

*Ministry of Education*  
*Farwaniya Educational Area*  
*Al-Mulla Al-Anjary Intermediate School For Boys.*

*English Department*



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**Written work**

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**VOCABULARY**

**UNIT 7 LESSON 1-2**

Survival equipment(n)	the necessary items for surviving
Signal flare (n)	A piece of equipment that produces a bright flame
Signal mirror (n)	A mirror used to direct reflected sunlight to show people where you are
Priority (n)	A thing that is regarded as more important than another
Oars (n)	A pole with a flat blade used to row or steer a boat
First Aid Kit (n)	A special bag containing bandages and medicine
Emergency Blanket(n)	A large piece of woollen material used to keep warm during a serious situation
Survive (v)	Continue to live or exist in spite of danger or hardship
Whistle (n)	An instrument used to produce a high sound
Sea-sickness tablet	Medicine used to cure sickness caused by the motion of a ship at sea
Survival manual (n)	A book that contains information and instructions necessary for surviving
Induce (v)	To cause a particular physical condition

**VOCABULARY**

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

( survival equipment - survived - signal flare - first aid kit - oars )

- 1- ..... are used for steering a boat through the water.
- 2- The ..... helped the rescuers to know where the lost sailors were.
- 3- We should take a ..... when we go camping for treating people who are injured.
- 4-The baby was born with a heart problem, and was ..... after a difficult operation.
- 5-Let’s have a look at the ..... before setting off.

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

- 1- We can use a signal mirror by day and the ..... at night.  
a- First Aid Kit                      b- signal flare                      c- survival equipment                      d- oars
- 2- Smoking often ..... headache.  
a- evaluates                      b- experiences                      c- survives                      d- induces
- 3-My first ..... is to buy a life jacket not a camera or a radio.  
a- whistle                      b- oars                      c- survival manual                      d- priority
- 4- She dipped her ..... into the water and pulled the little child.  
a- first aid kit                      b- signal flare                      c- whistle                      d- oars

**WILL & GOING TO**

We use “WILL” to talk about:

**1- PREDICTIONS.**

Ex: The weather will get hotter. It won't get cold.

**2- ACTION THAT WE DECIDE NOW, AT THE MOMENT OF SPEAKING.**

Ex. I'll make some tea.

We use “AM/IS/ARE GOING TO” for actions that we have decided before we speak.

The verb after (going to , will ) should be “ infinitive”

Ex: I'm not going to go to the party tonight.

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

1- I guess Ahmad ..... us tomorrow.

- |              |                      |            |             |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|
| a-will visit | b- is going to visit | c- visited | d- visiting |
|--------------|----------------------|------------|-------------|

2- He ..... his homework after coming home.

- |           |       |                   |          |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|----------|
| a-will do | b- do | c- is going to do | d- doing |
|-----------|-------|-------------------|----------|

3-Lama is a clever girl. I think she ..... a doctor.

- |           |                    |        |           |
|-----------|--------------------|--------|-----------|
| a-will be | b- was going to be | c- was | d- may be |
|-----------|--------------------|--------|-----------|

4- I have decided, I ..... science in USA next year.

- |         |                      |            |               |
|---------|----------------------|------------|---------------|
| a-study | b- am going to study | c- studied | d- will study |
|---------|----------------------|------------|---------------|

**OFFER & SUGGESTION**

For offers and suggestions we can use :

**SHALL** I / we help him?

I **WILL** make some coffee for you.

**SHALL** I give you a lift to the station?

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your little brother needs help with his homework.

.....

2- Your father is carrying a heavy bag.

.....

3- Your friends are going camping next week.

.....

4- Your friend wants to open the window, but it's high for him.

.....

**CONDITIONAL IF**

I- IF                      PRESENT SIMPLE                            WILL + INF.

= We use the first conditional to refer to things that will possibly happen.

Ex. If we have time, we'll go and see the counselor.

= We can put the "if part" or the will part of the sentence first.

EX: She will win the race if she trains more.

= We usually put a comma after the "if part" of the sentence

**TYPE 1 [PRESENT, WILL + INFINITIVE]**

Supply the correct verb form between brackets:

- 1. If I study, I (pass) the exams. 1-----
- 2. We will walk to the town if the sun (shine). 2-----
- 3. If he has a temperature, he (see) the doctor. 3-----
- 4. I (be) very happy if my friends come, 4-----
- 5. If she (earn) a lot of money, she will fly to New York. 5-----
- 6. We (visit) the museums if we travel to London, 6-----
- 7. If you wear sandals in the mountains, you (slip) on the rocks. 7-----
- 8. The teacher will give Rita a low mark if she (forget) her homework. 8-----
- 9. If they go to the disco, they (listen) to loud music. 9-----
- 10. If you wait a minute, I (ask) my parents. 10-----

Answer the following questions

Which survival equipment should you take when you go sailing?

.....

What is a signal flare used for?

.....

**Unit 7 lesson 3-4**

Experience (v)	Encounter or undergo
Effort (n)	Determined attempt
Situation (n)	A set of circumstances which one finds oneself
Systematically (adv)	Done or acting according to a fixed plan or system
Alternative (adj)	Another possibility
Effective (adj)	Successful in producing desired or intended result
Evaluate (v)	To judge how good , useful or successful something is
Generate (v)	Cause to arise or come about
Routines (n)	A sequence of actions regularly followed ,a fixed program

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

( effective - generate - situation - evaluate )

- 1- A problem is any ..... where you have an opportunity to make a difference.
- 2- We use creative thinking to..... ideas and critical thinking to evaluate ideas.
- 3- Her new book looks at how we can ..... animal intelligence.
- 4- Our English teachers are very ..... teachers.

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

- 1- We ..... a lot of difficulty in selling our house.  
a- evaluated                      b- survived                      c- experienced                      d-generated
- 2-The new city is built and designed .....  
a- probably                      b- systematically                      c- relatively                      d-improbably
- 3- We have many ..... means to communicate with each other.  
a- strict                      b- determined                      c- lonely                      d- alternative

**CONNECTORS: (WHEN, AS SOON AS, UNTIL, BEFORE, AFTER)**

1\* When : at the time something else happens.

Ex: Can you tell me when dinner is ready?

2\*As soon as = immediately

Ex: As soon as the match began, I sat and watched it.

3\* Until= up to a point in time.

Ex: They played in the park until it got dark.

4\* Before = at an earlier time.

Ex: It's best to go there at 8 am, before the crowds of tourists arrive.

5\*After = at a later time.

Ex: After I had seen the film, I went home.

**GRAMMAR**

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

- 1- I had caught the bus ..... it left.  
a- until                      b- before                      c- as soon as                      d- because
- 2- They won't reply ..... you send them an invitation.  
a- until                      b- after                      c. when                      d- as soon as
- 3 = I'll be ready just ..... finishing this important file.  
a- since                      b- after                      c- yet                      d- until
- 4= I'll cook supper .....I come home.  
a- while                      b-until                      c-as soon as                      d- as long as
- 5=As soon as I saw the thief , I ----- the police.  
a- call                      b- called                      c-calling                      d- has called

Do as shown between brackets :

- 1- I'll wait here. My mother hasn't arrived. ( join using until )
- .....
- 2- You can wait here. It's not time for you to go home. ( join using until )
- .....
- 3- I'll stay indoors . It hasn't stopped raining. ( join using until )
- .....
- 4- I'd never seen her. I met her at the conference. ( join using before )
- .....

**Unit 7 lesson 5-6**

Breeze (n)	A gentle wind
Antiseptic (n)	Substances that prevent the growth of disease
Relatively (adv)	In relation to something else
Decongestant (n)	Used to relieve nasal congestion
Alleviate (v)	Make less severe
Gadget (n)	A small mechanical device or tool
Probably (adv)	Almost certainly as far as one knows or can tell
Extract (v)	Remove or take out especially by effort or force
Fingerprint (n)	An impression or mark made on a surface by a person's finger
Enzyme (n)	A substance produced by a living organism

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

( gadget - relatively - extracted - fingerprints )

- 1- This ..... is used for separating egg yolks from whites.
- 2= The oil which is ..... from olives is used for cooking.
- 3= Identical twins don't have the same .....
- 4- He's a ..... good squash player.

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

- 1- Sea ..... are full of minerals such as iodine and sodium.  
 a- decongestant      b- survival manual      c- hurricanes      d-breezes
- 2- Some people like to buy ..... which cost a lot of money.  
 a- fingerprints      b- oars      c- routines      d- gadgets
- 3- I'll ..... come to your party, I am not very sure.  
 a- probably      b- relatively      c- systematically      d-powerfully

**GRAMMAR**

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

- 1= If he doesn't feel well, he .....home.  
 a- didn't go      b- wouldn't go      c- goes      d- won't go

- 2= As soon as the accident ..... I phoned the police.  
 a- happen            b- happened            c- happens            d- will happen
- 3= I'll come out with you after I ..... my homework.  
 a- finished            b- finish            c- had finished            d- would finish
- 4=If you ..... this road, you will come to the station.  
 a- follow            b- following            c- followed            d- had followed
- 5= I ..... a film when the thief broke into my house.  
 a- watching            b- watched            c- was watching            d- will watch
- 7= If my team plays well, it..... the match.  
 a- would win            b- win            c- could win            d- will win
- 8= I will go sailing all over the world if I ..... a big boat.  
 a- have            b- has            c- had            d- having
- 9= As soon as the accident happened, someone ..... the ambulance.  
 a- phoned            b- phones            c- is phoning            d- was phoning
- 10= After I finish my homework, I ..... my uncle in the hospital.  
 a- visits            b- visit            c- visited            d- will visit
- 11=If you ..... this road, you will come to the station.  
 a- follow            b- following            c- followed            d- had followed
- 12= I ..... a film when the thief broke into my house.  
 a- watching            b- watched            c- was watching            d- will watch

Do as shown between brackets :

- 1-We went home. We had enjoyed the wedding party. (Use after)  
 .....
- 2-We will wait. He hasn't finished his homework. (Use until)  
 .....
- 3-If the car is too expensive,..... (Complete)  
 .....
- 4-He will let us know. He decides. (Join)  
 .....

Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1- I (have) an interview tomorrow night. 1).....
- 2- After I (finish) my work, I went out. 2).....
- 3- I (start) typing the letters soon. 3).....
- 4- Look! The little boy (play) in the street. 4) .....
- 5- If we take a taxi, we (reach) at the exact time. 5).....

## Unit 8 Lesson 1-2

Determined (adj)	Having a strong desire to do something
Inspire (v)	To encourage a person by making him confident and eager to do something
Disability (n)	A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses or activities
Engage (v)	To become involved in an activity
Strict (adj)	Expecting people to obey rules or do what you say
Rigid (adj)	Very strict and difficult to change
Specialised (adj)	Trained, designed or developed for a particular purpose
Devise (v)	To plan or invent a new way of doing something
Trial and error	Test many different methods in order to find the best
Influential (adj)	Having a lot of influence
Theory (n)	An idea or set of ideas
Approach (n)	A method of doing something or dealing with a problem
look down upon	To behave as if you think that someone or something is not good enough for you
Belittle (v)	To make something or someone seem small or unimportant

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

( belittle - influential - devise - disabilities - trial and error )

- 1- There's no instant way of finding a cure . It's just a process of .....
- 2- Most public places are simply not geared to the needs of people with .....
- 3- We shouldn't ..... her efforts because she had spent hours fixing the computer.
- 4- My uncle was ..... in persuading me to complete my studies in Canada.

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

- 1- In ....., women can still have children at the age of 50.  
 a- approach                      b- disability                      c- theory                      d- breezes
- 2- The company is ..... in computer systems.  
 a- strict                      b- rigid                      c- specialised                      d- determined

### Conditional IF II

1- We use if + Past simple + would /wouldn't for imaginary situations

Ex: If you told me a secret, I wouldn't tell anyone.

Ex: I would do regular exercises if I wanted to get fit.

\*(We usually put a comma after the "if part" of the sentence.)

If I were ..... I would(I 'd )

1- We use if I were..... to imagine what you would do if you were in someone else's place.

Ex: If I were you, I would buy my parents a new car.



**TYPE 2 [PAST, WOULD + INFINITIVE]**

- 1. I would prepare dinner if I (come) home earlier. 1-----
- 2. If Tim and Tom were older, they (play) in our hockey team. 2-----
- 3. I would invite him to my birthday party if he (be) my friend. 3-----
- 4. If Susan (study) harder, she would be better at school. 4-----
- 5. They would buy a new car if they (have) enough money. 5-----
- 6. If Michael got more pocket money, he (ask) Doris out for dinner. 6-----
- 7. We (catch) the bus if we hurried. 7-----
- 8. If it rained, Nina (take) an umbrella with her. 8-----
- 9- If I ( be ) you, I would take a coat. 9-----

Unit 8 lessons 3&4

Counsellor (n)	A person trained to give guidance on personal social problems
Promise (v)	Assure someone that will definitely do something
Common (adj)	Occurring ,found or done often , prevalent
Apologise (v)	Express regret for something ( Saying sorry )
Keep in touch (v)	Stay on contact
Take up (v)	To become interested in a new activity
Lonely (adj)	Unhappy because you are alone

( counselor - common - promised - apologise - lonely )

- 1. The government.....to solve the traffic problems.
- 2. Playing computer games too much is a very..... problem nowadays.
- 3. I tried to ....., but he just screamed abuse at me.
- 4. He felt ..... and far from home.

Unit 8 lessons 5-6

Brainteaser (n)	Puzzle , problem or riddle
Challenge (n)	A task or situation that tests someone's abilities
Criteria (n)	A principal or standard by which something may be judged or decided
Escalator (n)	A moving staircase conveying people between floors of public building
Traffic jam (n)	Road traffic
Stuck (v)	Be fixed in a particular position
Marble (n)	A small ball of coloured glass or similar material used as a toy
Portrait (n)	A painting , photograph or drawing of somebody
Logic (n)	A formal method of reasoning

**VOCABULARY**

( criteria - challenges - disabilities - stuck - trial and error )

1. Finding a solution to this problem is one of the greatest.....
2. My book got wet and all the pages have ..... together .
3. The health service shouldn't be judged by financial .....alone
- 4-Maria turned her attention to education of children with.....

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

- 1- Our research hasn't produced any answer to this problem. We need to adopt a different.....to it.  
a- approach                      b- authority                      c- plate                      d-paramedic
- 2-Education was very strict and ..... at the turn of twentieth century.  
a- isolated                      b-rigid                      c-common                      d- alternative
- 3-Children with disabilities must be given ..... education.  
a- common                      b-lonely                      c-specialized                      d- exhausted
- 4- Young children are good at ..... language games.  
a- breeding                      b- promising                      c-devising                      d-exploding
- 5-Most inventions depend on a process of .....  
a- challenge                      b- approach                      c- theory                      d-trial and error
- 6-Maria's ideas have been ..... across the world.  
a- influential                      b-strict                      c- lonely                      d- determined

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

1. Children can devise ..... that allow them to learn at their own pace.  
a- brainteaser                      b- challenge                      c-theories                      d-marble
- 2-Stop ..... yourself .Your work is highly valued.  
a- alleviating                      b-belittling                      c-rescuing                      d- taking up
- 3-A/ An..... person usually achieves his aim.  
a- alternative                      b- common                      c-lonely                      d-determined
- 4-His confident leadership ..... his followers.  
a- extracted                      b-inspired                      c- promised                      d-apologised
- 5-The college now has a/ an..... to help students.  
a-traffic jam                      b- portrait                      c-marble                      d- counsellor

### GRAMMAR

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

- 1 =If you really did the exercises in this class notebook, you ----- high marks.  
a- will get                      b- 'd get                      c- get                      d- got
- 2= I'll come ----- I finish my homework.  
a- while                      b-until                      c-as soon as                      d- where
- 3=As soon as he phoned me, I ----- my car as fast as I could.  
a- drive                      b-drove                      c-driven                      d- has driven
- 4=If I ----- a fishing line and hooks, I would go with you.  
a- have                      b-had                      c-had had                      d- will have
- 5=I ----- a film when the thief broke into my house.

- a- watching                      b-watched                      c-was watching                      d- are watching
- 6. If he worked hard, he ----- his exams.
- a- will pass                      b- would pass                      c- can pass                      d- won't pass
- 7. If we ----- well, we would win the match.
- a- play                      b- plays                      c- playing                      d- played
- 8. If my father ----- me money, I would buy a computer.
- a- give                      b- gave                      c- would give                      d- gives

Correct the verbs between brackets :

- 1- When I reached the airport, the plane (take off)                      1).....
- 2- My father usually (take ) us to visit our grandfather.                      2).....
- 3- If you travelled to London, you (see) spectacular buildings.                      3).....
- 4- You can ask the teacher, he (be) always ready for help.                      4).....
- 5-If you were more careful, this (not happen).                      5).....

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

- 1= If I .....you , I'd play games with my friends.
- a- are                      b- am                      c- was                      d-were
- 2= If I were you, I .....my teacher for help.
- a- will ask                      b- would ask                      c- can ask                      d- ask
- 3= If you feel bored , you .....join summer school and learn a new sport.
- a- shall                      b- shouldn't                      c- shan't                      d- should
- 4= It seems that you are very ill. Why .....you see a good doctor?
- a- aren't                      b-doesn't                      c- don't                      d- hasn't

Write what you would you say in the following situations :

- 1= Your friend was injured suddenly.  
.....
- 2=You were lost in the desert.  
.....
- 3= Grandmother needs someone to do the shopping for her.  
.....
- 4= You friend wants to improve his English.  
.....
- 5= Your friend has a problem.  
.....

Unit 9 lessons 1&2

Emergency (n)	a serious dangerous situation requiring immediate action
Rescue (v)	When someone or something is rescued from danger
Volcano (n)	A mountain with a hole through which smoke and fire are forced out
Hurricane (n)	A storm with a violent wind , in particular a tropical cyclone
Earthquake (n)	A sudden and violent shaking of the ground
Tsunami (n)	A long high sea wave caused by an earthquake
Erupt (v)	( of a volcano ) Become active and eject lava , ash and gases
Avalanche (n)	A mass of snow, ice and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside
Push out (v)	Force or throw ( something) typically in a violent or sudden way
Powerfully (adv)	Having great power or strength
Plate (n)	One of the very large sheets of rocks that form the surface of the earth
Predict (v)	To say what is going to happen in the future
Resist (v)	to remain unchanged by the damaging effect of something

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

( erupted - predict - hurricane - alert - tsunami )

- 1-..... can reach five hundred kilometers across.
- 2- Since the volcano's last ....., many houses have been built in a dangerous position on its slopes.
- 3- We can ..... changes in climate with a surprising degree of accuracy.
- 4-..... is an extremely large wave caused by movements of the earth under the sea.

STUDY THE FOLLOWING:

ACTIVE	PASSIVE
I can help my friend.	My friend can be helped.
I would help my friend.	My friend would be helped.
I should help my friend.	My friend should be helped.
I help my friend.	My friend is helped.
I helped my friend	My friend was helped.
I will help my friend.	My friend will be helped.
I am helping my friend.	My friend is being helped.
I was helping my friend.	My friend was being helped.
I have helped my friend	My friend has been helped.
I had helped my friend.	My friend had been helped.

Tense : الزمن

Form: شكل الفعل

1.Present simple	= am / is / are +	P.P
2.Past simple	= was / were +	P.P.
3.Future simple	= will / shall + be +	P.P.
4.Present Perfect	= have / has been +	P.P.
5.Past Perfect	= had been +	P.P.
6.Present continuous	= am / is / are + being +	P.P.
7.With ( can / could / must / may / might / ought to ) + be +		P.P.

