

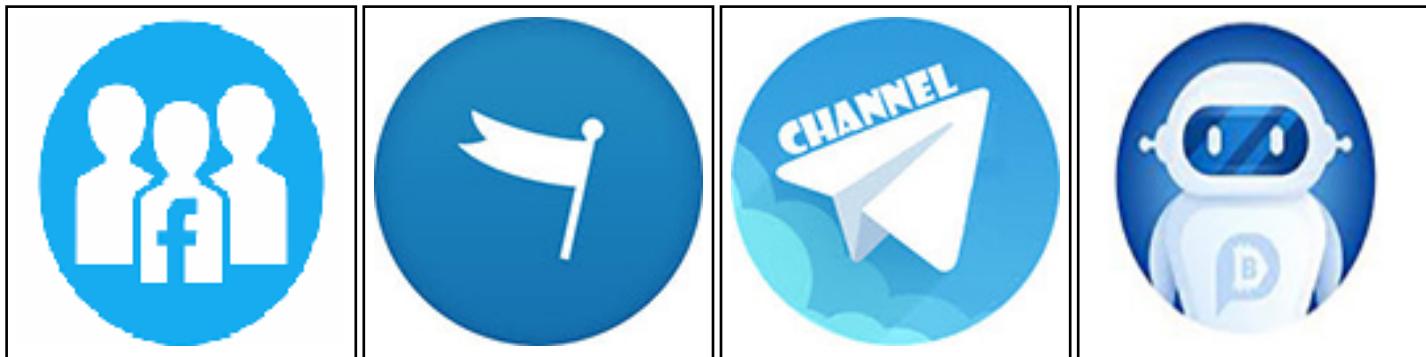
تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف ملخص شامل لمذكرة الوحدة التعليمية الطاقة والمال والابتكارات واللغويات

[موقع المناهج](#) ← [ملفات الكويت التعليمية](#) ← [الصف العاشر](#) ← [لغة انجليزية](#) ← [الفصل الأول](#)

روابط موقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف العاشر



روابط مواد الصف العاشر على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

[اللغة الانجليزية](#)

[اللغة العربية](#)

[ال التربية الاسلامية](#)

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف العاشر والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الأول

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Module 3: Power
Unit 7: Power- the Alternatives

No	Word	pos	Definition	Meaning
1	crude oil	n	oil in its natural condition , before it is separated into different products	النفط الخام
2	entirely	adv	completely	تماما - بشكل كلي
3	finite	adj	having limits or bounds	محدود - غير متعدد
4	fossil fuel	n	a natural fuel such as coal or gas , formed from the remains of living organisms	وقود أحفورى
5	fractional distillation	n	separation of a liquid mixture into fractions by boiling at different temperatures	القطيرالجزئي
6	polymer	n	a substance that has a molecular structure consisting chiefly or entirely of a large number of similar units bonded together, e.g. many synthetic organic materials used as plastics and resins	البوليمير: مركب كيميائي يستخدم لتصنيع البلاستك
7	refining	n	the removal of impurities or unwanted elements from a substance , typically as part of an industrial process	التصفية - تكرير - تنقية
8	invisible	adj	cannot be seen	مخفى - غير مرئي
9	megawatt	n	a unit of power equal to one million watts	ميغاوات - مليون وات
10	resolve	v	to settle or find a solution	يحل
11	spoil	v	to damage or destroy the value of something	يفسد - يناف
12	actually	adv	a s the truth or facts of a situation ; really	في الحقيقة - في الواقع - فعلا
13	appliance	n	a device or piece of equipment designed to perform a specific task , typically at home	أداة - جهاز منزلي
14	breakdown	n	a mechanical failure	تعطل - انقطاع
15	generate	v	to make electricity	يولد - ينتج
16	last	v	to continue for a specified period of time	يدوم - يستمر
17	motoring	n	the activity of driving a car	قيادة السيارة
18	strong	adj	great or powerful	قوي
19	asthma	n	a medical condition that causes difficulties in breathing	الربو
20	congestion	n	the state of being congested-full of traffic	ازدحام - اكتظاظ
21	consult	v	to ask for information or advice	يشترى - يشاور
22	diminish	v	to get smaller	يقال - ينقص
23	end up with	v	to be in a situation that you did not intend or want to be in because of something that has happened to you ...	ينتهي به الامر
24	government	n	the governing body of a nation , region or community	حكومة
25	hazardous	adj	risky ; dangerous	خطير
26	irreversible	adj	not able to be undone or changed	غير قابل للعكس-غير قابل للتغيير
27	motorist	n	the driver of a car	سائق السيارة
28	procure	v	to obtain something	يحصل على
29	recently	adv	a short time ago , in the past few days / weeks / months, a little while back	حديثا
30	self-employed	adj	working for oneself rather than for a company	ذو مهنة حرفة
31	smog	n	fog that is filled with pollution	دخان
32	squander	v	to waste or lose something foolishly	يبدد - يبذور
33	waste	n	the careless , extravagant or purposeless use of something.	تبذيد - إضاعة

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(crude oil / entirely / consult / asthma / motorists / smog)

- 1-.....is a major health problem caused by air pollution.
- 2- Life has changed.....because of the discovery of oil in the Gulf Countries.
- 3- Some accidents happen due to careless.....
- 4- I suffer from a terrible pain in my stomach. I think I should.....a doctor.
- 5- The..... is formed from the remains of living organisms.

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

- 1-Some countries use nuclear power plants to..... electricity.
a- spoil b- generate c- last d- end up with
- 2-Working in chemical factories is extremely.....
a- irreversible b- strong c- hazardous d- invisible
- 3- It is hard to get a ticket, but I managed toone.
a- procure b- squander c- diminish d- spoil
- 4- The traffic..... gets worse during the morning hours.
a- motoring b- breakdown c-megawatt d- congestion
- 5-Man should be wise in using the Earth's natural resources because they are.....
a- finite b- strong c- invisible d- irreversible

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

1. Don't plug in an electricalwith wet hands.
a. smog b. appliance c. fog d. asthma
2. This area has a lot of wind farms toenough electricity for homes.
a. consult b. diminish c. procure d. generate
3. The droughttwo months.
a. lasted b. spoiled c. resolved d. broke
4. The cause of his death is an \ aattack.
a. appliance b. asthma c. smog d. motorist
5. You shoulda specialist to mend your laptop.
a. last b. procure c. squander d. consult
6. Theis spending a million dollars to combat drug abuse.
a. appliance b. government c. waste d. motorist
7. Our journey in the desert was
a. hazardous b. polite c. self-employed d. invisible
8. Our teamseveral chances, so they lost the match.
a. consult b. squandered c. generate d. achieved
- 9-is a disease which causes swelling and narrowing of the airways.
a. Appliance b. Congestion c. Waste d. Asthma
- 10- Most scientists agree that climate change is.....and probably catastrophic.
a. finite b. invisible c. irreversible d. strong
- 11- We.....caught up with him to talk about his experience.
a. irreversibly b. invisibly c. recently d. entirely

Grammar

Conditional Sentences

Zero Conditional (general conditional)

if + v1, ... v1

- If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
- The grass **gets** wet if it **rains**.
- If it **rains**, the grass **gets** wet.

Note:

We use the general conditional to talk about something that regularly happens.

In these conditional sentences, we can use **when** or **whenever** instead of **if**:

When / Whenever you heat ice, it melts.

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

First Conditional

if + v1, ... will+ base form

- If I **find** her address, I **will send** her an invitation.
- You **will get** a discount if you **pay** now.

Note:

We use the first conditional to talk about something that is possible and likely to happen in the future.

