

مراجعة الوحدة السابعة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع مناهج مملكة البحرين

موقع المناهج ← مناهج مملكة البحرين ← الصف السابع ← رياضيات ← الفصل الثاني ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

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منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
رياضيات:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



صفحة مناهج مملكة
البحرين على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف السابع والمادة رياضيات في الفصل الثاني

نموذج إجابة مراجعة الاختبار الشامل

1

حل كراسة الرياضيات دليل شامل للتمارين

2

إجابة مراجعة الاختبار الأول الإحصاء والاحتمالات

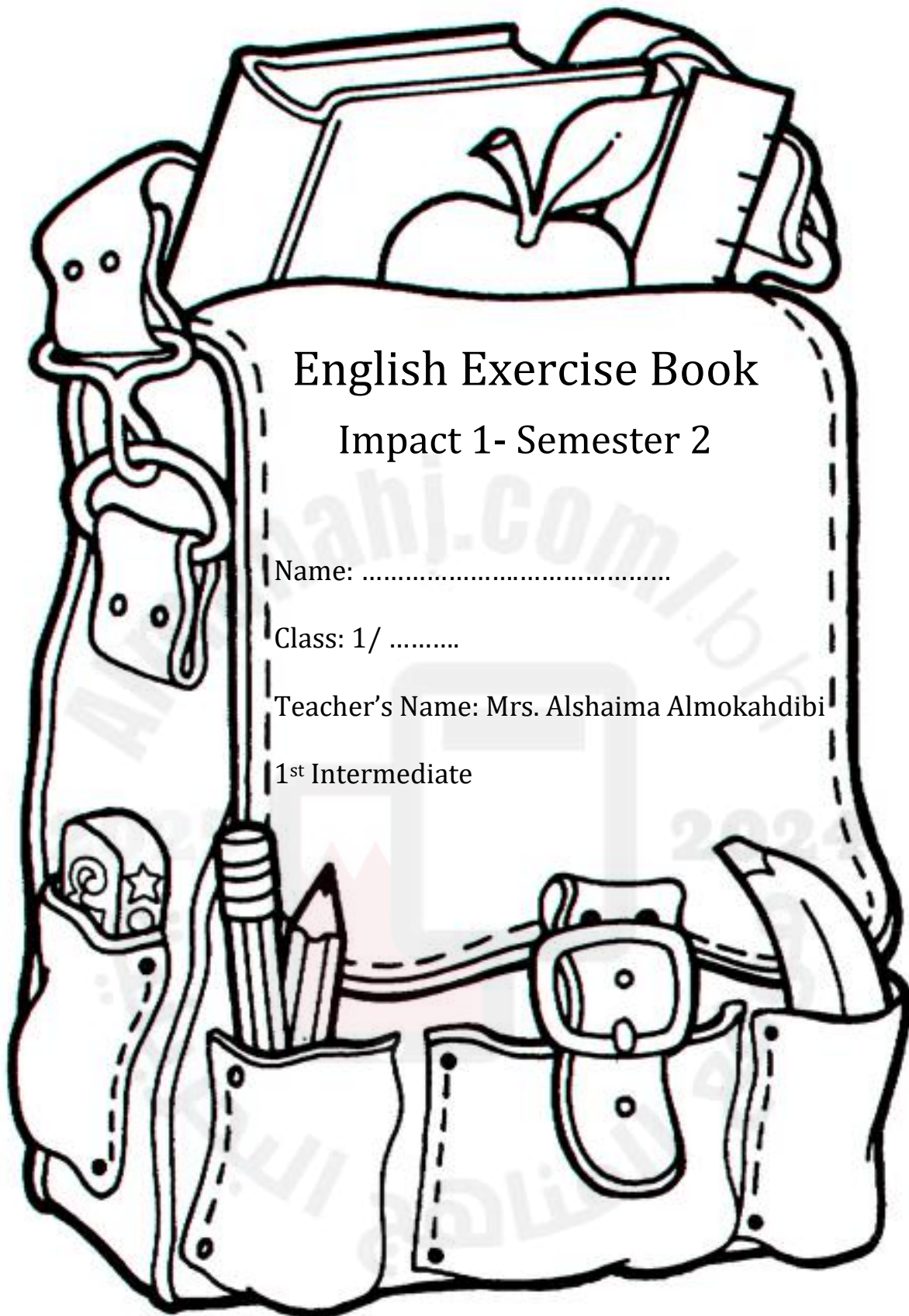
3

مراجعة الاختبار الأول الإحصاء والاحتمالات غير محلول

4

ملخص قوانين الأشكال ثلاثية الأبعاد المساحة والمحيط والحجم

5



English Exercise Book

Impact 1- Semester 2

Name:

Class: 1/

Teacher's Name: Mrs. Alshaima Almokahdibi

1st Intermediate

Advanced quality education in a creative intellectual environment



About me

Date/Place of birth:

Parents' Tel:

School:

Hobbies:



Our Classroom Rules

1. Listen carefully.
2. Work quietly, do not disturb others who are working.
3. Be polite, kind, and helpful with your classmates.
4. Raise your hand and wait to be called before the teacher.
5. Respect your teacher and your classmates. Treat them with kindness in your words and actions.
6. Respect school and personal property.
7. Treat others as you would like to be treated.

School Vision

Giving, Elevation, and
Excellence in Performance

School Mission

We are a participatory educational institution that provides a stimulating and safe education that promotes Islamic and national values according to modern technological strategies with active community participation to achieve the advancement of the nation.

School Values

Initiation - Responsibility
Respect - Loyalty and belonging
Acceptance and forgiveness
Cooperation - Discipline
Honesty - Cleanliness

My Reward Chart



English Record Sheet

My objective for this semester is to:

I am



Alicorn



Pegasus



Unicorn

Dates of checking the booklet

Date	Mark	Your booklet is	Comments
Feb, ..., 20....		Complete Incomplete	☐ Improve handwriting. ☐ Write the date. ☐ Watch out your spelling and grammar. ☐ Complete the missing.
March, ..., 20....		Complete Incomplete	☐ Improve handwriting. ☐ Write the date. ☐ Watch out your spelling and grammar. ☐ Complete the missing.
April, ..., 20....		Complete Incomplete	☐ Improve handwriting. ☐ Write the date. ☐ Watch out your spelling and grammar. ☐ Complete the missing.
May, ..., 20....		Complete Incomplete	☐ Improve handwriting. ☐ Write the date. ☐ Watch out your spelling and grammar. ☐ Complete the missing.

Test 1 Mark: -----

Test 2 Mark: -----

Final Mark: -----

Parent signature -----

Parent signature -----

Parent signature -----

English Practice Book

Unit 5

What We Wear



Theme of this unit:

This unit is about clothing and accessories throughout history.

Learning objectives for this unit:

1. To identify vocabulary related clothes and accessories throughout history.
2. To practice use of words and phrases to ask for opinions and to agree and disagree.
3. To practice the use of the past simple form correctly.
4. To interpret information from a reading text about how accessories help tell our stories.
5. To discuss clothing that is practical and can keep you safe.
6. To use the past simple of irregular verbs to describe what happened.
7. To write an essay about how uniforms have changed.

Present

What we wear

[illegible]

- | New word | Meaning |
|--------------------|--|
| 1- century | A- clothes that you wear in official occasions or places. |
| 2- casual | B- a period of 100 years. |
| 3- dress up | C- suitable for the situation in which something is used. |
| 4- fashion | D- a particular set of clothes that has to be worn by the members of the same organization or group of people. |
| 5- formal | E- a style that is popular at a particular time, especially in clothes, hair, etc. |
| 6- uniform | F- type of clothes which are not formal or not suitable for special occasions. |
| 7- practical | G- to wear more formal clothes than one usually wears. |

Objective: practice using vocabulary related to different types and styles of clothing.

Practice

Read and circle the right answer. An example is given.

- 1- Trainers are more **fashionable/ practical** for walking than shoes.
- 2- Nurses always wear white **uniforms/ suits** in the hospitals.
- 3- My clothes for work tend to be quite **formal/ uniform**.
- 4- Denim jeans were invented in the 19th **dress up/ century**.
- 5- My sisters always **dress up/ practical** when they go out.
- 6- Ahmed prefers wearing **casual/ formal** clothes when he is on holiday.
- 7- Mona always wears the latest **fashions/ centuries**.

Read and fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box below

Assessment

Century – Casual - dressed up – fashion – formal – uniforms – practical

Have you ever seen an old photo of your grandfather or grandmother? You would probably ask yourself, "Why did they only wear such clothes? They didn't look that familiar!" You might be right as (1) _____ is different in every (2) _____. In the past, most men in Bahrain used to wear the traditional dress, which is "thob", "ghutra" and "egal" for (3) _____ and special occasions and very few wore suits and ties. While women always (4) _____ with fancy colourful dresses with glittering slippers whenever they had a wedding.

Over time, fashion changes as it always does. (5) _____ clothes replaced formal clothes. For example, women nowadays usually prefer to wear long skirts and sweatshirts, while men wear denim jeans and T-shirts. Moreover, they wear trainers more than shoes or high heels as they are more (6) _____ for them. Not to forget that in some places like schools or jobs special (7) _____ are required.

Discuss:

Are there any good reasons to wear uniforms at schools? Justify your answer.



Objective : To read for specific information

Listen, then read the following paragraph about Peter Miller and answer the questions given.

Peter Miller works as a firefighter in a small town and he loves what he does. To do this, he needs to deal with very dangerous and hot situations. He wears a special **uniform** to protect himself from fire and smoke, not **fashion**.

He also has to **wear** thick boots to protect his feet. Moreover, he has to wear heavy gloves, special helmet and a mask. This might not look fashionable, but for Peter, safety is more important.

On days when he is in the office and not fighting fire, sometimes he has to **dress up**. He wears **suits** and ties specially when he attends some lectures. While on the other days he prefers to wear **casual** clothes rather than **formal** like **jeans** and **shirts** as they are **practical**.

Put (T) for True and (F) for False, and then correct the mistakes.

- 1- Peter is happy with his job. ()
- 2- Peter doesn't wear a uniform. ()
- 3- It is very important for Peter to protect himself while fighting fire. ()
- 4- Peter never dresses up. ()
- 5- Jeans and shirts are formal clothes. ()



Discuss:

What do you wear at school and what do you wear at home? Write your answer in the table below.

<u>At school</u>	<u>At home</u>
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	
.....	

Objective: To write a short paragraph about clothing.



Unicorn: Interview a grandmother or grandfather. Find out how clothing has changed from when he or she was young. Write a paragraph to say what you learnt.

Pegasus: Make a T-chart with the headings fashionable and practical clothes, write examples of clothes you wear under each category then write a short paragraph comparing between the two types of clothes.

Alicorn: Clothing is not the same in all countries. Compare between the clothing that you wear in your country and another country of your choice. write a short paragraph about it comparing between the types of clothing and the good and the bad.

2023 2024

***Put a (✓) if you followed the criteria.**

Criteria	Self-assessment
I write about all the points.	
I use the correct tense.	
I spell correctly.	
I punctuate well. (full-stops, commas, ----)	
I use capitals.	

Past simple**Objective: To identify the proper present simple verb forms, structure and uses..**

Present

GRAMMAR**Past simple: Saying what happened**

Ami photographed people in Kenya and India.
 They dressed up for the wedding party.
 He **didn't dress up** for school.
 They **didn't wear** high heels.

Questions:

Did the women paint their hands?
 Why **did** they tattoo their faces?



Verbs change when we talk about past events. Most verbs add -ed (protect → protected)
 Be careful with spelling! Verbs ending in e add -d (love → loved)
 Some verbs double the final letter, then add -ed (stop → stopped)

Practice

Objective 2: To use the past simple tense in a context accurately.**Change the following verbs into the past simple tense:**

Verb (present)	Past	Verb (present)	Past
pray		put	
live		speak	
keep		ask	
make		fry	
control		build	

Guess the meaning of these words

Decorate – brides – tattoos – pierce

Words	Meanings
	permanent skin decoration in which ink is inserted under the skin.
	make a hole in a part of the body as ears or nose.
	woman on her wedding day.
	make beautiful designs.

