



**Al Kuwait Modern Civil  
School for boys**

# ***Remedial Exercises***

**2020 - 2021**

**Grade 10**  
***Second Term***

# Unit nine "Money"

## Bank manager qualifications

He should have a university degree

He should study economics, accounting or computer science

He should have a degree in business management

## Bank manager skills

He needs good communication skills

He should be honest and trustworthy

He should have leadership qualities

He should respect confidentiality

He should be able to motivate staff



## Advantages of money

- To buy our basic needs
- Makes the world go round
- Makes life more comfortable

## Disadvantages of money

- It leads to crimes
- It leads to hatred among people
- It doesn't buy happiness or health

## Money talks

It can control our lives and decide on our choices

## Money makes the world go round

People work to pay for their needs

## Money isn't an end in itself but a means to higher values

We don't work hard for money itself but to achieve our goals and live a comfortable life

## People need money for many purposes

To pay for their daily needs

To enjoy life and entertainment

To start business

## Ways of payment

By cheque

By credit

In cash

**New Vocabulary**

word		sentence	meaning
1- accounting	(n.)	There is a job vacant in the <u>accounting</u> department.	محاسبة
2- barter	(v.)	In the past, people used to <u>barter</u> goods to get their needs.	يقايض
3- confidentiality	(n.)	All letters will be treated with <u>complete confidentiality</u> .	السرية والخصوصية
4- economics	(n.)	His plan is to get a degree in <u>economics</u> and then work abroad for a year.	علم الاقتصاد
5- insurance	(n.)	People without <u>insurance</u> had to pay for their own repairs.	تأمين
6- invest	(v.)	The company will <u>invest</u> 5 million in the project.	يستثمر
7- investment	(n.)	Government should encourage <u>investment</u> .	استثمار
8- loan	(n.)	She's trying to get a \$50 000 <u>loan</u> to start her own business.	قرض
9- management	(n.)	The company went bankrupt because of its <u>poor management</u> .	إدارة
10- transaction	(n.)	Buying a house is an important <u>transaction</u> for most people.	معاملات تجارية

**Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:**

[barter - loan - accounting - management – transaction - invest]

- 1- People used to..... things in the past instead of money.
- 2- I think good.....is the key to his strong relationship with his staff.
- 3- My father decided to have a /an.....from the bank to establish a new company.
- 4- Most people want to .....their money in buildings.
- 5- Previously we had some commercial ..... with this company.

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

- 1- Doctors should keep their patient's secrets and deal them with complete .....  
 a) management      b) confidentiality      c) transaction      d) insurance
- 2- I'm looking for someone to ..... some money in my business.  
 a) remind      b) consult      c) barter      d) invest
- 3- The bank's ATM machine is so slow and each .....takes more than five minutes  
 a) transaction      b) breakdown      c) refining      d) economics

- 4- You have to take out accident.....before you go on your trip.  
 a) insurance                      b) investment                      c) management                      d) accounting
- 5- The Kuwaiti government will ..... ten million Dollars in the new project.  
 a) inherit                      b) invest                      c) transmit                      d) resolve
- 6- The first element of success of any company is the good .....  
 a) management                      b) transaction                      c) loan                      d) auction
- 7- There is any financial ..... between the two companies. Both have joint projects.  
 a) management                      b) transaction                      c) auction                      d) reputation

**Answer the following questions:**

1- What are the qualities needed to make a good bank manager?

.....  
 .....

2- Money is not an end in itself, but a means to higher values. Explain.

.....  
 .....

3- What should you study to be a bank manager?

.....  
 .....

4- Mention some ways of paying for things?

.....

5- What did people use to barter in the past?

.....

**Translate the following sentences into good English:**

أحمد: يجب على مدير البنك أن يكون أميناً ويكتسب مهارات التواصل الجيدة التي تمكنه من إدارة البنك .

.....

سالم: كان الناس في الماضي يقايضوا بالملابس والذهب والمحاصيل الزراعية .

.....

فهد: المال ليس غاية في حد ذاته ولكنه وسيلة لتحقيق غايات أسمى .

.....

**New Vocabulary**

word		sentence	meaning
1- billionaire	(n.)	If you were a <u>billionaire</u> , you would have other dreams.	ملياردير
2- charitable	(adj.)	The entire organization is funded by <u>charitable</u> donations.	خيرى
3- inherit	(v.)	Who will <u>inherit</u> the house when he dies?	يرث
4- philanthropic	(adj.)	She's known for her <u>philanthropic</u> work in the community.	أعمال خيرية
5- tax return	(n.)	You have to fill in your <u>tax return</u> by tomorrow.	إقرار ضريبي

**Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:**

[philanthropic – tax return – inherit – billionaire – economics – charitable]

- Every company should submit its .....so that the government can calculate taxes.
- His later years were developed largely to .....work.
- She.....a fortune from her father after his death.
- He's well known for being a/an ..... businessman who likes to help the poor.
- He became the youngest ..... at the age of 31.

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

- If you ..... less wealth from your parents you will be forced to work for living.
  - bio-fuel
  - obstacle
  - suspension
  - tumour
- ..... deeds are beloved by Allah and will bring a great reward from Him.
  - tumour
  - suspension
  - satnav
  - bio-fuel
- He's invented a piece of software which calculates your ..... easily.
  - anniversary
  - heart rate
  - torso
  - obstacle
- The president supports many ..... projects for poor nations.
  - charitable
  - invisible
  - hazardous
  - irreversible
- Businessmen must fill a .....paper giving information about how much they earn.
  - tumour
  - tax return
  - billionaire
  - nanoshell

**Answer the following questions:**

1- How can the wealthy people help poor ones?

.....

2- Money management is necessary in our life. How can that be achieved?

.....

.....

Unit 9 – Lessons 4&5

Date:        /        /

**New Vocabulary**

SB: 58 & 59

word		sentence	meaning
1- auction	(n.)	They're holding an <u>auction</u> of jewellery on Thursday.	مزاڊ علني
2- complimentary	(adj.)	I've got some <u>complimentary</u> tickets for the theatre tonight.	مجانبي
3- login	(n.)	Enter your <u>login</u> name and password to confirm your information.	دخول
4- shipping	(n.)	"Stackry" is the best <u>shipping</u> company I have ever dealt with.	شحن
5- tax	(n.)	She can't pay her <u>tax</u> and is facing court action.	ضريبة

**Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:**

[auction - Shipping - complimentary - frequent - login - tax]

- In many countries, citizens have to pay a yearly ..... upon their income for public services.
- If you want to get a bargain, we can go to see a/an ..... where a big collection of articles are available.
- ..... will be badly affected in our sea ports because of bad weather conditions.
- Government should take responsibilities to ensure ..... education up to higher secondary level.
- To secure your account, do not trust anyone else with your .....