**Examples :**

- 1.My mother cooks chicken on Friday .  
- Chicken is cooked by my mother on Friday .
- 2.I bought a new car last week .  
- A new car was bought last week . ...etc

**Remember****\* English is divided into two voices:**

A: Active ( المبنى للمعلوم ) الفاعل معلوم

B: Passive ( المبنى للمجهول ) الفاعل مجهول

\* The formation of " Active " = Subject + فعل + Object مفعول به

\* The formation of " Passive " = Object + "Verb to be" + Past Participle التصريف الثالث

**When it is necessary to say who did the action we can use ( by ..... ) للفعل**

There has been an earthquake. People are being rescued by helicopter.

**Change into Passive.**

1-Mariam plays chess.

2-Lama opens the gates.

3-Aya changed her address.

4-Someone cleaned the cars.

5-They are writing Arabic homework.

6-They are painting pictures.

7- We were helping the blind woman.

8-They were making cakes.

9-She has bought a new film.

10-They have changed their houses.

11-We had finished the exam.

12-They gave my little sister a ticket.

13-People will order a meal.

14-Some readers don't like these books.

15-We have to respect the law.

Unit 9 lessons 3&4

Simply (adv)	Merely , just
Coastguard (n)	A person who keeps watch on the sea to help people or ships in danger
Stranded (adj)	A person or a vehicle that is unable to move
Luckily (adv)	Used to say because of good luck
Lift (v)	Raise to a higher position or level
Halt (v)	Bring or come to an abrupt stop
Lightning (n)	The occurrence of a natural electrical discharge of very short duration
Realize (v)	To become aware or conscious of something
Authority (n)	Somebody or something with official power
Alert (v)	To make somebody aware of possible danger or difficulties

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

( realize – authority – alerted – stranded – luckily – lightning )

1. You must keep away in bad weather because of the ..... . It's so dangerous.
2. Do you ..... how much is it important to help our country.
3. The United Nation has its ..... to restore peace in the Middle East.
4. Parents should be ..... to sudden changes in their children's behaviour.
5. If the tide comes in, we'll be ..... on these rocks.

## Unit 9 lessons 5&6

Paramedic (n)	A person who is trained to do medical job esp. emergency first aid.
Risky (adj)	Full of possibility of danger, failure or loss.
Salvage (n)	The rescue of a wrecked or disabled ship or its cargo.
Breed (v)	( of animal ) to produce offspring.
Challenging (adj)	Demanding physical or psychological effort of a stimulating kind.
Isolated (adj)	Far away from other places, building or people.
Deliver (v)	Bring and hand over a letter or parcel to the proper recipient.
Wilderness (n)	A large area of land that has never been developed or farmed.
Smoke jumper (n)	A fight fighter who parachutes in to the site of a forest fire.
Sanctuary (n)	A nature reserve.
Rust (v)	To become covered with reddish substance that forms on iron.
Affect (v)	To have an effect on somebody or something
Extremely (adv)	To a very high degree.
Restore (v)	To bring something back to an earlier or better condition.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

( delivered - sanctuary - Salvage - extremely - challenging – restored )

- 1- He resigned from the company in order to take a more ..... job.
- 2- Mail is ..... to our office twice a day.
- 3- Looking after the kids is ..... tiring.
- 4- A .....a place where birds or animals can live and be protected, especially from hunters.
- 5- The badly neglected paintings have all been carefully.....

Fill in the spaces with words from the list :

( risky – marbles – lonely – earthquakes – survive – inspire)

- 1- My brother likes to play with .....
- 2- ..... destroy buildings destructively.
- 3-Sea fish can't ..... in the rivers.
- 4- It's ..... to climb a mountain.
- 5- He feels ..... at home in winter.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

( powerfully – paramedic – apologise – rigid )

- 1- He acts in a .....way in the interview.
- 2- She kicked the ball so ..... that it flew over the hedge.







Reading Comprehension ( 6 marks )

Read the following passage then answer the questions below :

With the birth of the big cities and their exploding population has become the problem of getting rid of their wastes. Many people believe that these cities will eventually bury themselves in their own rubbish unless something is done, and done quickly. They support their argument by stating that in 1985 Mexico City produced 6,000 more tons of rubbish than could be collected.

The worries about land pollution, shortage of natural resources (especially wood and oil), increasing costs of raw materials and growing unemployment all point to one solution: recycling. Recyclable waste falls into seven basic groups: paper, glass, plastics, metals, rags, bones and organic matter. The first five groups can be recycled to produce similar products a second time. Organic matter can be used to feed animals or used as fertilizer. Bones produce fat, gelatin and calcium which can be used in animal feed or to make filters.

Among the many advantages of recycling are: saving valuable natural resources, preventing land pollution, saving manufacturers' money, creating a lot of jobs (to recycle the waste of Cairo would need 17,000 - 20,000 collectors, 6,000 sorters plus transporters, processors, etc.), creating new small businesses which can supply many of the major industries, generating money (e.g. in Cairo, if all the rubbish that could be recycled was recycled, it would generate \$ 73, 467 a day).

For recycling to be a success it needs the support of the government in supplying areas for dumping, sorting and recycling and to launch a campaign to persuade the public to co-operate. **It** needs experts to find suitable people or companies to recycle each material. All the way along the line, from the collector to the seller of the recycled product, there has to be an acceptable income. In this way, meeting this demand is easier in the developing world, where people are on lower incomes, than in developed countries where expectations of reward are higher.

A) Choose from a, b, c and d the correct answer ( 3 marks )

1. The first Paragraph talks about.....
 

a. the importance of recycling.	b. the dangers of rubbish.
c. the growth of cities.	d- Seas and oceans
  
2. Recycling means .....
 

a. throwing bones	b. using raw materials.
c. changing g rubbish into products.	d- collecting rubbish to fire.
  
- 3-It in the fourth paragraph **It** refers to .....
 

a. rubbish	b. recycling
c. products	d- the government

C) Answer the following questions : ( 3 marks )

4- What are the advantages of recycling ?

-----

5- Why does recycling need experts?

-----

6- What do we need for the success of recycling?

-----



( المفردات – القواعد – الوظائف اللغوية – الكتاب المقرر-التعبير-الاستيعاب )

## I-Vocabulary (6 Marks)

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c or d :( 4 Marks )

1 = If the tide comes in, we will be ..... in these rocks.

a- specialized                      b- alleviated                      c-stranded                      d-predicted

2 = If a book doesn't ..... my interest, I won't carry on reading it.

a-alleviate                      b-engage                      c- keep in touch                      d- decrease

3 = I have a cold and I can't breathe easily so I should take a .....

a- butler                      b-hurricane                      c-decongestant                      d-earthquake

4 = There are some computer programmes that help you.....deleted files .

a- evaluate                      b- apologise                      c- restore                      d- inspire

Fill in the spaces with words from the list: (2x1=2 Marks)

( **powerfully - predicted - whistle** )

5- Volcanoes can be ..... by scientists.

6- A referee uses ..... in football matches

## II- Grammar ( 4 Marks )

Choose the correct answer from a, b, c & d ( 4 × 1/2 =2 )

7 = Fingerprints are formed while the unborn baby .....

a) developed                      b) develop                      c) is developing                      d) are developing

8 = .....the snake comes out of the eggs; it loses the outer layer of its skin.

a) Although                      b) However                      c) as soon as                      d) nor

9- If I ..... you , I would leave the country early.

a) am                      b) has been                      c) were                      d) is

10- Natural disasters can ..... by scientists more accurately nowadays.

a)is predicted                      b) be predicted                      c) were predicted                      d)was predicted

B)-Do as shown in brackets: (2x1=2 Marks)

11 = First we had our dinner. Then, we watched a movie. **(Join using: After)**

-----  
12 = The Romans built many cities in The Arab World. **(Passive)**  
-----

**III-Language Functions (4 Marks )**

**Write what you would say in the following situations: (4x1=4 Marks)**

13 - The sea is rough and your father wants to go sailing in his boat.  
-----

14- Your Uncle says: “It's better to throw broken mobile phones”.  
-----

15. You were lost in the desert.  
-----

16. Your friend looks tired and exhausted .  
-----

**IV-Set book Questions (4 Marks)**

A) Answer the following questions: ( 2 × 1 ½ = 3)

17 = Which survival equipment should you take when you go sailing?  
-----  
-----

18= How did the Italian society look at children with disabilities?  
-----  
-----

**Literature Times**

B)Answer the following question: ( 1 × 1 =1 Mark)

**19.** What was the detective's plan to arrest Mr. Fogg?

**Composition ( 6 Marks)**

Disabled children can play a vital part in our society if we help them in a good way. Write a report of two paragraphs (10 sentences) about how we can help disabled children to have a better future.

The first paragraph: Who are the disabled people  
difficulties –learning –ignored –engage – world

The second paragraph: How we can help them.  
specialized – education –theories –equipment– future

**Outline ( 1 Mark )**

[Empty rectangular box for writing the outline]

**The topic ( 5 marks )**

[Dotted lines for writing the topic]

II. Reading Comprehension (6 Marks)

A) Reading the following passage then answer the questions below:

Mountaineering can be very dangerous, and as with motor-racing, even the professionals have accidents sometimes. Recently, a group of mountaineers climbed mount Annapurna in the Himalayas. It's one of the highest mountains in the world about 8,078 metres high. On the south side, there are 4,000 metres of steep rock and ice. No one had ever climbed this side before this group which needed 8 weeks to get to the top and back again. Eleven men went up, but only ten came down. What went wrong? Whose fault was the accident? Is mountaineering necessarily dangerous? The accident happened like this. An avalanche (a great mass of ice) suddenly rushed down the mountain towards two climbers. One of them was able to push himself into a small hole in the wall of ice and was consequently saved. The other had no time to hide from it. So, the mountain was climbed, but a good mountaineer died.

It's important to understand why such things can happen. Mountaineers do not look for danger. **They** are in a fight against high mountains and the weather. They certainly like adventure. Some like going where no man has ever been before. They enjoy using their bodies entirely. They like being members of one team, when everyone's efforts are necessary. Serious mountaineering is a complicated, scientific business. Hundreds of people helped to climb Mount Everest for the first time in 1953, but only two men reached the top.

