

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

AL- JAHRA EDUCATIONAL ZONE

HALA BINT KHWAILED INT. SCHOOL



English
Reading
Comprehension 7
Speech Exploration 7
Reading Mastery
Reading Exploration
English 8
English 11 - Composition
English 11 - Literature
Publication
Contemporary Literature
Creative Writing
Advanced Speech

English Department



Term

2017

GRADE
8

this belongs to



Prepared By Mrs. / Nehad Mohammed



10 WAYS TO BE A GREAT STUDENT

1

Come to school every day.

2

Have your supplies ready.

3

Keep your materials organized.

4

Pay attention in class.

5

Complete assignments on time.

6

Follow directions.

7

Ask for help when you need it.

8

Participate in class activities.

9

Follow all school rules.

10

Always do your best.



GREAT REASONS TO READ

Read to understand the past.

Read to explore your world.

Read to plan for your future.

Read to visit new places.

Read to create great things.

Read to make a good decision.

Read to have fun.

Read to exercise your mind.

Read to keep in touch.

Read because you can!

LESSONS 1 & 2

UNIT 7

THE WORD	PART OF SPEECH	THE MEANING	SENTENCES
hug	V	يحضن	
Mud	N	طين	
Lovingly	Adv.	بمودة	
Mighty	Adj.	قوي	
Forcefully	Adv.	بقوة	
Head for	Phrv.	يتوجه الي	
Advisor	N	ناصح	
Plea	N.	توسل	
Whip	V	ينطلق بسرعة	
Courage	N	شجاعة	
Destructively	Adv.	بشكل مدمر	
Rejoice	V	يبتهج	
Sacrifice	N	تضحية	

LESSONS 3 & 4

THE WORD	PART OF SPEECH	THE MEANING	SENTENCES
Council	N	مجلس	
Excited	Adj.	مبتهج	
Book	V	يحجز	
Keen	Adj.	متحمس / شغوف	
Gymnasium	N	صالة الالعاب	
Weight lifting	N	رفع الاثقال	

LESSONS 5 & 6

THE WORD	PART OF SPEECH	THE MEANING	SENTENCES
Communication	N	التواصل	
Share	V	يشارك	
Exchange	V	يتبادل	
Carve	V	ينحت	
Health	N	صحة	
Imitate	V	يقلد	
Feeling	N	مشاعر	
Memory	N	ذاكرة	
Improve	V	يطور / يحسن	



Unit 7 Ideas and thoughts

DATE :-.....

UNIT :- (7)

LESSONS :-{ 1&2 }

PAGE :- { 50 &51 }

The people who hugged the tree

I - New Vocabulary

<u>NO.</u>	<u>WORD</u>	<u>PARTS OF SPEECH</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>			
<u>4</u>			
<u>5</u>			
<u>6</u>			
<u>7</u>			

DATE :-.....

UNIT :- (7)

LESSONS :-{ 1&2 }

PAGES :- { 50 &51 }

The people who hugged the tree

I - New Vocabulary

<u>NO</u>	<u>WORD</u>	<u>PART OF SPEECH</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
<u>8</u>			
<u>9</u>			
<u>10</u>			
<u>11</u>			
<u>12</u>			
<u>13</u>			

A- FILL IN THE SPACES WITH WORDS FROM THE LIST:-

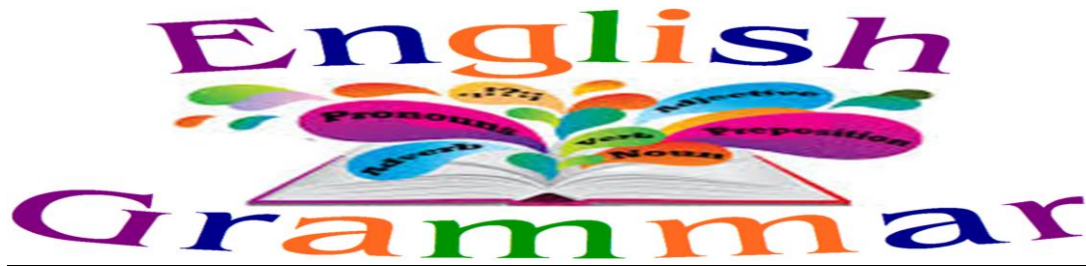
{ mud – rejoiced -forcefully – mighty- sacrifice }

- 1- The policemen entered the house to save the woman.
- 2- The man told his men to cut the trees.
- 3- He at the news of his success.
- 4- The car got bogged { } down in the heavy.....



Student's Book page { 51 } Ex. { 4 }:-

Over to you :-



PRESENT CONTINUOUS AS FUTURE:-

Present Continuous with future meaning

We use the **present continuous** to talk about fixed arrangements in the near future.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS AS FUTURE

FORM:-

- * *I + am + verb + ing* •
- ** *He / She / It + is + verb + ing* •
- *** *We / They / You + are + verb + ing* •

KEY WORDS:-

*Tomorrow / this evening / this afternoon / next week /
next month ,...../ on Thursday / on Monday ,...../ •
At ten O'clock evening.*

E.G.:-

*I **am playing** tennis **this afternoon** •
She **is travelling** to London **next month** •
They **are visiting** their grandma **tomorrow** •*

NEGATIVE:-

*I **am not playing** tennis this evening •
She **is not travelling** to London next month •
They **are not visiting** their grandma tomorrow •*

QUESTIONS:-

***What are you playing** this afternoon? •
Where is she travelling next month? •
When are they visiting their grandma? •*



D } - CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A , B , C & D :-

- 1- We.....birthday party this evening .
a) have b) has c) is having d) are having
- 2- Ito the cinema on Thursday evening.
a) are going b) is going c) am going d) goes
- 3- Theyto move to a new house next week.
a) have gone b) are going c) went d) go
- 4- What are younext weekend?
a) do b) did c) does d) doing

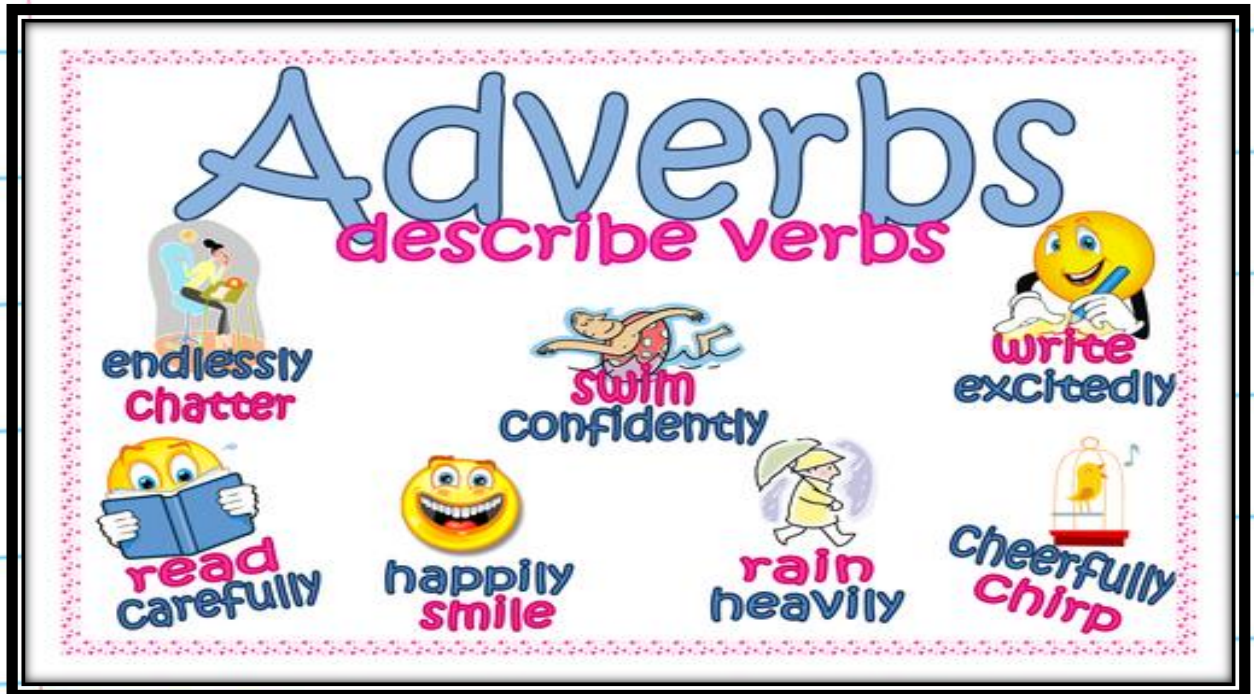
E)- DO AS SHOWN BETWEEN BRACKETS: -

- 1- We are meeting our friend at the airport at ten o'clock. (Negate)
.....
- 2- I (do) my homework this afternoon. (correct)
.....
- 3- She is having an English exam next Sunday. (Ask)
.....
- 4- Yes , We are swimming in the new pool tomorrow. (Ask)
.....



Work Book Page { 53 } Ex . { 4 } :-

ADVERBS



Adjective	Adverb	What changes?
beautiful	beautifully	Adjective + LY
slow	slowly	
bad	badly	
happy	happily	Adjectives that finish in -Y change -Y by -I and add LY
noisy	noisily	
easy	easily	
good	well	Irregular forms
fast	fast	
hard	hard	



F } - CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM :-

1- A tortoise walks (slow).

(Correct)

2- The children were laughing and playingin the celebration.

-a)happily

b)happy

c)happier

d)happiest



Work Book Page { 53 } Ex . { 5 } :-

C- SET BOOK QUESTIONS :-

1- If there are some plants in your street, how can you protect them?

.....
.....

2- In your opinion, Is it important to plant trees? Why?

.....
.....

D}- LANGUAGE FUNCTION :-

D} - WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS :-

1- Your brother picks flowers from a public garden .