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

1. The house and its contents are being put up for.....

a. obstacle

b. satnav

c. login

d. auction

2. The fruit is picked and artificially ripened before.....
- a. smog                                      b. appliance                                      c. shipping                                      d. tax return
3. The government intends to impose a new ..... on cigarettes
- a. auction                                      b. tax                                      c. shock                                      d. congestion
4. I'm trying to use my .....but it shows that the password is wrong.
- a. suspension                                      b. login                                      c. billionaire                                      d. profit
5. The hotel offers .....drinks when you check in at the information desk.
- a. complimentary                                      b. sophisticated                                      c. charitable                                      d. obedient

## Grammar Time

### Must

- We use **must** for obligations that the speaker feels strongly about:
  - I **must** finish this letter before I go to bed.
  - You **must** wear a seat belt at all times.

(I feel very strongly about this)
- We use **must** for strong advice or recommendations:
  - You **must** see a doctor. You look terrible.

### Mustn't

- We use the negative, **mustn't**, to tell someone not to do something or to say that something wrong:
  - You **mustn't** steal.
  - You **mustn't** make noise after midnight.

### Have to

- In general, **have to** expresses impersonal obligation. The subject of is obliged or forced to act by external power. The obligation comes from outside.
  - In England, most schoolchildren **have to** wear a uniform.
  - John **has to** wear a tie at work.
  - We **had to** go to bed at 8 o'clock when we were kids.
  - We **will have to** depend on alternatives in the future as oil is finite.

- To express lack of necessity (also called absence of obligation), speakers usually use don't have / doesn't have to / didn't have to and won't have to

- I don't have to take my umbrella. It isn't raining.
- He doesn't have to wear his sunglasses, it's cloudy outside.
- I didn't have to wait; she was just on time.
- I won't have to take my jacket. It won't be cold.

## Should

- We use should / shouldn't for mild obligations or advice:

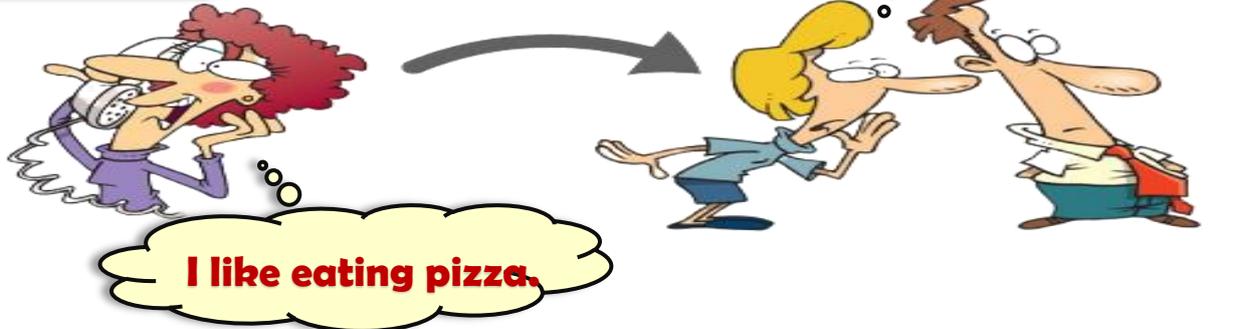
- You should visit your grandparents more often.
- You shouldn't waste your time on playing computer games.

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

- These drinks are complimentary. You ..... pay for them.  
a. must                      b. mustn't                      c. don't have to                      d. have to
- You ..... be more careful with your money.  
a. mustn't                      b. must                      c. have to                      d. shouldn't
- You ..... drive someone's car without asking them first.  
a. should                      b. mustn't                      c. must                      d. have to
- You ..... see the doctor – you look terrible.  
a. don't have to                      b. must                      c. shouldn't                      d. mustn't
- You ..... go to work tomorrow – you 're on holiday.  
a. must                      b. have to                      c. don't have to                      d. mustn't
- Do you think I ..... apply for that job?  
a. must                      b. should                      c. have to                      d. mustn't
- You ..... eat in the school library. It's completely forbidden.  
a. must                      b. should                      c. mustn't                      d. have to
- He .....waste his money, he will need it later.  
a. didn't have to                      b. can't                      c. shouldn't                      d. could
- Students ..... pay for their books, they are free as you know.  
a. have to                      b. has to                      c. doesn't have to                      d. don't have to
- Unlike students, teachers don't .....wear uniforms.  
a. had to                      b. must                      c. have to                      d. can't

**Reported Speech**

**Statements**



**When transforming statements, you have to change:**

- Pronouns
- Tenses
- Place and time expressions

Present simple	Past simple	I	He, she
Present continuous	Past continuous	me	Him, her
Present perfect	Past perfect	my	His, her
Past simple	Past simple / Past perfect	myself	Himself, herself
am, is	was	mine	His, hers
are	were	we	they
will	would	us	them
can	could	our	their
have, has	had	ourselves	themselves
don't, doesn't	didn't	ours	theirs
didn't + inf.	hadn't + P.P	here	there
was, were	had been	now	then
must	had to	ago	before
this	that	today	that day
these	those	tonight	that night
yesterday	the day before / the previous day / the last day		
last week	the week before / the previous week		
tomorrow	the day after / the next day / the following day		
next year	the year after / the following year		

**Notice**

Ali said to me, "I arrived home late yesterday." (direct)

Ali told me (that) he had arrived home late the day before. (indirect)

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

- 1- He said that he ..... out then.  
 a. is going                      b. were going                      c. was going                      d. went
- 2- Mona said that she ..... her lessons the night before.  
 a. studied                      b. had studied                      c. studies                      d. is studying
- 3- Ali told Ahmed said that he had bought those shirts .....  
 a. tomorrow                      b. the day before                      c. yesterday                      d. then
- 4- My mother told me that she ..... to London the following day.  
 a. will travel                      b. travelled                      c. would travel                      d. is travelling
- 5- Fahd told me that Sami ..... an accident the week before.  
 a. had                      b. was having                      c. had had                      d. has had
- 6- She said that it .....cloudy the day before.  
 a. is                      b. would be                      c. had been                      d. has been
- 7- He said that he .....go shopping that night.  
 a. will                      b. can                      c. is going to                      d. would
- 8- Adel said that he .....travel to London the following week.  
 a. will have to                      b. would have to                      c. was                      d. has to
- 9- He said that he .....done the homework yet  
 a. hasn't                      b. hadn't                      c. had                      d. doesn't
- 10- Sara said that she .....taught information technology in that course.  
 a. has                      b. had been                      c. is                      d. is going to

**Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- They said, "We'll come if we can." (Reported speech)  
 .....
- 2- "I have won a prize for English this year.", Ali said. (Reported speech)  
 .....
- 3- "We lost our way to the park last night.", they said. (Reported speech)  
 .....
- 4- He said to me, "I will be there in the café tomorrow." (Reported speech)  
 .....
- 5- The students said, "Our teacher asks too many questions." (Reported speech)  
 .....
- 6- My father said to me, "I will pay for your friend's ticket." (Reported speech)  
 .....