A) From a, b, c & d, choose the most suitable answer ( 3 Marks )

1. Mountaineers take up this hobby because .....

- a) they live there
- b) it is a safe sport
- c) they are adventurers by nature.
- d) it is dangerous

2. Professional mountaineers .....

- a) never have accidents.
- b) have accidents but not frequently
- c) always have accidents.
- d) will have accidents

3= The underlined word **They** refers to .....

- a) mountains
- b) mountaineers
- c) Himalayas
- d) men

C) Answer the following questions: ( 3 marks )

7. Why is mountaineering dangerous ?

.....

8. What do you need to be a mountaineer ?

.....

9. What do you need to be a mountaineer ?

.....

Unit 10 Lessons 1&2

Whirlpool	(n)	A rapidly rotating mass of water in a sea into which objects may be drawn
Terror	(n)	A feeling of extreme fear
Overboard	(adv)	from a ship into water
Recover	(v)	return to a normal state of health, mind or strength
Barrel	(n)	A cylindrical container traditionally made of wooden staves
Tie	(v)	attach or fasten (someone or something) with a string or a similar cord
Exhausted	(adj)	very tired
Float	(v)	to move or rest on the surface of a liquid without sinking
Horizon	(n)	The line at which the earth's surface and the sky appear to meet
Escape	(v)	to break free from danger, harm or an unpleasant situation
Terrified	(adj)	very frightened
Pick up	(ph. v)	to lift someone or something up

Vocabulary

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct word from the list:

( horizon - tie - overboard - exhausted - pick up - exchange - whirlpool )

- 1= The sailor was dragged into a very fast .....in the sea.
- 2= Don't be afraid, I always .....my dog to that big tree.
- 3= Stay where you are, or you'll fall ..... the boat.
- 4= You look tired and .....
- 5= It's not allowed to ..... flowers from the park.
- 6= Oh ! What a lovely scene! The..... is covered with clouds.

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

- 1= My father is .....slowly after the operation.  
 a = tying                      b= escaping                      c= picking up                      d= recovering
- 2=The ..... is a dangerous area in the sea, it pulls everything down to its centre.  
 a = barrel                      b= horizon                      c= whirlpool                      d= paramedic
- 3=Oil price raised to \$ 113 a .....  
 a = horizon                      b= barrel                      c= wilderness                      d= plate
- 4=Look! The sun is sinking below the.....  
 a = whirlpool                      b= barrel                      c= horizon                      d= terror

**QUESTION TAGS**

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

*Positive statement , \_\_\_\_\_ Negative tag?*

*Negative statement, \_\_\_\_\_ Positive tag ?*

POSITIVE QUESTION	NEGATIVE TAG
You are English,	aren't you?
You will help me,	won't you?
It's a lovely day,	isn't it?
NEGATIVE QUESTION	POSITIVE TAG
They didn't do their homework,	did they?
You couldn't help me with this heavy box,	could you?
He can't drive yet,	can he?

**A=Add a question tag:**

- 1= Ahmad can speak English well,.....?
- 2= Ahmed isn't good at computer,.....?
- 3= You won't stay late at night,.....?
- 4= I should book a seat in the theatre in advance,.....?
- 5= It takes five minutes to go to school,.....

**Unit 10 Lessons 1&2**

Break down (ph.v)	to stop working properly, effectively or usefully
Rally (n)	A competition for motor vehicles
Yearly (adv)	happening or produced once a year or every year
Importantly (adv)	used to emphasise a significant point or matter
Set off (ph. v)	to start out on a journey
Spare (adj)	an item not being used so it is available if the one usually used breaks, gets lost etc
Ahead (adv)	further forward
Mechanical (adj)	of or relating to mechanics
Wonder (v)	to speculate or be curious to know about something

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct word from the list:

( yearly - regions - mechanical )

- 1= "Sindbad" is a very nice magazine that is .....issued only twice .
- 2= Professional drivers should have a good ..... experience.



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

- 1= Professional drivers should have ..... skills to solve any breakdowns.  
 a = terrified                      b= mechanical                      c= spare                      d= isolated
- 2= My car..... and we had to push it off the road.  
 a= picked up                      b= escaped                      c= recovered                      d= broke down
- 3= Hala February is a ..... occasion ,comes with joy and happiness.  
 a= yearly                      b= ahead                      c= overboard                      d= relatively
- 4= What time will we have to ..... for the station tomorrow?  
 a= take up                      b=set off                      c= pick up                      d= break down
- 5= We have to inflate the ..... tire before travelling.  
 a= exhausted                      b= terrified                      c= spare                      d= mechanical
- 5= I was just beginning to ..... where you were.  
 a= wonder                      b= escape                      c= float                      d= recover

Unit 10 lessons 5&6

Silk	(n)	A fine, strong, soft lustrous fiber produced by silkworms
Region	(n)	area of a city or country
Trade	(v)	buy and sell goods and services
Exchange	(v)	give or receive one thing in place of another
Caravan	(n)	A group of people, esp. traders or pilgrims, travelling together across a desert
Decline	(v)	become smaller, fewer or less, decrease
Track	(n)	A continuous line of rails on a railway
Route	(n)	A way or course taken in getting from a starting point to a destination

Fill in the blank spaces with the correct word from the list:

( trade - regions - track )

- 1= Cairo is one of the most densely polluted ..... in the world.
- 2- It was several months before the company started to ..... profitably .

**PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS**

FORM	USED TO	USED WITH
<p><b>Have/has been + verb+ing</b></p> <p><b>We have been working in Kuwait since 1981</b></p>	<p><b>Refer to an action that started in the past and still going on</b></p> <p>يستعمل ليشير الى حدث بدأ في الماضي ولا يزال مستمرا</p>	<p><b>for – since</b></p> <p><b>all – still</b></p>

GRAMMAR

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

- 1= I .....you all my life. You are my best friend.  
 a) knew                      b) has known                      c) have been knowing                      d) know
- 2= We haven't met Adel .....his last birthday.  
 a) since                      b) before                      c) for                      d) to
- 3= I haven't seen Salem .....last week.  
 a)yet                      b) for                      c) since                      d) already
- 4= Oh! I'm tired. I ..... all day till now.  
 a) have been studying                      b) has studied                      c) studied                      d) was studying
- 5= My father.....tennis for 10 years.  
 a) has been playing                      b) is playing                      c) plays                      d) play
- 6= We're ready for the trip, .....?  
 a) are we                      b) aren't we                      c) weren't we                      d) we are
- 7= He has been doing his homework all the day ,..... ?  
 a ) has he                      b) isn't he                      c) wasn't he                      d) hasn't he
- 8= We'd rather stay and watch a film on video,.....?  
 a) hadn't we                      b)wouldn't we                      c) shouldn't we                      d) shall we

Do as shown between brackets:

1. They are building a new house. (Passive)  
 -----
- 2.Scientists can predict volcanic eruptions, -----? (Tag question)  
 -----
- 3.The sun heats the water in the ocean. (Passive)  
 -----
4. I can't go to his party as I don't have an invitation. ( Use: If..)  
 -----
5. " I went to the beach." said Ali. ( Reported speech)  
 -----
6. You can eat sushi with chopsticks. ( Passive)  
 -----
7. I didn't notice the traffic sign. ( Complete )  
 I wish-----
8. "I built my villa in this area" said Majed. ( Reported )  
 Majed told me -----
5. He downloads new films via the Internet. (Ask a question)  
 -----

Unit 11 lessons 1&2

Wealthy (adj)	Rich
Butler (n)	the chief manservant of a house
Modest (adj)	relatively moderate, limited or small
Dusty (adj)	covered with, full of or resembling dust
Affluent (adj)	having a great deal of money
Residence (n)	a house or other building or place in which somebody lives
Genuine (adj)	Sincere
Grimy (adj)	heavily soiled
Pleased (adj)	feeling or showing pleasure and satisfaction
Trap (v)	to prevent someone from escaping from something, especially a bad situation
Humble (adj)	Inexpensive

A- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

( butler - grimy - trapped – pleased - wealthy – genuine)

- 1= Unfortunately, two men died as they were .....in the building.
- 2= The ..... who works in this palace is very organized.
- 3=Although Hamad is ..... he lives in a humble house.
- 4= Why don't you buy ..... parts for your car?
- 5= This room is ..... You forgot to close the windows.

**REPORTED SPEECH ( STATEMENT )**

\* The old man said:" I can't walk to the hospital."

\* The old man said that he could not walk to the hospital

\* My mother said to me: " I have cooked a nice meal for you."

\* My mother told me that she had cooked a nice meal for me.

\* In the previous sentences we used "**said that**" instead of "**said**" & **told.... that** instead of "**said to**....." **REMEMBER (that)** can be omitted after **said**

\* **WHEN WE USE REPORTED SPEECH WE USUALLY CHANGE VERBS INTO PAST.**

<u>DIRECT</u>		<u>REPORTED</u>
Simple present	—————>	simple past
Simple past	—————>	past perfect
Past perfect	—————>	past perfect
Present perfect	—————>	past perfect
Past continuous	—————>	past perfect continuous
Will/ can/may/shall	—————>	would/ could/might/should

\* Pronouns are changed to suit the meaning of the sentence.

I —————> he / she      my —————> his / her      me —————>him / her

We —————> they      our —————>their      us —————>them

You —————> I / we      mine —————>his / hers      myself —————>himself / herself

### REPORTED SPEECH ( QUESTIONS)

Ali said to Fahd: " Can you help me?"

Ali asked Fahd if he could help him.

I said to the stranger: " Where are you from?"

I asked the stranger where he was from.

### REMEMBER

\* verbs are **changed into past**

\* **said to** is changed into **if** with yes/ no questions and **wh question** word is **not changed** then we put the subject

### Report the speech:-

1= "I forgot to phone you."

Hamad said.....

2= "How did you prepare for the test?"

Ali asked me.....

3= "I prefer watching English movies"

Salma said .....

4= "We played well in the match."

Hamad and Ali said.....