Present

Rule: Pronunciation rules for forming the past simple of regular verbs:

There are three ways to pronounce "ed":

- 1- /t/ after : p; f; k; sh; ss; sk; ch
 2- /id/ after: t; d
 3- /d/ after all other consonants, vowels.

Practice

Classify the following verbs into /d/ , /id/ , /t/ according to the the -ed pronunciation :

Walked – helped – finished – tried – wanted – added – collected – danced – loved –
 pushed – needed - Painted – watered – smiled – cried – studied – talked - listened

/ d /	/ id /	/ t /

Self-learning

Form questions to these sentences.**Assessment**

1. I visited interesting places last summer.

Q1.?

2. Ali travelled to Dubai last night.

Q2.?

3. Mariam won a nice car.

Q3.?

4. I wrote two stories.

Q4.?

Listen then Answer the questions in complete sentences

How did people decorate their bodies long ago?

.....

2. What did Maori men do to their faces in the past?

.....

3. Why did some people paint their bodies instead of getting tattoos?

.....

4. What parts of brides' bodies did artists paint with henna?

.....

5. What did people do to their ears 5,000 years ago that they still do today?

.....

Write the opposite of these affirmative and negative past simple sentences.

1. I visited France in 2015.

2. She didn't like the show.

3. He joined our team last year.

4. I didn't cook the dinner yet.

5. My mother bought a nice vase.

6. My sister won the speech competition yesterday.

.....

Objective: To read for specific information.

Choose the right answer.

1. This is a picture of a
 - a- bracelet.
 - b- ring.
 - c- necklace.
2. Earrings, rings, necklaces are called
 - a- jewellery.
 - b- clothes.
 - c- furniture.



Words	Meanings
1. accessory	Things are worn or carried with an outfit. People wear them to have a nicer look. For example, watches and sunglasses are accessories.
2. bracelet	A piece of jewellery that is worn around the wrist or arm. For example, I wore a bracelet on my wrist.
3. necklace	A piece of jewellery worn around the neck. For example, the necklace around her neck attracts people.
4. outfit	A set of clothes worn for a particular occasion or activity. For example, when I wear jeans, my outfit looks more practical.
5. wealth	A large amount of money or valuable possessions that someone has. For example, people wear jewellery to show their wealth.

Practice

Read the statements below and choose the right word. An example is given.

- 1- I took the **bracelet/ ring** back to the jewelers' because it didn't fit my wrist.
- 2- I need to go to the shop to buy some **jewellery/ accessories** like hats and sunglasses.
- 3- This piece of jewellery is called **necklace/ outfit**. It is very expensive.
- 4- She wore a very expensive ring. She likes to show her **wealth/ accessories**.
- 5- On the girl's wrist there was a shiny silver **necklace/ bracelet**.
- 6- Hi, I'm looking for accessories to make my **outfit/ jewellery** look nicer.

Objective: To practice using the new vocabulary.

Assessment

Fill in the gaps with the right word from the list below. There are two extra words.

furniture bracelet outfits necklace accessories wealth jewellery

1- I have bought new for work.

2- My sister found a nice dress and suitable jewellery for the wedding, but she needs to find some matching

3- Look! she is wearing a nice necklace. She needs to wear a on her arm to be more attractive.

4- We have bought a ring, a bracelet and a for the bride.

5- She always wears expensive rings at work. She wants to show her

Answer the following questions.

1- Do you think wearing jewellery is important? Why?

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

2- Do you wear a piece of jewellery? Can you describe it?

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

Extra

Can you design a piece of jewellery of your choice

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





Objective: To read for specific information.

Read the text below and try to understand the ideas of the text, then answer the questions.

People have used accessories to make their outfits look more beautiful and elegant. They still value accessories like hats, sunglasses, watches, bags, and hairbands. Throughout history, jewellery was, and still is, never out of fashion. There are different reasons why people have worn jewellery: to show wealth and how much money they have and to make themselves look attractive.

Gold has been in Bahrain for centuries. Women have passed gold through their families because of its beauty and worth. The meaning of wearing gold jewellery has changed over time. In the past women wore gold as a sign of their social class, it was more prestigious. Today women wear gold more casually.

One of the most famous piece of gold in Bahrain is called “Gubgub”. It’s a headpiece which has long pieces of gold hanging around the head. Women wear “Gubgub” on certain and special occasions. It’s considered a symbol of the Bahraini culture and a part of its heritage. Nowadays, there are new designs of gold jewellery. Companies and gold shops offer modern designs. Some gold designs are traditional, some people still find them beautiful, while the modern designs have their own fans as well.

Nowadays, many Chinese people wear jade jewellery. In ancient China people considered jade stone more valuable than gold. Men and women wore jade jewellery such as pendants, bracelets, and hair pieces to show different levels of wealth and status. However, they also wore gold jewellery to show wealth.

Ndebele is a tribe in South Africa. In the past Ndebele husbands often gave their wives jewellery made of metal rings. Ndebele women wore jewellery such as necklaces and bracelets. They also wore rings on their legs. These rings showed wealth. When a woman had many rings, it indicated that she had a rich husband. She took off the rings when her husband died.

1. Mention one reason why people wear jewellery?

.....

.....

2. What is “gubgub”?

.....

.....

3. What does “occasion” means?

- 1- a special emotion
- 2- a special event
- 3- a special style or fashion

Put (T) for True and (F) for False, then correct the mistakes

- 1- In ancient China people valued jade jewellery more than gold jewellery. ()
- 2- Only women wore pieces of jewellery in ancient China. ()
- 3- Ndebele women wore rings in their legs to show wealth. ()

Answer the question below. Follow the instructions.

1. Give examples of accessories.

.....

.....

2. Give examples of jewellery

.....

.....

3. Mention one reason why people wear jewellery.

.....

.....

4. Write what you have learnt from other cultures about jewellery.

.....

.....

Extra

Use the new words to write (sentences / short paragraph)**bracelet necklace accessories wealth jewellery**

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Past simple to describe what happened.

Objective: To identify irregular past simple.

Present

GRAMMAR**Past simple: Describing what happened**You **were** in the clothes shop.I **was** in the shoe shop.He **had** a denim jacket in his hand.They **put** their mobile phones in their pockets.I **began** jewellery classes last year.She **kept** extra tights in her bag.We **left** our jackets at the door.He **got** a tie as a birthday present.Shops **sold** thousands of pairs of jeans.I **brought** your sweatshirt for you.**Questions***To form questions with be:***Were** you in the clothes shop this morning? **Was** she in the shoe shop?*All other verbs begin with did/didn't:***Didn't** you **see** the fashion show? **Did** they **do** exercises to keep healthy?

Some verbs in the past simple do not add -ed. They are irregular verbs: *be, begin, bring, buy, do, eat, get, give, have, keep, leave, make, mean, put, see, sell, think, wear*. These past-tense verbs are used often. We must memorise them!

These verbs don't change forms in the past simple: *I (you/he/she/it/we/you/they) wore* new shoes.

The verb *be* changes when used in the past simple: *I was (you were, he/she/it was, we/you/they were) in the shoe shop.*

THINK: Put these verbs into the past simple form and classify them to the right column.

add – draw – meet – enjoy – bake – come – cut – move

Regular Verbs	Irregular Verbs

Objective: To use the past simple of irregular verbs to describe what happened.

Practice

Change the following present simple verbs into the past simple tense:

clean	
eat	
hurt	
see	
put	

Answer the following questions in complete sentences:

1. What did he study at the university?

.....

2. What did your sister buy you for your birthday?

.....

3. Where did you put my book?

.....

4. Why did they go late to the party?

.....

Form complete sentences, use the verbs below. Don't forget to change the verbs to the past simple tense.

hit	read	play	watch	lose
------------	-------------	-------------	--------------	-------------

1. My brother basketball for 5 years.

2. I two stories yesterday.

3. My friend our neighbour's window with a ball accidentally.

4. My mum her car keys this morning.

5. We a nice movie last night.

Objective: To use the past simple of irregular verbs to describe what happened.**Assessment****Complete the sentences with the past simple tense of the verbs in the box below.****bring - give - has - go - keep - think - start - has - make - not have - cover**

In England in the mid-1300s doctors(1) -----wearing protective suits.

These suits (2)-----a long coat (3) -----all the way to the ground with a birdlike mask.

They (4)-----these suits (5) -----them safe from a sickness called the *plague*.

Doctors (6) -----to use their hands to touch the patient because they always

(7) -----a cane to their patients' houses.

In the 1940s, people (8)-----a new protective suit. It was made from the rubber

fabric which (9)-----people good protection and it (10)-----the whole body.

The suit (11)-----a special machine to help them breathe.

Form past simple questions from the words below then answer them in complete sentences.

The words	The questions	The answers
Where / travel		
How / go		
What / study		
Why / leave		
When / wake up		
Who/ take		

Objective: To extract information from a reading text.

Present

- What sport is this?

- a- basketball.
- b- handball.
- c- volleyball.

- What is the player wearing?

- a- trainers, t-shirt and shorts.
- b- trainers, shirt and shorts.
- c- trainers, t-shirt and trousers.



Write as many clothing items as you can. An example is given.



1. Trainers

.....

.....

.....

.....

Read the sentences below and choose the right answer. Then write if it is past or present. **An example is given.**

Practice

- 1- Before 1870, footballers **wore** / **wear** their own clothes. Past
- 2- Nowadays players **wore** / **wear** uniforms made of fabric. _____
- 3- Today, players wear uniforms that **were** / **are** practical and in fashion. _____
- 4- Each team now **has** / **had** its own colours. _____
- 5- A team **start** / **started** to wear striped shirts in the 1980s. _____
- 6- In 1984, one famous player **ask** / **asked** for longer shorts. _____



Read the description of each sport and match it to the right picture.

1- It is a game played between two teams of nine players. They hit a ball with a bat. Players wear pants, jerseys, socks, caps, and gloves.

2- It is a game played by two teams of five players. They score points by throwing a large ball through a basket. Players wear long shorts, sleeveless t-shirts, and trainers.

3- It is a game played between two teams of seven players. Each team tries to win by throwing a ball into the other team's goal. Players wear trainers, t-shirts, and shorts.

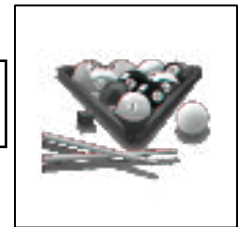
4- It is a game played between two teams of eleven players. Each team tries to win by kicking a ball into the other team's goal. Players wear football boots, t-shirts, and shorts.

5- It is a game played between two players. Each player uses a long stick to hit balls into pockets around a table. Players wear shirts, trousers, and shoes.

A



B



C



D



E



Read the essay below and answer the following questions.

Before 1849, there were no baseball uniforms. Players wore their own uniforms with no numbers or players' names. The first baseball uniform had pants made of blue wool, white shirts, and simple straw hats. In the 1880s players wore striped uniforms for the first time. In 1882 teams started to wear uniforms that include stockings to differentiate one club from another.

Baseball uniforms have changed many times over the years. Today, baseball uniforms are very different. The players wear pants with belts, caps, t-shirts or shirts with numbers and teams' names. The whole uniform is made of light fabric, this keeps baseball players comfortable when they run. Each team has its own colour, but white is still preferable for many teams. For example, the New York Mets team wears striped, white shirts and pants with blue caps. After all, these uniforms will change, too. Players need uniforms that are practical and in fashion.

1- Give an example of a clothing item of the first baseball uniform.

.....

2- When did baseball players start to wear striped uniforms?

.....

3- What is the baseball uniform made of, nowadays?

.....

4- The writer said, "these uniforms will change, too." How do you think they will change?

.....



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After all, these uniforms will change, too. Players need uniforms that are practical and in fashion.

Para (1) Introduction:

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Para (2) Main body:

.....

.....

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.....

.....

.....

Para (3) Conclusion:

.....

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.....

.....

.....

English Practice Book

Unit 6

Mix And Mash



Theme of this unit:

This unit is about mix and mash-ups.

Learning objectives for this unit:

1. To identify vocabulary related to music mash-ups.
2. To recognize the grammatical rule of Comparing two or more things.
3. To practice how to clarify a point.
4. To interpret information from a reading text about A Feast for the Eyes using food to create art.
5. To recognize the grammatical rule of Countable and uncountable nouns.
6. To write a paragraph of exemplification.