.....

2- Your pen pal asks you about your plans for the next holiday.

.....

3- Someone said "Cutting trees is useful because we need wood to make furniture."

.....



In about { 10 } sentences write two paragraphs about **{ Trees }**.

The following phrases and guide words may help you:-

Paragraph { 1 } :- *The importance of trees and why we should plant them.*

{ environment – homes for birds – provide fruits – shadow – oxygen }

Paragraph { 2 } :- *What we should do to save water.*

{ Plant more – cut down – to water – raise awareness – recycling papers }



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

UNIT :- (7)

LESSONS :- { 3 & 4 }

PAGES :- { 52 & 53 }

Spring Break in Al Khiran

New Vocabulary

<u>NO</u>	<u>WORD</u>	<u>PART OF SPEECH</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>			
<u>4</u>			
<u>5</u>			
<u>6</u>			

A } - FILL IN THE SPACES USING WORDS FROM THE LIST:-

(Weightlifting - book - council – keen – excited)

- 1- Ahmed is the leader of our school student
- 2- What sports are youon?
- 3- I want to A ticket to Dubai.
- 4- All children are verybecause Eid El-Fitr comes in a few days.



So / Neither { agreement & disagreement

Use : " So "

with affirmative to indicate agreement .

Use " neither "

with negative to indicate agreement in a negative sentence .

A: I am doing my homework this afternoon .

B: So am I .

A: I am not going out tomorrow . .

B: Neither am I .

SO ...I / NEITHER/NOR...I



B}- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C & D :-

1- I am studying English now.....am I.

- a) so b) neither c) both d) but

2- I am not visiting Ali tonight, am I.

- a) both b) although c) so d) neither

C- SET BOOK QUESTIONS :-

1- Do you think holidays are important? Why?

.....

2- There are many activities you can do in Alkhiran. Mention two.

.....

.....

3- Where are you going to spend the next summer holiday? Why?

.....

D- LANGUAGE FUNCTION :-

Agreeing & disagreeing

Making arrangements

D }- WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS

1- Your friend wants to know where you are going at the weekend.

.....

2- Your father suggests going to Al-Khiran .

.....



Work Book page { 55 } Ex. { 11 } Over to you



Write a report of (two) paragraphs (10) sentences about **(A trip to a famous resort)** talking about when and how you went and the activities you did there.

The following guide words may help you :-

Paragraph(1): **When, where and how you went**
(trip - morning - friends- bus - sea).

Paragraph(2): **Activities you did there**
{ swimming-lunch-volleyball-gymnasium-enjoy }



DATE :-.....

UNIT :- (7)

LESSONS :- { 5 & 6 }

PAGES :- { 54 & 55 }

Communication { Let's talk }

New Vocabulary

<u>NO</u>	<u>WORD</u>	<u>PART OF SPEECH</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>			
<u>4</u>			
<u>5</u>			
<u>6</u>			
<u>7</u>			
<u>8</u>			
<u>9</u>			

A }- FILL IN THE SPACES WITH WORDS FROM THE LIST :-

{ Communication—imitate—memory—carve—feeling }

1. Be yourself .Don't others.
- 2- Modern technology helped a lot of
- 3- My father taught to on wood.
- 4- I can't hide myI feel so angry.

B }- SET BOOK QUESTIONS:-

1- In your opinion, is it important to communicate with other people? Why?

.....

2- Why do we need to communicate nowadays?

.....

C } - LANGUAGE FUNCTION :-

C }- WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THESE SITUATIONS :

1- The teacher believes that internet is an important mean of communication.

.....

2- Your friend says ' Advances in communication have improved our lives".

.....



*Plan and write a report of two paragraphs { 10 } sentences about
'Communication' .*

The following phrases and guide words may help you:-

Paragraph one : communication in the past

{ Knowledge –share – writing – picture – carve }

Paragraph two :- communication nowadays

{ means – internet – newspaper –mobile –face to face }



LESSONS 1 & 2

UNIT { 8 }

THE WORD	PART OF SPEECH	THE MEANING	SENTENCES
Giant	Adj.	عملاق	
Link	V	يوصل	
Store	V	يخزن	
Distribute	V	يوزع	
Pass	V	ينتقل	
Complex	Adj.	معقد	
Satellite	N	قمر صناعي	
Cable	N	كابل	
Powerful	Adj.	قوي	

LESSONS 3 & 4

THE WORD	PART OF SPEECH	THE MEANING	SENTENCES
Ancestor	N	السلف	
Method	N	طريقه	
Capture	v.	يأسر	
Bonfire	N	نار في الهواء الطلق	
Messenger	N	مراسل	
Flag	N	علم	
Telegraph	N	تلفراف	
Post	Adj.	بريد	
Globally	Adv.	عالمي	

LESSONS 5 & 6

THE WORD	PART OF SPEECH	THE MEANING	SENTENCES
Tap	v.	يخبط برفق	
Neuron	N	الخلية العصبية	
Tissue	N	نسيج الخلية	
Skull	N	جمجمة	
Fluid	N	سائل	
Cerebrum	N	الجزء الامامي للمخ	
Brain stem	N	جزع المخ	
Cerebellum	N	المخيخ	

Unit 8 Messages

Date :-.....

Unit :- (8)

Lessons :-{ 1 & 2 }

pages :-{ 56 &57 }

How the internet works

I - New Vocabulary

<u>NO.</u>	<u>WORD</u>	<u>PARTS OF SPEECH</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>			
<u>4</u>			
<u>5</u>			
<u>6</u>			
<u>7</u>			
<u>8-</u>			
<u>9-</u>			

A } - FILL IN THE SPACES WITH WORDS FROM THE LIST:

{ store - satellite – complex- giant – link }

- 1- You can look up the meaning ofword in a dictionary..*
- 2- The World Cup matches were transmitted around the world by*
- 3- The pyramids are..... buildings which were built by ancient Egyptians.*
- 4- Computers..... information in in their memories.*



Student's Book page { 58 } Ex. { 1 }

Complete the crossword:-



B}- PRESENT SIMPLE PASSIVE :-

We use the passive when:

- we want to make the **object** more important
- we do not know the **active subject**

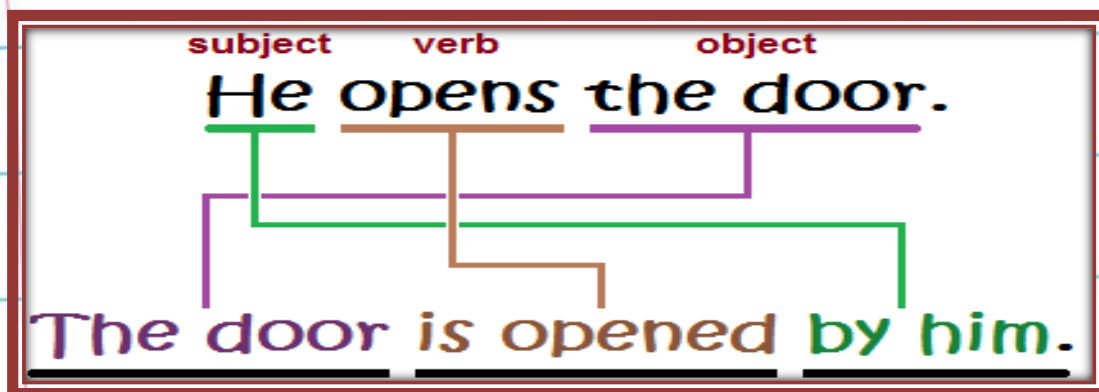
Present Simple Passive

am

is

are

V₃



Active: [S + V₁ + O]

Passive: [O + is/are/am + V₃ + (by + S)]

e.g.,

1. Active: They eat sandwiches every day.

Passive: Sandwiches are eaten every day.

2. Active: Someone visits the old lady at night.

Passive: The old lady is visited at night.

3. Active: They ask me all the time.

Passive: I am asked all the time.

B }- DO AS SHOWN BETWEEN BRACKETS:-

1- She sends e-mails to her friends every day. { Make passive }

.....

2- A big network links computers together. { Change into passive }

.....

3- Many people don't know how information.....on the net. { Choose }

a) stores b) is stored c) are stored d) stored

4- Our mother tells us stories every evening. { Change into passive }

.....

C- SET BOOK QUESTIONS :-

1- In your point of view, how does the internet make our life easier?

2- What can you do on the internet?

D- LANGUAGE FUNCTION :-

D } - WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:-

1- The teacher believes that internet is an important mean of communication

2- Your brother says, "The internet is not simple to use " .



Plan and Write a In about { 10 } sentences write two paragraphs
' about **" How the internet works."**

. The following phrases and guide words may help you:-

Paragraph one : ***How is information exchanged between computers?***

{ simple-computers - linked- network - information }

Paragraph two:- ***Types of computers:***

{ types - server - clients -powerful -telephone system }



Date :-.....

Unit: - (8) Lessons :- { 3 & 4 } pages :- {58 &59}

Getting your message across

I - New Vocabulary

<u>NO</u>	<u>WORD</u>	<u>PART OF SPEECH</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>			
<u>4</u>			
<u>5</u>			
<u>6</u>			
<u>7</u>			
<u>8</u>			
<u>9</u>			

A } - CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C & D :-

1- Computers are linked together.....by the internet.

a. apart b. forcefully c. globally d. destructively

2- When the Greeks.....the city of Troy, they lit bonfires to send the news.

a. captured b. stored c. carved d. improved

3- Theused dots and dashes to send messages.

a. method b. flag c. post d. telegraph

4- Ourused different methods for sending messages.

a. messengers b. ancestor c. memories d. satellites



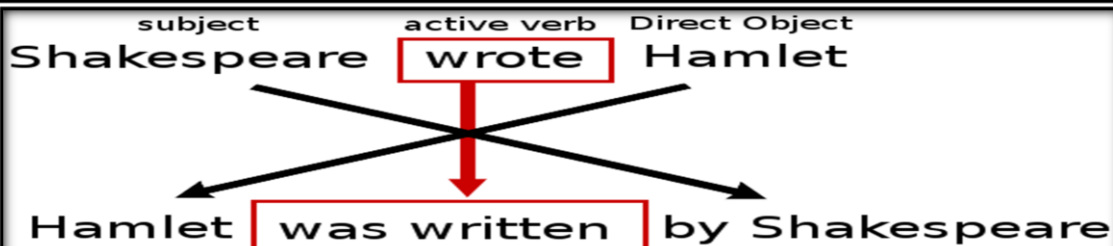
English Grammar

B}- PAST SIMPLE PASSIVE :-

Past Simple Passive

was
were

V₃



Active: Mary sang **a song**.