5= "Why did you quarrel with each other?"

The teacher asked them.....

6= "Do you feel OK now?"

The doctor asked the patient.....

7= "What are you doing after school?"

Ahmed asked.....

8= "How did you come to school?"

My friend asked me.....

9- " I bought a new shirt a few days ago."

Salma said.....

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

1- How ..... do you play football a week?

- a) many                                      b) often                                      c) long                                      d) far

2- River Nile is ..... river in the world.

- a) longer                                      b) longest                                      c) long                                      d) the longest

3- Are you the girl ..... won the competition two days ago?

- a) which                                      b) whose                                      c) who                                      d) whose

4- Do you know any restaurant.....Italian food is served.

- a) which                                      b) when                                      c) where                                      d) what

5-My cousin asked me .....I had stayed at home or not.

- a) where                                      b) if                                      c) unless                                      d) eithe

Unit 11 lessons 3&4

Fashion (n)	a popular trend, esp. in styles of dress
Kimono (n)	a long loose robe worn as a formal garment in Japan
Chopstick (n)	one of a pair of small, thin tapered sticks of wood, used as eating utensils
Bullet train (n)	a high-speed passenger train
Raw (adj)	(of food) uncooked
Sushi (n)	a type of Japanese food
Sumo Wrestling (n)	a Japanese form of heavyweight wrestling

A- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(Sumo Wrestling - raw – fashion kimono )

- 1- Discover how eating ----- food helps balance your body and aids digestion
- 2- You like watching -----sport , don't you?
- 3- A ----- is traditionally worn by the Japanese women.

Unit 11 lessons 5&6

Happiness (n)	a feeling of calm satisfaction
Identify (v)	recognize or distinguish
Spiritual (adj)	relating to or affecting the human spirit or soul
Reasonable (adj)	as much as is appropriate or fair, moderate
Serotonin (n)	a compound present in blood platelets and serum
Genetic (adj)	involving, resulting from or relating to genes
Identical (adj)	exactly alike
Twins (n)	two children or animals born at the same birth
Flow (n)	not noticing your surroundings and time passing, whilst engaged in work etc
Happiness (n)	a feeling of calm satisfaction
Community (n)	all the people living in a particular area or place.

A- Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

( community - identify - twins - happiness – diseases )

- 1= Most people think that money can give them .....
- 2= Scientists could ..... Diseases.
- 3=Some people are gifted by identical.....
- 4= I don't know how to help my .....

Unit 12 lessons 1&2

Upset (adj)	unhappy and worried because something unpleasant or disappointing has happened
Mend (v)	to heal or return to a healthy state after illness or injury
Knock (v)	to strike loudly against something such as a door in order to attract attention
Wish (n)	a desire or hope for something to happen
Regret (n)	a feeling of sadness repentance or disappointment over something
Organise (v)	make arrangements or preparations for (an event or activity).
Complain (v)	express dissatisfaction or annoyance about a state of affairs or an event
Train (v)	teach (a person or animal) a particular skill or type of behaviour
Luckily (adv)	used to say that it is good that something happened or was done

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

( wish - upset - train - luckily - mend )

- 1- ..... I had some money with me.
- 2- The doctor..... my father well.
- 3- My ..... is that the children to leave their dirty shoes at the door!
- 4- It would be quite .....if my favourite team didn't win.

Third conditional ( If )

1=Use if + past perfect + would/wouldn't have + past participle to talk about imaginary situations in the past .

Ex: If I had seen the accident, I would have phoned for help.

2= Use if it had been me + would / wouldn't have + past participle to talk about what we would have done in a similar situation.

Ex: If it had been me , I would have told the teacher I didn't understand the question.

Wish + Past Perfect

Use : I wish + past perfect to talk about past situations that you wish had been different.

Ex: I wish I had studied more languages at school.

Ex: I wish I had known that you were ill- I would have come to see you.

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

1 ) If you had studied hard , you -----the full mark.

- a ) will get                      b) would get                      c) would have got                      d) got

- 2) I wish I ..... a map with us.  
 a) bring                      b) brought                      c) had brought                      d) will bring
- 3) If he had paid a bit more , I .....it to him  
 a ) will sell                      b ) would sell                      c ) would have sold                      d) sold
- 4) I wish I ..... slower, I wouldn't have had an accident.  
 a) had driven                      b) drove                      c) driving                      d) would drive

Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 1) If you had been more careful, this ( not happen ) .....
- 2) You can leave the class after the bell (ring) .....
- 3) I wish I had had the chance, I (go)..... on a trip round the world.
- 4) It would be a good idea, if you ( get ) .....your eye tested .
- 5) If you (come ).....on time, I wouldn't have been angry .
- 6) While I ( look for ) ..... some references , I fell off the ladder.
- 7) He ( buy ) .....a new car if he had got the reward
- 8) If they ( go ) ..... to London , they would have meet Sami there

Unit 12 lessons 3&4

Mess (n)	a chaotic, confused or troublesome state or situation
Pleasure (n)	a feeling of happiness, delight or satisfaction
Arrange (v)	bring about by agreement or planning
Enjoy (v)	To have pleasurable experience.
Enough (adv)	to an extent that is as much as is needed
Give up (ph. V)	to stop trying or doing something
Tidy up (ph. V)	to arrange neatly and in order

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

( mess - give up - enough - pleasure - Arrange )

- 1- It is a great ..... to welcome you all here this evening.
- 2- I think he will ----- going to the gym because it isn't making any difference.
- 3- Will the rope be strong -----to hold my weight?
- 4- He makes a terrible ----- when he's cooking.

Correct the verbs between brackets :

- 1 - I wish you (be) in good health last Friday.                      1-----
- 2- Bader (get) the highest marks every year.                      2-----
- 3- Next week, I (travel) to London.                      3-----
- 4- After I (have) my dinner, I went out.                      4-----

Unit 12 lessons 5&6

Friendship	(n)	a relationship between two or more people who are friends
Loyalty	(n)	the quality of giving firm support or allegiance to a person or institution
Honest	(adj)	never cheating , lying or deceiving
Respect	(n)	when you admire someone, especially because of their personal qualities etc
Clever	(adj)	having sharp mental abilities
Cheerful	(adj)	in a happy and optimistic mood or causing people to feel cheerful
Trustworthy	(adj)	able to be relied on as honest or truthful
Appreciate	(v)	to recognise and like the qualities in somebody or something
Secret	(n)	known by only a few people and intentionally withheld from general knowledge
Share	(v)	use, occupy or enjoy (something) jointly with another or others

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

( appreciate - clever – honest – secrets –share )

- 1- A close couple should have no ----- from each other.
- 2- I ----- that you take a decision for helping me.
- 3- He was so ----- to solve the puzzle.
- 4- I'd like you to give me your ----- opinion.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

( upset – given-up – knock – mess – trained – Luckily )

- 1= ....., I could book my holiday tickets early.
- 2= I'm sorry for the ..... I've just woken up.
- 3= Although our team ..... well this time. It couldn't win the match.
- 4= I wish I hadn't ..... art. I really enjoyed it.
- 5= Don't get ..... in the exam. You have studied hard.

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

- 6= Your visit gave your grandparents a great .....  
 a)pleasure                      b) twins                      c)community                      d)secret
- 7= Do you think that .....money can make you happy?  
 a) luckily                      b) enough                      c) yearly                      d) importantly
- 8= People always .....about prices .  
 a) train                      b) float                      c) share                      d)complain
- 9= My friend had an accident but .....he wasn't hurt badly.  
 a) identically                      b)luckily                      c)yearly                      d)overboard
- 10= Some people have their own .....so they always feel sorry.  
 a) regrets                      b) flows                      c)secrets                      d)friendships



Fill in the spaces from the words from the list:

(dusty – float – terrified – honest – ahead – wrestling)

- 1- You can ----- very easily in/on the Dead Sea because it's so salty.
- 5- Go ----- . Don't wait.
- 2- Don't drive in ----- weather.
- 4- He was ----- from that animal.
- 5- Do you like watching ----- on T V?

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1 - The police caught the criminal after committing the crime. ( Report )  
My friend wanted to know.....
- 2- Adel never smokes a cigarette,.....? ( Tag question )  
.....
- 3- “ How long have you been waiting for the manager ? ” ( Report )  
He wanted to know.....
- 4- I couldn't afford to travel. I stayed home. ( Join )  
.....
- 5- The room was very dark. We couldn't see our hands. ( Join : so ... that )  
.....
- 6- If you had made a great mistake, you..... ( Complete )  
.....

Composition

No one can deny that happiness is the dream of everyone. If you feel happy, you will probably be healthier and stronger. Write a report of two paragraphs (12 sentences) about happiness. on the sources of happiness.

Points to be considered:

The importance of happiness: enjoy, satisfaction, love, comfort, health

The sources of happiness : Family, friends, enough money, job

**Outline**

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

### I-Vocabulary ( 8 )

Choose the suitable answers from a, b, c and d : ( 4 × 1 =4)

- 1 =I am going to take part in Dubai .....for cars this year.  
a) sale                      b) region                      c) rally                      d) mall
- 2 = Ahmad decided to give up his .....lifestyle because he felt bad about his wealth.  
a) affluent                      b) fast                      c) grimy                      d) genetic
- 3 = Adel bought a new car because the owner gave a .....price for it  
a) trustworthy                      b) high                      c) expensive                      d) reasonable
- 4= They made a signal for the coastguards to ..... them .  
a) trade                      b) rescue                      c) trap                      d) train

Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list below: (4x 1 = 4 )

( grimy – community – set off – tidy-up – spare )

- 5= Let's do a quick ..... before mum gets home.
- 6 = My father decided that we will .....for London after ten days.
- 7 =We have got a .....bedroom, if you'd like to stay. .
- 8 = Nader coughs all the time because he lives in a very .....street.