.....
Objective: To identify vocabulary related to music mash-ups.

Present

Look at the title and the pictures. What does the title mean? Think.

Mix and mash



.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

What kind of music do you like? Write as many as you can in one minute

.....

.....

.....

.....

Read the examples and try to find the meanings of the underlined words

- 1- The new song is really cool.
- 2- They used to edit rock music.
- 3- Khaled is a great fan of folk music.
- 4- Most Bahraini songs include a lot of traditional instruments.
- 5- DJs mix songs in a cool way.
- 6- The songs they performed in the concert last night were amazing.
- 7- Jane and Mary recorded their first song last night.
- 8- This band mixes the sounds of traditional Bahraini instruments with Latin music.
- 9- Old people have different opinions of mash-up music.
- 10- Peter spends a lot of time editing his recordings.



Words	letter	Meanings
1- cool		A- Someone who admires and supports a famous person, sports team, etc.
2- edit		B- To film or capture the sound or performance.
3- fan		C- Speech, music, or moving pictures that have been recorded to be listened to or watched later.
4- include		D- Not modern, from the past.
5- mix		E- A person's view.
6- perform		F- To put different elements together.
7- record		G- To act or sing for people.
8- traditional		H- To change a piece of writing, film, music etc.
9- opinion		I- To make something part of something else.
10- recording		J- Very popular, especially with young people or something great.

Match each word with its meaning. Write the correct letter next to the right word.

Objective: To use vocabulary related to music mash-ups in sentences/paragraph.

Practice

Read and circle the right answer.

- 1- What is your **mix/ opinion** of this song?
- 2- That was a **cool/ perform** music show.
- 3- She was the first woman to **edit/ cool** folk music.
- 4- Rock bands always **opinion/ include** guitar players.
- 5- Popular singers have thousands of **fans/ traditional**.
- 6- Not many singers like to **traditional/ mix** different styles of music.
- 7- It is exciting to watch your favourite singer **performs/ opinion** on stage.
- 8- Bahrain's **traditional/ fan** instruments make its music unique.
- 9- Singers usually **recording/ record** their songs in studios.
- 10- Sometimes it takes a long time to make a **recording/ opinion** of one song.



Assessment

Read and fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box below.

Recordings – cool – fans – edit – includes – mix –
traditional – record – performed – opinions

Most Bahraini people have many of different types of Bahraini music and songs and if you ask them about their favourite music, you will find different answers. Some prefer music while others prefer modern music. Like every Arabian Gulf countries, traditional music of Bahrain effects from different cultures' folk music which is usually just by men.

One of the most popular traditional music in Bahrain is "Sawt" music, which literally means "voice". This music, which is for special ceremonies where men often perform a dance too, is performed by oud and accompanied by other instruments.

Another type of traditional local music is "Fijiri" or "Fjiri" which is sung by pearl divers where a lead singer is backed up by a chorus of accompanying singers and hand clapping.

"Laiwa" is another very common traditional music in Bahrain where many men arrange themselves into a circle and they are accompanied by several drum players. A man stays in the middle and plays an instrument called a "mizmar" or "surnai".

Even when we come to modern music, we will find many Bahraini singers combine traditional and modern sounds. They like to folk music and then it with modern music. Most of them sing and their songs in a local dialect.

People have different of this music, but it has its as they think this type of music is Moreover, if they like specific songs and they want to listen to them later, they download electronic versions of them!

**Discuss:**

Why do you think some musicians mix traditional and modern music? Do you think it is a good idea to do this? Why or why not?

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Objective: To read for specific information

Read the following paragraph about Elizabeth Peter and answer the questions given.

Music producer and filmmaker Elizabeth Peter travelled to communities in Ethiopia to **record** a film. She focused on **traditional** Ethiopian dance and music. The journey was not easy for Elizabeth.

"It was crazy" she said. Elizabeth had that **opinion** because on the trip she and her team had excellent equipment, but little food and no water. In the end, Elizabeth made more than 60 hours of **recordings**. These **included** people **performing** traditional dances, interviews and music. Elizabeth then **edited** the videos to produce a very **cool** film called: The Ethiopian Dance. "I want to show where Ethiopia is today, in a changing world, with this amazing music at its heart," said Elizabeth.

1- Why did Elizabeth go to Ethiopia?

.....

2- Why was the journey difficult for Elizabeth?

.....

3- How many hours did the recordings take?

.....

4- What is the name of the film she produced?

.....

Objective: To use vocabulary related to music mash-ups in sentences/paragraph

Choose five words from below to write full sentences/a short paragraph on your own.

Assessment



Cool – edit – fan – include – mix – perform – record – traditional – opinion – recording

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Comparative*Objective: To identify comparative forms, structure and uses.*

Present

GRAMMAR**Adjectives: Comparing two or more things**

European football is older than American football.	It's more difficult to play tennis than squash.
Watching basketball on TV isn't as exciting as watching it on the court.	Playing golf is less tiring than running.
The fans in the stadium are noisier tonight than last week!	In my opinion, hockey is better than netball.
American baseball uses a bigger bat than cricket.	My brother is worse than me at sports.

We use comparatives to compare two things. Use *more* before adjectives that have two or more syllables. Add *-er* to adjectives that have just one syllable. With two-syllable adjectives that end in *y*, both options are possible (***more* noisy** or ***noisier***). Remember to change *y* to *i* before adding *-er*.

Some adjectives have irregular comparative forms: *good* → ***better***; *bad* → ***worse***

We use *as ... as ...* to describe how things are similar or the same.

Read the sentences and look at the underlined words. What type of words are they?

- Today is hot.
- Football is a popular sport.
- My country has beautiful sights.
- My cell phone is new.

What do adjectives do?

Objective: To use comparative in different contexts.

Practice

Write the comparative form to the adjectives below.

Adjective	Comparative
clean	
pretty	
good	
thin	
wide	
difficult	

Listen and tick the adjectives you hear. Then write the comparative form of each ticked adjective.

	hard		easy
	difficult		good
	unusual		enjoyable
	smart		exciting
	fun		active

Listen again and write the comparison sentences you hear.

1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....

5.....

6.....

Complete the sentences with the correct comparative form of the adjectives between the brackets.

Assessment

1. Bossaball was created before kronum, it is _____ (old) kronum.
2. Kronum is _____ (difficult) bossaball because it's a mix of football, basketball, handball and rugby.
3. The traditional football ball is _____ (big) the special kronum ball.
4. Kronum isn't well known as the bossaball game, it's _____ (popular) bossaball.

Listen and complete the table below about a hybrid sport.

Name of the sport	
How expensive it is	
How popular it is	
How many countries play this game	
The sport's tools	
What makes this sport hard	

Guess and circle the answer for each question below, then look at the picture and check your guesses.

Objective: To identify words related to creating food art.

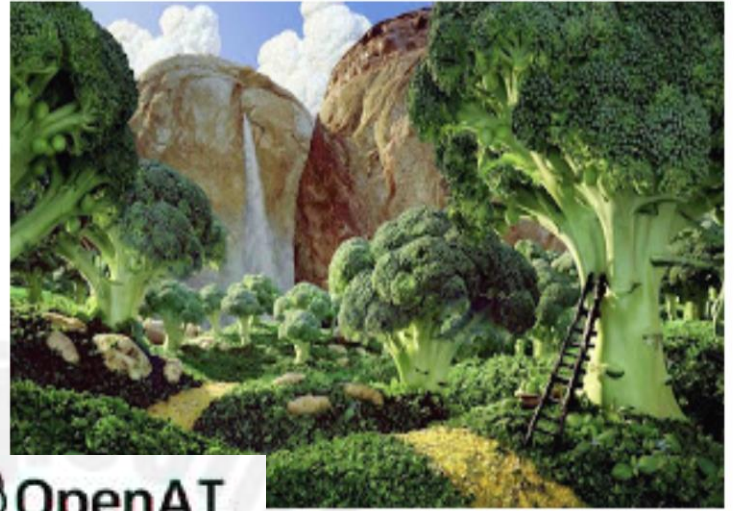
Present

- What does the artist use to create trees?

- 1- lettuce.
- 2- broccoli.
- 3- mushrooms.

- This is a picture of

- 1- a cake in a shape of a book with an image of green trees.
- 2- a face made of food. The artist uses a mango as a nose.
- 3- a foodscape with broccoli as trees.



OpenAI

Words	Meanings
imagine	when you imagine something, you have a picture of it in your mind.
imitate	to behave in a similar way to someone or something else. In other words, to copy someone's actions.
modern	when something is new or created recently.
original	the first one made and not a copy.
weird	very strange and unusual.

Objective: To identify words related to creating food art.

Practice

Circle the right choice.

1. He combines plastic and metal to **imitate**/ **weird** real landscapes.
2. This artist is **weird**/ **imagine**. He combines different types of food.
3. That's really **imitate**/ **original**. How did you come up with this idea?
4. Can you **imagine**/ **modern** how Sara's face looked like?
5. This piece of art is not classical. It's **weird**/ **modern**.
6. You need to **imitate**/ **imagine** this artist as a start to develop yourself.

Fill in the gaps with the right word. There is an extra word in the box.

Assessment

imagine imitates modern original weird landscape

1. She likes art. It is inspiring. Her classmate likes classical art. He thinks it is valuable.
2. Can you how this cake will be? I will decorate it with broccoli, mushrooms and strawberries.
3. This painting is No one can make what Leonardo da Vinci, the famous artist, did. It is really amazing.
4. It seems a little to combine different types of food to create this piece of art. Children will find it strange.
5. When Tom Leonardo da Vinci, he produces wonderful paintings.

Imagine you are going to create a foodscape. Answer the questions below.

1- Make a list and fill in the table below. An example is given.

Food	Colour	Shape
Tomatoes	Red	Round

2- Do you think creating foodscapes is a good idea or not? Justify your answer.

.....
.....

Objective 1: To read for specific information.

Listen to the report before reading the text carefully. Then answer the following questions.

We have enjoyed art created from clay, paint, metal and stone. But Carl Warner, a British artist and photographer, does things differently. He uses food to create what he calls “foodscapes”. He goes to supermarkets and groceries to buy art supplies. He imitates real landscapes by combining different types of food. After that, he photographs them. One amazing piece of his work is called “Carts and Balloons”. It’s a countryside scene. He uses leafy green stalks of broccoli as trees in a forest and a few pieces of bread to make a cart. He uses some potatoes and berries as rocks and some yellow sweetcorn and cucumbers for the fields. He makes, from bunches of bananas and some fruit, hot-air balloons that float in the sky. Clouds are made of white bread. It might seem a little weird to use food in creating art, but Carl thinks It will encourage children to eat healthy food.

Creating art through combining food is not a modern idea. Giuseppe Arcimboldo is an Italian painter. He was known for creating heads from food like fruit, vegetables, and flowers. He painted a portrait called “Vertumnus” because Emperor Rudolf II asked him to paint his portrait in 1590. It was really unusual. This painting shows a head made of food. Guiseppe painted one pea pod for the top eyelids and two baby onions for each eye. He used one grape for each eye and a pear for the nose. He used an apple for one cheek and a pear for the other. Just imagine! What the emperor’s face looked like. Anyway, The emperor liked What Guiseppe did, although it was unusual.



1- What does Carl Warner do?

.....

2- How does Carl imitate landscapes?

.....

3- Do you think what Carl does is useful? Support your answer from the text.

.....

4- Why did Giuseppe create “Vertumnus”?

.....

5- How did The emperor feel when he saw the “Vertumnus”?

.....

6- What is the opposite of the word “modern”?

1- well-known

2- classic

3- unusual

Answer the question below. Follow the instructions.

Assessment

List 3 new words at least.

.....

Use 2 new learnt words in a sentence.

.....

Determine a piece of information you have learnt.

.....

.....

Countable & uncountable*Objective: To identify countable and uncountable forms, structure and uses.***GRAMMAR**

Present

Countable and uncountable nouns: Talking about amounts**Countable nouns**

Many / Some / A lot of / A few cultures have a traditional dance.

