



**Module 1: Getting Together**

**Unit 1 – Lessons 1&2: Festivals and Occasions**

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list**

( multitude – discipline – canopy – patriotic)

- 1-He will study the.....which is related to the treatment of sick animals.
- 2-Egypt is a prominent and regional country. It attracts a.....of tourists every year.
- 3-He is not less.....than others; he loves his country so much.

**Set Book Questions**

**In not less than four sentences answer the following questions**

1- Hala February is considered as a patriotic event. Explain

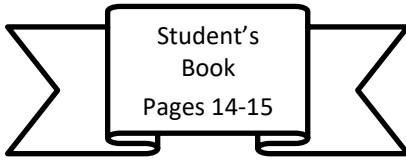
.....  
.....

2- The Qurain Cultural Festival has become the center of cultural dialogue in Kuwait. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer.

.....  
.....

3-How do festivals and national celebrations benefit the country?

.....  
.....



**Unit 1 – Lessons 4&5: Grammar & Vocabulary**

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**hire– preoccupied –took part – patriotic**

- 1-The students need to talk to their teacher but they found him ..... and has a lot of work.
- 2-I saw a big piece of art last week and I recognized that many people..... in making it.
- 3-I wonder how much it would cost to ..... a car for the weekend.

# Modal Verbs

( can – could – be able to – manage to )

## Examples:

- 1- I can play the piano.
- 2- I could swim when I was four years old.
- 3- Sara wasn't able to walk home after the surgery.
- 4- We managed to catch the train, despite the heavy rain.



## Choose the correct answer From a,b,c or d:

1-Ahmed was very talented. He .....play the piano well when he was seven.

**a-couldn't**                      **b-could**                      **c-can**                      **d-will**

2-I hope I'll.....go on holiday with my friends.

**a-could**                      **b-be able to**                      **c-can**                      **d-may**

3-Her English was very weak, but she.....get a high mark by taking courses.

**a-can**                      **b-would**                      **c-managed to**                      **d-couldn't**

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# Intensifiers

(quite-really-very-a little-pretty-brand-fairly-extremely-absolutely)

Intensifiers are words that used to describe the intensity of an adjective. They always come before the words they modify.

## Examples:

- 1- The film was **quite** good.
- 2- I am **fairly** certain about this information.
- 3- You did that **pretty** well.
- 4- He was **extremely** surprised by his friend's arrival.

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1- Sara managed to unlock the door after trying for almost half an hour. ( use able to)

.....

2- They could see the storm coming yesterday. (negative )

.....

3- You did your homework well. ( use pretty )

.....

➤ **Phrasal verbs with go:**

Go out		Go away	
Go on		Go up	
Go off		Go without	

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

1- We couldn't ..... walking as we were very exhausted.

- a) go off                      b) go away                      c) go on                      d) go up**

2-If there is a fire the smoke alarm detects smokes and starts .....to save people's life.

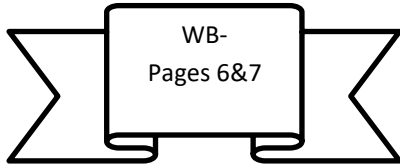
- a)going without              b)going on                      c)going up                      d)going off**

3-The average cost of the new house has ..... by five percent recently.

- a) gone on                      b) gone up                      c) gone off                      d) gone out**

**Unit 1 – Lessons 6: Grammar & Vocabulary**

Date ...../...../.....




**Language Functions**

**Write what you would say in the following situations:**

1. Your friend asks you to describe the festival you attended yesterday.  
.....
2. You hear that the National Book Fair will be opened next week.  
.....

**Translation:**

 **Translate the following sentences into English:**

1. يعتبر مهرجان هلا فبراير واحدا من أكثر الاحتفالات ابهارة بالكويت.

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

2- هناك أنواع عديدة للاحتفالات حيث يوجد احتفالات دينية وثقافية وفنية.

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

## Summary Making:

**In four sentences, summarize the text in an answer to the question below:**

Festivals are wonderful places of gathering. A festival is a special occasion of feasting or celebration, usually with a religious or a national focus.

When we are together as a family, friends, or society, it creates a sense of unity, and that is exactly what festivals do; they bring love, peace and happiness to the community. As people celebrate together, they live and share spectacular moments of oneness.

A clear significance of festivals is that it helps us to be in touch with our roots, as we celebrate our culture and heritage. Also, people tend to buy more goods and services during festivals, which boosts up the economic development of the country. It simply uplifts bad mood and fills us with positive energy. It gives an opportunity to forget all bad events of past and initiate fresh and new beginnings.

**What is the importance of festivals?**

.....

.....

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.....

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.....

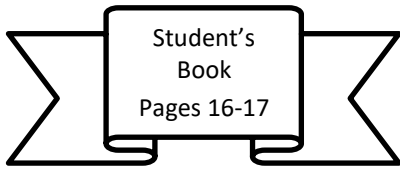
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Unit 1 – Lessons 7&8: Listening & Speaking

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

( intricate – gazed – commemorated – bubbly )

- 1- We ..... our ten years partnership. We've done a great job.
- 2-I can't collect any material for the research. The subject is very.....
- 3-Noha is .....and full of life. She will be a famous person in the future.

**Set Book Questions**

1-In your opinion, why is Hajj important for Muslims?

.....  
.....

2- If you intend to go to Hajj, what preparations should you make?

.....  
.....

Date:.....\.....\.....

# Descriptive Writing

**Descriptive writing gives a detailed picture of a person, a place, a thing, or an event. It expresses feelings. It uses many adjectives and adverbs.**

*This useful adjectives list of adjectives will make your writing more interesting and informative!*

Dazzling	colourful	kind	positive	Negative
Quiet	noisy	crowded	busy	Amazing
Smart	loud	fragrant	distinctive	Modern
unrivalled	bubbly	sweet	delicious	nice-smelling
Valuable	patriotic	academic	outstanding	Tasty
celebratory	national	exuberant	fanciful	Funny
Intricate	attractive	friendly	old	New
Careful	careless	calm	social	educational
Close	far	close-knit	touching	Peaceful
Good	bad	traditional	long	Short
nice	well-deserved	honest	helpful	Stylish
reliable	small	big	huge	Creative
expensive	cheap	ambitious	quick	Slow
important	fantastic	extensive	light	Heavy
courteous	flattering	perfect	sad	Happy
comfortable	uncomfortable	distracted	favorite	Hungry
difficult	easy	capable	festive	successful
lonely	sick	weary	soft	Famous
hard	silky	healthy	unhealthy	Great
professional	daily	wonderful	improved	Free
Interested in	interesting	boring	practical	impractical
better	best	special	open	Ready
late	early	different	same	Pretty
necessary	hot	cold	warm	Cool
clean	dirty	proud	high	Low
sunny	cloudy	rainy	beautiful	Precious
dangerous	safe	excited	exciting	Fine
confident	worried	polite	formal	Informal
respectful	sleepy	dear	useful	Useless
cute	fun	right	wrong	Popular
real	full	little	large	Strong
rich	bright	dark	patient	Fresh