### II-Grammar ( 5 )

Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d : ( 4 × 1/2 = 2)

- 9= He has visited his uncle in London ..... a week.  
a) since                      b) for                      c) ago                      d) yet
- 10 =If he..... me, I'd have gone to his party.  
a) invite                      b) invited                      c) had invited                      d) would invite
- 11 =The police asked the thief .....he stole the car or not.  
a) if                      b) how                      c) did                      d) does
- 12 =I wish he .....more training before playing the final match.  
a) had done                      b) did                      c) does                      d) do

Do as shown between brackets: ( 3 × 1 =3 ):

- 13 = A lot of people failed in their first driving test , .....? ( Tag Question )  
-----
- 14=Students should revise difficult school subjects before the exam. (Change Focus)  
-----
- 15 = He made a mistake. He didn't think deeply before taking his decision. ( Join )  
-----

### III-Language Functions ( 6 )

Write what you would say in the following situations : ( 4 × 1½ =6 )

16- Your sister has an exam tomorrow.

.....

17- Your uncle suggests playing chess and you like the idea.

.....

18- Your mother's birthday is tomorrow.

.....

19- Your friend won the school competition.

### IV- Set Book Questions ( 5 )

A)-Answer ONLY 3 of the following questions : ( 3 × 1 = 3 )

1= What's meant by "thinking outside the box"?

.....

.....

2=Mention two achievements of Maria Montessori.

.....

.....

3= Why are hurricanes dangerous?

.....

.....

4= Why did people give up the Silk Road?

.....

.....

### Literature Time.

B) Answer only one of the following questions(1x 2)= 2 :

1: Why did Passepartout blame himself for his master's arrest?

.....

.....

2: What do you think of Fix?

.....

.....



Reading Comprehension( 14 Marks)

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

"Now, sir," said Inspector Robinson, drawing a chair up close to the injured man's bed and sitting down, "I hope you feel well enough to answer a few questions." "Yes, of course," said Topham. He sat up in bed. The nurse placed another pillow behind his head and left the room. "First of all," said the inspector, opening his notebook, "we have to establish your identity." Topham looked astonished. "My identity? Don't you even know who I am? How long have I been lying in hospital?" "Three days," the inspector told him. "But we found no papers on you at all. Whoever attacked you also stole your wallet." "But what about my car?" asked Topham. "Surely you could have found out my identity from that?" "Your car was stolen, too," the inspector explained patiently. "So, you see, we've been completely in the dark. You were discovered on Tuesday night lying unconscious in the car park of the Sun Inn, where you had stopped for dinner that evening. That is all we know about you. Anyway, perhaps now you can give us the information we require." Topham told the inspector his name and address."You're not married, are you, sir?" the inspector asked. "I'm a widower," Topham said. "I've lived alone ever since my wife died three years ago. This year, as always, I went to spend my holidays by the sea. I decided to come back early because of the bad weather. On my way back to London I stopped at the Sun Inn for dinner. The inspector nodded and waited for Topham to go on. "It was raining pretty hard when I came out of the hotel. I dashed towards the car park, where I had left my car. I had just unlocked the door and was getting in when a man stepped out of the shadows and asked me for a lift to London. Before I had time to reply, he attacked me. After that I can remember nothing until I woke up in hospital."

A)Choose the best answer: ( 4 x 2 = 8 )

- 1-The inspector did not know who Topham was because .....
  - a-they had not caught the man who attacked him.
  - b-he sold his car to another man.
  - c- they didn't find any papers on him.
  - d- he was from another country
- 2- The man attacked Topham .....
  - a-while he was getting into The Sun Inn.
  - b-inside the Sun Inn.
  - c-before he unlocked the door of his car.
  - d- while he was crossing the road
- 3- The pronoun "he" in the last paragraph refers to .....
  - a- Topham's friend
  - b-Topham's attacker
  - c- the inspector
  - d- Tompham's father
- 4- The best title for this passage could be.....
  - a- No memory
  - b- A Man in the Dark
  - c- A Clever Thief
  - d- An accident

D) Answer the following questions ?( 3 x 2 = 6 Marks )

- 9- How long has Topham been a widower ?  
.....
- 10- Where was Topham going after spending his holiday?  
.....
- 11- Where was he attacked?  
.....

**Set Book Questions and Answers First Period**

**Unit 7**

1 = Which survival equipment should you take when you go sailing?

-----

2= What is the first-aid kit?

-----

3= What is a signal flare used for?

-----

4= If you are going fishing, which equipment will you take with you?

-----

5= What are oars used for?

-----

6= Why do some people prefer travelling by planes to travelling by the sea?

-----

7= What is meant by a problem in our everyday life?

-----

8= In your opinion , what do you need to do to solve a problem?

-----

-----

9= What's meant by "thinking outside the box"?

-----

10= What do you usually do if you have a problem?

-----

-----

11= What are the features of problem solving?

-----

-----

-----

12= What steps should we follow to solve a problem?

-----

-----

-----

13= What advice would you tell someone who has a problem?

---



---

14= What are the two main benefits of sea air?

---

15= The sea is a locked treasure. What can you get from the sea?

---

16= Why do doctors use antiseptic?

---

17= Would a firework work on the moon? Why?

---



---

18= When do you usually use fireworks?

---

19= Why do text messages get through when there is no signal for voice calls?

---



---

20= How can text messages be useful?

---

21= Why shouldn't we throw our old electronic gadgets?

---

22= How can you make good use of old mobiles and electronic gadgets?

---

23= How do manufacturers get the soft centre in chocolate?

---

24= Why are fingerprints unique?

---

25= How are fingerprints useful for the police?

---

26= Why doesn't a car windscreen break into sharp pieces?

---



---

27= Why is the windscreen of a great importance to drivers?

---



---

28= There is connection between being cold and catching a cold, Explain.

-----  
-----

30= Which illnesses are common in winter?

-----

31=What happens to your memory when you grow old?

-----

32= How can you make your memory work well?

-----

33 = Why do clock hands go round clockwise?

-----

34 = Why is the sky blue?

-----

35 = How does temperature change the taste of food and drink?

-----

**Unit 8**

1= How did the Italian society treat children with disabilities?

-----

2= How should the society treat the children with disabilities?

-----

-----

3= In your point of view, when can children learn better?

-----

4=Who is Maria Montessori?

-----

5= Name some professions women can do as well as men.

-----

6= Do you think that woman can do the same jobs as men? Give examples.

-----

7= How did Italian society look at successful women in the past?

-----



8=Mention two achievements of Maria Montessori?

-----  
 -----  
 -----

9=Which circumstances contributed to children's success at school in Montessori's opinion?

-----  
 -----

10= How should you deal with people who have disabilities?

-----

11= What are the strategies for solving a problem?

-----

12= Which is better to do, to face a problem or leave it? Why?

-----

**Unit 9**

1= List some natural forces people may see.

-----

2= What is a volcano?

-----

3= How do you think scientists can help people in areas of volcanoes?

-----  
 -----

4 = What happens after the volcanic eruption?

-----

5= Why are hurricanes dangerous?

-----

6= How can a hurricane take place?

-----  
 -----

7= Do you think that hurricanes can be tracked? How?

-----

8= What are Tsunamis?

-----  
 -----

9= What happens when a tsunami take place?

---



---

10=What is an earthquake ?

---



---

11= How does an earthquake happen?

---



---

12= What can be done to resist earth movements?

---



---

13= How is the strength of an earthquake measured?

---



---

14= What is being developed to help people know about Tsunami?

---



---

15=How can we survive the forces of nature?

---



---

16=The ambulance is like a mini-hospital. Explain.

---



---

17= Do you think that the paramedic's job is risky? Why?

---



---

18= What does an Alaskan pilot do?

---



---

19= Why do you think that Alaska is a dangerous place to live in for anyone?

---



---

20= Why is it risky to be a smoke jumper?

---



---

21= If you were a smoke jumper, how would you feel?

---



---

22= How do smoke jumpers protect themselves?

---



---

23=Why is it dangerous to work with salvage operations?

---



---

24= How does the Kuwaiti diving team help Kuwait?

-----

25=What do coastguards do?

-----

26=Who is the coastguard?

-----

27= Do you think that a coastguard's job is easy? Why?

-----

28= Do you think you can save someone by a text message?

-----

## Unit 10

1= What is a whirlpool?

-----

2= How can you survive in a whirlpool?

-----

3= What is a rally?

-----

4= How do you think people can raise money for charity?

-----

5= What is the Silk Road?

-----

6= Why was the "Silk Road" named with such a name?

-----

7= What do you think were the dangers of the Silk Road?

-----

8= Why did people give up the Silk Road?

-----

-----

9= If you were a merchant who used the Silk Road, what would you need to feel secured?

-----

10= What goods were exchanged by the Silk Road?

-----

11= How do merchants exchange their goods nowadays?

---

13= What regions did the Silk Road cross?

---

14=Why did people start using the Silk Road?

---

15= What was the caravan like?

---

16= Why is it safer to travel in a caravan in the past?

---

17 = What did Caravanserai provide for travelers in a caravan?

---

**Unit 11**

1= Why do some rich people give up their money?

---

2= In your opinion, what can make you happy?

---

3= When do Japanese women wear Kimonos?

---

4= What does fashion mean to young people?

---

5= Why are fast trains called "bullet-trains"?

---

6= What means of transport do you prefer? Why?

---

7= What are the ingredients of the Sushi?

---

8= What is the most popular meal in Kuwait?

-----

9= How is Sumo Wrestling played?

-----

-----

10= What sports are common in your country?

-----

11= What are the three elements to happiness?

-----

-----

12= There is a genetic element to happiness. Give an example.

-----

-----

13= What are the main sources of happiness?

-----

-----

14= Being happy is good for your society. Explain.

-----

-----

15= How does the serotonin contribute to the feeling of happiness?

-----

16= Who do you think is happier, the single or the married people?

-----

17= What do Japanese women wear?

-----

18= What is a kimono?

-----

20= What is the most popular meal in Japan?

-----

13= Which sports do people play in Japan?

-----

1= What is the difference between popularity and friendship?

---

---

2= How would you describe or choose your best friend?

---

3= What is the true meaning of friendship?

---

4 = How do you tell the difference between true friends and false friends?