They perform **a few** traditional songs.

She saw **a couple of** shows last month.

Uncountable nouns

Some / A little / A lot of / modern dance mixes words, too.

He likes **a little** sugar in his tea.

There is **too much** information on fan websites.

Questions

How **many** downloads were there?

Were there **many** fans outside the door?

Questions

How **much** money do we need?

Did they make **much** noise?

Countable nouns are nouns we can count (*one song, two songs*). Uncountable nouns are nouns we can't count (*information, time*). They don't have a plural form. We can't use *a/an* or numbers before uncountable nouns. Use *a few/many* to talk about countable nouns and *a little/much* to talk about uncountable nouns.

Think! Look at these items, which ones you can count, and which ones you can't count.



cheese



biscuits



milk



lemons



rice



oranges

Items which we can count	Items which we cannot count

Objective: To use countable and uncountable in different contexts.

Practice

Classify the words into countable and uncountable nouns.

pasta bread steak potato
 orange rice cherry cucumber
 juice mayonnaise banana chickens

uncountable	countable

Write the correct quantifier in the right place.

- 1- There're -----(some-any) potatoes in the kitchen.
- 2- How -----(much-many) cucumbers do we need?
- 3- Is there -----(any-no) coffee left?
- 4- There are----- (much-a lot of) peas in the rice.
- 5- Don't put too ----- (much-many) salt in the soup.

**Complete the following dialogue with the right quantifiers.**

May: Hi Sarah, Let's go out for lunch today!

Sara: Ok, but I don't eat too _____ fast food.

May: Me neither. How about eating Chinese food, they use _____ oil in their food.

Sarah: mmm, I don't like Chinese food that much. Do you like Indian food? There is a good restaurant nearby.

May: Great! I like Indian food; I prefer to eat _____ spices with my food. But they have _____ desserts.

Sara: Don't worry dear, I don't eat _____ sweets.

May: Ok then, let's meet at 2.00.

Sara: Ok, see you then.

Assessment



The quantifiers	The sentences/ questions
some	
no	
much	
any	
few	
little	

Blank lined area for writing the answer to Question 2.

.....

Criteria	Self-assessment
I write about all the points.	
I use the correct tense.	
I spell correctly.	
I punctuate well. (full-stops, commas, ----)	
I use capitals.	

Objective: To recognize the meaning of "upcycling".

Read the statement from the board for 30 seconds, then answer the questions. Follow the instructions.

Now complete the statement with the missing words

Present

"Upcycling means the activity of new furniture, objects, etc. out of, used things or material."

List as many ideas as you can about upcycling. An example is given.



1. Using a light bulb as a fishbowl.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Read about some people and their interests, then choose the best activity for them.

1- Ali likes playing with toys made of wood.	A	Be creative - You just need an empty water bottle, a scissor, and tape. Then you will have a place for your rubber, sharpener and pens.
2- Sara likes having fish as a pet.	B	Wonderful outfits - Learn to reuse old shirts, t-shirts, and jeans to make accessories such as bags.
3- Tom hasn't got a pencil case. He needs a holder.	C	Just upcycle - You can read about how you can keep some sea creatures alive at home.
4- Liza likes decorating her garden.	D	Centre of fun - Learn to make dolls, trains, planes, cars etc. Upcycling courses and programmes are available.
5- Tracey is interested in designing clothes.	E	Just upcycle - We can teach you how to colour tires to reuse them as pots for flowers.

Imagine you are going to open a shop to upcycle used or waste materials. Answer the following questions.

Assessment

Questions	Your answers
What materials will you upcycle?	
What new things do you expect to produce after upcycling? (give one example)	
What do you need to upcycle?	
Do you think starting a private business of upcycling things is a successful project in Bahrain?	

Read the paragraph below and answer the following questions.



Upcycling means the activity of turning old or used things and junk into new objects. Combining things to make new useful possessions is a very popular activity nowadays.

People share a lot of amazing ideas about upcycling on the internet. For example, You can use your old jeans, shirts, and T-shirts to make a bag. Another example is to use cans as metal holders for pens and pencils. It looks great as you put this holder on a table in the bedroom. Some upcycling ideas are more **unfamiliar**, such as turning a light bulb into a fishbowl. You just need to clean the light bulb and make sure you have a metal stand to hold it.

There are so many interesting ideas to do with our old things and junk. It is an opportunity to make use of them, rather than discarding them as waste.

1- Read and fill the table with how the old items has turned into new items:

Old items	New items

2- If you were the writer, how would you upcycle the clothes?

.....

.....

.....



3- The word “unfamiliar” means:

a- normal

b- unusual

c- modern

Read the sample and find out the layout

Remember: when you write an exemplification article about a topic, you need to include the following:

Upcycling is really wonderful. It means the activity of turning old or used things and trash into new items. Combining things to make new useful things is a very popular activity nowadays.

People share a lot of amazing ideas about upcycling on the internet. For example, you can use coloured car tires as plant pots or swings. Another example is to use damaged wooden products to make toys for children or even a small coffee table for the reading corner at home. Party dresses can turn into fancy cushions for the living room. Some upcycling ideas are more unusual, such as turning a small frying pan into a bird feeder. You just need to fix it in a cage, and surely you need some seeds for the birds.

There are so many fascinating ideas to do with our old things and junk. It is an opportunity to make use of them, not to dispose of them as waste. Lets keep earth clean.

First,.....
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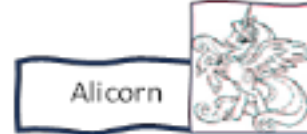
Second,.....
.....
.....
.....

An article

Remember:
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

Finally,.....
.....
.....
.....

Objective: To write an article about “upcycling ideas”.



Write an article in 100-120 words about some upcycling ideas. Include the following:

- a sentence that describes the idea.
- at least 3 examples to support your idea.
- a concluding sentence.

Blank lined paper for writing.

***Put a (✓) if you followed the criteria.**

Criteria	Self-assessment
I write about all the points.	
I use the correct tense.	
I spell correctly.	
I punctuate well. (full-stops, commas, ----)	
I use capitals.	

English Practice Book

Unit 7

Cool Apps and Gadgets



Theme of this unit:

This unit looks at uses of technology.

Learning objectives for this unit:

1. To identify and describe uses of new technology.
2. To identify and describe unusual mobile apps.
3. To read about creative teens and their inventions.
4. To use superlatives correctly.
5. To use will and going to correctly.
6. To write a review.

.....Objective 1: To identify vocabulary related to the ways and amount of time people use technology.

Present

Read the examples and try to find the meanings of the bold words. Then answer the question on the next slide.

- 1- Mobile phones have many useful **apps**.
- 2- Many people use WhatsApp to **chat** with each other.
- 3- People can easily **connect** with each other on their computers.
- 4- Mary's kitchen is equipped with all the latest **gadgets**.
- 5- Kids download a lot of **games** on their tablets.
- 6- It is very important that kids are able to use the **Internet** safely.
- 7- Smartphones make it easy to **look up** any information these days.
- 8- Ahmed can take his **mobile** tablet wherever he goes.
- 9- Teachers **search** for information on their laptops.
- 10- I usually **send** emails to my American friend to see how he's doing.
- 11- Liza **shares** her photos with her sister through WhatsApp.
- 12- **Smartphones** made life easier.
- 13- There are many **useful** apps one can use on their mobile phones.
- 14- All schools in Bahrain have **Wi-Fi** now.



Practice

Match each word with its meaning. Write the correct letter next to the right word.

New word	Meaning
1- app	A- an application designed for a mobile device.
2- chat	B- a machine or small device with a specific purpose.
3- connect	C- the network that connects devices like computers and mobile phones.
4- gadget	D- to become joined.
5- game	E- helpful in doing or achieving something.
6- Internet	F- to let another person use something too.
7- look up	G- an entertaining activity.
8- mobile	H- a mobile phone that includes additional software functions.
9- search	I- to look somewhere carefully in order to find something.
10- send	J- movable from one place to another.
11- share	K- to check or get information.
12- smartphone	L- cause to go.
13- useful	M- a way of connecting a device to the Internet without using wires.
14- Wi-Fi	N- to talk in an informal or familiar manner.



Read and underline the right answer. An example is given.

1- Can I **connect** / **games** my mobile to your Wi-Fi?

2- Let me send you my **app** / **mobile** number.

3- I **chat** / **search** reading websites for adventure novels.



4- **Smartphones** / **Internet** are taken over computers nowadays.

5- Many malls have free **Wi-Fi** / **games** so one can connect to the Internet.

6- I use WhatsApp to **look up** / **chat** with my friends.

7- This **app** / **mobile** is used to edit photos.

- Objective 2: use vocabulary related to the ways and amount of time people use technology in sentences.

Assessment

Read and fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box below.



games | internet | smartphones | mobile | look up | gadgets | connect
apps | search | Wi-Fi | share | chat | useful | send

Do you know that people started to know and use the (1) _____ in the 1990s? First it was not as fast as it is now because you had to (2) _____ through a telephone line, but since then things have changed a lot. Today you can find (3) _____ gadgets all over the world, like laptops, (4) _____ and tablets. What helps these gadgets to spread widely is the availability of the (5) _____ and how easy it is to connect them to it.

No one deny that mobile gadgets and the (6) _____ on them are very (7) _____ as they make our lives easier. They help us in many things. We can (8) _____ with anyone, anytime, anywhere and we can even (9) _____ with them videos, photos and even documents. Besides, we can easily (10) _____ and receive e-mails. Moreover, we can (11) _____ for any information we want, or (12) _____ a word in the dictionary. We can download and play (13) _____ as well!

Because it's really useful, many people probably spend a lot of time on the internet. Actually, the average time for a person online is almost five hours a day! Some people worry that we spend a lot of time with our (14) _____, especially our smartphones. Do you agree?

Listen, then read the following paragraph about Laura Frank and answer the questions on the next slide.

Artist Laura Frank connected to art as a child. She and her cousin would spend time on their family farm painting amazing paints. Today, Laura works to spread art as general culture and make everybody appreciate the beauty of art. She thinks that people get too involved in their gadgets and smartphones that they seldom appreciate non-digital things.

Laura would like to share her love for art with others. So, she helped create a local community for art lovers. As they can combine traditional art with digital art using an art program of their creation, as well as traditional canvas, oil and acrylic colours.

Another amazing Wi-Fi gadget Laura created is "Paintingbook". It's a free app you can have on your gadgets with a full collection of pocket-sized canvasses and paint, that you can order online and carry them around. They are very useful for people who are interested in both digital and traditional painting.

People can mix and match the two concepts of painting; they can create paintings and they can look up and copy famous artists' styles in drawing using the app. Children can walk around with a full painting studio in their hands to appreciate and learn more about art.



- Put (T) for True and (F) for False.

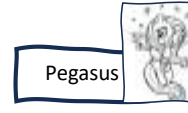
1- Laura and her cousin would spend time in their family home painting amazing paints. ()

2- Laura thinks that people are really busy with their gadgets and smartphones. ()

3- Laura helped create a community for the people who love art in her area. ()

4- The app Laura created doesn't need Wi-Fi. ()

5- People can use the app to check and copy some drawing styles of well-known artists. ()



Choose five words from the box below to write full sentences on your own.

app – chat – connect – gadget – game – Internet – look up – mobile – search – send – share – smartphone – useful - Wi-Fi

The words	The sentences
1-	
2-	
3-	
4-	
5-	

*Put a (✓) if you followed the criteria.

Criteria	Self-assessment
I write about all the points.	
I use the correct tense.	
I spell correctly.	
I punctuate well. (full-stops, commas, ----)	
I use capitals.	

We use the "past simple tense" for..

a completed action that we know when it happened.

Example: Mark went to art school in Barcelona last year.

Rule:	Past Simple				Past Simple			
	subject	She	watched talked enjoyed	verb + ed (regular)	subject	She	went (go) slept (sleep) ate (eat)	(irregular)
		He						
		It						
		We						
		They						
		You						
		I						



We use the "Present Perfect tense" for:

an action that happened in the past but can happen again in the future. The action may have been repeated. It does not matter, or it is not known, when exactly the action happened.

Example: He has created dozens of sculptures throughout the world.