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

Second Conditional

if + v2 ... , ... would+ base form

- If you **went** to bed earlier, you **wouldn't** be so tired.
- We **would go** to the park if the weather **wasn't** so bad.

Note:

We use the second conditional to talk about:

- 1- Something that is improbable and unlikely to happen in the future.
- 2- Something that is impossible:

If I **were** you, I **would give up** smoking. (I can never be you.)



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

Third Conditional

if + had+v3...., ... would+ have+v3

If you **had studied** harder, you **would have passed** your exam.

If I had known the answer, I would have raised my hand.

Note:

- We use the third conditional to talk about imagined past actions or something that is impossible.
- It is possible to use 'had' at the beginning:
had I known the answer, I **would have raised** my hand.

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

1- If youme, I'd have helped you.
a. had asked b. asked c. asks d. ask

2- Heon time if he had been able to.
a. would come b. will come c. would have come d. came

3- If Imoney, I'd have bought this Rolls Royce.
a. had b. had had c. have had d. has

4- If I had caught the bus, I late.
a. wouldn't have been b. will be c. would be d. weren't

5- I would have come to your party if youme.
a. invite b. invited c. had invited d. invites

Complete the following sentences:

- 1 - If he saw the lost boy, he
- 2 - If you press this button,
- 3- He would come early if.....
- 4- They would have rescued him if they.....
- 5- If he is overweight, he.....
- 6- If I had a lot of money, I.....

Language Functions

Write down what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your father wants to know whether you'd like to go to the zoo or the beach.
.....
2. A young man is trying to push his car. You want to help him.
.....
3. Your classmate is getting unfit because he always eats too much.
.....
4. Your friend bought a new watch.
.....
5. You don't know where to spend the summer holiday.
.....

Translation

Translate the following into good English:

خالد: يجب على الدول إن تبحث عن مصادر بديلة للطاقة مثل الطاقة الشمسية وطاقة الرياح. على: إذا لم نفعل شيئاً لننور به الطاقة سينتهي بنا المطاف بمشاكل بيئية لا يمكن تغييرها.

Khalid:.....
.....
Ali:.....

Set book Questions

- 1- Oil is one source for energy. What are other alternatives that we can use to get energy?
There are many alternatives like coal, gas, nuclear power, solar power, wind power, wave power...
- 2- What are the disadvantages of overusing oil?
Overusing oil increases pollution. It causes diseases. It damages nature.
- 3- How does using oil destroy nature?
It pollutes the environment. Drilling for oil destroys animal habitats.
- 4- What can we do to reduce the bad effects of using oil?
We can depend on solar power and wind power. We can plant more trees.
- 5- What do we mean by fractional distillation?
It is the process by which oil is split into many different types.
- 6- Oil is used for different purposes. Discuss.
**Oil is used as petrol for cars, polymers for plastic and tar for roads.
Oil is used to generate electricity.**
- 7- How can we solve the problem of congestion on the roads?
We can reduce cars build roads and bridges. We can use public transportation.
- 8- Dangerous gases from cars damage nature and hurt people, what can we do to reduce that?
We can use bio-fuel cars. We can use electric trains. We can plant more trees.
- 9- What are the new energy sources that may replace fossil fuels?
These energy sources are solar power, wind power, wave power, nuclear power...
- 10- Why is it important to look for new sources of energy?
It is because oil is limited and it causes environmental damage.
- 11- Wave farms have advantages and disadvantages. Discuss.
**Advantages: they are invisible, they cause no pollution, wave energy is renewable.
Disadvantages: they are not cheap, they are dangerous to ships, fishing and tourists.**
- 12- How can we diminish the amount of energy we use in our cars?
**We can share cars with others. We can use buses and trains.
We could replace a big car with a smaller one.**
- 13- What will happen if we don't do something to save energy?
We'll end up with irreversible environmental problems. Oil will run out.

Literature Time: Treasure Island
By Robert Louis Stevenson

Episode 1

1- When you read the title ***Treasure Island***, what do you think of? What images come to your mind?

I think of sea, ships, money...Many images come to my mind like the images of adventures, fighting, wealth, seamen...

2- What kind of characters are pirates?

They are aggressive and cruel. They are dishonest people.

3- How do pirates earn their money?

They earn their money from killing people. They earn their money from robbing ships.

4- It is not always safe to trust strangers. Discuss.

They may want to harm us. They may be evil and dangerous. We should be careful.

5- What does the Black Spot mean to pirates?

It means that a bad thing will happen. It means death.

6- Jim's mother is an honest woman. Why should we be honest?

We should be honest because Islam orders us to be honest. All people love honesty. Honesty is a positive value in life.

Module 3: Power
Unit 8: The Power of Technology

no	word	pos	definition	meaning
1	contact lens	n	a thin plastic lens placed directly on the surface of the eye to correct visual defects	عدسة لاصقة
2	cure-all	n	a medicine or product that can cure a wide variety of problems	دواء عام: دواء لجميع الأمراض
3	currently	adv	at the present time	حالياً – في الوقت الحاضر
4	draw	v	to take	يسحب
5	gold-coated	adj	covered with gold	مغطى بالذهب – مطلي بالذهب
6	innovate	v	to make changes in something established	يبتدع – يبتكر - يجدد
7	instantly	adv	at once ; immediately	فوراً - في الحال
8	latest	adj	the most recent	آخر- أحدث
9	micro-robot	n	a tiny robot	آلي دقيق
10	nanoshell	n	an extremely tiny case implanted in the body to fight disease	جهاز صغير يزرع في الجسم لمقاومة المرض
11	satnav	n	navigation that uses information from satellites	نظام الملاحة باستخدام الأقمار الصناعية
12	shock	n	a sudden upsetting or surprising event or experience	صدمة
13	sophisticated	adj	(of a machine , system or technique) developed to a high degree of complexity	متطور – معقد
14	tumour	n	a swelling of a part of the body	ورم
15	bio-fuel	n	fuel made from living matter	الوقود الحيوي
16	implement	v	to put an action or a change into effect	ينفذ
17	obstacle	n	a thing that blocks one's way	عقبة – عائق
18	outlandish	adj	looking or sounding strange or unfamiliar	غريب – غير مألوف
19	suspension	n	a part attached to the wheels of a vehicle to cushion it from road conditions	مخفف الصدمات في السيارة – نظام التعليق
20	windscreen wiper	n	a rubber blade used to clear rain from a windscreen	مساحة الزجاج
21	bifocal	adj	(of special glasses) having two different focal lengths , one for distant vision and one for near vision	ثنائي البؤرة- نظارة ذات عدستين
22	frequent	adj	happening or doing something often	متكرر الحدوث
23	instigate	v	to bring about or initiate (an action or event)	يحرض (على القيام بعمل ما) – يثير
24	legible	adj	(of handwriting or print) clear enough to read	واضح – مقرئ
25	obedient	adj	obeying commands	طيعي – مذعن
26	patient	adj	able to wait without becoming annoyed or anxious	صبور
27	reputation	n	the beliefs or opinions that are generally held about someone or something	سمعة
28	software	n	the programs used by a computer	برمجيات
29	spot	n	a particular place or point	وcheme – بقعة
30	anniversary	n	the date on which an event took place in a previous year	ذكرى السنوية

31	heart rate	n	the speed of your heart beat	معدل نبضات القلب
32	recharge	v	to restore electrical power in a device	يعيد شحن
33	remind	v	to cause(someone) to remember someone or something	يذكر - ينبه
34	terminal	n	A device at which a user enters data for a computer system and that displays the received output	جهاز لإدخال المعلومات للكمبيوتر - وحدة طرفية
35	torso	n	the trunk of the human body	جذع التمثال أو الإنسان
36	transmit	v	to send an electric signal	يبيث
37	trespass	v	to enter the owner's land or property without permission	يتعدى على - يتتجاوز
38	wearer	n	the person wearing something , especially clothing	مرتد الملابس