Passive: **A song** was sung by Mary.

Active: John ate **the cake**.

Passive: **The cake** was eaten by John.

B }- DO AS SHOWN BETWEEN BRACKETS:-

1- The Greeks used flags 2400 years ago. { Make passive }

.....

2- These nice productsmade in our factory many years ago. { Choose }

a) are b) is c) were d) was

3- Kuwait introduced a new channel about animals . (passive)

.....



Work Book Page { 59 } Ex . { 5 } :-

C}- Set Book Questions :-

1-Mention three methods were used by our ancestors to send messages.

.....

2- Mention some of the modern ways to communicate .

.....

D}- Language Function:-

D}- WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:-

1- Your sister says that our ancestors couldn't send messages .

.....

2- Someone says: " Before the development of writing , people couldn't remember facts".

.....



In about { 10 } sentences Plan and write two paragraphs about **messages'** .

The following phrases and guide words may help you:-

Paragraph one : **How messages were sent in the past ?**

{ fires–bonfires –messengers–carried – flag }

Paragraph two: **How messages are messages sent nowadays ?**

{ telephone – internet – connected –globally –face to face }

Date :-

Unit :- (8) Lessons :- { 5 & 6 } pages :- { 60 & 61 }

Brain Power

New Vocabulary

<u>NO</u>	<u>WORD</u>	<u>PART OF SPEECH</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>			
<u>4</u>			
<u>5</u>			
<u>6</u>			
<u>7</u>			
<u>8</u>			

A } - FILL IN THE SPACES USING WORDS FROM THE LIST:-

(fluid - tapped - brain stem – skulls – tissue)

- 1- While I was getting ready to sleep, someone t.....the door.
- 2 -The brain floats in a /an..... to protect it from injury.
- 3- Our brain is protected by thick
- 4- Motorcyclists should wear helmets to protect their

B– Set Book Questions :-

- 1- How is the brain protected from injury?

.....

- 2-. The brain is the boss of our body. Explain.

.....

C}- Language Function:-

C }- WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS

1- Someone says 'The brain is not important for our bodies .'

2-Your friend says : "The heart is more important than the brain."



The brain is the organ which controls the body. It has three main parts.

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs, 5 sentences each, about { The Brain }

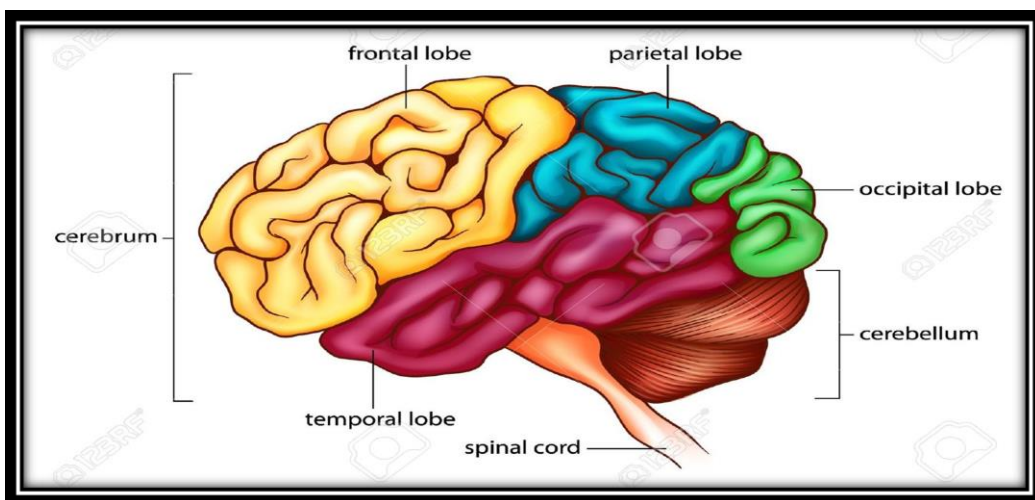
The following guide-words, phrases and ideas may help you:

Paragraph 1 :- The cerebrum

{ largest – halves of a walnut – think – play games }

Paragraph 2 :- The cerebellum

{ below – little brain – parts work – keep balance – ride }





Homework

Work Book Page { 60 } Ex . { 7 } :-



**Don't
FORGET!**

The progress Test:-

pages { 64 } - { 67 }

On / / 2017



Prepared By Mrs. / Nehad Mohammed

LESSONS 1 & 2

UNIT { 9 }

THE WORD	PART OF SPEECH	THE MEANING	SENTENCES
Tropical	(Adj.)	استوائي	
Erupt	(v)	يثور-ينفجر	
Cut down	(phr. v)	يقطع	
Sail	(v)	يبحر	
Destroy	(v)	يدمر	
Native	(adj.)	محلي -قومي	
Extinct	(adj.)	منقرض	

LESSONS 3 & 4

THE WORD	PART OF SPEECH	THE MEANING	SENTENCES
Migrate	(v)	يهاجر	
Enormous	(adj.)	ضخم	
Amazing	(adj.)	مذهل	
Navigate	(v)	يبحر	
Magnetic	(adj.)	مغناطيسي	
Breed	(v)	يتكاثر	
Landmark	(n)	علامة بارزة	
Tern	(n)	طائرا لحرشنة	
Lifetime	(n)	مدى الحياة	

LESSONS 5 & 6

THE WORD	PART OF SPEECH	THE MEANING	SENTENCES
Ecology	(n)	علم البيئة	
Ecosystem	(n)	النظام البيئي	
Shellfish	(n)	المحار	
Seaweed	(n)	العشب البحري	
Tiny	(adj.)	صغير جدا	
Pressure	(n)	الضغط	
Grassland	(n)	مرعي-مرج أخضر	
Vast	(adj.)	واسع	
Apart	(adv.)	بعيد عن- ما عدا	

Unit 9 The environment

Date :-.....

Unit :- { 9 } Lessons :-{ 1 & 2 } pages :- { 64 & 65 }

Island Life

I - New Vocabulary

<u>NO</u>	<u>WORD</u>	<u>PART OF SPEECH</u>	<u>MEANING</u>
<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>			
<u>4</u>			
<u>5</u>			
<u>6</u>			
<u>7</u>			

A} - CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A , B , C OR D :-

1- Madagascar has rivers, lakes, mountains and forests.

a- powerful b- excited c- tropical d- giant

2- My teacher's advice is to listen to the People.

a- native b- mighty c- extinct d- complex

3- Volcanoes always large areas around..

a- imitate b- destroy c- store d- pass

4- Sinbad and his crew across the Indian Ocean.

a- rejoiced b- carved c- shared d- sailed



English Grammar

B - Relative pronouns:-

	<u>Examples without relative pronouns</u>	<u>Examples with relative pronouns</u>
Who	1-This is the girl. She is from Canada	2-This is the girl <u>who</u> is from Canada.
	2-This is the man. He tells funny stories.	2- This is the man <u>who</u> tells funny stories.
	<i>who → is used with people</i> <i>نستخدم who مع الأشخاص</i>	
Which	1-This is the dress .I bought it yesterday	1-This is the dress <u>which</u> I bought yesterday.
	2-I have lost the pen .My father gave it to me.	2-I have lost the pen <u>which</u> my father gave to me.
	<i>Which → is used with animals and objects.</i> <i>نستخدم which مع الحيوانات والاشياء</i>	
that	1-This is the man. He tells funny stories.	1- This is the man <u>that</u> tells funny stories.
	2-I have lost the pen .My father gave it to me.	2-I have lost the pen <u>that</u> my father gave to me.
	<i>That → is used with animals and objects and people.</i> <i>نستخدم that مع الحيوانات والاشياء والأشخاص</i>	
Where	1-This is the city .I was born in it	1-This is the city <u>where</u> I was born.
	<i>Where → is used with places</i> <i>نستخدم where مع الاماكن</i>	



B CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C AND D:-

1- I thanked the man visited me in the hospital.

- a .where b. who c. which d. whose

2- An island is a piece of land..... is surrounded by water.

- a. who b. which c. when d. where

3- The storymy father gave me, is very interesting.

- a. where b. who c. Which d. when

4- Don't ever forget the people helped you to become what you are today.

- a. which b)who c. where d. when

5- My teacher liked the picture.....I draw about Kuwait Towers

- . a. who b. where c. when d. which

B)- JOIN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING RELATIVE PRONOUNS:

1.- He is a cheerful boy. Everybody loves him.

2.- This is the house. Jack built it.

3.- He is the person. I want to see him

4-. He was my teacher. I will never forget him.

5. This is the player. The committee selected him captain.

6. That is the road. It leads to the railway station



Work Book Page { 68 } Ex . { 3 } :-

C - Set Book

1- Mention three famous islands in Kuwait .

2- Would you like to live on an island? Why? Why not?

D- Language Function

D } - WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:-

1- Someone says "Many animals that are found on islands are in danger."

2- Someone asks you about life on an island.



Work Book Page { 69 } Ex . { 5 } :-



"One out of ten people lives on an island. Islands are very special places and each one has its own plants and animals. "

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs of (10) sentences about **"Island Life"**.