---

---

5= A friend in need is a friend indeed. Explain.

---

---

6= How should you choose your friends?

---

7= What characteristics should a true friend have?

---

8= Do you think that friends are always good?

---

---

1= How would you describe or choose your best friend?

---

2 = How do you tell the difference between true friends and false friends?

---

---

3= What is the true meaning of friendship?

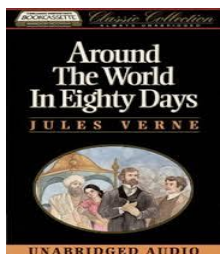
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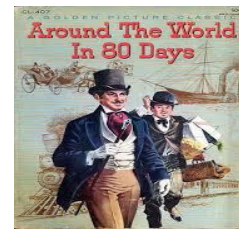
4 = People have their wishes and regrets. What are yours?

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## AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS BY JULES VERNE



This great book of adventure is about a man named Phileas Fogg, who takes a wager to go around the world in no more than 80 days. He risks his entire fortune on this bet so he and his French servant Jean Passepartout make a dangerous journey 'Around The World In Eighty Days.'

Mr. Phileas Fogg is a very punctual person. He enters into a wager whereby he will go around the globe and return to his starting point exactly 80 days from the starting date. The wager was between Mr. Fogg and friends in the “Gentlemen Club”, an organization of wealthy men in England.

This voyage would not have been possible earlier than the 1870s as the new inventions such as railroad travel and steam engines would have made this time frame impossible. Mr. Phileas Fogg was nothing if not methodical. He carefully planned the entire journey including rail time tables and financial budgeting.

Accompanied by his new, but loyal, as well as trustworthy servant, Passepartout, they boarded on a magnificent journey. The travelers had many adventures along the way. Back in London however, there had been a bank robbery, where the thief got away with a total grand amount of money. A private detective named Fix followed Phileas Fogg, thinking that he was the bank robber. But he had to wait for an arrest warrant to throw him into jail. This of course delays Fogg's progress.

Mr. Phileas Fogg had many difficulties that might have hindered him from completing his journey and winning his bet. The team had to travel on the backs of elephants in India. They were trapped in snowy storms in the United States. Mr. Fogg was forced to sail a ship steamer. As soon as he had finally, arrived in England, he was arrested for a false crime he didn't commit. Even though Mr. Fogg was behind his schedule, he was not going to give up.

Fogg and his loyal servant tried to move very quickly after had been set free but surely, he made up lost time. After 81 days had passed, the travelers entered London. Mr. Fogg believed that he had lost the wager. As methodical and organized as Mr. Fogg was, he did not take into account the fact that by traveling Eastward, he would actually gain an additional day. While Mr. Fogg and Passepartout actually slept 81 times, only 80 days on the calendar in London had passed. Mr. Fogg had won his wager. Finally, he could reach in his time and won his bet and proved that with your strong will you can achieve what seems to be impossible to other people.

### THE PLOT IN POINTS

- Phileas Fogg believes that it is possible to travel around the world in 80 days. He is willing to bet against his friends.
- Fogg faces several obstacles along his journey. Detective Fix suspects him of robbing the Bank of England. The railway line from Bombay to Calcutta turns out to be incomplete and he has to ride an elephant to get to the next station.
- Passepartout discovers Detective Fix's intentions to arrest Phileas Fogg while in Hong Kong but he does not inform Fogg about it. Instead, he agrees to cooperate with

Detective Fix while on-board the General Grant. In Liverpool, Fogg is arrested.

- Phileas Fogg and Passerpartout rush to the Club with only minutes to spare. Meanwhile, Fogg's friends already expect him to lose the wager.
- Phileas Fogg wins the wager and also he does not lose all his fortune. As he initially feared, even though he spent a lot of money along the journey in order to travel around the world in 80 days.

### MAJOR CHARACTERS

#### Phileas Fogg

- \* The hero and chief character in the novel.
- \* A punctual person. A man of regular habits.
- \* He is introduced to us as a 40-year-old Englishman.
- \* He is very particular about how things are done.
- \* A wealthy man.
- \* He had bet his friends to go around the world in eighty days.
- \* His wisdom, calmness, generosity and self-control impress the readers.
- \* Character traits – disciplined and careful, practical, generous, caring, brave, patient and calm, kind, confident.

#### Jean Passepartout

- \* He appears as the new butler of Mr. Fogg.
- \* He is a young man.
- \* He is looking for a hard routine and orderly life.
- \* He is an honest as well as a funny French man, who is loyal to his master and yet gets into situations that hinder his master's plans to travel around the world.
- \* Character traits – A hard-working person, enthusiastic, efficient, protective of his master, quick thinking, trustworthy, kind, honest and funny.

#### Detective Fix

- \* He is a detective sent by the Bank of England to look for the bank robber.
- \* Detective Fix is one of the many other detectives who seek to find the criminal so they can get a percentage of the stolen money as an award.
- \* He comes to the wrong conclusion that Fogg is the bank robber.
- \* He tried to arrest Mr.Fogg in the British territory but he couldn't.
- \* He helped Fogg next to reach England fast to arrest him there.
- \* Character traits – intelligent, observant, curious, suspicious, deceiving, apologetic.



**SETTING**

1.Fogg’s house in London (2 <sup>nd</sup> October )	2.The gentlemen Club (2 <sup>nd</sup> October )	3.The Suez Canal (9 <sup>th</sup> October )	4.Bombay (2 <sup>0th</sup> October )	6.Calcutta (20 <sup>th</sup> October )
5.Elephant journey to Allahabad (24 <sup>th</sup> October)	7.Hong Kong (6 <sup>th</sup> September )	8.Yokohama (13 <sup>th</sup> November )	9.The train journey across America(4 <sup>th</sup> December to 11 <sup>th</sup> . December )	10.Liverpool (21 <sup>st</sup> December )

**EPISODE 4**

There was a storm between Hong Kong and Shanghai that made Mr. Fogg and Fix were delayed for the steamer, the General Grant. But they signaled her and could board her. Back to Passepartout who was locked in a hotel in Hong Kong, he was set free. He ran to the harbour to find Mr. Fogg. He had a ticket but he had no money. He boarded on a ship to Yokohama. He had to work in a circus to get some money for his food. While he was doing his performance, he saw Mr. Fogg. They returned back to the General Grant to sail for San Francisco. Fix had finally got the warrant he asked for but it was useless then. He decided to follow Mr.Fogg to England. Passepartout saw Fix and he was very angry with him. Fix could persuade Passepartout to keep silent, promising him that he would help Fogg, when they come back to England. In San Francisco, they met Colonel Stamp Proctor who was very unfriendly to them.

**VOCABULARY**

Board		Warrant	
Despair		Meantime	
Exhaustion		Schedule	
Eventually		Approach	
Vessel		Insult	

**QUESTIONS**

- 1- Why was the little boat which Fogg took to Shanghai delayed?  
-----
- 2- What did the captain of the boat do to catch the Yokohama steamer?  
-----
- 3- Why was Phileas Fogg calm unlike the captain of the boat who was angry because they were too late?  
-----  
-----
- 4- "Anger blinds the eye of wisdom" explain, according to that situation.  
-----

-----  
-----  
5- What did Passepartout do to get out of the room where he was trapped?  
-----  
-----

6- How did Passepartout get out of his prison in the hotel?  
-----  
-----

7- What happened next showed how lucky Passepartout was. Explain.  
-----  
-----

8- Why did Passepartout search for a job?  
-----  
-----

9- How did he work in the circus?  
-----  
-----

10- What was Passepartout's first job at the circus?  
-----  
-----

11- What was the surprise that happened to Passepartout at the circus?  
-----  
-----

12- Although the warrant had arrived in Yokohama Fix couldn't arrest Fogg. Why?  
-----  
-----

13- What did Fix decide to do after the arrival of the useless warrant?  
-----  
-----

14- Why was Passepartout angry with Fix?  
-----  
-----

15- How did Fix convince Passepartout to calm down and make an agreement?  
-----  
-----

16- What was the detective's plan?  
-----  
-----  
-----

17- Would you agree this plan if you were Passepartout or not? Justify your answer.  
-----  
-----

18- Why did Fix ask Passepartout to keep their agreement as a secret?  
-----  
-----

19- How did the writer describe Colonel Stamp proctor ?

-----

20- How did colonel stamp Proctor deal with Fogg?

-----

21- Fogg was a man of pride. How can you prove that?

-----

Episode 5

The company got the train directed to New York to catch a steamer to Liverpool. They met Colonel Stamp on the train who unwelcomed them again. They had a delay when the train had to cross a weak bridge. However, they managed to cross, the bridge which fell down behind them. The weather changed during the journey and snow began to fall heavily. The train stopped. No one knew when the train would move again. Mr. Fogg began to think he couldn't succeed. Fix had a very good idea that they could travel to Omaha on a sledge with a sail on it. They arrived in Omaha where they took the train to Chicago, then immediately boarded a train for New York. When the group arrived in New York, they discovered that the steamer, China, had already left for Liverpool.

VOCABULARY

Prevent		Sledge	
Dama		Sail	
Delay		Immediately	
Logical		Deal of	
Rudely		Remain	

QUESTIONS

1- What did Passpartout and Fix do to prevent Fogg from meeting Colonel Stamp Proctor on the train?

-----

-----

2- Why do you think Passepartout was afraid of such meeting between Fogg and the colonel?

-----

-----

3- What was Passepartout's advice when the train was about to cross the bridge at Medicine Bow?

-----

4- What did the engine driver decide to do to cross the bridge?

-----

5- Which risk did the passengers on the train decide to take?

-----  
 -----

6- What happened after crossing the bridge safely?

-----

7- Why do you think Passepartout was amazed?

-----  
 -----

8- What was Fix idea after sticking in snow in the Middle of America ?

-----  
 -----

9- Why did you think Fix help Mr. Fogg although he wanted to arrest him?

-----  
 -----

10- How did Colonel Proctor insult Fogg again?

-----

11- Did he apologise to Fogg?

-----

12- What did the passengers have to do after the snow storm?