## Adverb Clauses

### - **although / though / even though** (followed by full sentence)

- **Although** I'm really hungry, I'll wait for the others to arrive.
- **Even though** he's a millionaire, he lives in a very small flat.
- I enjoyed the holiday **though** it rained a lot.

### - **whereas / while** (followed by full sentence)

- All of my brothers are doctors, **whereas** I am a teacher.
- **Whereas** I am a vegetarian, my whole family eats meat.
- We would always choose somewhere in the mountains for a holiday, **while** our children always want the seaside.
- **While** I like all types of fish, my wife always chooses meat dishes when we go out to eat.

### - **despite / in spite of** (followed by a noun / gerund / phrase)

- **Despite** being much older than the others, he won the race.
- Our vacation was a lot of fun, **despite** the cold weather.
- The kids were playing outside **in spite of** the rain.
- In spite of having no chance of winning, the players played hard

## Cause & Effect

### - **because / as / since** (followed by full sentence)

- I feel bloated **because** I ate a lot.
- **Since** you're so kind to me, I will help you.
- He walked to the park **as** it was sunny.

### - **as long as / so long as** (followed by full sentence)

- I will help you **as long as** you come with me to the cinema.
- I will remember you **as long as** I live.
- You may go, **so long as** you return by dinnertime.
- **So long as** you're staying with us, you may not smoke indoors.

### - **because of / due to / owing to** (followed by a noun / gerund / phrase)

- I was late this morning **because of** the traffic.
- We stopped playing football **due to** the heavy rain.
- She can't drive **owing to** her blindness.

Notice



We hurried indoors **because** it started raining hard. **Clause**

We hurried indoors **because of** hard rain. **Phrase**

I was late **since** I missed the train. **Clause**

I was late **due to** missing the train. **Phrase**

**Although** he studied hard, he got low marks. **Clause**

**Despite** studying hard, he got low marks. **Phrase**

**Despite the fact that** he studied hard, he got low marks.

He studied hard. **Despite this (that)**, he got low marks.



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

- 1- My brother prefers working as a teacher, ..... I like to work as an engineer.  
 a. despite                      b. whereas                      c. because of                      d. as
- 2- ..... the employees are not working properly; they ask their boss for a salary raise.  
 a. Due to                      b. Although                      c. As long as                      d. Because
- 3- ..... his injury, the captain of the team will play the final match.  
 a. Owing to                      b. In spite of                      c. Although                      d. Since
- 4- ..... that footballer was not fit, he could score a fantastic goal  
 a. Even though                      b. Because of                      c. As                      d. So long as
- 5- ..... the sudden sandstorm, she came on time.  
 a. Though                      b. Despite                      c. Owing to                      d. While
- 6- I didn't get the job ..... I had all the necessary qualifications.  
 a. in spite of                      b. though                      c. whereas                      d. because
- 7- Don't we all agree that policemen have to be very fit, ..... lawyers have to be intelligent?  
 a. because                      b. despite                      c. whereas                      d. as
- 8- He decided to go to work ..... the doctor advised him to have rest.  
 a. due to                      b. though                      c. as long as                      d. since

9- We need to reduce pollution ..... it harms our health greatly.

- a. though                      b. since                      c. in spite of                      d. while

10- He suffers from gum infection ..... smoking heavily.

- a. whereas                      b. though                      c. because                      d. owing to

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1- The old system was complicated. The new system is very simple. (Join using: whereas)

.....

2- Although the traffic was bad, I arrived on time. (Join using: In spite of)

.....

3- In spite of the low salary, I decided to accept the job. (Join using: Although)

.....

4- I speak English. My brother speaks French. (Join using: whereas)

.....

5- He has lived in Germany for 10 years but he never learned German. (Join using: Although)

.....

6- you don't make a mess. You can play in the living room. (Use: as long as)

.....

7- I had to take the bus because my car broke down. (Use: due to)

.....

8- All the flights were cancelled owing to the harsh weather. (Use: because)

.....

**Unit 9 – Lesson 6**

Date:                      /                      /

**WB: 66 & 67**

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

1- He decides to go on a diet..... he isn't fat.

- a. because                      b. although                      c. due to                      d. since

2- Mr. Ahmed had to postpone today's lesson till tomorrow.....most of the students were absent.

- a. because                      b. because of                      c. though                      d. despite

- 3- ..... we were in a terrible hotel, we had a great time.  
**a. Since**                      **b. Owing to**                      **c. Though**                      **d. As long as**
- 4- ..... the rough weather, they still set sail.  
**a. As**                      **b. In spite of**                      **c. Although**                      **d. Because of**
- 5- We could not reach on time ..... the traffic was terrible.  
**a. because of**                      **b. because**                      **c. owing to**                      **d. even though**
- 6- He can't walk ..... his illness.  
**a. due to**                      **b. since**                      **c. despite**                      **d. whereas**
- 7- The secretary took care of my appointments ..... I was away from the office.  
**a. while**                      **b. because of**                      **c. although**                      **d. despite**
- 8- A square has four sides, ..... a triangle has three.  
**a. owing to**                      **b. whereas**                      **c. because**                      **d. in spite of**
- 9- Alice whispered in her brother's ear.....their father was sleeping.  
**a. although**                      **b. whereas**                      **c. due to**                      **d. since**
- 10- The car will keep running ..... you take good care of it.  
**a. whereas**                      **b. as long as**                      **c. while**                      **d. despite**

**Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- She said to me, "We went out last night." (Reported speech)  
 .....
- 2- Saad said to me, "I was waiting for the bus when you arrived." (Reported speech)  
 .....
- 3- Mum said to Sara, "Your father hasn't eaten his breakfast." (Reported speech)  
 .....
- 4- Fahd said to me, "I won't see you tomorrow." (Reported speech)  
 .....
- 5- Heba said, "I visited my parents at the weekend." (Reported speech)  
 .....
- 6- My sister said, "She hasn't eaten sushi before." (Reported speech)  
 .....
- 7- Abdullah said, "I was sleeping when Ali called." (Reported speech)  
 .....