Rule:	Present Perfect				Present Perfect			
subject		has	verb Past participle talked walked gone slept eaten	subject		have	verb Past participle talked walked gone slept eaten	
	She				We			
	He				They			
	It				You			
					I			

Words used with present perfect and past simple:

Present Perfect			Past Simple	
already	just	yet	Last	... ago
ever	never	for	yesterday	In
since	So far	lately		

Practice

Read the sentences and circle the correct verb form.



1. We *visited/have visited* art museums in Spain several times over the years.
2. My cousin *has loved/loved* art since he saw the sculpture at Millennium Park.
3. We *have viewed/viewed* the portrait of the Mona Lisa in the Louvre Museum in 2014.
4. *Have you shown/Did you show* your artwork to the gallery last week?
5. My nephew's sculptures *dealt/have dealt* with various social issues over the years.

Practice 2

Complete the sentences with the present perfect or past simple tense.



1. Jenny (study)..... Art and Design when she (be)..... young.
2. In 2012, Jenny (show)..... many of her works at an exhibition in England.
3. For years now, Jenny (be) an art teacher at one of the biggest art schools in England.
4. Between 1996 and 1999, Jenny (work) with others to create theatre costumes.

- **Objective 1: use the past simple and the present perfect to describe public art.**

**Listen and learn what is special about Yue Minjun artworks.
Listen and take notes.**



Who is Yue Minjun?

When did he sell his first painting?

When did he become famous?

What is special about Yue?



Assessment

Use the words in the box and your notes from the previous task to write a short description of Yue and his art.

1992 2007 \$ 6 million around the world laughing face paint sculpture



- Objective 1: use the new words from the reading in sentences.

Present

Look at the words. Guess their meanings. There is an example for each word that may help you to guess. Then you can use a dictionary.

graffiti

There has always been **graffiti** in Italy and some of it is quite artistic.

illegal

It is **illegal** to ride a motorbike without a license.

permission

You will need **permission** from your parents to go on the trip.

respect

She has a lot of **respect** for his opinion.

Fill in with the correct meaning.

graffiti

illegal

permission

respect

Practice

Circle the right choice.

1. Despite our differences, I have enormous **respect** / **permission** for them.
2. They have **illegal** / **permission** to build 200 new houses.
3. It's **illegal** / **graffiti** to drive through a red light.
4. Buildings were covered with **permission** / **graffiti**.

Assessment

Fill in the gaps with the right word from the box below.



respect

illegal

permission

graffiti

1. In addition to, the collection also includes plenty of roses.
2. You must ask for if you want to leave early.
3. They treated me with
4. I have never done anything

- Objective 2: read and discuss street art in Rio de Janeiro.

Practice

Read the text carefully. Then answer the questions below:

The City That loves Street Art
How Rio de Janeiro transformed its streets

The first thing that catches a tourist's eyes in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, is street art. In the past, street art was illegal. In 2009 the Brazilian government allowed street art on private buildings, if the owner gave permission. A wave of street artists turned the city of Rio de Janeiro into colourful murals and bright paintings. In 2014, Rio de Janeiro became the first city in the world to legalise graffiti in places such as skate parks and walls that surround construction sites. The result has been outstanding: every neighbourhood, throughout Rio has incredible street art and some of these artists have even made an international name for themselves. Some graffiti tells a story of a historical event or highlights social problems.

Artists who want to create street art in Rio de Janeiro can't just paint any wall with any picture, though. They still have to respect some rules. They must ask the owner first and are not allowed to sign their name on the walls, although graffiti are legal in Brazil.

Street art is very popular throughout the city of Rio de Janeiro, both with the residents and with visitors. Many tourists visit Brazil to see it. They can organise special guided street-art tours through Rio de Janeiro. Volunteers can join the online-street project which was held by the city's mayor. They can travel around the city, take photos of the street art and upload their photos onto the street-art website, along with other details, such as the location and the artist. In some communities, art schools and festivals became very common amongst young people as artists organised such events to teach young people this art. They have also worked with other members of community such as police to paint murals on the walls. Rio de Janeiro is a successful model on turning streets into colourful murals and bringing communities together.

What is the main idea of the text?

Underline the correct answer. Then tick (✓) the other details that are mentioned.

1. There are laws for street art in Rio de Janeiro.
2. Details of different street art projects.
3. A description of the positive effects of street art in Rio de Janeiro.
4. A discussion about the pros and cons of street art.
5. Ways that tourists can enjoy street art in Rio.
6. A description of some of Rio's most famous street art.

**Now answer the following questions.**

1. What is unusual about Rio de Janeiro?
2. What became legal in 2009?
3. Give examples of places where graffiti is legal in Rio de Janeiro?
4. What is the purpose of the street art website?

Answer the following questions.**Assessment**

1. What do you think of street art? Do you like it? Would you like to see it outside your home or school? Why?
2. What places should never be covered with street art? Why?

- **Objective 1: identify indefinite pronouns to talk about people, places, and things, without giving details.**

Indefinite pronouns

Present

Talking about people, places, and things without giving details

Someone has painted a mural on the wall of our school. I think it's great, but not **everyone** loves it.

If you can't think of **anywhere** to visit this weekend and you've got **nothing** else to do, why not come to the arts festival? You can see public art exhibitions **everywhere**.

one	every	some	any	no
Where	everyone	someone	anyone	no one
Thing	everywhere	somewhere	anywhere	nowhere
	everything	something	anything	nothing

Each indefinite pronoun is a combination of a word at the top of the column and one on the left.

Practice

Indefinite pronouns

Talking about people, places, and things without giving details

People

everyone
someone
anyone
no one

Places

everywhere
somewhere
anywhere
nowhere

Things

everything
something
anything
nothing



Practise using the words above to write sentences with indefinite pronouns.

Practice 2

Choose the correct option.

1. I don't think **anyone** / **someone** should paint on public buildings without permission.
2. Public art should be **everywhere** / **nowhere** for people to enjoy.
3. Art in galleries should be free for **no one** / **anyone** to see.
4. Most public money should be spent on **anything** / **something** other than art, such as education.

Practice 3

Read. Complete the text with the correct indefinite pronoun.

You can find murals _____: in parks, town squares, outside important buildings and even in the middle of the streets in Rio! But not _____ loves them. In fact, murals can often be controversial. When _____ creates a new mural in a public space, it might become an attraction to many people in that area. Which is good for tourism, but _____ is happy if it creates a lot of traffic. Some people also get annoyed because public money has been spent on _____ that they don't actually like.

Assessment

In pairs

Each writes four true or false sentences about their families using **someone**, **everyone**, **anyone** and **no one**.

Your partner guesses which sentences are true and which are false. The partner with the most correct guesses wins. **(TAKE TURNS!)**

Example:



- Objective 1: identify elements of a product review.

Practice

3 Min



I like to use the dictionary app on my phone. I use it whenever I want to learn a new word.

There are things I really like about this app. I like that it's quick and that I can hear the pronunciation of a new word. The dictionary app is useful, but it's not perfect. There are some things which I don't like such as it has too many ads, which can be annoying. And for each word, it gives only the most popular meaning. That's not always helpful.

From the text what are the things the writer likes about the app, what are the things he doesn't like about it?

Things I like about it

Things I don't like about it

Assessment

4 Min



Now

Choose an app you like, write things you *like* and things you *don't like* about it.

The application is :

Things I like about it

Things I don't like about it

Read then answer the following questions:

Reading- assessment

5 Min



Do you like the smell of cakes baking? Fresh flowers? Well, it's now possible to experience these great smells electronically. You just need a cool new gadget for sending smells, scent pellets, and an app on your smartphone or tablet.

- This product is amazing because it lets you share smells with people anywhere in the world. Sharing smells can help us connect to an idea or an experience better than just looking at a photo or reading a text. Think about it: you're making biscuits. You take a photo of the biscuits using the app. Then you tag the photo with certain smells, like chocolate or butter. You can combine tags to create more than 300,000 different smells! I love how the product lets you be creative in mixing different scents. I also like the idea of receiving smells. So if my friends are camping and I'm not there, at least I can smell the burning campfire!

- This product is incredible, but there are some things about it that I don't like. First, the gadget is big and not very mobile. It would be great to receive smells wherever I go. The company is working on this problem. They're creating bracelets and smartphone cases that will let users receive smells, but these products aren't available yet. The product is also pretty expensive! It may be a while before a lot of people have them, so there won't be many people to share smells with. All in all, I give this product three out of five stars!

What does the gadget do?

.....

How many smells can you combine?

.....

State two of the things the writer doesn't like about the gadget?

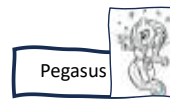
.....

Fill in the table with the missing information

Product	
Good points	
Bad points	
Your opinion and reasons	



Assessment



Writing- assessment

15 min



Write a review in 100–120 words to describe a product that you have used.

-Give examples of what you like and don't like about it.

-Use adjectives to help your readers understand your opinion.



.....

.....

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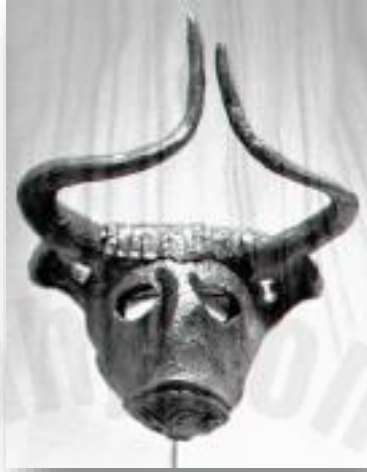
*Put a (✓) if you followed the criteria.

Criteria	Self-assessment
I write about all the points.	
I use the correct tense.	
I spell correctly.	
I punctuate well. (full-stops, commas, ----)	
I use capitals.	

English Practice Book

Unit 8

Into the past



Theme of this unit:

e This unit looks at the past and at why it's important to understand the past.

Learning objectives for this unit:

1. To identify vocabulary related to the past.
2. To practice Using active listening words and phrases.
3. To practice the use of the present perfect correctly.
4. To identify cause and effect.
5. To use there +be to talk about existence.
6. To write a classification paragraph.

- Objective 1: identify vocabulary related to human.

Present

Read the examples and try to find the meanings of the words in bold.
Then answer the question on the next task.

- 1- He spent most of his **adult** life in Riffa.
- 2- Peter's **ancestors** are from France.
- 3- People **believe** that doctors are doing great work during these times.
- 4- The human body has too many **bones**.
- 5- They were watching a documentary about Bahrain's **civilization**.
- 6- I will **continue** reading about the history of Bahrain.
- 7- Years **ago** archaeologists **discovered** many interesting things in Bahrain.
- 8- What is Mary's country of **origin**?
- 9- Archaeologists discovered some skulls and bones at the north **site**.
- 10- The body is supported by the **skeleton**.
- 11- Old man's **skull** could be seen beneath his skin.
- 12- These days we use more **advanced** tools than the ones people used in the past.

Practice 1

Match each word with its meaning. Write the correct letter next to each new word.

New word	Meaning
1-adult	A- a place where something is, was, or will be.
2- ancestor	B- the frame of bones supporting a human or animal body.
3-believe	C- the bones of the head that surround the brain.
4-bone	D- a Human society with its developed social organisations, or the culture and way of life of a country in a specific time.
5-civilisation	E- a person related to somebody who lived a long time ago.
6-continue	F- any of the hard pieces that form the skeleton.
7-discover	G- to develop or improve something.
8-origin	H- to reveal or make known.
9-site	I- to keep going.
10-skeleton	J- the point at which something begins or rises or from which it derives.
11-skull	K- fully developed and mature.
12-advance	L- to think that something is true, real or correct.



Read and underline the right answer. An example is given.

- 1- This is the **continue/ site** where archaeologists found the skeletons.
- 2- Ali broke a **bone/ discover** in his foot.
- 3- They found an old man's **origin/ skeleton** in the site.
- 4- I will **site/ continue** reading about the history of Bahrain.
- 5- The number of **believe/ adults** is increasing in Bahrain.
- 6- My **skeletons / ancestors** are from Muharraq.
- 7- Scientists **believe/ adult** that they discovered different origins of people in my country.
- 8- Archaeologists discovered a goat's **skull/ continue** in the farm.
- 9- I watched a TV programme about the Egyptian **civilisation/ discover**.
- 10- Scientists use **advanced/ origin** tools in their researches.
- 11- America was **discovered/ site** by Columbus in 1492 .
- 12- I am reading a book about the **bone/ origin** of people.