Vocabulary

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

- 1- I think the battery is empty. You'd betterit.
a- shock b- trespass c- remind d- recharge
- 2- Do you think that they will the football match?
a-cure-all b- draw c- transmit d- innovate
- 3- These photos.....me of my graduation party.
a- remind b- implement c- suspend d- draw
- 4- I managed to overcome all thethat faced me .
a- Suspension b- obstacles c- wearer d- nanoshells
- 5- What a beautiful.....necklace.
a- bifocal b- gold-coated c- frequent d- outlandish
- 6- This company has a worldwide for its good quality.
a- anniversary b-bio fuel c-reputation d-obstacle
- 7- In the future, mobile phones will be more
a- economic b- patient c- sophisticated d- frequent
- 8- The government will new measures to combat terrorism.
a- last b- squander c- innovate d- instigate

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(contact lenses - tumour - outlandish – sophisticated - currently – innovated- remind anniversary - instantly)

- 1- Kuwaitenjoys a prominent position all over the world.
- 2- Our manger is a good leader . Hewonderful ways of success.
- 3- Can youme of your name, please?
- 4- The doctors found a malignant in his lungs.
- 5- Jack and Kim celebrated their twentieth wedding in January.
- 6- I am not wearing my eye glasses. I am wearing instead.
- 7- The company has successfully new products and services.
- 8- She came to the party wearing an/acostume and blond wig.
- 9- Sea snakes inject a poison so strong that it kills a fish

Grammar

Modal verbs: (can, could, must, should)

can and could

1- We use can and could to express general ability or inability:

I can swim. / She cannot see without her glasses. (present)

I could swim when I was two years old. / She couldn't read until she was six. (past)

2- We use can and could to express general possibility or impossibility:

Fast cars can be dangerous. / I can't come to your graduation. (present or future)

The roads could be very busy this weekend. (present or future)

Notes:

1- We use be able to when to express ability or inability in one occasion:

- I lost my car keys, but I was able to open it finally.

2- We use be able to when we can't use can or could:

- I will be able to drive when I pass my driving test.

must

1- We use must / mustn't for obligations that the speaker feels strongly about:

I must finish this letter before I go to bed. / You must wear a seat belt at all times.
(I feel very strongly about this)

2- We use must / mustn't for strong advice or recommendations:

You must see a doctor. You look terrible.

3- We use the negative, mustn't, to tell someone not to do something or to say that something wrong:

You mustn't steal. / You mustn't make noise after midnight.

4- For rules and laws, we normally use have to / don't have to, but if you personally agree strongly with the rule or law, use must / mustn't:

You must wear a school uniform. / You mustn't make a loud noise in public places.

You have to register with the police. / You don't have to pay for water in restaurants.

should

1- We use should / shouldn't for mild obligations (إجبار خفيف) or advice:

You should visit your grandparents more often.

You shouldn't waste your time on playing computer games.

Note: should is similar, in meaning and use, to ought to:

Ali ought to exercise more.

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

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

Complete the following with the correct verb form.

{can – can't – could – couldn't – haven't been able to – to be able to}

- 1- I lost my glasses three days ago. I read anything since then.
- 2- You drive a lorry? Yes, I I passed my driving test last month.
- 3- you drive me to the shopping mall? Sorry, I My car crashed in an accident last Monday.
- 4- I only speak Arabic, but I'd like speak German.

a. drove

b. had driven

c. drive

d. will drive

12- I'm very tired of working for hours. I wish I at home in bed.

a. would be

b. had been

c. am

d. were

13- I can't come to the party. I wish I.....

a. had come

b. come

c. could

d. can come

14- You don't have enough money. Do you wish you.....rich?

a. were

b. are

c. would be

d. had been

15- We live in a small house. We wish we in a big one.

a. live

b. had lived

c. would live

d. lived

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. I wish I (buy) a new car now. (.....)
2. I wish you (explain) that point yesterday. (.....)
3. I wish I (not tell) him the story now. (.....)
4. I wish you (invite) me to your party last week. (.....)
5. I wish you (attend) the meeting last week . (.....)
6. I wish I (can) buy a new car on my next birthday . (.....)
7. I wish you (waste) your money on clothes last year. (.....)

Do as shown in brackets:

1. The driver forgot to fasten the seat belt. (Complete)
I wish he.....
2. I drove my car crazily, so I had an accident . (Complete)
I wish
3. My brother did not forgive me for breaking the vase. (Complete)
I wish
4. My brother will travel to the USA tomorrow. (Complete)
I wish
5. The hunters kill elephants for ivory to get a lot of money. (Complete)
I wish

Language functions

What would you say in the following situations?

1. Your brother eats a lot of sweets and chocolate.

2. You stepped on a man's foot.

- 3- Your mother bought you a nice present

- 4- Somebody said that he has seen a tiger in the street.

Complete the missing parts of the following dialogue:

Student: Hi! Could you help me, please?

Librarian:

Student: Do you have a book titled "freedom"?

Librarian:

Student: Please, help me. I will be in trouble if I don't have it.

Librarian:

Student: The book is in the manual index but not on the shelves.

Librarian:

Student: Thank you sir.

Librarian:

Translation

Translate the following into good Arabic:

In the future, mobile phones will continue to get smaller and become more and more sophisticated. We may be able to use our phones to pay for things we buy in shops. We will simply pass our phone over an electronic reader and money will be drawn from our bank accounts. We will soon be able to wear 'active contact lenses' which display our e-mails and Internet web-pages. According to scientists we will be able to 'see' these with our eyes closed.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Translate the following into good English:

خالد: في المستقبل سنكون قادرين على شراء ملابس ذكية تستطيع ان تتحكم بحرارة أجسامنا.
علي: ستساعدنا ملابس أخرى على إنقاذ حياة المرضى.

Khalid:

Ali:

Composition

Nowadays, we have many inventions like our home appliances that can do the jobs we hate, computers that can help us communicate instantly we have cars with 'satnav.' that can tell us how to get to where we are going... But in just a few years, these latest inventions will seem old- fashioned compared to things that scientists are currently innovating. Write a report in about 120 words (10 sentences) talking about **future inventions scientists are developing now.**

The following ideas may help you:

- Robots to help us at home.
- Nanoshells to cure cancer.
- smart clothes.

The Writing Plan

Set Book Questions

1- Now we think we are very lucky because we have many technological inventions. Discuss.
We have appliances to do the jobs we hate. We have computers that help us to communicate with people. We have AC systems.

2- What are the inventions scientists are currently innovating?
Scientists are currently innovating robots to do all the housework, gold-coated 'nanoshells' to destroy cancer tumours, flying cars, smart refrigerators, smart clothes...

3- How will be gold-coated 'nanoshells' useful in medicine?
They will be able to find cancer tumours and destroy them using heat.

4- Why are researchers developing micro-robots which we can swallow?
Because they will be able to travel through our bodies and repair organs.

5- Why will 'intelligent' or 'smart' refrigerators be useful to us?
They will inform us when we run out of food. They will order supplies from a online supermarket.

6- How would traffic jams and road accidents come to an end?
Cars will drive themselves. Cars may be able to fly.

7- How may our mobile phones be very helpful to us in shops?
We may use them to pay for things we buy.

8- Why will we wear 'active contact lenses' in the future?
We will wear active contact lenses to display our emails and Internet web-pages.