New Vocabulary

SB: 72 & 73

word		sentence	meaning
1- affluent	(adj.)	Bill Gates is one of the most <u>affluent</u> figures all over the world.	غني   ثري
2- evil	(adj.)	He is known for his <u>evil</u> deeds.	شرير   خبيث
3- extinct	(adj.)	Dinosaurs have been <u>extinct</u> for millions of years.	منقرض
4- generosity	(n.)	His <u>generosity</u> is an example to us all.	الكرم
5- gross	(v.)	The film has <u>grossed</u> over \$200 million this year.	يربح ربح إجمالي
6- in this sense	(exp.)	<u>In this sense</u> , the world would be a better place without destructive weapons.	بهذا المعنى
7- profit	(n.)	IKIA makes a big <u>profit</u> from reusing and recycling waste materials.	أرباح
8- spur	(v.)	The reward <u>spurred</u> them to work harder.	يشجع   يحفز
9- success	(n.)	She was surprised by the book's <u>success</u> .	نجاح   انجاز

Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:

evil – spur – trespass – grossed – generosity - profit

- I think winning the first game will ..... our team to win the cup.
- Mr. Ali is well known for his ..... and hospitality.
- These people are just.....They are always cruel to me.
- The company ..... over three million dollars last year.
- She makes a big ..... from selling waste material to textile companies.

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

- He is ..... and can afford to send his children to the best schools  
 a. affluent                      b. evil                      c. extinct                      d. complimentary
- All companies operate in the market and therefore have to produce a .....  
 a. insurance                      b. profit                      c. generosity                      d. terminal
- Parents are always keen on keeping their children from ..... company.  
 a. evil                      b. charitable                      c. bifocal                      d. affluent
- He was known for his..... to his colleagues, so they all love him.  
 a. generosity                      b. torso                      c. transaction                      d. software
- Some animals will soon become ..... because of illegal hunting.  
 a. frequent                      b. irreversible                      c. extinct                      d. hazardous
- The project was just a start but proved a complete .....  
 a. generosity                      b. reputation                      c. insurance                      d. success

7- This business will make you ..... a lot of money every year.

- a. gross
- b. spur
- c. generate
- d. inherit

**Answer the following questions: -**

1- Why do you think people need money?

.....  
.....

2- Love of money is sometimes the root of evil. Explain.

.....  
.....

3- " Money makes the world go round." Do you agree or disagree? Justify your answer

.....  
.....

**Translate the following into good English:**

راشد: يعتقد بعض الناس أن المال هو أساس كل الشرور .

.....  
.....

خالد: على الأغنياء مساعدة الفقراء بعمل مشاريع خيرية من أجلهم

.....  
.....

**Language Functions**

**Expressing  
opinions**

- 1- In my opinion, .....
- 2- I think.....
- 3- I believe.....
- 4- From my viewpoint, .....

**Agreeing**

- 1- That's right.
- 2- I agree with that.

**Disagreeing**

- 1- That's wrong.
- 2- I don't agree with that.

**Guessing**

I guess..... / May be .....

**Expressing  
obligation**

I must..... / I have to .....

**Stating advantages**

The best thing about .....is .....

**Reaching agreement**

Do you all agree on .....

**Giving reason  
to support opinion**

The reason for.....is because.....

**Giving  
explanation**

Let me explain. / I mean .....

**Expressing  
preferences**

I prefer .....to ...../ I'd rather .....than.....

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

1- Your friend says "Money is the root of all evils."

.....

2- Your teacher asks you why you prefer travelling by air

.....

3- Your teacher asks you about the advantages of saving money.

.....

4- Your sister wants to buy a present for her friend and asks your opinion.

.....

5- Your friend thinks that life in the past is better than life nowadays.

.....

6- Your friend is asking you about the weather tomorrow.

.....

Everyone needs money to buy their own needs. All people like to be more affluent than they are

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), persuading your friend with the importance of money in the modern world.

**Introduction**

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

**Body One**

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

**Body Two**

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

**Conclusion**

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

A large, light blue rounded rectangular area containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

Summary Making

We sometimes believe that money only can make a person happy, but this is not true because money is not everything in life. We often notice that some rich people lead a miserable life because they depend on money only. They do not have friends besides they look down upon others. In fact, they can have expensive clothes, fashionable houses, tasty food and cars. However, money does not always bring happiness. On the other hand, some rich people are wise; the only way to be happy is to help the poor by giving them aids and money, and to use part of their wealth for the good of others. They help in building schools, hospitals and clubs for young people. They also pay Zakat for the poor and share in the country's progress. Therefore, they can enjoy their wealth

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences, ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question:

“How can we lead a happy life?”

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

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

على: يجب أن يكون لدى مدير البنك الناجح درجة جامعية ومهارات تواصل وامانة ويحترم الخصوصيات .

فهد: المال سلاح ذو حدين يمكن أن يستخدم لرفاهية الناس أو لتدمير العالم .

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

## Reading Comprehension

**Reading the following text, and then answer some questions below:**

Floods are second only to rainforest wildfires as the most common of all natural disasters. They occur almost everywhere in the world, resulting in widespread damage and even death. Consequently, scientists have long tried to perfect their ability to predict floods. So far, the best that scientists can do is to recognize the potential for flooding in certain conditions. There are a number of conditions, from deep snow on the ground to human error, that cause flooding.

When deep snow melts, it creates a large amount of water. Although deep snow alone rarely causes floods, when it occurs together with heavy rain and sudden warmer weather it can lead to serious flooding. If there is a fast snow melt on top of frozen or very wet ground, flooding is more likely to occur than when the ground is not frozen. Frozen grounds or grounds that is very wet and already saturated with water cannot absorb the additional water created by the melting snow. Melting snow also contributes to high water levels in rivers and streams. Whenever rivers are already at their full capacity of water, heavy rains will result in the rivers overflowing and flooding the surrounding land.

Rivers that are covered in ice can also lead to flooding. When ice begins to melt, the surface of the ice cracks and breaks into large pieces. These pieces of ice move and float down the river. They can form a dam in the river, causing the water behind the dam to rise and flood the land upstream. If the dam breaks suddenly, then the large amount of water held behind the dam can flood the areas downstream too.

**Unleashed** dam water can travel tens of kilometers, cover the ground in metres of mud and debris, and drown and crush everything and creature in their path. Although scientists cannot always predict exactly when floods will occur, they do know a great deal about when floods are likely, or probably, going to occur. Deep snow, ice-covered rivers, and weak dams are all strong conditions for potential flooding. Hopefully, this knowledge of why floods happen can help us reduce the damage they cause.