Assessment

Read and fill in the blanks with the correct word from the box below.



believe | origins | civilisation | skulls | continue | advanced
adults | bones | skeletons | ancestors | sites | discovered

The Dilmun Burial Mounds is a serial property formed by 21 archaeological located in the western part of the island of Bahrain. There are about 12,000 burial mounds which date back thousands of years, making it one of the largest graveyards in the ancient world. These mounds were constructed by the Dilmun over a period of 450 years, approximately between 2200 and 1750 BCE.

The mounds are composed of a central stone chamber with a low ring-wall and are covered by earth and gravel. Archaeologists that the burial sites were originally constructed as cylindrical low towers, and the different sizes of the mounds indicate the different social status with the grandest of them all being the royal mounds.

Researchers have found and of and some items such as weapons, pottery and ivory objects in the chambers. In the same mounds, scientists smaller of babies outside the ring wall.

Allowing researchers to studying the ruins is helpful in learning more about this civilisation and their descendants and that will help future generations to learn more about their and the Dilmun civilisation.

- Objective 2: write sentences about how humans evolved.

Practice

Read the following paragraph about Alberto Nava Blank and answer the questions given.

In 2007 Alberto Nava Blank, who is an underwater cave explorer, and his team discovered the skeleton of a young girl in the Hoyo Negro cenote in Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula. The explorers believe that the girl's ancestors came from an ancient civilisation that lived in north-east Asia. "Once we entered the site, we knew it was an amazing place," says Alberto. They called the girl Naia; her skeleton had all the important bones, including the skull with some teeth still in it. Scientists don't think that Naia was an adult. They believe she was about 13 years old when she died around 13,000 years ago.



1- What did Alberto and his team discover?

2- Where did the girl's ancestors come from?

3- What did they call the girl?

4- How old was the girl when she died?

Assessment

Choose five or more words from the box below to write full sentences on your own.

adult - ancestor - believe - bone - civilisation - continue - discover -
origin - site - skeleton - skull - advance

The words	The sentences

*Put a (✓) if you followed the criteria.

Criteria	Self-assessment
I use the correct tense.	
I spell correctly.	
I punctuate well. (full-stops, commas, ----)	
I use capitals.	

Unit 8 Lesson 3 Into the past - Grammar 1

Date:

- Objective 1: recognise the present perfect rule and its usage.

Starter



I began
competing in
marathons in
2018

Aalia began competing in marathons in 2018.

run marathon

2018

3 years

miss practice

2017

4 years

1. How long has Aalia competed in marathons?

Now is the year 2021: How many years has Alia competed in marathons?

2. When has Aalia missed practice?

Practice

Listen. Are these actions completed or continuing?
Tick the correct column.

	Completed	Continuing
play		
say		
begin		
enjoy		
go		
take		



Practice

Complete the sentences. Use the present perfect forms of the verbs in brackets, and *since* or *for* where appropriate:

1. People(play) mancala ancient times.

2. In most African countries, players (enjoy) mancala centuries.



1. Players(design) their own mancala using computers the 1980s.

2. Computer gamers(create) about two hundred different mancala games.

3. A computer gamer(not play) the original mancala with seeds or stones because it's not as interesting as the computerised one.

Discuss

Which board game is this?

It's chess.



Listen to the history of chess and answer the questions below.

journey, trip or expedition

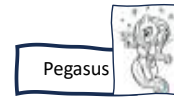
1. Whose first voyage to America was mainly because of a game of chess?

2. Why did the King of Spain agree to give the money to the explorer for his voyage?

3. How did the king win the game?

4. In modern chess, what is the most powerful piece on the board?

- **Objective 2: write a short paragraph describing a popular game**
- **using the present perfect correctly.**



Write about your favourite game. Use present perfect.

- What's your favourite game? Why?
- Who has played it with you?
- How often have you played it?
- How many times have you won?

Assessment



Handwriting practice area with dashed lines for writing a paragraph.

*Put a (✓) if you followed the criteria.

Criteria	Self-assessment
I write about all the points.	
I use the correct tense.	
I spell correctly.	
I punctuate well. (full-stops, commas, ----)	
I use capitals.	

- Objective 1: identify words related to a reading text about growing up in the past and now.

Present

Classify the statements in the table below, then answer the questions.

Check your answer.

- They didn't go to school and most of them can't read and write.
- They don't have to work as they join schools.

- They helped their parents on farms.
- Most of the children can read and write because they go to school.

Children in the past	Children nowadays
.....	
.....	

1- Would you like to live in the past? Why?

.....

.....

2- Is children's life nowadays better than children's life in the past? Justify your answer.

.....

.....

Practice

Circle the right choice. An example is given for you.

1. He received most of his **education** / **age** at home.
2. When I was a **teenager** / **age**, I used to ride a horse.
3. She was 35 years of **teenager** / **age** when she produced her first film.
4. In the morning, I usually do simple **education** / **chores**.
5. It is important for children to get a good **chores** / **education**.

Assessment

Fill in the gaps with the right word. There is an extra word in the box.

Education

chores

teenager

age

past

1. Please do your before you go out to play.
2. At the of nine, children started to learn diving in the sea.
3. As a, he had a hard time at school.
4. Getting proper is very important nowadays to get a good job.

- Objective 2: extract information from a reading text.

Present

Read the statements below, then decide whether you agree, disagree, or you are neutral with them.

Statement	Before reading		
	Agree	Disagree	Neutral
In the past many children didn't go to school because they had to help at home or on the farms.			
By the 19 th century, in England, children started to work in factories instead of farms.			
Nowadays teenagers don't work part-time jobs at all.			

Practice

Listen and read the text carefully. While you read**Growing up: THEN AND NOW**

Are your days different from each other or your days are just like today? You probably go to school and do your homework. At home, you do some simple chores. You do the washing and make your bed. You may sometimes find it hard, or you complain about not having free time to relax or play.

In the past, children your age most likely had hard times and they had a little more to complain about. In fact, throughout much of history, many children didn't go to schools because they worked on farms and they also had to help at home. Actually, their parents were their teachers and they taught them what they knew. For this reason, very few adults knew how to read and write.

Back in the days of pearl diving, the season started in June and ended in September. The crew of the "Banoosh", a diving ship, included well-trained boys who were taught to dive from the age of ten. They got their education at sea and the ship was their school. Their life was adventurous.

These children swam deep into the sea to find pearls and hidden treasures. Nowadays people still tell stories about the days of pearl diving and sing songs of those brave children.

In the 19th century many people started moving to cities to find jobs. There was no need to work on farms. Therefore, They started working in factories instead of farms. In England, lots of children worked long hours, six days a week, and they earned very little money in return. They worked from a very young age, sometimes at the age of five or six. They gave the money to their parents to help with the expenses and the family's needs.

Now, most children go to school. Some teenagers work part-time jobs also, and they get paid, but they spend their money for their own enjoyment, not to help their families. Although they sometimes work or they go to school, they still have time to relax. Think about it! How most children these days find life pretty easy.

A) Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

- 1- Many adults couldn't read and write. ()
- 2- Banoosh is a boat for fishing. ()
- 3- By the 18th century people moved to the cities. ()
- 4- Teenagers work part-time jobs. ()

B) Answer the following questions

1- When did the pearl diving season start?

.....

2- What did the children do with the money they earned?

.....



Assessment

Answer the question below. Follow the instructions.

Sum up what you have learnt.



Mention at least 3 new words.
Use 2 new learnt words in a sentence.
Mention a piece of information or a value you have learnt.



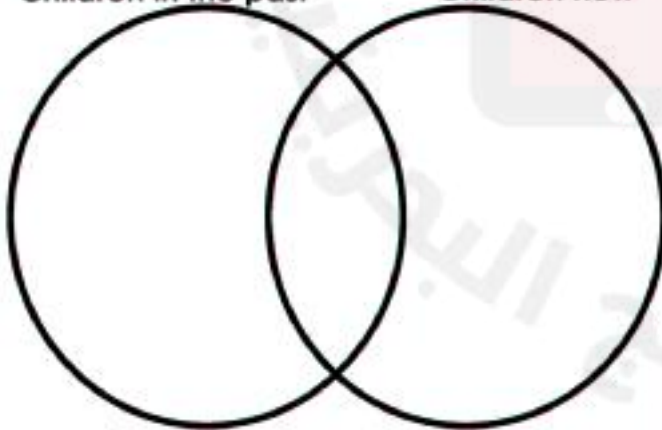
Extra Activity

Choose one of the following questions.

Use Venn diagram to compare.

Children in the past

Children now



Read and write the effect or the cause. An example is given.

Cause	Effect
Children had to help at home or work on the farms.	Many children didn't go to school.
Boys on pearl diving ships, were taught to dive.	
	Most children can read and write now.

- **Objective 1: identify "there + to be" rule to express existence at different points of time.**

To express existence at different points of time we use the forms below:

Present

There + Verb 'to be'

1. There + is/ are (present time)

2. There + was/ were (past time)



There is a famous landmark in our area.

present simple

There are beautiful flowers in our garden.

There was a nice show last night.

3. There + has/ have been (present perfect time)

There have been virtual classes since the pandemic started.

There has been a Bahrain Sports Day since February 2017.

4. There + is/ are going to be (future 'going to' time)

There is going to be a big celebration next week.

There are going to be virtual live concerts in the weekend.

5. There + will be (future 'will' time)

There will be a lot of virtual games on the coming Sports Day.

There will be hybrid classes next year.

Practice

Complete the dialogues below. Use there + the correct form of 'to be'.

Hi Ali, are you going to go to the final match tomorrow?
..... surprises!

Surprises! I am definitely going. I will leave home early as
.....
heavy traffic at the time of the match.

Amina, how was the graduation party? My sister told me
a lot of people.

Yeh, ...
enough place for all those people! But the party was nice, we enjoyed it a lot.

Assessment

Write your own sentences using there + the correct form of 'to be'.

Present

- Objective 2: write a short paragraph using the rule correctly.

Read and complete the dialogue. Use there + the correct form of 'to be'.

David: Maria, tell me about the whale festival in South Africa.
any fun things to do during the festival?

Maria: Yes of course, ... a lot of interesting activities during the festival. The festival is an annual event held over three days in September, in the town of Hermanus. That is why it's called the Hermanus Whale Festival. It's one of the best destinations in the world for watching whales.

David: Wow, It sounds amazing!

Maria: Yeh, it is. In 2020 about 100,000 visitors were expected, but a festival because of the COVID-19 pandemic.

David: Oh really! I am sure a lot of people were waiting eagerly to watch this festival. Does the history of this festival go back a long time?

Maria: Yes, the whale festival started in Hermanus in 1971.

David: a festival next year?

Maria: I think but with a limited number of viewers because of the pandemic.



Practice

Read and complete the paragraph about an event in Bahrain using *there* + the correct form of *to be*.

Gargaoon is one of the most joyful celebrations in Ramadan especially for kids in Bahrain. different types of food and sweets on this special event. Children wear colourful traditional clothes and go from door to door, singing special songs. At this annual event, the Bahrain Authority for Culture and Antiquities (BACA) celebrates Gargaoon by organising special programmes for the visitors. interesting traditional activities and games. gifts for the visitors. colorful lights and decorations on this night, in the streets of the capital, the cities and all the villages. Gargaoon is part of Bahrain's heritage, families celebrate and enjoy it to the present day.

Write a paragraph about a famous event or festival in Bahrain using *there* + the correct form of 'to be'.

Assessment

*Put a (✓) if you followed the criteria.