-----

13- How did the people in the town help the passengers?

-----

12- Why did it seem impossible for Fogg to reach London on time?

-----

13- Phileas Fogg was a man of power. Explain.

-----

Episode 6

Phileas Fogg looked for a ship to take them to Europe. He found Henrietta which was ready to sail to France but its captain refused to take them. Mr. Fogg offered much money to convince him to take them on it, then more money to convince him to take the steamer to Liverpool. At last, the captain agreed. During the voyage, the captain fell ill. Mr. Fogg took the charge of the ship himself. They had a bad storm but they could survive. They ran out of coal on the ship. Mr. Fogg offered to buy the ship to burn parts of it to move forward. When they reached Liverpool, Fix

showed Fogg the warrant for his arrest. Fogg was taken to prison. Passepartout was very sad. On the contrary, Mr. Fogg was very calm. Fix discovered that he was wrong as the real bank robber was arrested. He set Mr. Fogg free as he was innocent. Mr. Fogg had to order a special train to take him to London. Mr. Fogg reached London late for his bet as he thought, but that wasn't true as he won his wager because he completed his journey in seventy nine days.

Vocabulary

Dock		Blame	
Persuade		Weep(wept)	
Mind		Disappointment	
Instead of		Cell	
Proposal		Bear	

EPISODE 6

1: How could Fogg persuade the captain of the ship to take them to Liverpool?

-----  
 -----

2: What type of people is the captain of Henrietta in your opinion?

-----  
 -----  
 -----

3: Why did Passepartout blame himself for his master's arrest?

-----  
 -----

4: What do you think of Fix?

-----  
 -----

5: How could Phileas Fogg win his bet although he thought he lost it?

-----  
 -----

6: What did you learn from Mr. Fogg's journey?

-----  
 -----

Language Functions

Situation	Realization
*Your friend says that Kuwait is a wonderful country.	<u>Agreement:</u> * I agree with you./ You're right.
* You broke your friend's pen.	<u>Apology</u> * I'm sorry.
Your friend says: " Let's go shopping." Your friend got high marks in the exam.	<u>Approval :</u> * That's a good idea! * Well done!
Your friend says I can eat forty apples.	<u>Disbelief :</u> * I can't believe it ./ Are you joking?/ Rubbish ! Nonsense ! What a liar!
* Your brother introduces his friend to you. * You introduces your friend to your father. * You met a new friend.	<u>Introduction:</u> * Pleased to meet you. * This is my friend. * How do you do?
Your father is carrying a heavy bag.	<u>Offer:</u> * May I help you? / Can I help you?
* Your friend says: " I'm sorry."	<u>Release from blame:</u> *Never mind. / That's all right / Don't worry.
* You want your brother to help you. * You want to borrow your friend's camera.	<u>Request :</u> * Would/ Can you help me? * Would you lend me your camera, please?
* Your friend feels bored. * You want to go fishing with your friends.	<u>Suggestion</u> * Let's go fishing. * How about/ What about going fishing? * Why don't we go fishing?
* Your father gave you a present. * Someone helped you. * You helped your friend and he thanked you.	<u>Thanking</u> * Thank you * Thank you/ You're very kind/ It's very kind of you *Not at all/You're welcome/ Don't mention it
*Your brother is playing with matches. Your uncle is driving his car very fast.	<u>Warning :</u> * Be careful. / Look out!/ Don't play .....
Your friend has an exam tomorrow You see your friend on the first of January. It's your friend's birthday.	<u>Wishes:</u> * Good luck. * Happy new year. * Happy birthday to you.

∞∞  
Tenses

TENSE	FORM	USED TO	USED WITH
<b>SIMPLE PRESENT</b>	<p>First form of the verb.</p> <p>*We add ( s ) to the verb, if the subject is ( he/she/it )</p> <p>*If the verb ends with ( o/sh/ch/ss/x ) , we add ( es ) if the subject is ( he/she/it ) e.g.;</p> <p>I go to school. She goes to school.</p> <p><u>Negative</u> I do not go to school. She does not go to school</p> <p><u>Interrogative</u> Do you go to school? Does she go to school?</p>	<p>Used to refer to:</p> <p>1= Habits * The cat often sits there.</p> <p>2 = Facts It rains in winter. The earth is round.</p>	<p>Usually always sometime, often , every..., rarely, on Friday, Sunday...(etc)</p>
<b>SIMPLE PAST</b>	<p>*Second form of the verb</p> <p>* Usually ends with (ed) except irregular verbs.</p> <p>* He played football last week. * He went to London yesterday.</p> <p><u>Negative</u> He did not play football last week. He did not go to London year.</p> <p><u>Interrogative</u> Did he play football last week? Did he go to London yesterday?</p>	<p>Refer to an action happened in the past.</p>	<p>yesterday Ago last night last week last month last year</p>
<b>SIMPLE FUTURE</b>	<p>* Will + infinitive He will go to Dubai tomorrow.</p> <p><u>Negative</u> He will not go to London.</p> <p><u>Interrogative</u> Will he go to London?</p>	<p>Refers to an action that will happen in the future.</p>	<p>Tomorrow Soon Next week Next month Next year</p>

Tenses الأزمنة

Tense	Form	Used to	Used with
<b>PRESENT CONTINUOUS</b>	Am / is / are + verb + ing I am studying English now. He is studying English now. They are studying English now. <u>Negative</u> They are not studying English now. <u>Interrogative</u> Are they studying English now?	Refer to an action which is happening now	Now Look Listen At the moment At present Still
<b>PAST CONTINUOUS</b>	was / were + verb + ing He was watching TV yesterday. <u>Negative</u> He was not watching TV yesterday. <u>Interrogative</u> Was he watching TV yesterday?	*Refer to an action which was going on for a period of time.  *Refer to an action which was going on for a period of time when another event occurred.	Used after  While As  And before When
<b>PRESENT PERFECT</b>	Have / has + past participle I have lived in London for 3 years. <u>Negative</u> I haven't lived in London for 3 years. <u>Interrogative</u> Have you lived in London for 3 years?	Refer to an action which is continued from the past up to the present.	For Since Ever Just Already Yet
<b>PAST PERFECT</b>	Had + Past Participle I had written my homework before I went shopping. <u>Negative</u> I had not written my homework ..... <u>Interrogative</u> Had you written your homework .....?	Refer to an action that happened in the past before another action in the simple past.	After Before When



Irregular Verbs

Present Simple/ Infinitive		Past Simple	Past Participle
Be ( am – is – are )	يكون	Was – were	Been
Have / has	يملك – يتناول- يجب	Had	Had
Do	يعمل	Did	Done
Go	يذهب	Went	Gone
Cut	يقطع	Cut	Cut
Hit	يضرب	Hit	Hit
Hurt	يؤذي	Hurt	Hurt
Let	يدع	Let	Let
Put	يضع	Put	Put
Read	يقرأ	Read	Read
Hear	يسمع	heard	heard
Shut	يغلق	Shut	Shut
Cost	يتكلف	Cost	cost
Bend	يثني	Bent	Bent
Build	يبنى	Built	Built
Lend	يقرض	Lent	Lent
Send	يرسل	Sent	Sent
Spend	يقضي	Spent	Spent
Spill	يسكب	Spilt	Spilt
Sit	يجلس	Sat	sat
Bring	يحضر	Brought	Brought
Buy	يشترى	Bought	Bought
Catch	بمسك- بصطاد	Caught	Caught
Fight	يحارب	Fought	Fought
Think	يفكر – يظن – يعتقد	Thought	Thought
Burn	يحرق	Burnt	Burnt
Feel	يشعر	Felt	Felt
Keep	يحفظ	Kept	Kept
Meet	يقابل	Met	Met
Smell	يشم	Smelt	Smelt
Spell	يتهجى	Spelt	Spelt
Learn	يعلم	Learnt	Learnt
Dream	يحلم	Dreamt	dreamt
Leave	يترك- يغادر	Left	Left
Lose	يفقد	Lost	Lost
Mean	يعني	Meant	Meant
Sleep	ينام	Slept	Slept
Teach	يعلم	Taught	Taught
Bite	يعض	Bit	Bitten
Hide	يخفي	Hid	Hidden
Hold	بمسك – يعقد	Held	Held

Present Simple/ Infinitive		Past Simple	Past Participle
Win	يكسب	Won	Won
Tell	يخبر	Told	Told
Begin	يبدأ	Began	Begun
Drink	يشرب	Drank	Drunk
Sink	يغرق	Sank	Sunk
Ring	يدق الجرس	Rang	Rung
Sing	يغني	Sang	sung
Run	يجري	Ran	Run
Come	يأتي	Came	Come
Break	يكسر	Broke	Broken
Speak	يتحدث	Spoke	Spoken
Steal	يسرق	Stole	Stolen
Write	يكتب	Wrote	Written
Ride	يركب - يمتطي	Rode	Ridden
Know	يعرف	Knew	known
Grow	ينمو	Grew	Grown
Throw	يرمي	Threw	Thrown
Draw	يرسم	Drew	Drawn
Fly	يطيير	Flew	flown
Shine	يشرق	Shone	Shone
Drive	يقود	Drove	Driven
Rise	يرتفع	Rose	Risen
Forget	ينسى	Forgot	Forgotten
Get	يحصل على	Got	Got
Eat	يأكل	Ate	Eaten
Give	يعطي	Gave	Given
Forgive	يعفو	Forgave	Forgiven
Take	يأخذ	Took	Taken
Shake	يهز	Shook	Shaken
Forget	ينسى	Forgot	Forgotten
Fall	يسقط	Fell	Fallen
See	يرى	Saw	Seen
Lie	يضع	Lay	lain
Feed	يطعم	Fed	Fed
Pay	يدفع	Paid	Paid
Say	يقول	Said	said
Break	يكسر	Broke	Broken
Choose	يختار	Chose	Chosen
Find	يجد	Found	Found
Make	يصنع	Made	Made
Stand	يقف	Stood	Stood
Stick	يلصق	Stuck	stuck

