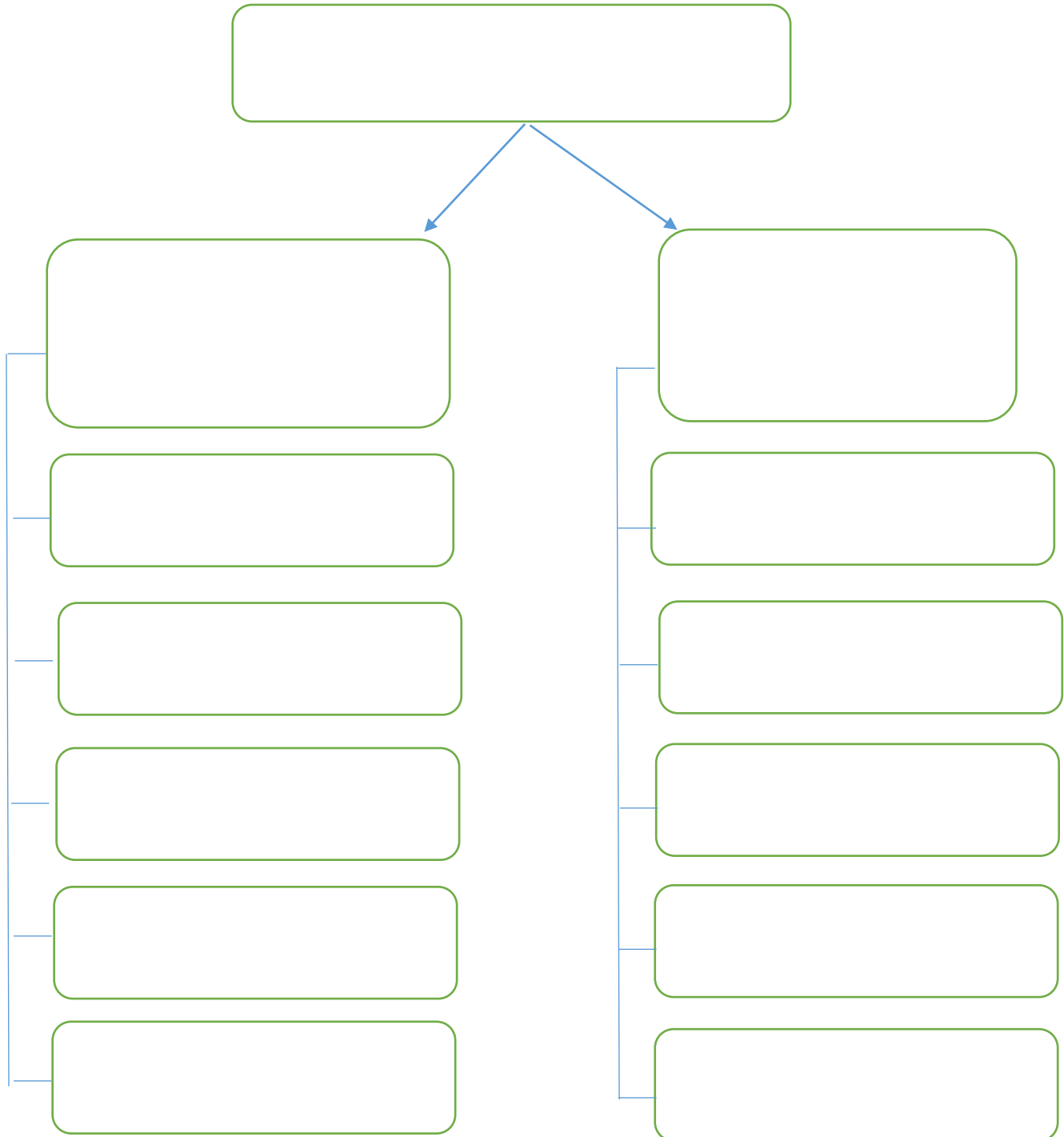
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## Writing

"Preparation is the most important part of making a successful presentation."  
Plan and write a report of **two** paragraphs (not less than **10 sentences**) about "Making Presentations" explaining **what a presentation is** and **how to make it a good one**.

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

### The Topic Plan



**The Topic:**

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**Rewriting:**

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