These guide words or phrases may help you :

First paragraph :- What is an Island?

(piece of land-surrounded-over the world-Madagascar-tropical forest)

Second paragraph:- Animals and plants life in the island

(seeds- -animals and plants-change-danger-extinct)



Date :-.....

Unit :- (9)

Lessons :- { 3 & 4 }

pages :- { 66 & 67 }

Journey North — Journey South

1 - New Vocabulary

NO.	WORD	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>			
<u>4</u>			
<u>5</u>			
<u>6</u>			
<u>7</u>			
<u>8</u>			
<u>9</u>			

A} CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A, B, C AND D:-

1- Some animals..... enormous distances every year.

- a. migrate b. erupt c. store d. share

2- Big Ben is one of the most famous in England.

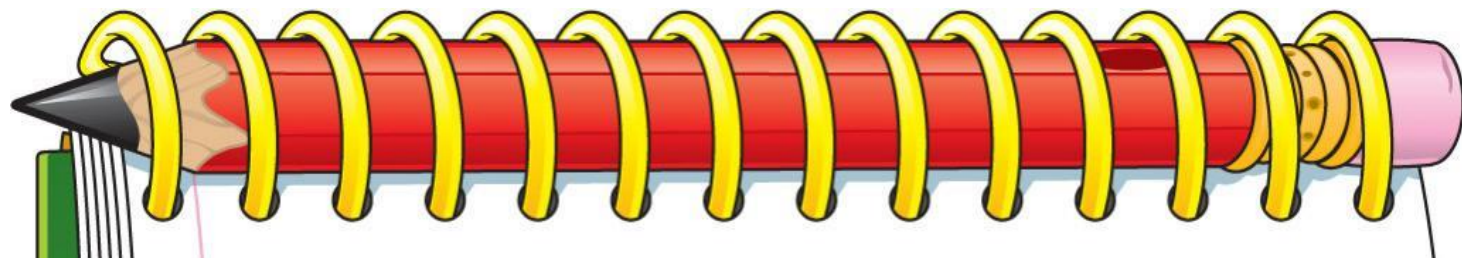
- a. telegraphs b. landmarks c. ancestors d. flags

3- Sailors use the compass to in the sea.

- a. tap b. erupt c. navigate d. breed

4- I saw an film yesterday.

- a. extinct b. enormous c. magnetic d. amazing



English Grammar

B}- Conjunctions:-

	Examples without conjunctions	Examples with conjunctions
Bothand	1-Nadia lives in Kuwait. Lubna lives in Kuwait	1- <u>Both</u> Nadia <u>and</u> Lubna <u>live</u> in Kuwait
	2-I met Jane .I met her husband.	2- I met <u>both</u> Jane <u>and</u> her husband
	*"both and" relates two subjects and is stronger than and.	
Either...or	1-You can eat pizza .You can eat hamburger.	1-You can have <u>either</u> pizza <u>or</u> hamburger .
	"Either or" is used in sentences giving a positive sense.	
Neither.... Nor	1-She doesn't speak English. She doesn't speak Arabic.	1- She <u>speaks</u> <u>neither</u> English <u>nor</u> Arabic
	2- Hamad doesn't play tennis .Naif doesn't play tennis.	2- <u>Neither</u> Hamad <u>nor</u> Naif <u>plays</u> tennis .
	The expression "neither ...nor" gives negative meaning to the sentence and relates two things	
Although	1-She went out .It was raining.	1-She went out <u>although</u> it was raining
	2-I finished my work on time .I was very tired.	2-I finished my work on time <u>although</u> I was very tired
	التناقض Although refers to contradiction	
After	1-I finish my homework . I watch TV.	1-After I finish my homework , I watch TV
	2- I pray. I have my lunch.	2- I have my lunch <u>after</u> I pray.
	after: to indicate sequence of two events	



B } - CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER A, B, C & D :-

1- animals and plants need water to survive.

a. Either b. Neither c. Both d. After

2- Nasser nor Omar likes surfing the Internet.

a. Neither b. Both c. Either d. Too

3- He can drive a car he has one leg.

a. so b. for c. although d. while

4- I will have either meat chicken for lunch.

a. and b. not c. or d. so

5 I won't buy this mobile phone. It's modern nor cheap.

a. either b. both c. neither d. but

B }- DO AS SHOWN BETWEEN BRACKETS:-

1- Ali's family is from Kuwait . He doesn't speak Arabic.

{ Join using : Although }

.....
2- The Arctic terns travel vast distances. The grey whales travel vast distances.
{ join using: both....and }

.....
3- The museum is in Kuwait City. The museum is in Salmiya.

(join with either...or)

.....
3- Huda doesn't speak to me.....I apologized to her . { Choose }..

a) after b) although c) either d) and



Work Book Page { 71 } Ex . { 11 } :-

Prepared By Mrs. / Nehad Mohammed

C - Set Book

1- Why do animals migrate every year?

*

2-How do the animals make their journeys?

*

D- Language Function

D } - WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:-

1- Your friend asks you about her dress.

.....

2- Your sister asks you about the life in the past.

.....



With the help of the given words and ideas , plan and write a report of two paragraphs (10 sentences) about " Animal Migration "

Paragraph 1 : why animals and birds migrate:

{ migrate / distances / search / warmth/ breed

Paragraph 2 :-how animals and birds migrate:

{ navigate /follow the stars / recognize landmarks / swimming }





Date :-.....

Unit :- (9) Lessons :- { 5 & 6 } pages :- 68 & 69

Our Study of Ecology

I- New Vocabulary

NO.	WORD	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
1-			
2-			
3-			
4-			
5-			
6-			
7-			
8-			
9-			

A} - FILL IN THE SPACES WITH WORDS FROM THE LIST :

(tiny - grassland - pressure -vast- apart)

1-Natural grassland are plains.

2-You should eat anything salty if you have low blood.....

3-We need microscope to see these bacteria.

4- Put these bottles to send them to the recycling center.



B }- Set Book :-

1-Where are the largest natural grasslands?

*

2-What are the main kinds of ecosystem?

*

C} Language Function :-

D } - WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:-

1Someone says There are two ecosystems in the world.

.....

2- Your friend says: Oceans are the largest of all ecosystems on our planet. ”

.....



STUDENT'S BOOK PAGE { 69 } EX. { 8 }



"There are six main kinds of ecosystems on our Planet. Grassland and Ocean depth are two amazing Ecosystems ".

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs of (10) sentences about these two ecosystems. These guide words or phrases may help you :

First paragraph :- Oceans
(ocean-sunlight-pressure-shellfish-seaweed)

Second paragraph: *Grassland*
 (*grassland-Aisha-Africa-giraffes-hunters*)

[illegible]



. Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage:

A few years ago, the police at Old Chester in England had a problem. Every month more than ten people in the town reported the loss of their bicycles. Usually they left them in the street while they went to work or did their shopping and when they came back, their bicycles weren't there. The police looked everywhere in the town and asked the shopkeepers, but they didn't get anything. But yesterday when they went to the house of Tom Hikes, they found a solution to their problem.

At first, Tom didn't want to open the door and let the policemen in. But they broke the door and entered. **They** found the house full of bicycles. There were bicycles in the living room, the dining room, bicycles upstairs and downstairs and even in the bathroom. Then, Mr. Tom Hikes, who was 74 years old, confessed that he was the one who had been stealing those bicycles. "I can't ride a bicycle now because I'm too old but when I was younger, I was the fastest man on a bicycle and I had won many races". Two big lorries came to take the bicycles to the police station. "He must give the stolen bicycles back," said the police officer, "but we won't send him to **prison**. He is just an old man with strange ideas," he added kindly.

A. Choose the right answer from a, b, c and d: (4 X 2 = 8 m)

1. The best title for this passage could be :.....
 - a. Old Chester Police
 - b. An old strange man
 - c. The shopkeeper's problem
 - d. Winning a race
2. The pronoun (they) in line (9) refers to:
 - a. people
 - b. policemen.
 - c. bicycles
 - d. shopkeepers
3. The underlined word (**prison**) in line (17) means a place where.....
 - a. people go shopping
 - b. thieves are kept
 - c. bicycles are kept
 - d. people have rest
4. Mr. Tom Hikes was the fastest man riding a bicycle when he
 - a. was young
 - b. went shopping
 - c. was 74 years old
 - d. came back from work

B. Answer the following questions: (3 x 2 = 6 m)

5. Where did people in Old Chester usually leave their bicycles?

.....

6. How did the police enter Tom's house?

.....

7. Why didn't the police officer send Mr. Tom Hikes to prison?

.....

LESSONS 1 & 2:-

UNIT 10

NO.	WORDS	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
<u>1</u>	Notice :	(v)	يلاحظ
<u>2</u>	Pass by :	(phr. v)	يمر ب
<u>3</u>	Wander :	(v)	يتجول
<u>4</u>	Accidentally :	(Adv.)	يبحر
<u>5</u>	Suffer :	(v)	يعاني
<u>6</u>	Bruise :	(n)	خدش - بقع زرقاء
<u>7</u>	Cry out:	(phr. v)	يصرخ
<u>8</u>	Stare	(v)	يحدق

LESSONS 3 & 4:-

NO.	WORDS	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
<u>1</u>	Entertain :	(v)	يسلي
<u>2</u>	Prove :	(v)	يبرهن
<u>3</u>	Voyage :	(n)	رحلة بحرية
<u>4</u>	Fiction :	(n)	قصة خيالية
<u>5</u>	Manuscript	(n)	مخطوطة يدوية
<u>6</u>	Steer:	(v)	يوجه
<u>7</u>	Crew :	(n)	طاقم
<u>8</u>	Rudder :	(n)	دفة السفينة

LESSONS 5 & 6:-

NO.	WORDS	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
<u>1</u>	Turn off:	(phr. v)	يطفئ
<u>2</u>	Reuse :	(v)	يعيد استخدام
<u>3</u>	Urban:	(Adj.)	مدني
<u>4</u>	Rainwater :	(n)	مياه الأمطار
<u>5</u>	Charity :	(n)	مؤسسة خيرية
<u>6</u>	Adopt :	(v)	يتبنى
<u>7</u>	Directly :	(adv.)	مباشرة
<u>8</u>	Rare	(Adj.)	نادر

Unit { 10 } Explorations

Date :-.....