Nothing brings people together like festivals do! Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) **describing a festival you went to and the activities you took part in with your family and loved ones.**

*(Note: Check page 9 on your pamphlet for helpful adjective list).*

**NB:** (Your writing should include **an introduction, two-body paragraphs and conclusion**)

**Outline**

**Introduction:** .....

.....  
.....

**Body 1:** .....

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

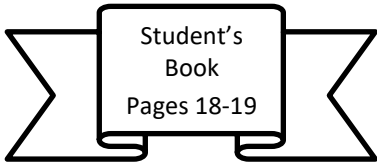
**Body 2:** .....

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

**Conclusion:** .....

.....  
.....





Date...../...../.....

**Unit 2 – Lessons 1&2: Family Celebrations**

Word	Meaning

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**(swap / touching / hold / close-knit)**

- 1-The way the little girl responded to her crying friend was so .....
- 2-When you've finished reading your book, and I've finished mine, shall we .....?
- 3-Events during the Iraqi invasion showed how a.....our community is.

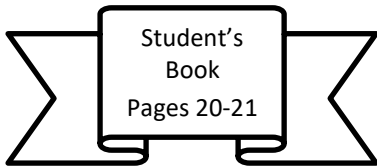
**Set Book Questions**

1- In which occasions does your family meet with each other? How do you celebrate them?

.....  
.....

2-Why do you think it is important for the members of families to meet on important occasions?

.....  
.....



**Unit 2 – Lessons 4&5: Grammar & Vocabulary**

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**(winded up-breathing space-deserted-hold)**

- 1-I need to have a little ..... between jobs to take some rest.
- 2-Poor people in Africa .....their home seeking a better life in America and Europe.
- 3- I..... the clock but it is still not working.

**Simple past and past perfect (once-when-before-after-by the time)**



**Examples:**

- 1-I went home , after I had finished work.
- 2-When I arrived , Dad had left. I couldn't meet him.
- 3-By the time Dana got to the party, everyone had gone home. She was too late.

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

1-.....the teacher had entered the class, she clarified the main points.

- a- Before**
- b- After**
- c- Since**
- d- For**

2-I had finished studying.....I went to sleep.

**a-before**

**b- after**

**c- since**

**d- for**

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1-He had no sooner taken the medicine than he began to feel drowsy.

**(Begin with No sooner)**

.....

2-The bus had left. We arrived at the bus stop. **(Join with when)**

.....

3-After I had reached the station, the train came **(begin with Hardly)**

.....

**Derivatives and Compound Nouns**

**Use \ Meaning:**

A combining of two nouns to form a new idea. This can become one word or remain as two words. The first noun often acts as an adjective, describing the second noun .

A ***bathroom*** ( a room for baths )

A ***hairbrush*** ( a brush for hair )

The ***chair leg*** ( the leg of the chair )

**Form:** noun + noun

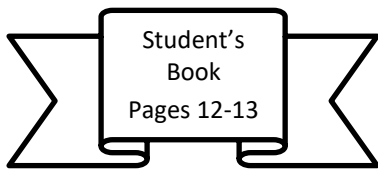
Guess the compound noun to complete the following sentences:

1. The movie was great, and I ate popcorn and .....at the cinema.

2. You should brush your teeth before bed every day using a..... and

a..... .

More examples on Student's Book 21



Date .....\.....\.....

**READING COMPREHENSION**

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

Human beings are plagued by all kinds of diseases and millions of people die from them. Many of these diseases such as diabetes, polio, cough and diphtheria can be fatal and in the past, people used to die from them. However, with modern technology and a lot of research, scientists and doctors have come up with various ways to cure these diseases, and **consequently**, many lives are saved. Animal research plays a crucial role in scientists' understanding of diseases and in the development of effective medical treatments.

In doing the medical research, doctors have come face to face with many hardships. One such problem is the opposition that comes from animal activists. They are against the inhuman treatment of animals. They argue that in conducting their medical research, doctors put animals through a very painful process and this should be stopped. On the other hand, supporters of the use of animals in experiments, such as the British Royal Society, argue that virtually every medical achievement in the 20th century relied on the use of animals in some way.

To get their message across, animal activists are even willing to resort to the use of violence. Many animal protection groups, like the Animal Liberation Front (ALF), have broken into laboratories illegally to 'rescue' animals. They take away whatever animals they can find and free them. These people also make their case by threatening the researchers. They destroy medical equipment, and in the most serious cases, **they** even use bombs. In stealing the animals, the activists are actually hindering the progress of medicine. In many cases, the animals were part of research for the cure for various diseases and visual defects in babies. Cures for problems that people face, therefore, come slower and in the waiting period, more people die.

Researchers have come up with many cures in the process of working with animals and on animals. Organ transplants are so common today, but we forget they became only possible after they were tested on animals. Doctors were able to come up with a cure for river blindness, a disease that affects millions of people in South America and Africa. Animal experiments succeeded to predict the causes of many kidney diseases. The first successful blood transfusion was performed on a dog by Richard Lower in 1666 and perfected in dogs by 1907. Thanks to decades of research on animals, survival from cancer has doubled in the last 40 years, giving thousands of people more time with their loved ones. These are only a few examples, and there are many more.



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

1. The best title for the passage would be:
  - a. Animals' diseases.
  - b. Animal protection groups.
  - c. Using animals in medical research
  - d. Stealing animals
  
2. The underlined word "**consequently**" in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph is closest in meaning to:
  - a. therefore
  - b. despite
  - c. nevertheless
  - d. however
  
3. The underlined pronoun "**they**" in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph refers to:
  - a. many animals
  - b. serious cases
  - c. animal protection group
  - d. medical equipment
  
4. All the following statements are **TRUE** except:
  - a. millions of people die because of diseases.
  - b. animal activists are against the inhuman treatment of animals
  - c. plants research plays a crucial role in scientists' understanding of diseases.
  - d. Animal experiments succeeded to predict the causes of many kidney diseases.
  