# Focus on



**The sloping roofs of the National Assembly building serve different purposes**

**Functional**

They provide shade for the parking area

**Figurative**

They evoke the traditional Kuwaiti past as they represent the old souk covered with a tent

**Why is the National Assembly building so special?**

It evokes the traditional Kuwaiti past

It houses the offices of Kuwait's leading politicians

**The National Assembly building is a symbol of political representation.**

It houses the Kuwaiti parliament

It houses the offices of the members of the parliament

# Unit Ten "Stories"

## Types of stories in the Holy Qur'an



Stories about prophets

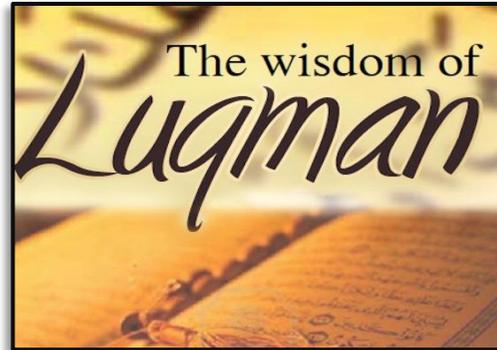
Stories about good people

Stories about old nations

Historical stories

## Benefits of these stories

- By setting examples
- By giving us morals
- Understanding the hardships that the prophets faced
- Ensuring our trust in God



## He asked his son

to

pray regularly

be patient

be moderate

be grateful to his parents

not to

be proud

raise his voice

be insolent

associate anything with Allah

## Virtues of Luqman

Modesty

Patience

Composure

Respectfulness

Gratefulness

Self-restraint

## Characteristics of a good Muslim

Pray regularly

Be modest

Be patient

Be grateful to parents

# Travelling

by air



## advantages

Fast and easy

comfortable

## disadvantages

Too expensive

Can be risky

by sea



## advantages

enjoyable

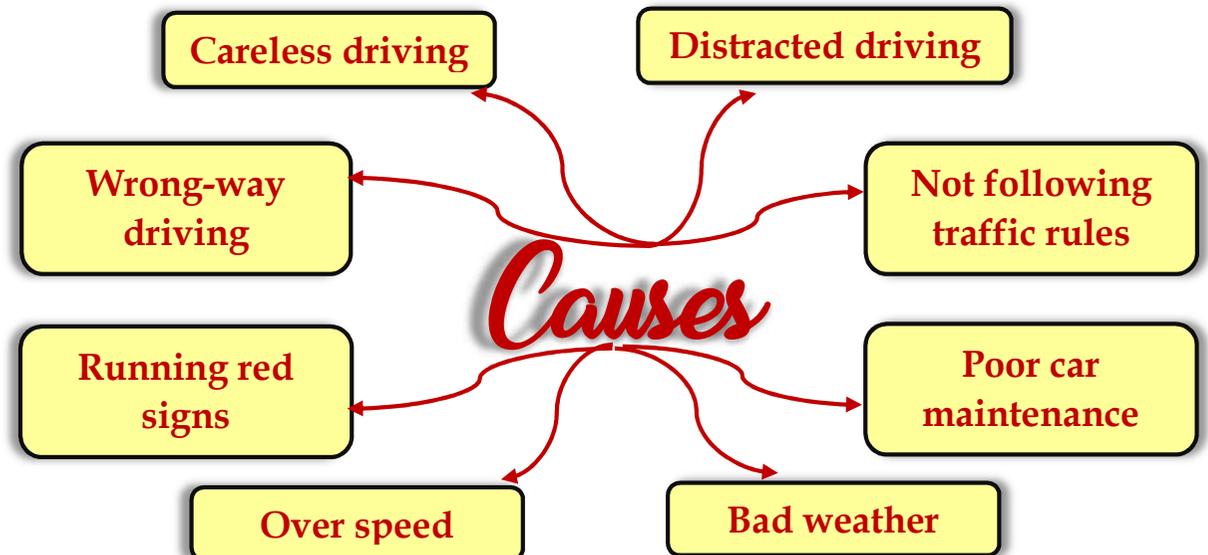
cheap

## disadvantages

Tiring

Can be risky

# Car accidents



**New Vocabulary**

word		sentence	meaning
1- <b>composure</b>	(n.)	She totally lost her <u>composure</u> and began shouting.	رباطة جأش
2- <b>constancy</b>	(n.)	Keep your <u>constancy</u> , you will be rewarded.	إخلاص
3- <b>enjoin</b>	(v.)	It is true that Islam <u>enjoins</u> tolerance; there's no doubt.	يأمر، يعظ
4- <b>gratefulness</b>	(n.)	I wish to express my <u>gratefulness</u> to you for your help.	امتنان، شكر
5- <b>injustice</b>	(n.)	They complained of <u>injustice</u> in the way they had been treated.	الظلم
6- <b>insolence</b>	(n.)	His <u>insolence</u> is more than I can stand.	تكبر / سفاهة
7- <b>self-restraint</b>	(n.)	He was angry but managed, with great <u>self-restraint</u> , to reply calmly.	ضبط النفس

**Fill in the spaces with the suitable word from the list below:**

[enjoined – gratefulness – injustice – insolence – self-restraint - composure]

- 1- It's forbidden to treat people in ....., be humble.
- 2- We should show.....to our parents.
- 3- Be fair with all the workers, otherwise, it will be.....
- 4- You have to do your best to regain your .....
- 5- Luqman .....his son to do many things in the Holy Qur'an.

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

- 1- My father ..... me not to waste my time watching TV.  
 a. enjoined                                      b. lasted                                      c. chuckled                                      d. retired
- 2- An example of ..... is when you talk out-of-turn when the teacher is talking.  
 a. injustice                                      b. shock                                      c. composure                                      d. breakdown
- 3- We have to keep the ..... of temperature inside the plane.  
 a. congestion                                      b. constancy                                      c. injustice                                      d. self-restraint
- 4- We have to fight against poverty and .....  
 a. injustice                                      b. asthma                                      c. composure                                      d. tumour
- 5- Her ..... cost her losing her job.  
 a. gratefulness                                      b. insolence                                      c. self- restraint                                      d. spot
- 6- I feel a great ..... to all the teachers for their help.  
 a. gratefulness                                      b. insolence                                      c. self- restraint                                      d. accounting

**Answer the following questions:**

1- Mention two types of stories in the Holy Quran.

.....  
 .....

2- Luqman's pieces of advice can be appropriate and applied to all humanity. Explain.

.....  
 .....

3- In your opinion, what is our duty towards our parents?

.....  
 .....

4- How do you think the stories in the Holy Quran benefit us?

.....  
 .....

5- Do you know about the pieces of advice that Luqman gave to his son? List two of them and say why they are useful to us.

.....  
 .....

6- List some of the virtues that Luqman stresses on and which you think will serve as instructions to all humanity.

.....  
 .....

**Translate the following sentences into good English:**

أحمد: ماذا تعرف عن لقمان وحكمته؟

.....