Unit :- {10} Lessons :- { 1 & 2 } pages :- { 70 & 71 }

The proud Astronomer

I- New vocabulary

NO.	WORDS	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>			
<u>4</u>			
<u>5</u>			
<u>6</u>			
<u>7</u>			
<u>8</u>			

A)- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER FROM A , B , C & D :-

1- You at heaven, but you cannot see what is on Earth.

a. notice b. wander c. suffer d. stare

2- I have fallen and I have got some cuts and

. a. bruises b. landmarks c. terns d ecosystems.

3- I met my friend in the mall.

. a. destructively b. accidentally c. forcefully d. apart

4- Stop it, please! It's not polite to at people.

a. suffer b. dissolve c. expect d. stare



English Grammar

Indefinite Pronouns

- Compound words of **some**, **any**, **no** and **every** -

An **indefinite pronoun** is a pronoun that does not refer to a specific person, place, thing or idea.

Some indefinite pronouns are compound words of **some-**, **any-**, **no-** and **every-**.

Now pay attention to the following chart:



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



How do we use these indefinite pronouns?

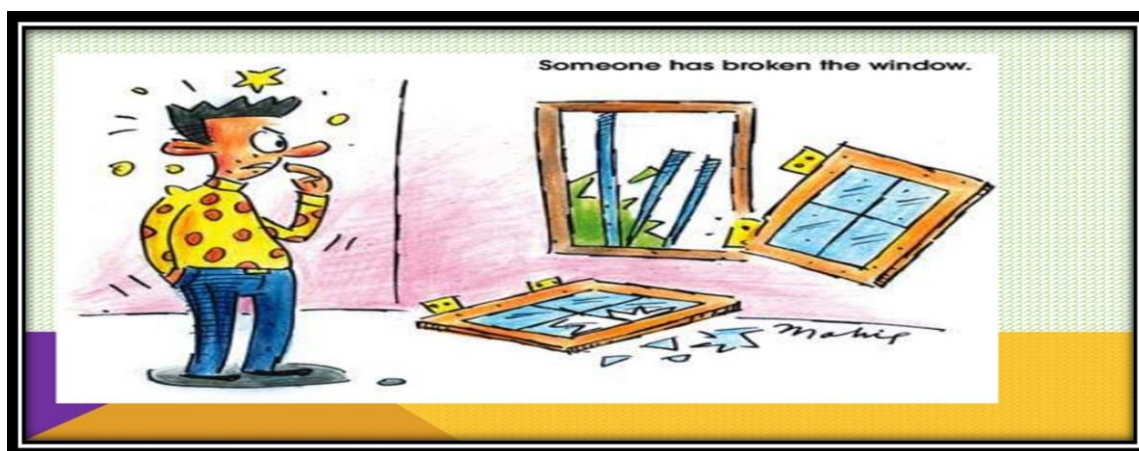


SOME-

- Affirmative sentences and questions when a **Yes** or **No** answer is expected:

e.g. **Someone** was sitting on the sofa.

- Can you do **something** to help?





ANY-

- Negative sentences (used with not) and questions (used without not):

e.g. The police couldn't find her **anywhere**.

Is there **anything** to eat?

- Affirmative sentences with the meaning of **every-** when the intention is to give emphasis:

e.g. He was prepared to try **anything** to find his daughter.

He wants to help the police to find missing people **anywhere** in the world.



NO-

- Affirmative sentences but with a negative meaning (used without not):

e.g. **Nobody** was at home when I called.

There was **nothing** we could do.



EVERY-

- Affirmative sentences and questions:

e.g. The police looked for her **everywhere**.

Is **everything** all right?

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

1. There isn't in the box. It's empty.

a- anything b- everything c- everyone d- no one

2-..... in the class did the homework.

a- Nobody b- Everything c- Anything d- nothing

3- There is in my house.

a- someone b- nothing c- everybody d- everywhere

4- Does have a clue where the dog went?

a- anybody b- nobody c- everybody d- someone



D } - DO AS SHOWN BETWEEN BRACKETS:

1- He bought some books last Friday.

{ Negative }

.....
2- Everyone is happy

{ Negative }

.....
3- I didn't see anybody there.

{ Use:- nobody }



WORK BOOK PAGE { 74 } EX. { 2 }

C}- Set Book ...

1- Would you like to be an astronomer or not? Why?

*

2- What does the astronomer do?

*

III - Language Function

C- WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS :-

1- Your friend wants to see stars

*

2- Your friend says "I want to be an astronomer."

.....



Plan and write a report of two paragraphs of (10) sentences about the astronomer . These guide words or phrases may help you:

First paragraph :- Who the astronomer is

{ person - study - the sun and the moon - telescope - predict }

Second paragraph: The importance of his job.

{ useful - navigate - across the desert - stars - weather }

Date :-.....

Unit :- (10)

Lessons :- { 3&4 }

pages :- 72 & 73

The Sindbad voyage

I- New Vocabulary

NO.	WORD	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
<u>1</u>			
<u>2</u>			
<u>3</u>			
<u>4</u>			
<u>5)</u>			
<u>6)</u>			
<u>7)</u>			
<u>8)</u>			

A}- FILL IN THE SPACES USING WORDS FROM THE LIST :-

{ crew – prove – fiction – entertain }

1- Experiment are done to facts.

2- Tom and Jerry cartoons my children too much.

3- The captain and his served the passengers gently.

4- He turned the ship's to control its direction..



WORK BOOK PAGE { 75 } EX. { 5 }

English Grammar

MODALS :-

had to

Had to is used to talk about necessity and obligation that existed in the past. **Had to** is the past tense form of **have to** and **must**

We **had to go** to bed at 8 o'clock when we were kids.

can't be

We use **can't** to say we are sure that something is impossible.

She **can't be** so ill – I saw her playing volleyball yesterday.

could

We use **could** to say that it is possible that something will happen in the future or is happening now

He **could be** away on holiday.

must

We use **must** to express that we feel sure that something is true.

The team is playing really well today; they **must win**.



B}- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :

- 1- Yougo to the sea last night .The sea was rough.
a. has to b. didn't have to c. don't have to d. had to
- 2- He be here . I can see his car in front of the building.
a. must b. can c. could d. had to
- 3- She speak French very well. She's only lived in Paris for a few weeks.
a. didn't have to b. can't c. could d. must
- 4- I finish the project by tomorrow if I stay at work all night, but I'm not sure
a. had to b. have to c. could d. must

B) DO AS SHOWN BETWEEN BRACKETS : -

- 1- Sami had to clean the kitchen by himself. { Make negative }
.....
- 2- I {have to} sleep early yesterday. { correct }
.....
- 3-She had to go to the dentist yesterday. (Ask a question)
.....

C}- SET BOOK

- 1- Sailors face many dangers during their journeys. Explain.
.....
- 2- What are the qualities that the sailors should have?
.....

D}- LANGUAGE FUNCTION:-

D}- WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS :-

- 1--Someone says ' Sinbad's story is based on a real story '
.....
- 2- Your teacher asks you about the best adventurous story you have ever read.
.....



WORK BOOK PAGE { 76 } EX. { 7 }

Date :-.....

Unit :- (10)

Lessons :- { 5 & 6 }

pages :- 74 & 75

Helping the world

I- New Vocabulary

NO.	WORD	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
1-			
2-			
3-			
4-			
5-			
6-			
7-			
8-			

A} FILL IN THE SPACES USING WORDS FROM THE LIST :-

{ directly – charity – rare - turn off }

- 1- I always water taps after use.
- 2- Don't be late. Come home.....after school.
- 3- This helps poor people in many ways.
- 4- I have adopted a animal.

B} SET BOOK

1. Do you think we should save wild life? Why?
.....
2. Recycling helps us to protect our environment. Give reasons.
.....

C} LANGUAGE FUNCTION

C}- WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:-

1. Someone says that helping the poor around the world is not important.
.....
- 2- Your friend says that we reuse and recycle things to reduce pollution.
.....



Plan and write a report of two-paragraphs (10 sentences) about **how we harm the environment and the things we should do to save it.**

The following guide words may help you :

Paragraph 1 :- ***How we harm the environment:***

{ throw rubbish - change earth – chemicals - cut trees down – destroy }

Paragraph 2 :- ***Things we should do to save it :***

{ stop – plant trees - rare animals – save energy – save water }



Write some advices to help people reduce energy use and recycle.

.....

.....

.....

.....