5. Animals' activists had to resort to:
  - a. discussion to protect animals
  - b. force to protect animals
  - c. debate to protect animals
  - d. argument to protect animals

**B) Answer the following questions:**

**6. Why have some fatal diseases like diabetes and Polio become a thing from the past ?**

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

**7. Why are some animal activists against the idea of using animals by doctors and scientists?**

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

**8. What did Animal Liberation Front do to liberate animals?**

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

**9. What are the different successes that were made in the field of medicine as a result of using animals in medical research?**

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

# FUNCTION

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1-You want to use your brother's dictionary.

.....

2. Your father wants to buy you a new car, but you want a motorbike.

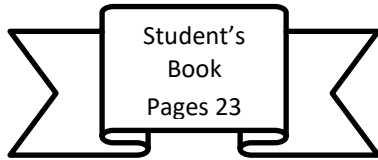
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3. Your friends' laptop doesn't work.

.....

4. Some students are smoking in the school canteen.

.....



**Unit 2 – Lessons 8: Listening & Speaking**

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

**Set Book Questions**

**In your opinion, how can people keep their memories alive?**

.....  
.....

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

1-I don't like to ..... those sweet old days when we were together in Spain because it makes me feel old.

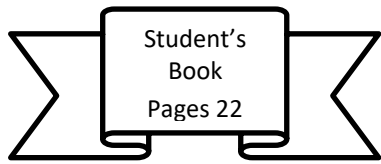
- a-reminisce                      b-hold                      c- swap                      d- desert**

2-People with dark skins who were the first people to live in Australia are called

- .....  
**a-meteorologists              b- aborigines              c-vendors              d-civil servants**

3-This book was ..... written in Arabic.

- a-traditionally              b-gradually              c-fundamentally              d-originally**



Date ...../...../.....

**Unit 2 – Lessons 7: Writing**

Last month, you attended a family celebration where you enjoyed your time in the company of family and friends. In not less than 14 sentences (160 words), plan and write an email **describing the occasion, your preparation, and how you spent your time there.**

*(Note: Check page 9 on your pamphlet for helpful adjective list).*

**NB:** (Your writing should include **an introduction, two-body paragraphs and conclusion**)

**Outline**

**Introduction:** .....  
.....  
.....

**Body 1:** .....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Body 2:** .....  
.....  
.....  
.....

**Conclusion:** .....  
.....  
.....

**Write your topic here.**

To:.....

From:.....

Subject:.....

.....

.....

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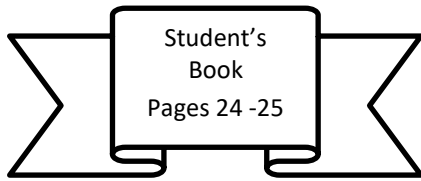
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Rubrics	Outline	Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	spelling	Grammar	Handwriting, spacing and punctuation	Total
	20	60	10	10	10	10	120



**Unit 3 – Lessons 1&2: Meeting Places**

**Date ...../...../.....**

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>

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

- 1-.....is usually used to add tasty flavor to the coffee .  
**a-Espresso          b-Cardamom          c-Hospitality          d-Fragrance**
- 2-The newcomer is trying to .....with the class.  
**a-refill          b-import          c-socialize          d-log**
- 3-They received .....human aids in Gaza.  
**a-immediate          b-eldest          c- intricate          d-celebratory**

**Set Book Questions**

1- Why do people log on to the internet daily?

.....  
.....

2 – Why is coffee a very popular all around the world?

.....  
.....

3-How did coffee used to be drunk in the past and nowadays?

In the past:

.....

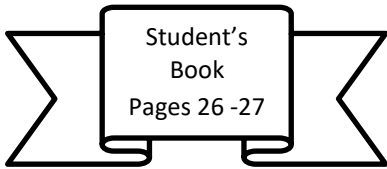
Nowadays:

.....

4- Why are coffee shops considered a hot spot for meeting places?

.....  
.....





**Unit 3 – Lessons 4&5: Grammar & Vocabulary**

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

**Fill in the following sentences using words from the list:-**

**lonesome – autograph – sickly – espresso – irritated**

- 1- You look .....,you should see a doctor immediately.
- 2- A cup of .....after hard work will make me active again.
- 3-The teacher was.....with the students who came late to class.

# If Conditional



If \_\_\_\_\_ → present simple → present simple  
Ex: If you **boil** water, It **evaporates**.

If \_\_\_\_\_ → present simple → will+infinitive  
Ex: If he **stops** smoking, he **will be** healthy.

If \_\_\_\_\_ → past simple → would+infinitive  
Ex: If she **studied** hard, she **would get** higher marks.

If \_\_\_\_\_ → past perfect → would have+P.P.  
Ex: If he **had driven** slowly, he **would have avoided** the accident.

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

1- I would travel to Dubai if I..... my exams successfully.

- a. passed      b. had passed      c- pass      d- passing

2- If you had studied hard, you.....

- a. Wouldn't have failed      b. wouldn't fail      c. would fail      d. failed

## Do as shown between brackets:

1- If my parents had been richer, ..... (Complete)

2- If you don't wear a coat, you will feel cold. (begin with unless)

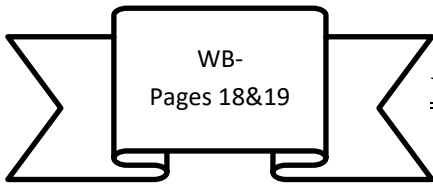
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3- I will be annoyed unless I arrive on time. (use if)

.....

4- If you (**go**) to bed earlier, you wouldn't be so tired. (Correct)

.....



**Unit 3 – Lesson 6 : Summary Making & Translation**

Date:...../...../.....

**Language functions**

**Write what you would say in the following situations:**

1. Your brother wants to jump the line at the cashier.

.....  
.....

2. You want to go to the stadium to watch a football match but your father refuses.

.....  
.....

3. Your young brother asks about the purpose of tough traffic laws.

.....  
.....

4. Your wealthy neighbour wonders about ways of helping poor people.

.....  
.....