9- How will it be useful to buy 'smart clothes'?
They will control our temperature, keeping us cool in summer and warm in winter.

10- In the future, some clothes will give medical services. Discuss.
They will check the wearer's heart rate and blood pressure and transmit this to a doctor.

11- Mention some things which a Robomate can do for us.
It can translate languages. It can look after the house if someone trespasses it. You can see what's going on through a special webcam and remind you about important dates.

12- Would you like to buy a robomate in the future? Why?
Yes, to help me in doing the boring jobs. No, because it makes me lazy and idle.

13- In the future, scientists will design intelligent cars. What are the qualities of these cars?
They can drive themselves through complex sensors and computer systems.
They can avoid danger.

14- Cars engines will be improved in the future. Explain.
Engines will be more efficient and economical.
Engines will make less pollution and use less fuel. They will use bio-fuel.

15- Using bio-fuel to power cars has many benefits. Discuss.
It is renewable. It causes less pollution. It conserves petrol.

Literature Time: Treasure Island
By Robert Louis Stevenson

Episode 2

1- According to you, why do some people look for a treasure?

This is because they want to be wealthy. This is because they like adventures.

2- Do you think Squire Trelawney was foolish to tell Long John Silver about the treasure?

Why or why not? Why is it bad to disclose secrets?

Yes he was foolish. If I tell secrets to others I may lose people's trust. I may endanger their lives.

3- What is the real character of Long John Silver?

He is the chief of pirates. He pretends to be a cook to reach the treasure island.

4- Why can't we judge a person by his appearance?

This is because appearances are not always true. Some people hide their evil intentions behind appearances.

5- How was Long John Silver look like?

He was very tall and his left leg was cut off above the knee.

Module 3: Power

Unit 9: Money

no	word	pos	definition	meaning
1	accounting	n	the action or process of keeping financial accounts	محاسبة
2	barter	v	to exchange (goods or services) for other goods or services without using money	يقايض - بمبادل
3	confidentiality	adv	where someone is trusted to keep private information a secret	السرية
4	economics	n	relating to trade , industry and the management of money	علم الاقتصاد
5	insurance	n	an arrangement with a company in which you pay small amounts of money to guarantee loss of property or damage	تأمين
6	invest	v	to buy shares , property or goods because you hope the value will increase and you can make a profit	يستثمر - يوظف مالا
7	investment	n	the sum of money invested to make a profit	استثمار
8	loan	n	a thing that is borrowed , especially a sum of money , that is expected to be paid back	القرض
9	management	n	the process of dealing with or controlling things or people	الادارة
10	transaction	n	an instance of buying or selling something	الصفقة - معاملة تجارية
11	billionaire	n	someone who has assets more than a billion dollars or pounds	البليونير - ثري
12	charitable	adj	relating to giving help to those in need	خيري - محسن
13	inherit	v	to receive money or property from who has died	يرث
14	philanthropic	adj	(of a person or organization) donating money to good caused and promoting the welfare of those in need	محب للبشر - خير - إنساني
15	tax return	n	a form used to calculate the amount of tax owed	عائد الضرائب
16	auction	n	a public sale in which goods or property are sold to the highest bidder	مزاد علني
17	complimentary	adj	something given for free	مجاني
18	login	n	a process of starting a computer system	تسجيل دخول
19	shipping	n	the transport of goods by sea or other means	الشحن
20	tax	n	a compulsory payment to the government , used to pay for public services	ضريبة
21	affluent	adj	having a great deal of money ;wealthy	غني
22	evil	adj	very bad , harmful or wicked	شرير - ضار - رديء
23	extinct	adj	(of a species, family or other larger group) having no living members	منقرض - بائد
24	generosity	n	the quality of being kind and sharing	الكرم
25	gross	v	to produce or earn (an amount of money) as total profit or income	يربح - يحقق ربح
26	in this sense	phr	a way in which an expression or a situation can be interpreted	بهذا المعنى- بهذا الخصوص
27	profit	n	a financial gain , especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent	ربح - نفع - فائدة
28	spur	v	to encourage	يحث - يستحث
29	success	n	achievement	نجاح

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{ loan\ barter \ confidentiality \ invest \ management \ transaction }

- 1- People used to the things they had with the things they wanted in the past.
- 2- Doctors should keep their patient's secrets and deal them with complete
- 3- I'm looking for someone to Some money in my business.
- 4- Previously we had some commercial With this company.

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

1- I bought this wonderful painting from a/anfor valuable things.
a-reputation **b- congestion** **c- starvation** **d- auction**

2- Many people prefer totheir money in buildings.
a- generate **b- invest** **c-consult** **d- remind**

3-Our company didn't make manylast year.
a- accounting **b- profits** **c- loans** **d- evils**

4- Bill Gates is one of the most famouspersons worldwide. His wealth is estimated by billions.
a- affluent **b- confidential** **c- profitable** **d- evil**

5-The bank's ATM machine is so slow and eachtakes more than five minutes
a- auction **b- transaction** **c- generosity** **d- shipping**

6- The president supports many projects for poor nations.
a. philanthropic **b. affluent** **c. obedient** **d. charitable**

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{login / shipping / tax / auction / complimentary}

1. I got it in an at a very cheap price. There were not many people
2. I'm trying to use my but it shows that the password is wrong.
3. This table calendar is a gift from our company.
4. The charges will be too high.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{ success / charitable / invest / tax return / extinct \ profit }

- 1- The entire organization is funded bydonations.
- 2- The government willfive million dollars in the tourism field.
- 3- Businessmen must fill apaper giving information about how much they earn.
- 4- There is a concern that the Panda will soon become
- 5- I don't expect any from this job. I enjoy it.

Grammar

have to (have got to)

1- We use **have to** when it is necessary to do something, such as when it is a rule or law:

My boss has told me I **have to** work late this evening.
When I was at school, I **had to** wear a smart uniform.

2- We use the negative, **don't have to**, when it is not necessary to do something:

My daughter **doesn't have to** wear a school uniform.
I **don't have to** work on Saturdays if I don't have to.

Note: we can use *have got to* instead of *have to*:

I have got to work late tonight. Have you got to go already?

I don't have got to go to work tomorrow.

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

Reported Speech (Indirect Speech)

If we report what another person has said, we usually do not use the speaker's exact words (direct speech), but reported (indirect) speech. Therefore, you need to learn how to transform direct speech into reported speech. The structure is a little different depending on whether you want to transform a statement, question or request.

1- Statements:

When reporting statements, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change pronouns
- 2- Change tenses
- 3- Change place and time expressions

Tense	Direct Speech	Reported Speech
1- present simple	"I speak English well."	He said (that) he spoke English well.
2- present continuous	"I am living in London."	She said (that) she was living in London.
3- present perfect	"I haven't seen Julie."	She said (that) she hadn't seen Julie.
4- past simple	"I bought a car."	She said (that) she had bought a car. or She said (that) she bought a car.
5- past continuous	"I was walking along the street."	She said (that) she had been walking along the street.
6- past perfect	"I had taken English lessons before."	She said (that) she had taken English lessons before.
7- will	"I will see you later."	She said (that) she would see me later.
8- would	"I would help, but..."	She said (that) she would help but...
9- can	"I can speak perfect English."	She said (that) she could speak perfect English.
10- could	"I could swim when I was four."	She said (that) she could swim when she was four.
11- shall	"I shall come later."	She said (that) she would come later.
12- should	"I should call my mother."	She said (that) she should call her mother.
13- might	"I might be late."	She said (that) she might be late.
14- must	"I must study at the weekend."	She said (that) she must study at the weekend. or She said (that) she had to study at the weekend.