The progress Test Pages: {79} – {83}

Date :-...../...../ 2017

Prepared By Mrs. / Nehad Mohammed

Lessons 1 & 2

Unit 11

	MEANINGS	PART OF SPEECH	WORDS
1	Wind up	Adj.	مدار باليد
2	Swimming pool	N	حمام سباحه
3	Illness	N	مرض
4	Expensive	Adj.	غالي الثمن
5	Simply	Adv.	ببساطة
6	Handle	V	يدير بمقبض
7	Invent	V	يخترع

Lessons 3 & 4

8	Experiment	N	تجربة
9	Rainbow	N	قوس قزح
10	Edge	N	حافة
11	Fall of	Phrv.	يسقط
12	Progress	V	يتقدم
13	Break up	Phrv.	ينقسم / ينكسر
14	Infrared	N	الاشعة تحت الحمراء
15	Refraction	N	انكسار الضوء

Lessons 5 & 6

16	Inventor	N	مخترع
17	Expect	V	يتوقع
18	Peel	V	يقشر
19	Outdoor	N	في الهواء الطلق
20	Burn down	Phrv.	يحترق
21	Fictional	Adj.	خيالي
22	Light bulb	N	مصباح كهربائي

Unit 11 inventions

Date :-

Unit :- (11)

Lessons :- { 1&2 }

pages:- { 78 & 79 }

The wind – up radio

I- New Vocabulary

NO.	WORD	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
1-			
2-			
3-			
4-			
5-			
6-			
7-			

A } - CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :-

1- I wish someone would Everlasting light bulb.

a)invent

b) reuse

c) prove

d) entertain

2- She turned the and slowly opened the door.

a) swimming pool

b) handle

c) charity

d) seaweed

3- She had five days off work due to

a)lifetime

b) landmark

c) illness

d) ecology

4- It will be very if you send it by airmail.

a)extinct

b) native

c) tropical

d) expensive



English Grammar

B}- Future simple { will / shall / going to } :

will	Be going to
<p>-Use will to predict the future . نستخدم will للتنبؤ بالمستقبل .</p> <p>It will be hot The weather will get colder tomorrow. Omar will pass the driving test.</p> <p>-Use will for actions that we decide now, at the moment of speaking. نستخدم will للحديث عن الأشياء التي نقرر القيام بها في لحظة الكلام .</p> <p>I will wash the dishes. Salem will do the homework.</p>	<p>-Use be going to for actions that we have decided before we speak. نستخدم be going to للأعمال التي قررناها قبل أن نتحدث .</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Be going to</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: flex-start;"> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>I am going to</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>he is going to she is going to</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>we are going to they are going to you are going to</p> </div> </div> <p>Our friends (They) have decided that they are going to visit their relatives. Salma (she) is going to read a novel.</p>

3- Shall:-

We use { shall } to make a request or an offer.

- Shall I make you a coffee?
- Shall I cook some pancakes for breakfast?

Shall we go to the cinema this evening?

Shall we invite our friends for dinner?

B}- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :-

1- The phone is ringing.I answer it?

- a) going to b) shall c) did d) does

2- I going to swim in the swimming pool tomorrow.

- a) am b) are c) is d) were

3- I feel a bit hungry. I think Ihave something to eat.

- going to b)will c) shall d) would

4- They travel to Dubai next week .

- a) going b) shall c) will d) are going to

B}- DO AS SHOWN BETWEEN BRACKETS :-

- 1- We are going to travel by ship. { negative }
.....
2- I will meet them at the factory. { ask a question }
.....
3- He is going to { meet } his father at the airport this evening. { correct }
.....

C- SET BOOK

- 1- Brilliant inventors should have some qualities. Explain
.....
2- How do modern inventions change our life?
.....

D}- LANGUAGE FUNCTION

D- } - WRITE WHAT WOULD YOU SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS :-

- 1- Your friend wants to be an inventor.
.....
2- Someone says " The wind-up radio doesn't need electricity"
.....



Inventors are great people who make our life easier and better,

Plan and write a report of 2 paragraphs (10 sentences) about (Inventors)
The following guide words and phrases may help you :

Paragraph 1: **What inventors do:**
{ think differently / work hard / study science / observe / do experiments }

Paragraph 2 : **How they make our life easier:**
{invent /useful things / improve life / machines / comfortable }



Date :- _____

Unit (11)

Lessons { 3 & 4 }

Pages { 80 & 81 }

Making a rainbow

I- New Vocabulary

NO.	WORD	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
1-			
2-			
3-			
4-			
5-			
6-			
7-			
8-			

A } - FILL IN THE SPACES WITH A WORD FROM THE LIST:-

{ experiment – rainbow – edge – progress }

1- The were conducted by the scientists.

2-Look over there – there is a

3-Unfortunately, these are diseases which very rapidly.

4-They built the mosque on the of the city.

B}- SET BOOK

1- There are seven colours in the rainbow. Mention two.

.....

2-What is the light of the sun called?

.....

C}- LANGUAGE FUNCTION

C} - WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS :-

1- Someone says "Snakes can see in the dark."

.....

2-- Your friend wants to make a rainbow.

.....

Date :-

Unit { 11 }

Lessons { 5 & 6 }

Pages { 82 & 83 }

Inventors who changed the world

I - New Vocabulary:

NO.	WORD	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
1-			
2-			
3-			
4-			
5-			
6-			
7-			



A } - FILL IN THE SPACES WITH A WORD FROM THE LIST:-

{ inventor – peel – outdoor – expect }

- 1- Could you ----- the carrots?
- 2- Mohammed wants to be an -----
- 3- He didn't ----- to see me here.
- 4- The hotel has a/an ----- swimming pool.

II - Set Book

B-ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

- 1- What do you think are the most important inventions in history?
.....
- 2- If you were an inventor, what would you invent?
.....

III - Language Function

C} - WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS :-

- 1- Someone says "The electric light is the most important invention in the history."
.....
- 2- Your friend says "The internet is more important than the TV."
.....



Plan and write a report of two paragraphs { 10 } sentences about "great inventors "

The following words and phrases may help you

: Paragraph (1) :- Why are inventors great people ?

(invent -- great inventions – help —life – easier)

Paragraph (2) :- The importance of their inventions

{ phones-talk with friends- The internet – share knowledge }

Lessons 1 & 2

Unit 12

	MEANINGS	PART OF SPEECH	WORDS
1	Creativity	N.	الإبداع
2	Creative	Adj	مبدع
3	Evolution	N	تطور
4	Dramatic	Adj.	دراماتيكي - مفاجئ
5	Combine	V.	يضم
6	Involve	V.	يورط
7	Approach	V.	يتعامل بطريقة خاصة
8	Slow down	Phrv.	يبطئ
9	Take away	Phrv.	يخفي - يزيل

Lessons 3 & 4

10	Breathe	V.	يتنفس
11	Chew	V	يمضغ
12	Taste	V	يتذوق
13	Damage	V.	يدمر
14	Boil	V	يغلي
15	Explode	V	ينفجر
16	Speed	N	سرعه
17	turn round	Phrv.	يدور

Lessons 5 & 6

18	Accidental	Adj.	بالصدفة / مصادفة
19	Vaccine	n.	مصل / تطعيم
20	cope	v.	يتعامل
21	Sticky	Adj.	لاصق
22	dissolve	v	يذوب
23	Take off	Phrv.	يزيل
24	immune	Adj.	مناعي / ذو مناعة
25	tape	n.	شريط لاصق

12- Creativity

Date :-

Unit :- { 12 } Lessons 1 & 2 } Pages { 84 & 85 }.

Be Creative

I - New Vocabulary:

NO.	WORD	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
1-			
2-			
3-			
4-			
5-			
6-			
7-			
8-			
9-			

A } - CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :-

1- She is very ----- on the design front.

- a) creative b) accidental c) dramatic d) fictional

2- The new telescope has helped us to understand the ----- of the universe.

- a) creativity b) evolution c) infrared d) refraction

3- These harmless substances ----- to form a highly poisonous gas.

- a) approach b) involve c) combine d) invent

4- -----, you are walking too fast.

- a) wind up b) break up c) burn down d) Slow down

5- Our teacher adopts new techniques to encourage in our class

- a) creativity b) illness c) voyage d) council

English Grammar

Zero conditional :-

- ✗ We use this type of 'Conditional' when:
- ✗ 1. We refer to general truths or facts
- ✗ e.g. Water **boils**, if we **heat** it to a temperature of 100 degree C. (**fact**)
- ✗ e.g. If we **dip** a piece of paper in acid, it **turns** blue. (**general truth**)
- ✗ 2. We refer to actions that take place regularly
- ✗ e.g. Dad always **reads** the papers, if he **wakes** up early.

*If you pick a fish out of water,
it dies*



*If children study hard, their
parents are happy.*



*If you put water in the freezer,
it turns into ice.*

teacherphil.com

• *If + present simple, present simple.*

B}- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :-

1- If we ice, it melts.

- a. heated b. heat c. had heated d. heats

2- If it rains, the grass wet.

- a. gets b. will get c. would get d. would have gotten

3- If you red and blue, you get purple.

- a. mixed b. mixes c. mix d. had mixed

4- Plants die if they get enough water.

- a. didn't b. won't c. wouldn't d. don't

B}- DO AS SHOWN BETWEEN BRACKETS :-

1- If people { eat } too much, they get fat. { correct }

2- If you touch a fire, you get burned. { negative }

3- You get water if you mix hydrogen and oxygen. { Ask }

C}- SET BOOK

1- What does creativity mean to you?

2- Mention two ways of being creative.

a)..... b).....

D}- LANGUAGE FUNCTION

D}- WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THESE SITUATIONS :-

1- Your pen-pal asks you about life in Kuwait in the past.

2 Your friend wants to be a famous violin player .



WORK BOOK PAGE { 91 } EX. { 4 }

"Everyone is creative but some people act on their ideas and other don't"

Plan and write an e-mail of two paragraphs " 10 " sentences to your friend Renad about "**Creativity**" Telling her about What creativity is , the ways of being creative and how we can be creative. Your name is Remas.