## Summary Making

**Read the following passage then answer the question below:-**

Collecting is a popular hobby with people all around the world. Some people collect sunglasses, teapots, seashells, stamps, bottles or dolls. There are almost as many types of collections as there are collectors. Coin collecting, also called numismatics, is one of the oldest and most popular types of collecting. People enjoy learning about coins and their history. Some collections can become very valuable. This depends on several factors: the type of coin, the rarity of the coin and the demand for the coin. If you owned a rare coin that a few other people were interested in collecting, then you could get a huge sum of money if you sold it to them. Condition also plays an important role in determining a coin's worth. Serious collectors store their coins very carefully in special display cases. They handle their coins only by the edges or with special gloves.

**In four sentences of your own, summarise and paraphrase the paragraph in an answer to the following question:**

**What are the factors that decide how valuable a coin is?**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Translation

هناك العديد من المناسبات التي يعد فيها الشاي و يقدم في المجتمع الصيني.

.....

.....

.....

نعم و هذا إما لإظهار الاحترام أو لتقديم الاعتذار للآخرين او في حفلات الزواج الصينية.

.....

.....

.....

**Unit 3 – Lessons 8: Writing & Speaking**

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**(make it - sales - beverages- catch up)**

- 1-This restaurant offers different kinds of.....you can pick and choose.
- 2-You invited me but I can't..... I have to study for the exam.
- 3-I like shopping during.....because the prices become very cheap.

**Focus On: Meeting Friends in Kuwait**

- 1-Why is the Diwaniya important in the life of Kuwaiti people?  
.....  
.....
- 2 -Family Diwanias play vital role in our society. How?  
.....  
.....
- 3-Diwanias serve an important political and social function. Explain.  
.....

.....

# Clauses of Contrast

- **Though/Although:** They are similar and interchangeable.
- **'Though' and 'Although' are followed by a subject and a verb.**

**Although** I had a big lunch, I still feel hungry!

- **When 'Though' or 'Although' are at the beginning, we use a comma after the first sentence.**

Although she was tired (,) she cleaned her room.

- **When 'Though' or 'Although' are in the middle of the sentence, we don't use a comma.**

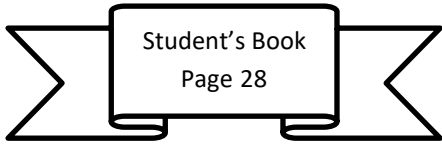
She cleaned her room **although** she was tired.

## **Rewrite the following sentence using though or although:**

The hotel wasn't modern, but we enjoyed our stay.

.....

.....



**Unit 3 – Lessons 7: Writing & Speaking**

**Date** \_\_\_\_\_ **Composition Writing**

The world is filled with places to meet, and have a good time with family and friends. Write a report of 14 sentences (160 words) **talking about your favorite meeting place and describing and describing how you spend your time there.**

*(Note: Check page 9 on your pamphlet for helpful adjective list).*

**NB:** (Your writing should include **an introduction, two-body paragraphs and conclusion**)

**Outline**

**Introduction:** .....

.....  
.....

**Body 1:** .....

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

**Body 2:** .....

.....  
.....  
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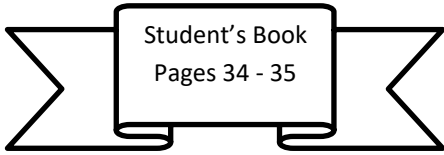
**Conclusion:** .....

.....





**Module 2: Communication**



**Unit 4 – Lessons 1&2: Reading&Listening**

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

**(distraction –blocked out –empathy – enhance )**

- 1) I feel.....towards those who lost their homes in the war.
- 2) Adding spices to the recipe will ..... the flavour, and make it tastier.
- 3) Can you stop shouting? It’s a..... and I’m trying to study!

**Set Book Questions**

1 –From your point of view; what are the reasons for poor communication?

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

2-What do you think are the characteristics of a good listener?

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

3 -What are your suggestions for effective listening?

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

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

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

- 1- When .....for goods is high, prices go up and vice versa.  
**a. demand      b. mountain range      c. fragrance      d. window shopping**
  
- 2- The explosion broke the window .....of houses 500 m away.  
**a. divas      b. panes      c. sales      d. plazas**
  
- 3- I'm sorry I spoke so..... to you. I was angry at that time.  
**a. originally      b. traditionally      c. harshly      d. meticulously**

## Definite & Indefinite Articles

[a - an - the]

### ➤ a

- Before a singular begins with a consonant:

a book    a boy    a cup    a cat    a shop

- Before a singular that begins with a vowel but pronounced as a consonant.

a university    a uniform

- Before some numerical expressions:

a **hundred**    a **thousand**    a **million**    a **lot of**    a **great deal of**

- Before price, speed and rate Expressions:

a **five pence**    a **kilo**    a **sixty kilometers**    **four times a day**  
a **few**    a **little**    a **small number of**    a **small amount of**

### ➤ an

- Before a singular begins with a vowel letter.

an apple    an elephant    an egg    an eye

- Before a singular that begins with a consonant but pronounced as a vowel

an hour    an honest    an honorable man

Use **a** OR **an** before:

- **A person's job:**

a doctor, an engineer, a teacher, an officer

- **Something or someone mentioned for the first time:**

I made a cake yesterday - I met a friend last week

## ➤ The

- Before singular or plural, male or female.  
**the cat - the cats - the boy - the boys - the news**
- Before things that there is no but one in the world.  
**the earth – the sea – the sky – the sun – the moon – the weather**
- Before musical instruments and scientific inventions.  
**the piano – the television – the radio – the telephone**
- Before Superlative Adjectives.  
**the biggest - the tallest – the shortest – the most – the happiest**
- Before Countries made up of states:  
**The United Kingdom – The United States**
- Before seas and oceans, rivers, mountains and groups of islands.  
**The Nile- The Red Sea- The Pacific Ocean-The Alps – The Maldives**
- Before Something or someone we have already mentioned:  
**I bought a car. The car is very expensive.**

### ➤ Complete the sentences using a, an, or the:

1. I spent .....last holiday in London.
2. I have ..... uncle who is preparing his PhD in Scotland.
3. My father recently bought .....new car.
4. We will be staying in .....five star hotel.