سالم: لقمان لم يكن نبيا ولكنه أوتي الحكمة من عند الله وذكر اسمه في القرآن الكريم.

.....

فهد: أعطى لقمان ابنه بعض النصائح مثل التواضع وضبط النفس.

.....

علي: هناك العديد من القصص في القرآن الكريم مثل قصص الأنبياء والرسل السابقين والأمم السابقة.

.....

**New Vocabulary**

word		sentence	meaning
1- chuckle	(v.)	He <u>chuckled</u> as he read the comic situation.	يضحك بصوتٍ منخفض
2- firmly	(adv.)	He <u>firmly</u> believed that he was right.	بشدة / بقوة
3- fleet	(n.)	He made his money with a <u>fleet</u> of moving vans.	أسطول (سفن)
4- retire	(v.)	Employees can <u>retire</u> at 60 if they choose.	يتقاعد

**Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:**

[chuckle – firmly – fleet – retire– economics]

- Please, hold the baby.....or it will fall.
- My father intends to .....by the end of this year.
- It is impolite to ..... at others' words.
- We have a large .....of fishing ships that tour the oceans.

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

- Mary .....gently when she heard the latest news.  
 a. retired                      b. chuckled                      c. instigated                      d. recharged
- My dream is to .....and live in a villa in France.  
 a. retire                      b. chuckle                      c. spur                      d. barter
- We should support our candidate .....to help him win in the elections.  
 a. courteously                      b. crazily                      c. notably                      d. firmly
- The government prepared a powerful ..... to protect the long coast line.  
 a. insolence                      b. fleet                      c. constancy                      d. composure

**Answer the following questions:**

1- Which is more important, stories that entertain or that have a moral message? Why?

.....  
 .....

2- In your opinion, what makes a person satisfied and happy in life?

.....

3- What do you think people can do after retirement?

.....  
 .....

**New Vocabulary**

word		sentence	meaning
1- border	(n.)	Hundreds of refugees fled across the <u>border</u> to escape the fighting.	حدود / تخوم
2- drop off	(phr.v)	Can you <u>drop</u> me <u>off</u> on your way?	يوصل أحدًا ما إلى مكان ما
3- pick up	(phr.v)	I have to <u>pick up</u> my kids at school.	يلتقط
4- register	(v.)	Students have to <u>register</u> for the new course by the end of April.	يسجّل / يقيد
5- reload	(v.)	The bus <u>reloaded</u> people after the maintenance.	يعيد التحميل
6- set off	(phr.v)	What time will we have to <u>set off</u> for the station tomorrow?	يبدأ رحلة
7- smuggle	(v.)	He was caught trying to <u>smuggle</u> 26 kilos of heroin into the country.	يهرب
8- sudden	(adj.)	His father's <u>sudden</u> death was completely a shock to him.	مفاجئ
9- touch down	(phr.v)	Our plane is scheduled to <u>touch down</u> in Kuwait at 6:30 p.m.	يلمس
10- turn up	(phr.v)	Not only did he <u>turn up</u> late, he also forgot his books.	يصل إلى

**Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:**

[pick up – sudden – border - smuggle – reload – dropped off]

- I took a/an ..... decision when they asked me to choose.
- They ..... Ahmad next to his door.
- Some criminals were smuggling golden pieces across the .....
- Try to ..... your clothes into the machine and then add the powder.
- The buses ..... passengers outside the airport.

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

- Can I ..... my new born baby.
 

a. register	b. set off	c. retire	d. chuckle
-------------	------------	-----------	------------
- We are going to ..... at 3 o'clock tomorrow morning.
 

a. pick up	b. drop	c. cry	d. set off
------------	---------	--------	------------
- The drugs had been ..... across the borders.
 

a. picked up	b. smuggled	c. dropped off	d. retired
--------------	-------------	----------------	------------
- The plane ..... on time.
 

a. picked up	b. registered	c. set off	d. touched down
--------------	---------------	------------	-----------------
- What time did they finally ..... ?
 

a. turn up	b. retire	c. chuckle	d. register
------------	-----------	------------	-------------

Grammar Time

Adverbs of manner

- Adverbs of manner answer the question "How ". It tells us how something happen. It is usually placed after the main verb or after the object.

bad  
sad  
quiet

badly  
sadly  
quietly

In a large number of cases, the adverb is formed simply adding "ly" to the adjective

easy  
lazy  
noisy

easily  
lazily  
noisily

If the adjective ends with "y", replace the "y" with "i" then add "ly"

simple  
possible  
responsible

simply  
possibly  
responsibly

If the adjective ends with "le", replace the "e" with "y"

careful  
beautiful  
cheerful

carefully  
beautifully  
cheerfully

If the adjective ends with "l", the adverb is formed simply adding "ly" to the adjective

fast  
hard  
late  
early  
good

fast  
hard  
late  
early  
well

Irregular adverbs which do not follow the normal rule, they have the same form as the adjective

Notice

The following verbs are often followed by adjectives instead of adverbs.

become, feel, go, grow, look, seem, smell, sound, stay, taste.

**Do as shown between brackets:**

- 1- He is a dangerous driver. (Rewrite using: dangerously)  
.....
- 2- He is a careless worker. (Rewrite using: carelessly)  
.....
- 3- He is hard worker. (Start with: He works)  
.....
- 4- They were angry while talking. (Rewrite using: angrily)  
.....
- 5- They were calm while listening. (Rewrite using: calmly)  
.....

**Underline the correct form in the following sentences:**

- 1- The bed is very (soft / softly) so I can sleep very well.
- 2- He can play sports (good / well) because he is strong.
- 3- The homework was (easy / easily) and I finished it fast.
- 4- Please walk (quiet / quietly) because mom is sleeping.
- 5- My friends are (angry / angrily) that I didn't help them.
- 6- Danny looks (happy / happily) today.
- 7- You always speak so (nice / nicely) to everyone.

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

- 1- She shouted.....at him when he broke the vase.  
a- angry                      b- anger                      c- angrily                      d- angered
- 2- He is a.....worker. He never comes on time.  
a- careless                      b- care                      c- carelessly                      d- careful
- 3- If you had asked ....., I would have given it to you.  
a- nice                      b- nicely                      c- nicer                      d- nicest
- 4- Be Quiet! I can't think.....if you are talking.  
a- clear                      b- clearest                      c- clearer                      d- clearly
- 5- Why are you.....? It's not such a big matter.  
a- angry                      b- angers                      c- angrily                      d- anger

**Used to**

It expresses past actions that happened regularly in the past but no longer happen now

**Form**

used to + inf.

- I used to **play** football for the local team. (but I don't play now)
- He used to **smoke** a lot. (but now he doesn't smoke)
- They used to **live** in India. (but now they live in Germany)

**Negative**

- I didn't use to go to the beach every day.
- I never used to go to the beach every day.
- I used not to go to the beach every day.