2- Questions:

We have two kinds of questions:

-Wh-questions:

When reporting wh-questions, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change pronouns
- 2- Change tenses
- 3- Change place and time expressions
- 4- Change the word order of the question

Direct Question	Reported Question
"Where is the Post Office, please?"	She asked me where the Post Office was .
"What are you doing?"	She asked me what I was doing .
"Who was that fantastic man?"	She asked me who that fantastic man had been .
"Where do you live?"	She asked me where I lived .

-Yes/no- questions:

When reporting yes/no- questions, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change Pronouns
- 2- Change Tenses
- 3- Change Place and time expressions
- 4- Change the word order of the question
- 5- Use " if / whether " before the reported question

Direct Question	Reported Question
"Can you call me?"	He asked me if I could call him.
"Have you ever been to Mexico?"	She asked me if I had ever been to Mexico
"Are you living here?"	She asked me if I was living there .
"Do you like chocolate?"	She asked me if I liked chocolate.

3- Orders:

When transforming requests, check whether you have to:

- 1- Change pronouns
- 2- Change place and time expressions
- 3- Use "to" before the reported request and "not to" before the negative request

Direct Order	Reported Order
"Go to bed!"	He ordered the child to go to bed.
"Don't waste your time on silly things."	He told her not to waste her time on silly things.
"Be on time!"	He told me to be on time.
"Don't smoke!"	He ordered us not to smoke.

Note1:

When the reporting verb is in the simple present tense, we should pay attention that tenses are not changed when reported.

Example:

- "I live in a big city with my family."

He says (that) he **lives** in a big city with **his** family.

Note2:

There are many reporting verbs other than "say, ask, tell and order" like: explain, report, admit, promise, reply, confirm, prefer, like, want, warn, advise, ...

Examples:

- "I am late because of a sandstorm at the airport."

He explained that he was late because of a sandstorm at the airport.

- "we'll come if we can."

They replied that they would come if they could.

Note3:

Requests can come sometimes in the form of yes/no-questions. In this case, we can report them in two ways:

Examples:

- "Can you give me your book, please?"

He asked me to give him my book.

Or

He asked me if/whether I could give him my book.

Note4:

The following table explains other changes when we report sentences:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
today	that day
yesterday	the day before/the previous day
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
last night	the night before/the previous night
here	there
ago	before
now	then
this	that
these	those
I	he/she
we	they
our	their
you	I/me
my	her/his

Change the following sentences into indirect speech:

- "I will come back tomorrow."

Mr. Ahmed said (that) **he would** come back **the next day**.

- "We don't like fish."

They said (that) **they didn't** like fish.

1- "I am glad to meet you."

He told me

2- "We had lost our way to the park."

They said.....

3- "I will be there in the café tomorrow."

He said.....

4- "Our teacher asks too many questions."

They said

5- "I will pay for your friend's ticket."

He told me

6- "I have forgotten to post my letters."

He told us

Change the following wh-questions into indirect speech:

- "Where have you been?"

The father asked his son where **he had** been.

- "How long are you going away for?"

My friend asked me how long **I was** going away for.

1- "Where will you spend this weekend?"

My friend asked me.....

2- "Where did you go yesterday?"

She asked me.....

3- "Why are you laughing at me?"

He asked her

4- "What do you want?"

She asked me

5- "When will you come to see us again?"

They asked.....

Change the following yes/no-questions into indirect speech:

- "Can parrots talk?"

Eman wanted to know **if/whether** parrots **could talk**.

- "Please, can I go out with my friends?"

Amal asked her mother **if/whether** she **could go** out with **her** friends.

1- "Would you like to go shopping tomorrow?"

Mariam asked her friend

2- "Have you already been on holiday?"

Omar asked us.....

3- "Are you hungry?"

My mother asked me

4- "Is she feeling alright."

He asked.....

5- "Did you enjoy your holiday?"

Ali asked Mona

6- "Does Eman work hard this term?"

She asked me.....

7- "Do you want to go swimming with me?"

Khalid asked me

Change the following orders into indirect speech:

1- "Copy these words into your notebooks."

He told us to copy those words into their notebooks.

1- "Study your lessons."

The teacher advised the students.....

2- "Tell me the way to the hospital, please."

He asked me.....

3- "Open the door."

The teacher ordered me.....

4- "Don't forget to bring my bag today?"

Mona warned me.....

5- "Don't neglect your duties."

The captain ordered his men

6- "Don't watch TV all day."

My mother advised me.....

7- "Don't swim here."

He wanted us.....

8- "Study your lessons and don't waste your time."

The teacher advised the student.....

Do as shown in brackets:

1- I bought a new house. It is in Salmiya.

(Join using: **which**)

2- This is the new car. I bought it last week.

(Join using: **which**)

3- Scientists are currently innovating more sophisticated mobile phones. (**Change focus**)

4- "I finished writing my story yesterday. " said Noura.

(**Reported Speech**)

Adverb Clauses (cause / effect and opposition)

Adverb clauses express when, why, opposition and conditions. They are dependent clauses. This means that an adverb clause cannot stand by itself; it needs to be completed by an independent clause. When an adverb clause begins the sentence, use a comma to separate the two clauses,

e.g.: *As soon as he arrives, we will have some lunch.*

When the adverb clause finishes the sentence there is no need for a comma, e.g.: *He gave me a call when he arrived in town.*

This is a list of subordinating conjunctions introducing adverb clauses:

cause / effect	opposition
because, since, as, as long as, so long as, due to the fact that	although, even though, though, whereas, while

Do as shown between brackets:

1. The weather is very cold. We can't go out (use too...to)
.....
2. We go to the library. We can increase our general knowledge.(join with for)
.....
3. She didn't play music because she was ill. (use because of)
.....
4. They didn't visit you because they didn't know your address.(join using so)
.....
5. She did her best, but she got very low marks. (use although)
.....

Language Functions

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Son:.....?

Father:Why do you want to borrow the car?

Son:.....

Father:Last time you borrowed it you had an accident.

Son:.....this time.

Father: Well, OK then, provided you're home by 8. I'm going out tomorrow evening and I need the car.

Son:.....

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1-It's windy outside and your friend wants to go for a walk.

2-Your teacher said something that you didn't hear well.

3-You can't deal with your new calculator, seek your brother's recommendation.

4-Your sister asks you to make a new e-mail for her .

5-It's a holiday today; the family doesn't know where to spend it.

6- Your friend has a terrible stomach-ache.

7- Your cousin Jassim is unhappy.

8- Your friend asked you to lend him your book.

9- Your brother bought a new car.

10- Your teacher blames you for not doing the homework.

11. You haven't understood what your teacher said.

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

Saleh: Hi, Ali.....?

Ali: I'd love to, Saleh, but I haven't brought my racket.

Saleh:.....

Ali: Great, thanks. In that case, I'd love a game.

Saleh: Fine. You go and get changed and I'll go and get some balls.

Ali:.....

Saleh: They are over there; next to the notice board. There are lockers inside for your clothes.

Ali: Ok, I'll see you in five minutes.....?

Saleh: How about the reception desk? Come over when you're ready. **Ali:** Fine.

Translation

Translate the following passage into good Arabic:

As a bank manager, you need good communication skills. You must be completely honest and trustworthy and be able to respect confidentiality. It is also important that you are able to demonstrate leadership qualities and to motivate staff to meet targets. You must be able to handle a lot of complex information, including monitoring accounts, loans and investments. Our bank also offers home and business insurance.

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Translate the following into good Arabic:

خالد: يعتقد بعض الناس لن النقود مفسدة وتسبب الجشع.
علي: برأيي اعتقد أن النقود ليست غاية بحد ذاتها ولكن وسيلة لقيم اسمى.