### From a , b , c and d choose the correct answer :

- 1- I borrowed ..... book from my friend.  
a) a                      b) the                      c) an                      d) no article
- 2- I usually have ..... lunch at 2 o'clock.  
a) a                      b) the                      c) an                      d) no article
- 3- .....sun rises in the east .  
a) a                      b) the                      c) an                      d) no article
- 4- .....apple a day keeps the doctor away .  
a) a                      b) the                      c) an                      d) no article
- 5- .....camel is a patient animal.  
a) a                      b) the                      c) an                      d) no article
- 6- .....information you gave me wasn't clear.  
a) a                      b) the                      c) an                      d) no article
- 7 - It's raining today. You should take.....umbrella with you.  
a) a                      b) the                      c) an                      d) no article

## Paired Conjunctions

**Both** Sara **and** Maha like watching TV.  
**Both** the driver **and** passenger were injured.

Always a plural verb

**Either** coffee **or** the tea is good.  
**Neither** coffee **or** the tea is good

Singular or plural, following the second subject.

**Either** the students **or** the teacher is answering.  
**Either** the teacher **or** the students are answering.

**Neither** she **nor** her sisters help in the kitchen.  
**Neither** her sisters **nor** she helps in the kitchen.

## Subordinating Conjunctions

♥ **Although = though** —————> **Subject + verb**  
**Although** it was raining, we went for a walk.



♥ **In spite of / Despite + Verb + ing**  
**In spite of / Despite + poss. Pronoun + noun**  
**In spite of / despite** being clever , she gets low marks.  
**In spite of / despite** her cleverness , she gets low marks .

♥ **However, Subject + verb**  
**However + adjective + Subject + verb**  
Maha was sick, however, she went to school.

♥ **But** It was very cold, but he insisted on going out.

**Fill in the blanks with 'but', 'although', 'however' or 'in spite of':**

- 1- We'd love to stay for dinner,.....,we have got to get going.
- 2-They decided to stay in the area.....their problems with the local residents.
- 3- .....he was wealthy, he doesn't help the poor.
- 4- The children had a lovely day,....., they arrived home very sun burnt .

# Quantity Words

We use them with the uncountable nouns to get the singular form

A bar of	Chocolate/ soap
A grain of	Rice/ salt
An item of	Clothing/ news
A lump of	Sugar
A pane of	Glass
A piece of	Cake/information/advice/bread/cheese/paper
A slice of	Meat/bread/toast/cake/lemon/cheese

## Do as shown between brackets:

1-Would you like to join me for the cup of tea at my house. (Correct)

.....

2-Sara didn't bring the books. Dana didn't bring the books too. (Join neither.. nor..)

.....

3-Alia plays the piano well. Nora also plays the piano well. (Join both.. and.. )

.....

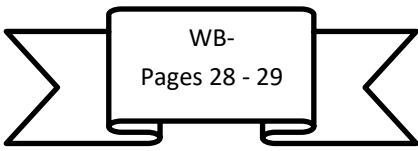
4-Either the boys nor dad are at home. (Correct)

.....

5-The quiz was very easy. I couldn't answer many questions.

(Join)

.....



**Unit 4 – Lessons 6: Reading & Writing**

Date ...../...../.....

**What would you say in the following situations:**

1- Your father is sick and has a high temperature.

.....  
.....

2- Your sister says that we should always show gratitude to our parents.

.....  
.....

3- A friend of yours drinks five cups of coffee per day.

.....  
.....

4- One of your friends asks you about the best way to improve his English.

.....  
.....



## READING COMPREHENSION

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

Last January, Taylor Sauer was driving home at 80 mph when she rammed into a slow-moving truck on a hill. Investigators discovered that Sauer had been using her phone to send and receive text messages and access Facebook an average of every 90 seconds during the drive. The growing rates of accidents involving teenagers have been a major concern in the USA, which seeks to limit this fatal phenomenon by all means.

People have different opinions and feelings regarding teen drivers. The two main perspectives, though, come from the teenage drivers themselves and from the parents of the teenage drivers. For the teen driver, there are feelings of excitement, independence and, perhaps, responsibility. For the parents of the teenage driver, there are feelings of worry, responsibility and, for many parents, terror.

According to car crash statistics, teenagers aged 16 to 19 have the highest annual accident rates and traffic violations of any other age group. Traffic accidents are the leading cause of death among teenagers in the USA. Adult drivers are often alarmed by the careless driving of young **novice** drivers who are more likely to engage in risky behaviours like speeding, tailgating, running red lights, violating traffic signs and signals, making illegal turns, overtaking dangerously, and failure to stop to pedestrians.

There are many reasons why teen drivers are more likely to be involved in traffic accidents. Distractions such as the use of cell phones and loud music from radios, CDs and MP3 players require a teenage driver to take their eyes off the road and focus their attention on the device itself. The desire to show off is another important factor. As soon as teenagers get their license, they want to share their driving experiences with friends. Most friends may actually encourage the driver to drive recklessly or make poor driving decisions. Many teenagers feel overconfident and do not take driving risks seriously enough. "That will never happen to me," is a common thought among teens. This thought causes teenage drivers to take more risks. Moreover, most teenage drivers have not yet completely mastered basic vehicle handling skills and safe-driving knowledge **they** need to drive safely. This lack of experience proves deadly on the road.

Combating this problem is a shared responsibility involving parents, traffic authorities and teenagers themselves who have to grow aware of the trauma they cause themselves, their loved ones and their nation at large.

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

**1- The best title for the text is:**

- a- Don't Drive and Use the Phone.
- b- Careless Teenage Drivers.
- c- Dangers of Speeding.
- d- Traffic Accidents in the USA.

**2- The best definition for the underlined word "novice" in paragraph ( 3) is:**

- a- noticeable
- b- careful
- c- inexperienced
- d- careless

**3- The underlined word "They" in paragraph (4) refers to:**

- a- drivers
- b- teenage drivers
- c- teens
- d- skills

**4- The author's primary purpose in writing this passage is to:**

- a- show the outstanding skills of teenage drivers.
- b- advise drivers to respect speed limit to avoid accidents.
- c- accuse the government's failed procedures to stop car accidents.
- d- highlight teenagers 'responsibility on the number of road accidents.

**5- Parents of teen drivers feel:**

- a- worried and afraid
- b- excited
- c- happy and proud
- d- indifferent

**B) Answer the following questions with reference to the text:**

6- Why did Taylor Sauer have an accident?

.....

.....

7- Who is the main responsible of the highest yearly accident rates in USA?

.....

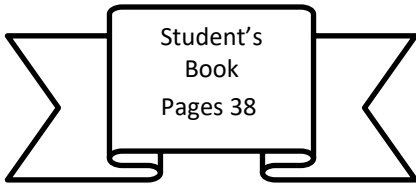
.....

8- What makes teenagers believe they are unexposed to traffic accidents?