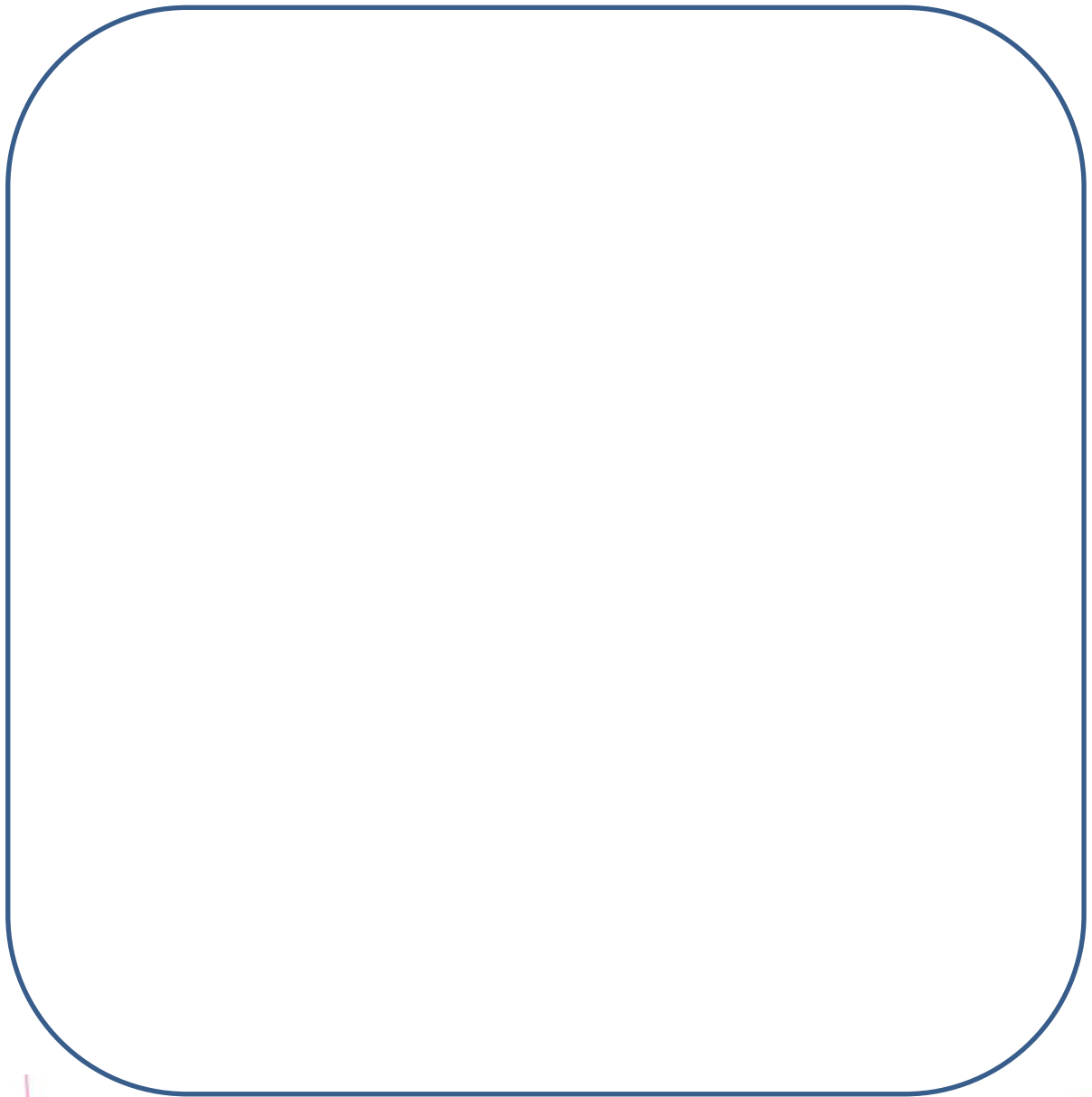
The following guide words and phrases may help

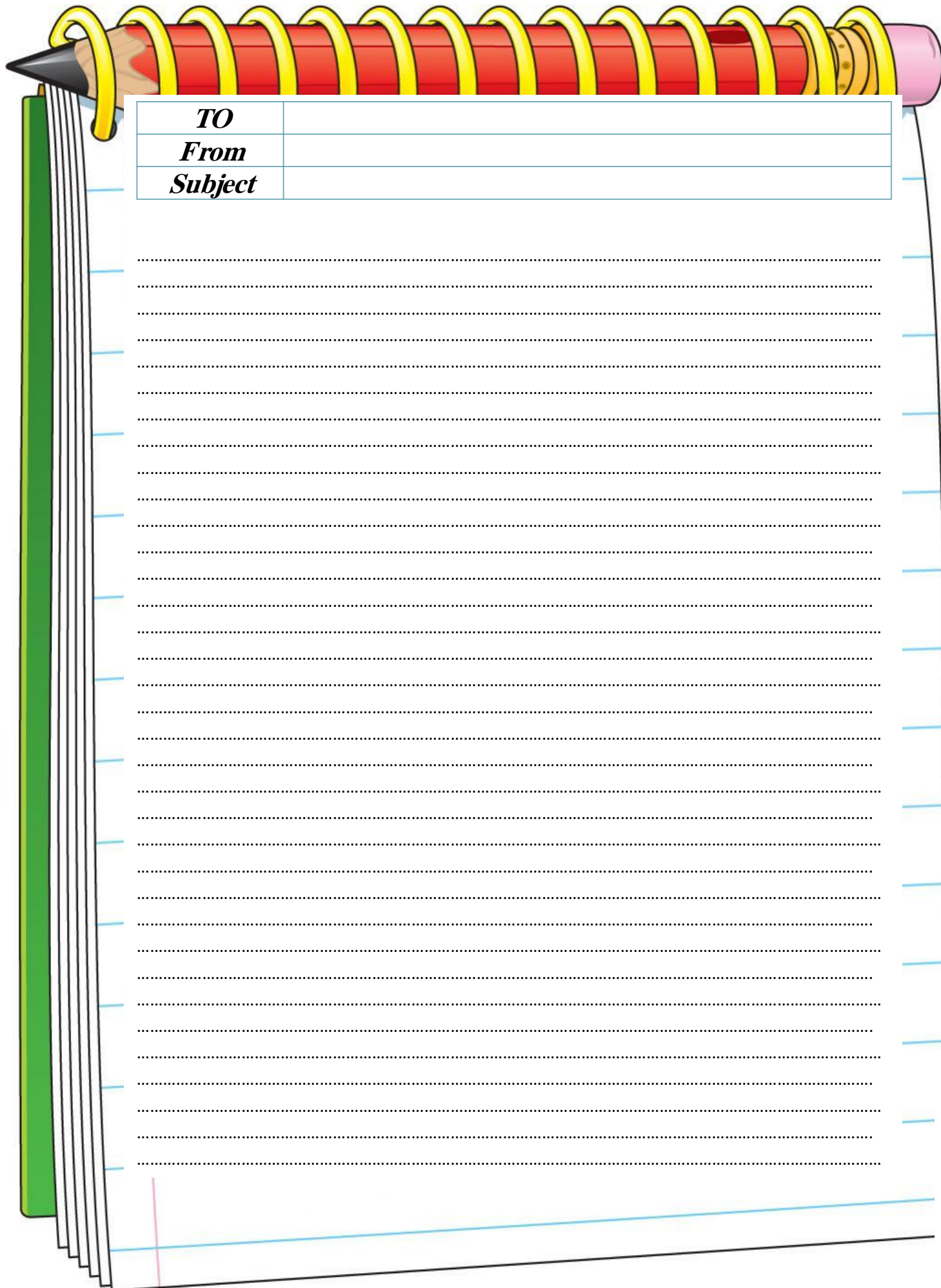
Paragraph 1:- **What is creativity ?**

{ ability- imagine –ways – evolution - ideas }

Paragraph 2:- **How can we be creative ?**

{ improvement- existing ideas- - approach- find – solution }





<i>TO</i>	
<i>From</i>	
<i>Subject</i>	

Date :- _____

Unit (12)

Lessons { 3 & 4 }

Pages { 86 & 87 }

{ If you _____ what will happen }

I - New Vocabulary:-

NO.	WORD	PART OF SPEECH	MEANING
1-			
2-			
3-			
4-			
5-			
6-			
7-			
8-			

A } - FILL IN THE SPACES WITH A WORD FROM THE LIST:-

{ Taste – speed – damaged – turn round }

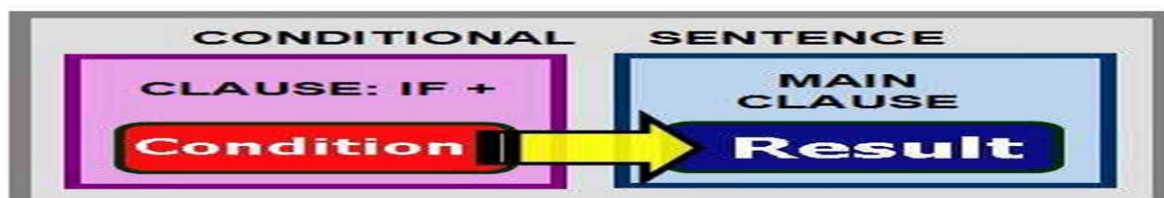
1-I'll just The car and go back the way we've come.

2- He was travelling at a Of 90 mph.

3- The library was badly in the fire

4- the soup to see if it has enough salt.

English Grammar



first conditional

- The first conditional refers to the present and future. It expresses a possible (real) condition and its probable result in the future.
- In first conditional sentences, the structure is usually **if + present simple** and **will + infinitive**. It's not important which clause comes first.

"if" + [Simple Present]

"will" + [Verb]

IF Clause	Result Clause
If she's free this weekend,	she will go with us.
If Brian pays me today,	I will buy something for Amy's birthday.
If he tops the test,	his father will buy him a new skateboard.
If I have enough time,	I will write a letter for my cousin.
If she joins the contest,	she will have 75% chance of winning.

teacherphil.com

B}- CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER :-

1- Youthe bus if you run fast.

a- catches b-caught c- will catch d-catch

2- If helearn English, he won't get a good job.

a-don't b-doesn't c-didn't d-do

3- If itthis weekend , we won't go in a picnic.

a- rains b-rained c-rain d-raining

4- If I get a promotion , Iyou a diamond ring.

a- buy b-won't buy c-bought d-will buy

E } - DO AS SHOWN BETWEEN BRACKETS:-

1- If you leave soon, you { catch } the bus. (correct)

.....