Khalid:.....

.....

.....

Ali:.....

.....

.....

Composition

Money is very important to most people. Everyone needs money and in the modern world, money is very important to most people. Yet, people differ in their opinion about money: some people believe that money is the main reason for doing anything, while others believe money is not an end in itself, but a means to higher values.

Write a report in about 120 words (10 sentences) talking about **the importance of money in our life**.

The following ideas may help you:

- Everyone needs money.
- Money makes the world go round.
- Money is corrupting and causes greed.
- Money spurs criminal behaviour.

The Writing Plan





Set book Questions

Unit 9: Money

1- What are the qualities that should be found in a successful bank manager?
**He should have good communicative skills. He should be honest and trustworthy.
He should respect confidentiality.**

2- Does money make the world go round? Why?
**Yes, because money is very important to most people to pay for food, clothes and a home.
No, because money can't buy health, good friends and happiness.**

3- What did people barter with in the past?
They used to barter with animals, shells, beads, leather corn tobacco...

4- Now, people use different ways to pay for the things they buy. Explain.
Nowadays, people use cash, credit cards, cheques...

5- What is the responsibility of rich people towards the poor?
They should donate money for them. They should build hospitals and schools for them.

6- What would you do if you won a lot of money?
I would buy a new house and a new car. I would donate some money to the poor.

7- "Money talks." Explain this proverb and indicate to what extent you agree with it.
**Money is very important. You can do many things if you have money.
I will be famous if I have money.
I do not agree completely with this proverb because money can't buy good family, good friends, health...**

Focus on: The National Assembly Building

7- What is special about the National Assembly Building?
It combines modern style and Islamic traditions.

8- Kuwaiti people use the National Assembly Building for many things. Discuss.
They use the National Assembly Building to discuss political problems and new laws.

Literature Time: Treasure Island

By Robert Louis Stevenson

Episode

1- What did Long John Silver do that reminded Jim of old Bill, the captain?

Long John Silver sang old Bill's song: fifteen men on the dead man's chest.

2- Despite being a pirate, Long John Silver was a great leader. Discuss.

Long John Silver was strong. Long John Silver knew how to take decisions.

Long John Silver knew how to put plans.

3- What is the truth that Jim knew about Long John Silver? How did he react?

He knew that John silver and his friends were pirates.

He was shocked and afraid. He told the doctor, the squire and the captain.

4- What qualities does John silver show when he reached the Treasure Island?

He is evil and disloyal. He is cruel and aggressive. He likes money.

5- What did Jim and his friends decide to face the plans of John Long Silver?

They decided to get off the ship and hide in a stockade to fight the pirates.

6- Do you think it was a good decision? Why?

Yes. Because it had a tall fence that could protect them from pirates.

It also had a water spring.

Module 4: Fact and Fiction

Unit 10: Stories

no	word	pos	definition	meaning
1	composure	n	feeling of being calm and in control of oneself	رباطة الحاش
2	constancy	n	the quality of being faithful and dependable	وفاء - إخلاص - ثبات
3	enjoin	v	to instruct or urge to do something	يأمر - يفرض
4	gratefulness	n	showing an appreciation of kindness, thankfulness	شكر - امتنان
5	injustice	n	lack of fairness or justice	ظلم
6	insolence	n	showing a rude and arrogant lack of respect	وقاحة - سفاهة
7	self-restraint	n	restraint imposed by oneself on one's own actions ,self control	ضبط النفس
8	chuckle	v	to laugh quietly or inwardly	يضحك بصوت خافت
9	firmly	adv	strongly and clearly	بشكل واضح - بشكل ثابت
10	fleet	n	a group of boats belonging to one company	أسطول
11	retire	v	to stop working	يتقاعد
12	border	n	a line separating two countries	حد بين دولتين
13	drop off	v	to transport and leave someone somewhere	يوصل شخص
14	pick up	v	to go somewhere to collect someone(in one's car)	يقل شخص بسيارة
15	register	v	to enter your name and details on an official list	يسجل
16	re-load	v	to load something again	يعيد تحميل
17	set off	phr.v	to begin a journey	يببدأ رحلة - ينطلق
18	smuggle	v	to take things or people to or from a place secretly and often illegally	يهرب
19	sudden	adj	done quickly without warning	مفاجيء
20	touch down	phr.v	to make contact with the ground in landing	يلمس الأرض - تهبط
21	turn up	phr.v	to arrive somewhere when you are expected there	يصل - يحضر
22	crazily	adv	to a great degree	جنون - بشدة
23	dreadful	adj	very bad	سيء جدا - مخيف
24	emotive	adj	making people have strong feelings	عاطفي - انفعالي
25	knock off	phr.v	to fall off after a collision	يسقط - يوقع
26	monotonous	adj	dull , tedious and repetitious	الممل
27	overtake	v	to catch up with and pass while travelling in the same direction	يتجاوز
28	recuperate	v	to recover from illness or exertion	يتعاافى - يسترجع عافيته
29	stacks of	phr	a pile of objects (one is neatly arranged)	كومة او مقدار كبير من

VocabularyFill in the spaces with words from the list:

{ recuperate \ knocked \ dreadful \ composure / constancy / firmly / enjoined }

- 1- The doctor examined the patient and.....a strict diet.
- 2- Never cry before her so as not to lose your
- 3- "You're not going to the party and that's that!" she said
- 4- You drive your car at a speed.
- 5- A busan old man off while crossing the street.
- 6- He'll take at least one month toand get out of the hospital.

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

1- Please , take this as a token of my for all your help.
a- fleet b- injustice c- insolence d- gratefulness

2- The students always at him while reading.
a- invest b- chuckle c- login d- drop off

3-What are your plans after youfrom work?
a- innovate b- extinct c- register d- retire

4- Songs of these days became after a while
a- motive b- extinct c- sudden d- monotonous

5- One of the plane's tires burst when it
a-checked in b- got up c-picked up d- touched down

Grammar

Adverbs

There are different kinds of adverbs expressing different meaning.

1- Adverb of time

An adverb of time tells us when something is done or happens. We use it at the beginning or at the end of a sentence. Adverbs of time include **afterwards, already, always, immediately, last month, now, soon, then, and yesterday**.

- He collapsed and died **yesterday**.
- His factory was burned down **a few months ago**.
- Last week**, we were stuck in the lift for an hour.

2- Adverb of place

An adverb of place tells us where something is done or happens. We use it after the verb, object or at the end of a sentence. Adverbs of place include words such as **above, below, here, outside, over there, there, under, upstairs**.

- We can stop **here** for lunch.
- The schoolboy was knocked **over** by a school bus.
- They rushed for their lives when fire broke out in the floor **below**.

3-Adverb of degree

An adverb of degree tells us the level or extent that something is done or happens. Words of adverb of degree are **almost, much, nearly, quite, really, so, too, very**, etc.

- Her daughter is **quite** fat for her age.
- The accident victim **nearly** died from his injuries.
- After all these years, she is still feeling **very** sad about her father's death.

4- Adverb of frequency

An adverb of frequency tells us how often something is done or happens. Words used as adverbs of frequency include **again, ever, frequently, generally, hardly ever, always, never, occasionally, often, rarely, seldom, sometimes, twice, usually, and weekly**.

- While overseas, he **frequently** phoned home.
- Peter **seldom** reads the Bible.
- Sometimes** he stays late in the office to complete his work.
- Our cat was bitten **twice** by the same dog.
- The man **usually** proposes marriage.

3- Adverb of manner

An adverb of manner tells us how something is done or happens. Most adverbs of manner end in **-ly** such as **badly, happily, sadly, slowly, quickly, well, hard, fast**, etc.