.....

.....

9- How can parents, traffic authorities and teenagers combat the problem of car accidents?



**Unit 4 – Lessons 7: Reading & Translation**

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

**VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

**Fill in the gaps to complete the sentences:**

**(doctorate- extensive-reference-enclose)**

- 1-Fire has caused..... damage to the forests in Australia.
- 2-This report is a very good .....to your research.
- 3-Sara has received her ..... in cardiac diseases in 2018 from Harvard University.

**TRANSLATION**

**Translate the following into good English:**

سالم: يجب ألا تتحكم في المحادثة ولا ان تقاطع المحاور.  
 سامي: أكيد لتحقيق الانصات الفعال عند مواجهة أي نوع من التواصل.

**Salem:**.....  
 .....

**Sami:**.....  
 .....

Date ...../...../.....

**Write on the following topic:**

*“The quality of a university is measured more by the kind of student it turns out than the kind it takes in.”*

Plan and write **an email of 14 sentences (160 words)** about “An Application Form for a University.” **describing your personal qualifications and experience, also describe the reasons for applying to that particular university.**

**Remember the topic should include an introduction 2 body paragraphs and a conclusion**

**Outline**

**Introduction:**

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

**Body**

**Paragraph (1)**

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

**Paragraph (2)**

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

**Conclusion:**

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

Write your topic here

To:.....

From:.....

Subject:.....

.....  
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Rubrics	Outline	Exposition of ideas and coherence	Paragraphing and number of sentences	spelling	Grammar	Handwriting, spacing and punctuation	Total
	20	60	10	10	10	10	120

**Unit 5 – Lessons 1&2: Writing**

Date ...../...../.....

<b>Word</b>	<b>Meaning</b>

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

1-Qualifications are important but .....experience is always an advantage.

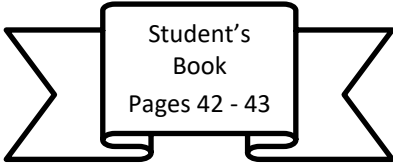
- a) practical                    b)ameliorated            c) financial                d) precious

2-The prize winners receive a book with their names.....on the first page.

- a) deemed                    b)gazed                    c)inscribed                d) claimed

**Set Book Questions**

What are the purposes of writing?



**Unit 5 – Lessons 4&5: Grammar & Vocabulary**

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

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

1) Only ..... can take part in the competition ; no professional will be allowed.

- a) characters                      b)amateurs                      c) ball points                      d) tryouts**

2) Pictures of the suspect were..... in all the daily newspapers.

- a) inscribed                      b)acquired                      c) published                      d) enclosed**

3)..... rates are lower among people from the poorer income groups.

- a) Tryout                      b)Fall-off                      c) Call-in                      d) Literacy**

4) When you ..... computing skills, you will be ready to start the job.

- a) inscribe                      b)acquire                      c) publish                      d) enclose**

Date ...../...../.....

## The Present Perfect Tense

Form			Tense Indicators
I	Have 've	pp	<b>just, never, ever, already , recently , these days , this is the first time, for , since ,yet</b>  1-I <b>have already sent</b> a letter. 2- The boy <b>has just slept</b> 3- We <b>haven't finished yet.</b> studied English <b>for 10 years.</b> studied English <b>since 2000</b>
You			
We			
They			
He	Has 's		
She			
It			

## The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Form			Tense Indicators
I	Have 've	Been	<b>for , since , all</b>  because <b>I've been running.</b> = a recent action, there's a result now.  He <b>'s been reading</b> for 2 hours. Action started in the past, but is continuing now.
You			
We			
They			
He	V+ ing		
She			

### Keywords:

since	For
A point in past time	A period of time
6 o'clock	2 hours
Last Monday	3 days
1994	4 Years



**Do as shown between brackets:**

1- They have been working here for five years ( **Make negative** )

.....

2- She **work** on the essay all the night yesterday. ( **Correct** )

.....

3- The girls have attended the party. ( **Make a question** )

.....

4- The baby **cry** for half an hour now. He must be hungry. ( **Correct** )

.....

5- I've known her **for** last February. ( **Correct** )

.....

6- I've been watching TV. for three hours now. ( **Ask a question** )

.....

**Unit 5 – Lessons 6**

**What you would say in each of the following situations:**

1-Your teacher asks you about what you think life will be in the future.

.....

2- Your little brother wants to know why social distancing is important.

.....

3- Your mother wants to know your opinion about learning other languages.

.....

4- Someone asked you to express the difficulties you faced during corona virus spread.

.....

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

In 1845, a deadly disease struck the farms of Ireland, killing all the potato plants. In another place or time, the death of a single crop species might not have been so important. But in Ireland, in 1845, people depended almost solely on the potato for food. The death of one species caused a terrible famine. Now some scientists are worried that such famine could happen again but on a much wider scale.

Over centuries, farmers have discovered thousands of different species of food crops. Each species has special qualities. Some can be grown in very hot or cold climates. Others are not affected by certain diseases. However, you won't find many of these species in your local supermarket. To feed the seven billion people on Earth, most farmers today are growing only species of plants and farming only species of animals that are easy to produce in large numbers. Meanwhile, thousands of other species are becoming extinct.

For example, in Philippines, there were once thousands of varieties of rice; now fewer than 100 are grown there. In China, 90 percent of the wheat varieties grown just a century ago have disappeared. Experts believe that over the past century, we have allowed more than half of the world's food varieties to disappear.

One solution to this problem is to collect and preserve the seeds of as many different plant varieties as we can before they disappear. The idea was first suggested by one of the Russian scientists whose name was Nikolay Vavilo. In the 1920s and 30s, he collected around 400, 000 seeds from five continents. More recently, others are continuing the work he began.

**Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d (5x10=50 Marks)**

1-The best **title** for this passage is:

- a. Saving the Seeds
- b. Historic Plant Varieties
- c. Plants Varieties
- d. Potato Farms

2-The underline word “**scale**” in the 1<sup>st</sup>paragraph **means**:

- a. a place of buying and selling
- b. the size or extent of something
- c. land consisting of countries
- d. a range of different types

3-The underlined pronoun “**others**” in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph **refers to**:

- a. continents
- b. seeds
- c. scientists
- d. varieties

4-What is the **purpose** of the writer?

- a. To teach people how to grow different food species.
- b. To tell people what the food they eat will look like someday.
- c. To suggest ways to increase the number of food species.
- d. To show the importance of preserving different food species.