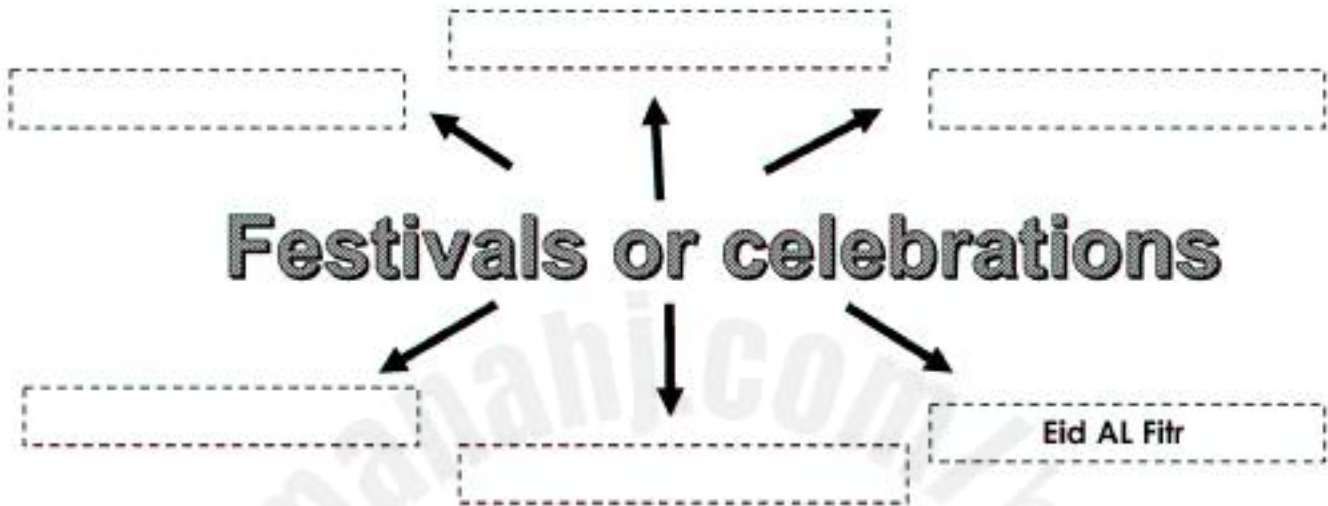
Self Assessment	Mark	My Score
I write about a famous event or festival	3	
I use there + the correct form of to be	4	
I write between (80-100) words	1	
I use correct spelling and grammar	1	
I use correct punctuation marks	1	

Criteria	Self-assessment
I write about all the points.	
I use the correct tense.	
I spell correctly.	
I punctuate well. (full-stops, commas, ----)	
I use capitals.	

- **Objective 1: extract information from a reading text**

Present

Now, write other names of festivals or celebrations. An example is given.
Once you finish, check the suggested answers.



Practice

Read about each festival or celebration, then choose the right answer.

1. It is in the middle of the month of Ramadan and marked with children dressing in traditional attire and going door-to-door and carrying colourful bags.

A The National day of Bahrain

2. It is on the first day after the month of Ramadan. Families gather and children get lots of money.

B Eid Al Adha

3. Bahraini people celebrate this day on the 16th December of every year.

C Eid AL Fitr.

4. It is on the 10th of Dhu al-Hijja when the pilgrims are performing Hajj (Pilgrimage).

D Gargee'an /Gerga'oon Festival

Read the text below and answer the questions on your right.

Gerga'oon is a special day that is celebrated in the mid of the holy month of Ramadan, around the Arab Gulf states. It is a day dedicated to children across the gulf states because they fast for the first 15 days and need to continue fasting the rest of the month. So, families encourage children to continue fasting by celebrating Gerga'oon.

In Bahrain, on the day of Gerga'oon, the children come out carrying bags of cloth, they move from one house to another in their neighbourhoods, and they collect sweets and nuts. They also sing traditional songs of Gerga'oon.

Girls usually wear new various costumes of "bakhnak" and beautiful jalabiyas. Boys usually wear white Thobs. Families gather and they spend a cheerful time chatting and telling the children stories about Gerga'oon.

It is one of the most enjoyable days in Bahrain.

Put (T) or (F)

1- Gerga'oon is celebrated around the world. ()

2- Children, on Gerga'oon day, wear new clothes. ()

Answer the following.

3- The word "cheerful" means:

a- confused b- happy c- long

4- Why do they celebrate Gerga'oon?

.....
.....

5- Mention one thing children do on the day of Gerga'oon.

.....
.....

Unit 8 Lesson 4

Into the past - Writing

Date:

Objective 2: write an account about celebration or a festival.

Practice

Read the text and analyse it. Follow the instructions.

International Women's Day is a special day. It is celebrated around the world on the 8th March every year. This day is dedicated to women. People around the world celebrate this day, but most importantly they celebrate it differently.

In Bahrain, People celebrate International Women's Day in March. In addition, there is a special day for the Bahraini women which is celebrated on the 1st December. The government honors Bahraini women who work in schools, hospitals and in all other fields. These celebrations honors the great contributions and sacrifices made by Bahraini women. In Italy, It is not a public holiday, but the Italian government and society honor women by allowing them to attend museums for free and getting free medical check-ups on Women's Day. Moreover, people give women special yellow flowers called mimosa. In china, on Women's Day Chinese women don't have to work all day, they get half a day off work. Chinese men usually buy extraordinary presents and flowers for women in their family.

All around the world, people celebrate Women's Day differently, in a way that reflects their culture.

Topic sentence:

It's usually the first sentence telling us what the paragraph or essay is about.

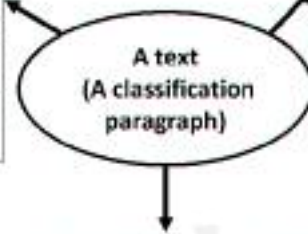
What is the main idea of the second paragraph?

An example of how some people around the world celebrate the Women's Day.

Concluding sentences:

End of the paragraph or the essay

First, you need a paragraph with a topic sentence. Then you need to mention more details, for example (It is celebrated around the world on the 8th March every year.)



Finally, end it with a concluding sentence that summarizes the main idea of the text.

Write an account of a festival or celebration from your culture in 100-120 words. Include the following:

- a paragraph that includes topic sentence
- a paragraph that gives examples about the topic



2023
2024

Handwriting practice area with dashed lines for letter formation.

Criteria	Self-assessment
I write about all the points.	
I use the correct tense.	

Criteria	Self-assessment
I write about all the points.	
I use the correct tense.	
I spell correctly.	
I punctuate well. (full-stops, commas, ----)	
I use capitals.	

Time To Spell



Time to Spell Program

Time to Spell
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
Mark: /

Time to Spell
1.
2.
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4.
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Mark: /

Time to Spell
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Mark: /

Time to Spell
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Mark: /

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Mark: /

Time to Spell
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Mark: /

Time to Spell Program

Time to Spell
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Mark: /

Time to Spell
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Time to Spell
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Mark: /

Previous years exam samples

تدريبات على الاختبارات الوزارية



A – Listening

LISTENING 2

Learn English (Listening Skill)

Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with ONE WORD ONLY.

1. The class started _____ minutes ago.
2. The teacher will hand back the tests next _____.
3. They are meant to be on page number _____ in the textbook.
4. Search engine optimisation (SEO) is a lesson about how to appear on _____ searches.
5. The boy is in the wrong _____.

Listen carefully and fill in the blanks with ONE WORD ONLY.

1. Sachi is going to buy the tickets for the this afternoon.
2. Francesco has a concert this
3. Sachi had cinema tickets for the new Marvel
4. Sachi and Francesco missed their favourite group.
5. They missed it because Francesco band was playing at some child's Birthday

.....

Listen carefully and choose the correct answer.

(1) The speaker believes that her experience in shopping online is

1. wonderful
2. bad
3. terrible

(2) She thinks that returning clothes is not

1. comfortable
2. convenient
3. practical

(3) She buys clothes from the these days.

1. market
2. mall
3. complex

(4) The prices of the clothes at the market near the river are

1. expensive
2. reasonable
3. cheap

(5) The problem that the speaker faces while shopping is that there are no

1. bathrooms
2. fitting rooms
3. resting rooms





LISTENING 7

Learn English (Listening Skill)

You will listen to a tour guide explaining the tour schedule of a museum visit to tourists.

Listen and fill the gaps WITH ONE WORD OR NUMBER.

1. The tour will begin at a.m.
2. Another break for is from 12 to 1 p.m.
3. During the, return to the main entrance area.
4. Students are allowed to explore the museum in as long as they respect the displays.
5. The tour consists of parts.



B – Cloze Reading

- Read the following paragraph. Choose the best word (a, b or c) for each space. The first one is done for you as an example.

This is a photo of my home town. It's a very nice place. 500 years ago, (0)..... was very small. Today there are over 100,000 people. You (1) travel around town by bus or by tram, but there isn't an underground. They (2) going to build one in a few years! Last year we (3) a big football tournament here. My team (4) in the final match! But we (5) win.

Next year (6) town is going to have a festival of culture. They are building a lot of new hotels because visitors from a lot (7)..... countries are going to visit us. You must come and visit it one day. You are (8) to stay with our family or you can stay at a hotel, I'm sure you'll have a lot of fun here.

- | | | | |
|----|--------------|------------|--------------|
| 0. | <u>a. it</u> | b. he | c. she |
| 1. | a. can | b. will | c. won't |
| 2. | a. is | b. are | c. were |
| 3. | a. have | b. had | c. has |
| 4. | a. play | b. playing | c. played |
| 5. | a. don't | b. doesn't | c. didn't |
| 6. | a. the | b. a | c. an |
| 7. | a. from | b. of | c. on |
| 8. | a. welcomed | b. welcome | c. welcoming |

- Read the following paragraph. Choose the best word (a, b or c) for each space. The first one is done for you as an example.

A Heliotrope House

A heliotrope is a plant with (0) long leaves that can turn to follow the (1)....across the sky. This is the idea behind the Heliotrope House, which is designed.... (2).... Rolf Disch. That's also why it is sometimes called a 'green house'. This 'green' house is about 15 meters high and has the shape (3) a bottle. The main part of the house has a cylinder on a pole that can....(4)....in a complete circle. The(5).... of it is glass and the inside is wood. In(6).... summer, when it is....(7)...., the glass keeps the heat out so the house is cool inside. When it is winter, the glass lets the heat in to....(8)....the house warm. There are now three Heliotrope Houses in Germany.

- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----------------|------------|
| 0. | a. longer | <u>b. long</u> | c. longest |
| 1. | a. son | b. sun | c. suns |
| 2. | a. buy | b. by | c. bye |
| 3. | a. of | b. from | c. off |
| 4. | a. turns | b. turning | c. turn |
| 5. | a. outer | b. out | c. outside |
| 6. | a. the | b. a | d. an |
| 7. | a. hat | b. hut | c. hot |
| 8. | a. keep | b. keeping | c. kept |

(1st sem Jan2018)

- Read the following paragraph. Choose the best word (a, b or c) for each space. The first one is done for you as an example.

How important is a good night's sleep? In a recent study, scientists have found that ----(0)---- brain doesn't rest while we are sleeping, as we have believed up until now. Instead, they have ----(1)---- that the brain continues to think during sleep.

In the experiment, scientists asked two groups ----(2)---- people some questions in a test. But the people didn't ----(3)---- the questions. Then, the scientists asked one group ----(4)---- take a short nap. After that they ----(5)---- both groups the test.

What was the result? The group ----(6)---- had slept for a short time after hearing the test questions worked out the answer more quickly than the other group. It seems that ----(7)---- brains continued thinking about the problem while they were sleeping. That is a proof that our brains ----(8)---- stop thinking.

- | | | |
|--------------|---------------|-------------|
| 0. a. a | <u>b. the</u> | c. an |
| 1. a. find | b. finds | c. found |
| 2. a. of | b. on | c. for |
| 3. a. answer | b. answers | c. answered |
| 4. a. to | b. till | c. from |
| 5. a. give | b. given | c. gave |
| 6. a. whose | b. whom | c. who |
| 7. a. his | b. their | c. hers |
| 8. a. don't | b. does | c. did |

(1st sem Jan2023)

C – Reading Matching

- Read the texts below and match with the correct pictures.

A. We're staying at a hotel which is right by the sea. It's warm and sunny so we're wearing shorts and T-shirts. There are lots of fun sea activities to do!

B. It's freezing cold here. We're wearing heavy jackets, gloves and warm scarves. People here stay in igloos. Now it's snowing. I'm having a cup of hot chocolate and sending emails.