- The brothers were **badly** injured in the fight.
- They had to act **fast** to save the others floating in the water.
- At the advanced age of 88, she still sang very **well**.

Adverbs of manner

Adverbs of manner are words which tell us how someone does something.

- Most adverbs are formed by adding **-ly** to an adjective.

Adjective: He's a **dangerous / careless** driver.

Adverb: He drives **dangerously / carelessly**.

- Some adverbs of manner are the same as adjectives.

Adjective: He's a **fast / hard** worker.

Adverb: He works **fast / hard**.

Complete the following story using the following adverbs:

{**angrily / calmly / carefully / cheerfully / curiously / politely / quickly / rudely /**

Secretly / slowly / suddenly / suspiciously}

A man was hurrying across the US-Mexican border on his bicycle when (1)..... he was stopped by a guard. The guard pointed to two bags on the man's back, and asked (2) 'What's in the bags?' 'Sand,' said the cyclist (3)..... 'Get them off – we'll have a look,' said the guard (4)..... The cyclist took the bags off his back (5)..... and emptied them to show that they held only sand. Then he re-loaded the bags (6)....., put them on his shoulders and continued to cycle across the border.

The next week, the same thing happened. Again the guard demanded to see the two bags, which again contained nothing but sand. This went on every week for six months, until one day the cyclist did not appear. A few days later, the guard happened to meet the cyclist in the town. 'Say friend, can you tell me something?' asked the guard (7) 'We knew you were (8)..... smuggling something across the border, but we didn't know what. What were you smuggling?' 'Bicycles!' replied the man (9).....

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

1- She planned their trip to Greece very
a- carefully b- careful c- more careful d- most careful

2- Jim painted the kitchen very
a- bad b- badly c- more bad d- most bad

3- She speaks very
a- most quiet b- more quiet c- quietly d- quiet

4- Turn the stereo down. It's too
a- loud b- loudly c- more loud d- most loud

5- He walkeddown the road to school.
a- more happy b- most happy c- happily d- happy

6- He drives too
a- fast b- well c- faster d- faster

7- She knows the road
a- well b- good c- better d- best

8- He plays the guitar
a- more terrible b- terribly c- terrible d- most terribly

9- We're going camping tomorrow so we have to get up
a- soon b- early c- earlier d- earliest

10- Andy doesn't often work
a- hardly b- hard c- harder d- hardest

11- Sometimes our teacher arrivesfor class.
a- lately b- late c- later d- latest

use to / used to

1-The construction **used to** describes a past action:

-He **used to** travel everywhere by taxi.

2- However, in questions and negative sentences using the auxiliary verb **do**, the correct form is **use to**:

-She didn't **use to** play the piano very well. - Did you **use to** wear glasses.

Uses:

We use 'used to' for something that happened regularly in the past but no longer happens.

- I used to smoke but I stopped two years ago.
- Ben used to travel a lot in his job but now he doesn't.
- I used to drive to work but now I take the bus.

We also use it for something that was true but no longer is.

- There used to be a cinema in the town but now there isn't.
- She used to have really long hair but she's had it all cut off.
- I didn't use to like him but now I do.

to be used to doing

We use 'to be used to doing' to say that something is normal, not unusual.

- I'm used to living on my own. I've done it for quite a long time.
- Hans has lived in England for over a year so he is used to driving on the left now.
- They've always lived in hot countries so they aren't used to the cold weather here.

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

Phrasal verbs

A phrasal verb is a verb plus a preposition or adverb which creates a meaning different from the original verb.

Phrasal Verb	Definition	Example
Go back	Return	When are you going back to your house?
Take off	When a plane or rocket leaves the ground.	I suffered a stomachache when the plane took off.
Pick up	Come and get someone in a car (Collect)	What time are you going to pick me up?
Check in	(register) enter a hospital, hotel etc.	They need to check in before noon.
Set off	To start a journey:	The plane sets off for Europe at 3pm.
Touch down	To make contact with the ground; land	The spacecraft touched down on schedule.
Turn up	Arrive	No one turned up to meet us at the airport.
Drop off	Let someone get out	The driver drop us off right outside the hotel.

Fill in the spaces with Phrasal verbs from the list:

{ set off / checked in / took off/ touched down / turned up / picked up / dropped off }

We (1) for the airport at 7.30 a.m. in the morning. As soon as we got to the airport, we (2) Forty-five minutes later our plane (3) We (4) on time. Unfortunately nobody had (5) to meet us at Madrid Airport, so we called a taxi. Ten minutes later the taxi (6) us , drove us into the city and (7) us right outside our hotel.

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1- He was driving careless. Therefore, he was the reason for the terribly accident.

2- Let's have us lunch at that restaurant today, will we?

3- Although raining, they went on play tennis.

4- What did the researchers found out after they examined the results.

5- Unless rain stop, there won't be a flood.

6- I use to wrote an email to ones of my friends every week.

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- You had a meal at a restaurant. A friend of yours asked you if you had enjoyed it.

2- Your mother is very angry because you didn't wake up easily to go to school.

3- Your sister is not sure about what to wear in her party.

4- You can't reach the glass of water at the far end of the table.

5 - Your mother is asking you about her new necklace.

Translation

Translate the following passage into good Arabic:

Wisdom provides us with the capacity to solve real life problems. So, acquiring wisdom becomes a must if we want to live meaningful lives. As we live through life and its experiences, it is vital that we reflect on such experiences to make our subsequent steps in life easier. As Immanuel Kant, a famous philosopher said that "Science is organized knowledge. Wisdom is organized life."

Translate the following into good Arabic:

خالد: ماذا تعرف عن لقمان وحكمته؟
علي: لقمان لم يكننبيا ولكن أُوتِيَ الحكمة من عند الله وذكر اسمه في القرآن الكريم.

Khalid:.....

Ali:.....

Set book Questions

1- What pieces of advice did Luqman give to his son?

He advised him to pray and thank God.

He advised him to obey his parents and be patient.

2- In your opinion, what are the main characteristics of a good Muslim?

A good Muslim should be honest and grateful.

He should be-Obedient to parents

3- What different types of stories are there in the Holy Qur'an?

There are stories of prophets and messengers. There are stories of pious individuals.

There are stories of what happened to previous nations.

4- How do you think stories in the Holy Qur'an benefit us?

They give examples of good people. They give pieces of advice to live happily.

5- What is our duty towards our parents?

We have to obey them. We have to respect them.

6- Why does Islam order us to be good to our parents?

Because this builds a strong family and a strong society.

Because it is a kind of thanking them for what they did to us

7- Luqman asked his son not to do some things. Mention two.

He asked him not to worship others with Allah.

He asked him Not to be proud or insolent.

8- Which do you think more important, stories that entertain or that have a moral message?

Why?

I think stories that have a moral message are more important.

This is because they give us advice about life.

Literature Time: Treasure Island By Robert Louis Stevenson

Episode 4

- 1- In the ***fourth episode*** of the story and according to Jim's story, Jim said that he was so pleased to get away from Silver. What did Jim do after running away from Silver?
He began to explore the island. He found many strange plants and flowers.
- 2- While Jim was exploring the island, he met Ben Gunn who has been living on the Island for three years. How could people live on deserted islands?
They could live on fish, goats, fruits and vegetables.
- 3- What does the white color mean here?
It means peace. It means surrender.
- 4- What are the dangers one may face on deserted islands?
One may aggressive people. Wild animals may be a real danger.