5- Which of the following statements is **NOT TRUE**:

- a. All the different species of food crops shared the same qualities over centuries.
- b. Thousands of species of plants and animals have become extinct.
- c. Fewer than 100 varieties of rice are grown in the Philippines.
- d. Half of the world’s food varieties have disappeared in the past 100 years.

**Answer the following questions:(4x15=60 Marks)**

1- What caused the potato plants to die in Ireland in 1854?

.....

2- How long have people been preserving seeds to save crop species and varieties from extinction?

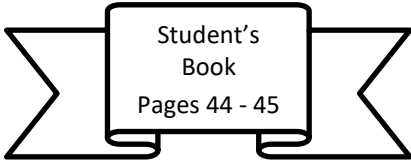
.....

3- Why are farmers today growing only species that are easy to produce in large numbers?

.....

4- How can we preserve the varieties of plants from getting disappeared?

.....



**Unit 5 – Lesson 8: Listening & Speaking**

Date ...../...../.....

Word	Meaning

**Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

(**impact – wordsmith- economically- contribution – mainly**)

1- The famous writer William Shakespeare is considered to be the greatest ..... of his age.

2- Mobile phones have a powerful.....on our lives that sometimes we feel we cannot live without them.

2- Sara made a very positive .....to the overall success of the project.

**Unit 5 – Lessons 7 SB-P44: Writing**

Date ...../...../.....

**Write on the following topic**

“Language is the road map of a culture. It tells you where its people come from and where they are going. “

In not less than 14 sentences (160 words) **plan and write an essay about “languages” describing the importance of learning different languages and how English becomes the most popular language worldwide.**

“Your writing should include introduction, two body paragraphs and a conclusion.”

**Outline**

**Introduction:**

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

**Body**

**Paragraph (1)**

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

**Paragraph (2)**

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

**Conclusion:**

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



# Language Functions File

## **1) Greeting**

- 1- Hello!                                2- Welcome                                3- Nice to meet you.  
4- How do you do?                      5- It's pleasure to meet you.        6- Hi. How are you?  
7- Good morning / afternoon / evening / night

## **2) Saying Goodbye**

- 3- Bye bye.                                2- See you soon / later.                      1- Good bye.

## **3) Polite Request (Asking for permission)**

## **Response**

- 1- Can you -----, please?                      - Sure.  
2- Could you -----, please?                      - Certainly.  
3- Would you -----, please?                      - I'd be glad.  
4- May I -----?                                      - Yes of course.  
5- Would you mind if I -----?                      - Not at all.  
6- Would you mind -----ing -----, please?                      - No, of course not.

## **5) Disagreement**

## **4) Agreement**

- 1- I disagree with you.                                      1- I agree with you.  
2- I don't agree with you.                                      2- Ok. / Well.  
3- That's wrong.    3- Yes, of course.  
4- That's not true.    4- That's all right.  
5- I'm not with you.    5- You are right.  
6- I can't accept that.    6- I accept that.  
7- A good idea / point.



## **6) Apology**

3- Pardon me!

2- I'm sorry.

1- Sorry!

6- Forgive me.

5- I didn't mean it.

4- Excuse me!

7- I apologize for -----ing-----.

8- I'm sorry for -----ing-----.

9- I don't know what to say.

## **7) Obligation**

3- You have to -----

2- You should -----.

1- You must -----.

6- I ought to-----.

5- You've got to-----.

4- He has to -----.

## **8) Expressing Opinion**

1- In my opinion -----.

2- I think -----.

3- I believe-----.

4- As I see-----.

5- My point of view is that -----.

6- I'm convinced that-----.

7- There is no doubt in my mind-----.

## **9) Advice**

1- I advice you to-----.

2-You should -----.

3- You ought to-----

4- If I were you, I would-----.

5- The best thing for you is -----.

6- It's better -----.

7- You are in need of-----.

8- Try ----  
ing

## **11)Disapproval**

1- It sounds / looks bad.

1- What a ( great - lovely - nice ) thing.

2- I think it is stupid.

2- That's wonderful / amazing

3- I disapprove of -----.

3- I approve of -----.

## **10) Approval**

4- I didn't enjoy -----.

4- I enjoyed -----.

5- I dislike this.

5- I like -----.

6- It is not good.

6- well done. / that's magnificent.

7- It looks awful / horrible / bad.

7- It looks fantastic / great.

8- That's all right.

8- That's all wrong.

### **13) Dislike**

1- I don't like-----.

1- I like -----. / It's lovely.

2- I dislike-----.

2- I love that -----.

3- I hate -----.

3- I really enjoy it.

4- It's terrible.

4- I really like -----.

### **14) Preference**

2- I'd like ----- more than -----

1- I prefer ----- to -----.

4- I'd rather ----- than -----.

3- I'd better ----- than -----.

### **15) Congratulations**

2- Best wishes!

1- Congratulations!

4- well done.

3- At last you have made / done it.

### **16) Gratitude**

1- Thank you. / Thanks.

2-I'm very grateful to you!

3- I appreciate that.

4- I'm really thankful.

5- I can't thank you enough.

6- I don't know how to thank you.

7- What could I do to thank you?

### **17) Suggestion**

2- I suggest -----ing -----.

1- I suggest that -----.

4- My suggestion is to -----.

3- Let's -----.

6- What about -----ing -----?

5- How about -----ing -----?

8- Why couldn't you -----?

7- Why don't we-----?

### **18) Guessing**

1- I think -----.

2- Perhaps -----.

3- It might be -----.

4- He may be -----.

5- I guess-----.

6- It's likely to happen -----.

7- It can be ----- / could be -----.

8-It's possible / probable-----.

### **19) Warning**

1- Don't -----.

2- Never -----.

3- Look out!

4- Watch out!

5- Danger.

6- Be careful.

7- I'm warning you ( not to) -----.  
-----.

8- I warn you ( not to )

### **21) Disbelief**

1- Rubbish.

2- I can't believe it.

3- I don't believe.

4- That's incredible.

5- You must be dreaming.

6- That's strange.

### **20) Belief**

1- I believe you.

2- You are right.

3- That's right.

4- I agree with you.

5- That's true. / correct.

6- There is no doubt about this.

### **23) Displeasure**

1- I am not pleased.

2- I can't stand -----.

3- It's terrible / horrible.

### **22) Pleasure**

1- I am pleased

2- we are glade / happy.

3- I'm delighted.

4- I'm displeased / not happy.