2- If he { stay } in bed , he will feel better. (correct)

.....

3- If you go to bed early..... (complete)

.....

4- If it rains , The match will be cancelled { Ask a question }

.....



WORK BOOK PAGE { 92 } EX. { 7 }

C}- SET BOOK QUESTIONS

B-ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

1- Why shouldn't we look at the sun directly?

.....

2- Why do people wear white clothes in the sun?

.....

3- Why does water boil at less than 100C at the top of the mountain?

.....

D} - Language Function

C} - WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS :-

1-Someone says "Water boils at less than 100° C at the top of the mountain."

.....

2- Your brother looks at the sun directly.

.....

Date :-

Unit:- (12)

Lessons { 5 & 6 }

Pages { 88 & 89 }

Seeing the possibilities

I - New Vocabulary:-

NO.	WORD	PARTS OF SPEECH	MEANING
1-			
2-			
3-			
4-			
5-			
6-			
7-			
8-			

A } - FILL IN THE SPACES WITH A WORD FROM THE LIST:

{ vaccine – sticky – dissolve – cope }

- 1- She will be able to with the work.
- 2- This protects against some kinds of the bacteria.
- 3- The children's faces were with chocolate.
- 4- two spoons of powder in warm water.

II - Set Book

B-ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

- 1- What did Louis create?

.....

- 2- How do vaccines help people?

.....

III - Language Function

C} - WRITE WHAT YOU WOULD SAY IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS :-

- 1- Someone says "Vaccines are the most important inventions in the world."

.....

- 2- Your friend says "Edison invented vaccines."

.....



The progress test :- Pages { 96 } - { 99 }

Reading Comprehension { 2 }

Read the following passage and answer the given questions:

*Many people like to collect things like stamps and paintings. Some stamp collections are very valuable. usually the fewer the number of people who have a stamp in their collections, the more valuable that stamp is. Some rich people collect works of art. **They** often pay millions of dollars for a painting by a famous artist. Paintings usually become more valuable as time passes, so the rich buy them hoping to sell them at a later date for more than they had paid.*

*There are many interesting things all around us that are useful to collect. Some people, for example, collect **menus** from restaurants, or even bus tickets. Such collections may not be worth a lot of money, but they will be very valuable to historians in the future. The best way to start a collection is to choose something we are interested in. This may be something to do with sport, music, or anything else.*

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

1- The suitable title for the passage is

- a) collecting things b) Historians in the future
c) Famous artists d) Doing sports

2- The underlined word menus in the 2nd paragraph means

- a) *lists* b) projects c) *choices* d) *historians*

3- The underlined pronoun' they 'in the first paragraph refers to

- a) stamps b) their collections c) some rich people d) paintings

4- The main idea in the first paragraph is

- a) *The history of stamps*
b) *The importance of money*
c) *how to spend free time*
d) *The great value of some collections*

C/ Answer the following questions: [3 x 1 = 3 m]

5-Many people like to collect things . Give examples.

.....

6-Why do some rich people collect paintings ?

.....

7-What is the best way to start a collection ?

Unit 7

Lesson (1&2)

1- Why are trees important ?

They give us shade, wood, fruits, oxygen and fresh air

2- What does an advisor do?

He gives us advice

3- What's important about a village being a mud village?

It isn't strong and can be destroyed easily.

**** Lesson (3&4)**

4- Where do you spend spring holiday ?

I spent the spring holiday in Al-Khiran

5- What sports can you practise in the gymnasium ?

I can practise weightlifting in the gymnasium

6- What activities can you do in Al-Khiran ?

a -I can play tennis in the tennis court

b -I can swim in the swimming pool

c -I can practice weightlifting in the gym.

**** Lesson (5&6):**

7 - Communication is important . Discuss

Communication helps us to share our ideas, feelings, knowledge and opinions with other people

8- How did we communicate in the past ?

By telling stories, carving and painting pictures on stone

9 - How do we communicate today ?

By using modern technology such as telephones- TVs-computers and internet

10 - How do we learn to communicate ?

By imitating people around us

11- How many words does a baby learn by two years old?

About 200 words

12- Why did people carve and paint pictures on stone ?

To exchange their ideas

13- New technology is very exciting . Discuss

It has improved our life. We can watch news stories from all over the world, learn facts, enjoy entertainment and talk to our friends using technology.

Unit 8

**** Lesson 1& 2**

14- What do servers and clients like?

Servers like assistants and clients like customers

15 -What can you do on the internet?

I can send e- mails and get information

16- Name the main two types of computers on the internet.

1-servers

2- clients

17-How are networks in different countries linked together?.

Networks are linked together by satellites

18-Discuss how computers are linked together.

Computers are linked together in a giant network.

**** Lesson 3& 4**

19-Mention three methods were used by our ancestors to send messages.

1-fire

2-flag

3-messangers

20- What does WWW stand for?

It stands for The World Wide Web

21-Who invented the World Wide Web?

Berner Lee invented the World Wide Web.

**** Lesson 5& 6**

22-Mention the main three parts of the brain.

1-cerebrum

2-cerebellum

3-brain stem

23- What does a brain stem do?

It controls actions that happen without thinking as breathing

24-What is the largest part of the brain ? What does it do?

The largest part is cerebrum. It allows you to think

25- What is cerebellum called? What does it do?

It is called " little brain". It makes the parts of the body work together well

26- The brain is very important for many reasons. Discuss

It is the boss of our bodies and helps us to do every thing

27- What are the three parts which protect the brain from injury.

1-skull

2-fluid

3-thick tissue

Unit 9

LESSONS 1 & 2 :-

28-Mention three famous islands .

* *Failaka Island, Green Island and Madagascar.*

29-How are seeds brought to the islands ?

** Seeds are brought to the islands by wind , sea or bird*

30- Would you like to live on an island or not? why?

*

Lessons 3 & 4 :-

31-Why do animals migrate ?

**To find food, warmth or a place to have their young*

32-How do animals migrate ?

**By using magnetic fields b-land marks c- by following the moon and the sun*

33-How do penguins migrate ?

**By swimming.*

34- Why do penguins migrate ?

**To breed.*

35 -How can we save animals in danger?

*

Lessons 5& 6 :-

36-What do fish and shell fish feed on ?

**They feed on seaweed, dead fish and sea plants.*

37-Why is water in the oceans cold ?

** Because the sun light can't reach such depth .*

38-There are many kinds of ecosystem in the world . mention two

**a- Grass land* *b- Ocean depths*

39-Where are the largest grasslands?

**They are found in Africa .*

40-How much of earth is covered in natural grassland ?

**25% Of the Earth is covered in natural grassland*

41- "Birds that are found on islands are in danger " discuss

** Because most of the birds which became extinct in the last 200 years lived on islands*

42-Who destroys the balance in the ecosystem? How?

*

Unit 10

LESSONS 1 & 2 :

43-What does an astronomer do ?

**He studies space, stars and planets.*

44- What does an astronomer use for his studies ?

**He use a telescope .*

45-What's a telescope used for ?

**It is used for watching stars and planets .*

46-What's a compass used for ?

It is used for knowing directions .

47- How can you navigate across the desert without a compass?

**Through following the stars.*

48- Would you like to be an astronomer or not? Why?

*

Lessons 3 & 4 :

49-What does the explorer do?

**He travels around the world*

50-Why is a sailor's job dangerous ?

**because of the storms and dangerous kind of fish.*

51-Mention three parts of a dhow ?

**a- deck* *b- mast* *c- sail*

52-How can you entertain yourself?

*

Lessons 5 & 6 :

53-We can help the environment. Explain

* *By turning the light off.*

By reusing paper and plastic bags.

54-Mention two of the problems that our planet faces nowadays ?

**a- Pollution .*

b- The rise in the Earth's

temperature .

55-How can we take part in saving energy /electricity?

* *By turning the light off.*

56-How can we save water?

* *By turning the water taps off.*

57-What do charities aim to?

**Saving the environment/ Helping the poor.*

Unit 11

Lessons:- { 1 & 2 }

58- How useful is a radio?

It helps people to communicate with each other.

59- How does a wind-up radio work?

It works without electricity or batteries but by turning the handle.

Lessons :- { 3 & 4 }

60- What is the light of the sun called?

It's called the white light.

61- How many colors does the rainbow have?

It has seven colours.

62- Some animals, such as snakes see in the dark. Explain.

They can see infrared light.

63- What do you need for making a rainbow?

A glass of water, sheet of white paper, a table, a window, and a sunny day

Lessons { 5 & 6 }

64- Edison invented many inventions. Mention two.

*a)- The cinema
music.*

b)- The first machine for playing

65- Edison improved many machines. Mention two

a)- The telephone

b) The light bulb.

66- What do you think are the most important inventions in history?

.....
67- If you were an inventor, what would you invent? Why?

.....



Unit 12

Lessons { 1&2 }

68- What is creativity?

It is the ability to invent or imagine something new.

69- Mention two ways of being creative.

a)- Evolution of ideas

b)- Putting ideas together

70- What do we get if we join the ideas of a computer and a network?

We will get the Internet.

71- How can city planners slow traffic down?

By using speed restrictions, road marks and signs.

Lessons { 3&4 }

72- Why shouldn't we look at the sun directly?

Because it will damage our eyes.

73- Why do people wear white clothes in the sun?

To become cooler .

74- Why do water boil at less than 100C at the top of the mountain?

Because the air pressure is low

Lessons { 5&6 }

75- What did Louis Posture's work to prove?

He proved that many diseases are caused by bacteria.

76- What did Louis create?

He created vaccines.

77- What does a vaccine do to the person's body?

It makes the person's body immune to the disease.