**Question**

- What naughty things did you use to do when you were young?
- I used to **hide** under my parents' bed.

**Be used to**

We use this form to talk about things which feel normal for us or things that we are accustomed to:

**Form**

(be) used to + (v+ing / noun)

- I'm used to **getting** up early, so I don't mind doing it.
- She has been living in Kuwait since birth, so she is used to **hot weather**.

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

- 1- He used to.....online to find the information he wanted.  
a) go                                      b) going                                      c) goes                                      d) went
- 2- My brother didn't.....to walk to school.  
a) used                                      b) using                                      c) use                                      d) uses
- 3- I used to.....thinner than my brother but now I am not.  
a) been                                      b) being                                      c) am                                      d) be

4- My father used to.....many cigarettes a day.

- a) smokes                      b) smoke                      c) smoked                      d) smoking

5- Did you .....to go to London very often?

- a) use                              b) used                              c) uses                              d) using

6- Jack ..... ride a motorbike, but last year he sold it and bought a car.

- a) use to                              b) used to                              c) didn't use to                              d) doesn't use to

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1- Ali was a heavy smoker, but now he isn't. (Rewrite using; used to)

.....

2-They used to catch fish every weekend. (Form a question)

.....

3- He used to play football in the club. (Make negative)

.....

4- I used to squander a lot of money in the past. (Make negative)

.....

5- This building is now a furniture shop. It was a cinema. (Rewrite using; used to)

.....

**Phrasal verbs**

Phrasal verb	Example	Meaning
Check in	We've <u>checked in</u> at the hotel.	يسجل بيانات في فندق
Drop off	I'll <u>drop you off</u> on my way home.	يوصل شخص الى مكان
Go back	We have to <u>go back</u> home now.	يرجع / يعود
Pick up	I will <u>pick you up</u> at 6 o'clock.	يقل بالسيارة
Set off	I'll <u>set off</u> early to avoid the traffic.	يبدأ رحلة
Take off	The plane <u>took off</u> an hour late.	تقلع الطائرة
Touch down	The plane <u>touched down</u> at 10:30.	تهبط الطائرة
Knock off	Last week, a fast car <u>knocked me off</u> .	يطرح ارضا
Turn up	My son <u>turned up</u> late again.	يصل لمكان

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

- 1- We will set.....for London at ten.  
a) up                                      b) in                                      c) off                                      d) down
- 2- You should check.....at the airport before boarding.  
a) up                                      b) in                                      c) off                                      d) down
- 3- Dad will pick me.....from school today.  
a) up                                      b) in                                      c) off                                      d) down
- 4- She dropped her son .....outside the house.  
a) up                                      b) in                                      c) off                                      d) down
- 5- The plane touched.....on time.  
a) up                                      b) in                                      c) off                                      d) down
- 6- The bus knocked me.....and broke my leg.  
a) up                                      b) in                                      c) off                                      d) down
- 7- He turned.....after waiting for more than three hours.  
a) up                                      b) in                                      c) off                                      d) down

Unit 10 – Lesson 6

Date:            /            /

WB: 78 & 79

**Rewrite the following sentences using “used to”:**

- 1- Susan played the piano when she was ten but now she doesn't any more.  
.....
- 2- My friends smoked a lot when they were young, but they don't any more.  
.....
- 3- People didn't watch TV in the nineteenth century, but now they usually watch it.  
.....
- 4- I thought Mark was unfriendly, but now I realise he's a very nice person.  
.....
- 5- I've started drinking green tea recently. I never liked it before.  
.....
- 6- Lisa had very long hair when she was a child.  
.....
- 7- Sara didn't travel a lot, but now she prefers to travel every summer.  
.....
- 8- She reads a newspaper every day now, but she didn't read a lot before.  
.....

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

- 1- I love ice-cream now, but I ..... eat it when I was a child.  
 a) use to                                      b) used to                                      c) didn't use to                                      d) use to
- 2- Jackie didn't ..... be my friend, but he's my best friend now.  
 a) use to                                      b) used to                                      c) didn't use to                                      d) doesn't use to
- 3- It only takes me about 40 minutes to get to work now that the new road is open. It ..... take more than an hour.  
 a) use to                                      b) used to                                      c) didn't use to                                      d) doesn't use to
- 4- There ..... be a hotel near the airport, but it closed a long time ago.  
 a) use to                                      b) used to                                      c) didn't use to                                      d) doesn't use to
- 5- When you lived in New York, Did you ..... go to the theatre very often?  
 a) use to                                      b) used to                                      c) didn't use to                                      d) doesn't use to
- 6- I ..... read a lot, but I do now.  
 a) use to                                      b) used to                                      c) didn't use to                                      d) doesn't use to
- 7- I ..... stand on my head, but I can't do it anymore.  
 a) use to                                      b) used to                                      c) didn't use to                                      d) doesn't use to

Unit 10 – Lessons 7&8

Date:                      /                      /

SB: 72 & 73

**New Vocabulary**

word		sentence	meaning
1- crazily	(adv.)	Driving <u>crazily</u> causes fatal accidents.	بجنون / بحماقة
2- dreadful	(adj.)	We've had some <u>dreadful</u> weather lately.	بغیض / مقیت
3- emotive	(adj.)	My friends described me as an <u>emotive</u> person.	عاطفی
4- knock off	(phr.v)	He hired a hit-man to <u>knock off</u> a business rival.	یسقط / یطرح ارضا
5- monotonous	(adj.)	She thought life in the small town was <u>monotonous</u> .	مُمل
6- overtake	(v.)	Pulling out to <u>overtake</u> , the car collided head-on with a van.	یتجاوز / یتخطی
7- recuperate	(v.)	The patient did not <u>recuperate</u> as fast as the doctor had expected.	یتعافی / یشفی من
8- stacks of	(n.)	I have <u>stacks of</u> homework to do.	کومة / رزمة

**Fill in the spaces with the suitable word:**

[recuperate - overtake – crazily - stacks of - monotonous - emotive]

- 1- I tried to .....a lorry on the road but I couldn't and made an accident.
- 2- Mary has got ..... money but she doesn't help the poor.
- 3- The doctor says I have to rest and ..... for another week.
- 4- In spite of the .....film, I watched it entirely at cinema.
- 5- Because of being an ..... actor, he succeeded to attract the hearts of his fans.