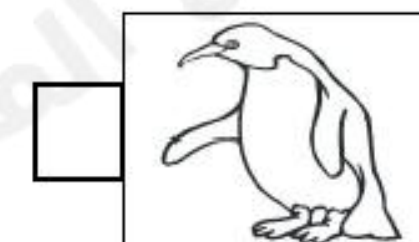
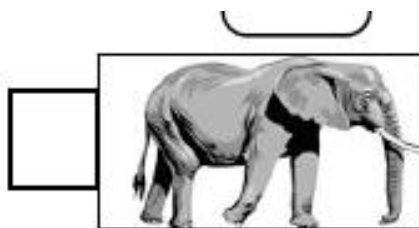
C. Gordon Ramsay is a British chef. He presents TV programmes for children and adults about cooking competitions and tasty food secrets. He has around 44 restaurants all around the world.

D. This is a bird but it can't fly. It lives on the ice of Antarctica and in the sea around it. It eats fish. It has thick feather to keep it warm.

E. Sara is the chef at Jim's Restaurant. She loves music. She listens to music in her free time and plays the guitar every Thursday. Many people go there to enjoy the live music.

F. There are two types of this animal, the African and the Asian. They live in hot countries and use their ears to stay cool. These animals have excellent hearing.

G. This large animal with thick fur lives in Antarctica. It feeds mainly on seals. Its huge size and weight makes it the largest living meat eater on Earth.



- Read the texts below and match with the correct pictures.


☐

A. Sprinting is running very fast over a short distance. In long-distance running, you run a long way. The fastest athletes can run 100m in about 9.5 seconds.


☐

B. In 1876, the first telephone was introduced by Alexander Graham Bell. The numbers were in a round moving disc and it had a mic to speak in separate than earpiece.


☐

C. The mask was of Lord Pacal, a Mayan king. The Mayan culture started about 2,600 years ago. Thieves stole this mask and other treasures from the museum.

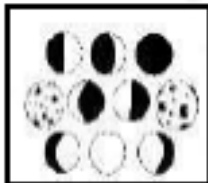
D. Grey whales travel to cold waters for food and to warmer waters to have their young. This means they have to travel 20,000km. It's the furthest migration of any mammal.


☐

E. The Chinese invented fast food about 3,500 years ago. They made noodles from flour and water and sold them with delicious sauces in cities, people loved its taste.


☐

F. The Moon goes through a lunar cycle from new moon to full moon, and back to new moon in 29.53 days, or almost a month.


☐

G. Unicorns were magical creatures that looked like horses. They were strong, with blue eyes and a horn coming out from their heads between their eyes.

(1st sem Jan2023)

D – Reading Comprehension



Deena

The great problem solver!

Dear Deena,

Hey, Deena! I'm eleven years old and I have a pet. It's a cute little white and grey cat. His name is fluffy.

Sometimes I put clothes on fluffy my friends like it when I put red cap and a yellow scarf on him! But my mother gets angry when I do this. Deena, why does my mother get angry? How can I make her change her mind and let me put more clothes on fluffy? Am I wrong? What's your opinion about this?

Billy

Dear Deena,

Hi Deena! I love to read your fashion advice columns, I read them every week. Maybe you can help me - my husband is a vet. His birthday is next week, and I want him to buy some new clothes. He doesn't care about fashion or buying any new clothes and whenever he buys he would choose colourful old fashioned ones. I think it's time to buy him some new ones. I'm thinking of buying him a new necktie or maybe a jacket as it's getting cold these days. Do you think going shopping together to buy him a birthday present is a good idea? Or, should I surprise him?

Mary

Dear Deena,

Hello, Deena! I'm a businessman, I'm going to be forty-five years old by the end of June. I'm little bit fat and need to lose weight. My wife says that my clothes are old fashioned and that it's time to go shopping to buy new ones. Deena, it's true that my shoes, shirts and jeans are almost 20 years old, but I like them- they feel comfortable! Also, I just don't like to go shopping for clothes. It takes a long time to find clothes that I like, and I don't like fitting rooms- they are too small. Should I go shopping with my wife to buy new clothes, or should keep wearing my old ones?

George

A. Answer the questions below. (2x4=8marks)

8

1. Who is Deena?

.....

2. Why does George hate shopping?

.....

3. What kind of clothes does Mary's husband usually buy?

.....

4. When does Billy's mother get angry?

.....

B. Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? (1x6=6marks)

6

1. George was born in June.

T F

2. George's wife likes his clothes a lot.

T F

3. Mary's husband enjoys wearing new clothes.

T F

4. Mary wants her husband to buy a new jacket because the weather is getting cold.

T F

5. Fluffy is a white and grey pet.

T F

6. Billy never puts any clothes on his cat.

T F

B. Read the following article about three teenagers and their hobbies.

Then, answer the questions that follow.

14

Charlotte Sandison

When Charlotte Sandison finishes school, she goes home, does her homework and then she immediately starts reading. *“When I finish reading a book I chat online with my friends about the books we like.”* Because Charlotte is passionate about reading, authors send her their books and ask her to write about them on the book club website. *“Not every book is great. But one day I want to be a writer and learn from every book I read.”*

Nick Tyler

Nick Tyler loves computer games. *“I don’t play during the week because of homework and football, but at the weekend I play a lot.”* Nick is a computer games tester. Games studios pay him to play new games. They don’t pay him much, but they also give him the games. *“Sometimes they send games for really young kids! But it’s cool when I play a new game and my best friend doesn’t know about it!”* Is he interested in making games himself one day? *“I play football, but I don’t want to be a professional football player! It’s the same with computer games.”*

Alia Nichols

Alia Nichols finishes school at three o’clock. But she doesn’t go home and do her homework. She immediately goes to her neighbours’ house. Her neighbours aren’t there, but their three dogs are happy to see her. She takes the dogs to the park for about an hour. Then she takes them home and gives them food and water. Alia is a dog walker. *“I haven’t got a dog, but I love animals. My neighbours are at work from Monday to Friday so they pay me to look after their dogs. They don’t pay me much, but I like it. One day I want to be a vet and work with animals.”*

C.I Are these statements True (T) or False (F)? (6x1=6)

6

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1.Charlotte Sandison is a computer games tester. | T | F |
| 2.Charlotte Sandison thinks that all books are great. | T | F |
| 3.Nick Tyler plays computer games at the weekend. | T | F |
| 4.Nick Tyler is interested in making computer games. | T | F |
| 5.Alia Nichols wants to be a writer. | T | F |
| 6.Alia Nichols loves animal but doesn't have a dog. | T | F |

C.II Read the texts and answer the following questions. (4x2=8 marks)

8

1. What does Charlotte Sandison do online?

.....

2. Why do authors send Charlotte their books?

.....

3. Why does Nick think that playing computer games is cool?

.....

4. What does Alia do after finishing school?

.....

MIXED TENSES REVISION

PRESENT SIMPLE

1. How often _____ (Joe/go) to the gym?
2. koalas _____ (not/live) in Europe or Asia.
3. Water _____ (freeze) at 0° centigrade.
4. My mum _____ (never/tidy) my room, I _____ (do) it myself.
5. Toby _____ (always/drink) milk in the morning.
6. _____ (you/visit) your grandparents every week?
7. Kim _____ (not/like) playing computer games.
8. My neighbor _____ (catch) a bus to work every morning.
9. Where _____ (your dad/work)?
10. It _____ (often/rain) a lot here in spring.
11. My brother _____ (usually/help) me with my maths homework.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

1. Paul _____ (not/do) homework, he _____ (skate) in the park.
2. _____ (you/drink) Fanta or orange juice?
3. My mum is tired. She _____ (yawn).
4. Jane and Moly _____ (ride) their bikes.
5. It smells really nice. What _____ (Pam/do) in the kitchen?
6. We _____ (not/swim), we _____ (surf).
7. Tom _____ (lay) on the sofa and _____ (have) his afternoon nap.
8. _____ (the secretary/type) an email?
9. I _____ (wash) up the dishes.
10. The sun _____ (shine) and it's hot.
11. Mr. Davis _____ (wear) a black tuxedo.

PAST SIMPLE

1. Helen _____ (not/wear) high heels when she _____ (be) a little girl.
2. There _____ (be) a lot of people at the concert.
3. When _____ (Gina and Bill/get) married?
4. Martha _____ (break) her arm last month.
5. I _____ (phone) you yesterday afternoon but you _____ (be) out.
6. _____ (you/buy) the shoes that you _____ (see) last week?
7. We _____ (have) chicken with rice for dinner.
8. I _____ (not/feel) well last night so I _____ (go) to bed early.
9. It _____ (take) us an hour to get to work.
10. I _____ (not/can) swim at the age of 5.

PAST CONTINUOUS

1. Becky _____ (dry) the client's hair when there was a power cut.
2. This time last year my brother _____ (work) in a travel agency.
3. What _____ (you/do) at 8 o'clock yesterday?
4. I _____ (put) my baby son to bed when the doorbell rang.
5. Robert _____ (not/eat) because he _____ (feel) sick.
6. _____ (Judy/pack) her schoolbag when you came in?
7. They _____ (not/sit) in the garden because it _____ (rain) heavily.
8. Greg _____ (chop) wood this time last week.

FUTURE SIMPLE

1. People _____ (probably/go) on holiday to the moon in 2100.
2. Eat quickly or you _____ (not/watch) the comedy series tonight.
3. _____ (John/go) to university when he finishes school?
4. I hope they _____ (not/be) late.
5. _____ (you/help) me with my biology project?
6. We _____ (buy) you a new bike if you are a good boy.
7. Perhaps they _____ (see) Lady Gaga tonight.
8. I _____ (visit) all continents in five years' time.
9. Who _____ (repair) your laptop?
10. Next year Dave _____ (pain) the living room.



Past Simple

Fill in: was, wasn't, were, weren't:

- a) There any department stores here twenty years ago.
- b) there a park back then? – No, there
- c) What your favourite toys when you a child?
- d) There any cars here twenty years ago.
- e) Is Julia ill? She at school today.
- f) There a lot of people at the party last night.

Choose the correct answer:

- 1. Jack, Kate and I in this competition.
a. took part b. took part c. did took part
- 2. She.....in my company in 1989.
a. worked b. is worked c. workd
- 3. My parents.....me money for a new computer
a. don't gave b. didn't gave c. didn't give
- 4. supper yesterday evening?
a. did you eat b. ate you c. did you ate
- 5. I.....Spanish when I ten
a. understood, be b. understood, was c. understood, were
- 6. My teacher.....me a lot.
a. like b. didn't liked c. didn't like
- 7. Yesterday we all to the cinema to watch a nice comedy
a. went b. goed c. did go
- 8. As a child he.....polite, so she punished him a lot.
a. didn't be b. weren't c. wasn't
- 9. Last year we.....to Italy and many famous places.
a. go, visit b. goed, visited c. went, visited
- 10. she this beautiful dress in London?
a. does.....buy b. did....buy c. did.....bought

Fill in the gaps with the verbs from the box using Past Simple Tense:

be, break, come, hurt, knock, open see, strike, walk, wake

- a) I him over with one blow.
- b) I a suspicious-looking individual in the hall.
- c) Mother absolutely furious: Doctor Smith to have a look at father and I his leg and his arm.

Correct mistakes:

- a) My son clean his room yesterday.
- b) She didn't got the prize.
- c) I be late for the meeting yesterday.
- d) Did you went fishing last week?
- e) We taken our dog for a walk some time ago.
- f) When I was five I can't drive a car.
- g) Jason repairing that old fridge last Sunday.
- h) In 1890 I leaved Paris.
- i) Two months ago my father selled his old car.
- j) He hased a very good job as a manager.

Put the verbs in brackets into the correct Past Simple forms:

- a) Picasso's family (move) to Barcelona in 1895.
- b) (you/ go) to the Picasso museum when you (be) in Barcelona last month?
- c) We (eat) seafood in a great restaurant in the Olympic Port.
- d) Mary (want) to see all the sights so she (take) the tourist bus around the city.
- e) They (buy) a lot of souvenirs when they (go) shopping in the Ramblas