4- It's funny / joyful.

### **24) Anxiety**

2- I'm very concerned.

1- I am very worried.

4- You'll be careful, won't you?

3- I feel very anxious.

### **25) Surprise**

2- Oh, really! Are you sure?

1- I can't believe it!

4- It is really surprising to hear that.

3- I'm surprised / amazed / astonished.

6- It's incredible.

5- Extraordinary!

### **26) Asking for information**

1- I'd like to know some information about it. 2- What do you mean?

3- Can you give me more information?

4- Can you explain more?

5- Would you mind -----ing -----?

6- I'd like to know-----?

7- Could you please tell me-----?

### **27) Asking for explanation / clarification**

1- What do you mean exactly?

2- Would you explain more, please?

3- Would you mind repeating that?

4- What are you getting at?

5- Would you clarify it, please?

6- What are you trying to say?

### **28) Giving explanation / clarification**

1- What I exactly mean is -----.

2- I mean -----.

3- What I'm getting at is -----.

4- Let me explain.

5- What I'm talking about is -----.  
-----.

5- For example / instance -----

## **29) Asking for opinion**

1- What do you think of-----?

2- Do you think-----?

3- What's your point of view?  
---?

4- What's your opinion about-----

5- What do you say about-----?

6- How do you feel about-----?

7- How did you find -----?

8- How can you see that-----?

## **30) Certainty**

3- I'm quite certain.

2- I'm certain.

1- I'm sure.

6- Absolutely.

5-Yes, of course.

4- Certainly.

7- There is no doubt.

## **31) Expressing regret**

2- I regret-----.

1- I wish I had /hadn't + p.p -----.

3- Perhaps I should have + p.p -----.

4- If I had ( p.p) ----- sometimes ago, ----- wouldn't have happened.

5- Surely something could have been done a long time ago.

## **32) Prohibition**

1- It's forbidden to -----.  
allowed.

2-It's against the law.

3- It's not

4- It's illegal to-----.  
permitted.

5- It's prohibited.

6-It 's not

7- You can't do that-----.

8- It's obligatory / compulsory to -----.

## **33) Persuasion**

1- Can't I persuade to -----?

2- I'd love you to -----.

3- You can surely -----.

4- Can't I change your mind?

5- Please, come on, say yes.

5- I beg you to -----.

7- It would be great / lovely / amazing If you -----.

### **34) Complaining**

1- I complain about -----.

2- I can't stand that.

3- My complaint is -----.

4- How long do we have to -----?

5- How long do we have to put up with -----?

### **35) Refusal**

3-I'm  
sorry.

2-I'm afraid I can't.

1- No, I can't.

### **36) Blame**

1- I blame you for -----.

2- It's your fault.

3- It was so stupid of you.

4- You shouldn't have done that.

5- Just look at what you've done.

6- You should be more careful.

7- You really ought to know better.

8- It's disgrace.

9- You have only got yourself to blame.

9- How could you-----!

### **37) Rejecting Blame**

2- It's not my fault.

1- - Stop blaming me.

### **38) Release from Blame**

3- Don't take it  
like that.

2- Don't worry about it.

1- That's all right.

6- Don't mention  
it.

5- It doesn't matter.

4- Never mind.

8- Don't get upset about it.

7- Forget it.

### **39) Giving instructions**

3- Finally----- 2- Then -----.

1- The first thing you should do is -----.

.

#### **40) Intention**

2- I intend to -----.

1- I have decided to -----.

4- I'm determined to-----.

3- I am planning to -----.

#### **41) Ability**

3- He is capable of -----  
-----

2—I am able to -----.

1- I can -----.

#### **42) Expressing wishes**

1- My ambition is to -----.

2- I look forward to -----ing.

3- I'm dying for -----.

4- I want to-----.

5- I'm longing -----.

6- I'd like / I'd love to -----.

7- I'm dreaming of -----.

8- I hope -----.

9- I'm thinking of -----.

10- I need -----.

#### **43) Passing wishes**

1- Give my best wishes to -----.

2- Give my love to-----.

3- Give my regards to -----.

4- Please say hello to -----.

5- Would you tell him/her I said hello?

#### **44) Sympathy or Condolences**

1- I was so sorry to hear about -----.

2- Sorry to hear your bad news.

3- What a pity!  
terrible!

4- How sad!

5- How horrible /

#### **45) Expression for forgetting**

2- I can't remember-----.

1- I really can't recall -----.

4- I've completely forgotten.

3- I don't remember -----.

5- I can't think where -----.

#### **46) Inviting people**

- 1- Would you like to -----?
- 2- I wonder, if you'd like to -----
- 3- Do you want to -----?

#### **47) Appreciation**

- 1- Thanks for-----.
- 3- I appreciate that .
- 5- I'm very thankful for / to -----.
- .
- 7- It's very thoughtful of you.

#### **48) Expressing wants**

- 1- I want to -----.
- 3- I would like to have -----.

- 2- I prefer -----.
- 4- I feel like -----ing -----.

#### **49) Expressing difficulty**

- 1- It's so difficult to -----.
- 3- It's by no means easy to -----.

- 2- It's not easy to -----.
- 4- It's never easy to -----.

#### **50) Expressing probability / possibility**

- 1- It could / might / may be...
- 3- It is probably to be like that.
- 5- I suppose -----.

- 2- It is most likely -----.
- 4- Perhaps -----.
- 6- I think (I guess) -----.

#### **51) Offering help**

- 1- Shall I -----.
- 3- Would you like me to -----?

- 2- Can I help you?
- 4- What can I do for you?



5- Do you want me to -----?

6- Do you need any help?

**52) Announcing good news**

- 1- Guess what!
- 2- Have you heard?
- 3- I've got good news.

**Responding**

- 1- That's good.
- 2- Interesting / great.
- 3- Congratulations!

**53) Announcing bad news**

- 1- I'm afraid I've just heard.
- 2- Some bad news.
- 3- You must be very sad.

**Responding**

- 1- How sad / awful.
- 2- That's terrible.
- 3- It's bad news, I'm afraid.
- 4- What a shame! I'm so sorry.

**54) Indifference**

- 1- I don't care.
- 2- So What?
- 3- Who cares?
- 4- It doesn't make any difference to me.
- 5- It's all the same to me.

**55) Disappointment**

- 1- I am disappointed.
- 2- You let me down.
- 3- Oh, no! oh dear!
- 4- What a pity.

**Good Luck!**