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

- 1- It was a sunny this morning until those ..... clouds came and the sun did not shine no more.  
 a. dreadful                      b. emotive                      c. unreliable                      d. homing
- 2- When practice sessions become ....., players lose interest and focus.  
 a. impromptu                      b. monotonous                      c. confident                      d. finite
- 3-The little boy is reading interesting book. There are high ..... books on the table near him.  
 a. terminals                      b. appliances                      c. stacks of                      d. tumours
- 4- We all worked ..... hard in the next few days, cleaning all the rooms and preparing the food.  
 a. notably                      b. crazily                      c. illegally                      d. briefly
- 5- He spent a month in the country ..... after the operation.  
 a. retiring                      b. overtaking                      c. smuggling                      d. recuperating
- 6- The continuous white line in the middle of the road means you mustn't .....  
 a. register                      b. smuggle                      c. knock off                      d. overtake
- 7- The leader's speech was extremely ..... for the audience.  
 a. emotive                      b. homing                      c. sophisticated                      d. hazardous

**Language Functions**

**Expressing  
opinions**

- 1- In my opinion, .....
- 2- I think.....
- 3- I believe.....
- 4- From my viewpoint, .....

**Agreeing**

- 1- That's right.
- 2- I agree with that.

**Disagreeing**

- 1- That's wrong.
- 2- I don't agree with that.

**Guessing**

I guess..... / May be .....

Giving advice

You should...../ I advise you to .....

Beginning a letter

Hi .....(informal) / Dear ..... (formal)

Ending a letter

That's all for now. / Write back soon. (informal)  
Best wishes. / Regards / Yours sincerely. (formal)

Making suggestions

- 1- I suggest + (v. + ing).....
- 2- Why don't you / we + (inf.) .....?
- 3- How about (v. + ing).....?
- 4- What about (v. + ing).....?
- 5- Let's + (inf.) .....

Comparing and  
contrasting

In comparison with.....

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

1- A friend of yours is careless about school tests.

.....

2- Your friend asks your opinion about learning a foreign language.

.....

3- Your brother is asking you about the best thing to drink.

.....

4- You want to start a letter to your father who is in a foreign country.

.....

Many people like to spend their free time reaching stories. Some like to read for fun while others like to learn lessons in life.

Plan and write an essay of 12 sentences (140 words), persuading your friend to value the importance and the benefits of reading.

**Introduction**

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

**Body One**

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

**Body Two**

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

**Conclusion**

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

A large, light blue rounded rectangle containing 25 horizontal dotted lines for writing.

## Summary Making

The bicycle has gone through one full circle of development already. It began as a toy for rich people. Then it was a means of transportation. Now, the bicycle is becoming popular as a means of transportation once more. There are several reasons for the new popularity of bicycles. They save fuel that cars use. Another reason is the need to keep the environment clean. The third reason is a desire for exercise. The last reason is that they decrease stress levels. Americans are one group of people who are leaving their cars at home.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences, ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the previous passage in an answer to the following question:

**“What are the reasons for the new popularity of bicycles?”**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Translation

**Translate the following into good English:**

على: لقد تعلمت الكثير من قصة لقمان الحكيم مع ابنه .

.....

.....

فهد: لقد شملت قصة لقمان العديد من الفضائل مثل التواضع والصبر والاعتراف بالجميل .

.....

.....

## Reading Comprehension

**Reading the following text, and then answer some questions below:**

After Danielle Sheehan had reached 146 kilograms, she shed more than half her bodyweight - and is now size 10. Danielle used to feed on junk food and sit in front of the television watching movies every day, resulting in becoming **obese**. Her size 26 frame was so big that she would not go on public transport because she took up two seats.

After three years of hard work and determination, she now weighs just 64 kgs. She has dropped to size 10 and lost 44 kgs in just six months. Before, Danielle's diet consisted of a Full English for breakfast, big baguettes and crisps for lunch and fatty meals like lasagna and chips in the evening with at least 12 bars of chocolate a day as snacks. Danielle, 23, from Nottingham, said: "It was more the quantity, the amount of food I was eating and I did not exercise - I was so lazy."

At 128 kilograms, I was miserable. I wanted to look like Angelina Jolie, not Mandy Dingle. My confidence evaporated, and I stopped going out with my mates. Instead, I stayed at home, gorging on cakes and chocolate." After being told by doctors she would suffer from a chronic respiratory disease if she didn't dramatically change her lifestyle. Danielle decided to use this blow as her 'trigger warning' to take action. She became a fitness fanatic, embarking on long runs five days a week, going to the gym and doing spinning classes, and stripped back to a diet of fruit, vegetables, lean meat and fish. She said: "I decided enough was enough. I looked like a round melon, but I was the only **one** who could change that."

Recalling the start of her diet in September 2009, she said: It was like a drug addiction. I was aggressive at first, but then I would go for a run and it would make me feel amazing. The dramatic weight loss helped Danielle to give birth to Maria. That gave her even more motivation to continue with her new regime, and she is now enjoying a new lifestyle and her new slim frame after three years of hard work. I feel a lot more confident now. I have lost the old me and gained this amazing confidence. Now people compare me to Angelina Jolie instead of Mandy Dingle, which is a huge compliment.

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

1- What is the main idea of the passage?

- a- a strongly-willing woman who managed to drop half her weight
- b- a brave lady who went on a healthy diet for a few weeks to keep fit
- c- a fat young lady who could lose weight after giving birth to her first baby
- d- a fat young lady whose weight was an obstacle for giving birth to her first baby

- 2- Which best defines the words "obese" as used in paragraph 1?
- a- Obese means tired and ready to sleep.
  - b- Obese means very fat in a way that is unhealthy.
  - c- Obese means someone who likes to eat and drink a lot.
  - d- Obese means anxious or fearful that something bad will happen
- 3- What does the underlined pronoun "one" in paragraph 3 refer to?
- a- gym
  - b- melon
  - c- Danielle
  - d- Coffee shop
- 4- According to paragraph 4, what motivated Danielle to go on her diet?
- a- the birth of Maria motivated Danielle to go on her diet.
  - b- her self-confidence motivated Danielle to go on her diet.
  - c- her aggressive attitude motivated Danielle to go on her diet.
  - d- recalling the start of her diet motivated Danielle to go on her diet.
- 5- According to the passage, what is meant by "I have lost the old me"?
- a- She became a fitness fanatic.
  - b- She has eventually regained her cool temper.
  - c- She has radically changed her personality.
  - d- She has totally lost her self-confidence.
- 6- Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE?
- a- Angelina Jolie is Danielle's best role model and reference.
  - b- Eating fast food and having an inactive lifestyle lead to overweight.
  - c- Danielle gave birth to Maria after taking the decision to go on a diet.
  - d- Despite her overweight, Daniel had never stopped socializing with her friends.

**Answer the following questions:**

7- What was the attitude of Danielle after her doctor's warning?

.....  
.....

8- What is the writer's main purpose in writing this article?

.....  
.....