Module 4: Fact and Fiction

Unit 11: Messages

no	Word		Definition	Meaning
1	asap	exp	as soon as possible.	في أسرع وقت ممكن
2	colleague	n	a person with whom one works.	زميل / رفيق
3	current	n	a body of water or air moving in definite direction.	تيار
4	impromptu	adj	done without being planned, organized or rehearsed.	مرتجل
5	rearrange	v	to change the position, time or order of something.	يعيد ترتيب
6	starvation	n	lack of food.	مجاعة
7	unreliable	adj	untrustworthy, irresponsible.	لا يعتمد عليه
8	urgent	adj	requiring immediate action or attention.	ملح / مستعجل
9	well-sealed	adj	closed very securely.	مغلق بإحكام
10	fasten	v	to fix or join securely.	يربط / يثبت
11	homing	adj	relating to an animal's ability to fly home from a great distance.	زاجل – عائد الى الوطن
12	illegally	adv	against the law.	شكل غير شرعي
13	instinct	n	a natural or intuitive way of behaving.	غريزة
14	activate	v	to make (something) active and able to operate.	ينشط - يفعل
15	band	n	the wavelength of radio or digital signal.	حزمة
16	conference call	n	a linking of several telephones, so that people in different places can speak.	مكالمة هاتمية جماعية
17	deadline	n	the date by which something should be completed or the latest time.	الموعد الأخير - النهائي
18	flash	v	to shine a bright light on and off.	يومض
19	frequency	n	the wavelength of a radio or digital signal.	تردد
20	handy	adj	convenient to handle or use; useful	في متناول اليد - مفيدة
21	harmony	n	agreement or concord	تناغم - انسجام
22	hassle	n	irritating inconvenience	ازعاج - مضايقية
23	portable	adj	easily carried	محمول
24	slide	v	to move smoothly over a surface	ينزلق
25	unlock	v	to make a phone accessible to the user	يفتح
26	upgrade	v	to raise (something) to a higher standard	يحسن- يطور - يحدث
27	alarm	v	to cause someone to feel frightened or disturbed	يُخيف- يزعج - يفزع
28	answerphone	n	answer machine	محبب الآلي
29	briefly	adv	of short duration	بشكل مختصر
30	confident	adj	feeling assured about something	واثق
31	next of kin	n	a person's closest living relative	اقرب الأقرباء
32	ring	n	an informal term for a telephone call	مكالمة تليفونية
33	tone	n	a musical note or sound used as a particular signal on a telephone or answering machine	نغمة
34	tutor	n	a private teacher	مدرس خصوصي

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{unreliable / impromptu / illegally / instinct / fasten / colleague / urgent / starvation}

- 1- He is my; we work together in the same company.
- 2- It is an speech. It is not well prepared.
- 3- Thousands of people die every year because of.....
- 4- Don't believe any news that come from sources.
- 5- Many people are in need of food and water in poor African countries.
- 6- I always forget to seatbelt driving.
- 7- They entered the country; they don't have passports.
- 8- It is that tells the birds when to begin their migration.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{ deadline / frequency / hassle / portable / activated / harmony / upgrade }

- 1- Your telephone connection will be next week.
- 2- The to submit the project is on Monday.
- 3- Try to change the and you'll find the FM station on your radio.
- 4- Some people prefer to live in the countryside because they like to live in peace andwith nature.
- 5- I can't tolerate the of moving to another house again.
- 6- It is not a mobile phone, in fact it is a computer.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{alarm / briefly / confident / tutor}

1. I don't have much time. Tell me what happened
2. My daughter is so weak at Math, so I will appoint a for her.
3. He was in a critical state and I didn't want to his relatives.
4. I am not enough to give a speech to such a large audience.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

{unreliable / impromptu / colleague / urgent / fasten}

- 1- That gentleman over there is my ; he has recently joined our company.
- 2- We can never trust him he is a \ an person .
- 3- Many people in our country are in need of food and water.
- 4- You must always your seat belt while driving.

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

1. I advise you not to go swimming; the..... is very strong.
a- **current** b- **harmony** c- **hassle** d- **answer phone**
2. Always be away from.....and unfaithful friends.
a- **handy** b- **portable** c- **impromptu** d- **unreliable**
3. This bottle isI can't open it with my hands.
a- **well-sealed** b- **unreliable** c- **confident** d- **homing**
4. These pills can the immune system.
a- **slide** b- **fasten** c- **activate** d- **flash**
5. We should live in.....and peace in this world.
a- **harmony** b- **current** c- **starvation** d- **instinct**
6. I bought acomputer yesterday.
a- **portable** b- **impromptu** c- **handy** d- **urgent**
7. I need to.....my computer. It has a very old version.
a- **flash** b- **upgrade** c- **unlock** d- **alarm**
8. She wasn't in, so I left a message on her
a- **colleague** b- **tutor** c- **starvation** d- **answerphone**

Grammar

The Passive Voice:

The passive voice is used when the focus is on the action. It is formed by:

- 1- Putting the object in the place of the subject.
- 2- Inserting (Be + Verb3) into the sentence.
- 3- To say who did the action of the verb, we can add a by phrase.

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Present Simple	Ali writes an email every day. Ali writes emails every day.	An email is written every day (by Ali). Emails are written every day (by Ali).
Present Continuous	Ali is writing an email now. Ali is writing emails now.	An email is being written now (by Ali). Emails are being written now (by Ali).
Present Perfect	Ali has written an email. Ali has written emails.	An email has been written (by Ali). Emails have been written (by Ali).
Past Simple	Ali wrote an email yesterday. Ali wrote emails yesterday.	An email was written yesterday (by Ali). Emails were written yesterday (by Ali).
Past Continuous	Ali was writing an email. Ali was writing emails.	An email was being written (by Ali). Emails were being written (by Ali).
Past Perfect	Ali had written an email. Ali had written emails.	An email had been written (by Ali). Emails had been written (by Ali).
Future Simple	Ali will write an email. Ali will write emails.	An email will be written (by Ali). Emails will be written (by Ali).

Present Simple passive :

1. Many people visit the Kuwait Towers every year.

2. Doctors give medicine to cure sick people.

3- The maid cleans my room every other day.

Past Simple passive :

1. The earthquake destroyed the town.

2. Barry scored the winning goal.

3. The Chinese invented writing paper 5000 years ago.

Present Perfect passive:

1. Ali has seen a strange object in Al-Ahmadi.

2. The government has built many schools in recent years.

3. She has broken the dishes by accident.

Present Continuous passive :

1. The secretary is typing the letters now.

2. The students are writing the lesson at the moment.

3. The doctor is examining the patients at present.

Change the following into passive:

1- Our neighbour gave me a lift.

2- They didn't punish him for what he did.

3- They should tell us the truth.

4- The gardener is watering the flowers.

5- They are building a very huge dam to prevent the floods.

6- Hamad received a letter of congratulations two days ago.

7- The mother kept the medicine out of reach of the children.

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1- Ali's car was hitted ten days go by a bus.

2- Arrangements was being make for the trip by him.

3- Pigeons have a natural instinct to travels back to there nests or homes.

4- Well-seal bottles was used as a means to send messages.

5- Pigeons can traveling for over one thousand kilometer in one flight

Causative Verbs

We use this structure to talk about having something done by another person/thing, especially a service of some type.

-Peter **had his house repaired** after the tornado last year.

-The President **had his speech written** by a very talented group of writers.

In both cases, the person (Peter and the President) arranged for something (repairing a house and writing a speech) to be done by a third person.

What is the sentence structure?

Passive causatives use the following structure:

subject | have | object | past participle

-I had the car fixed.

-He had his home entertainment system installed a few days ago.

-Our neighbours will have their lawn mowed.

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

1- Instead of buying a new bicycle, why don't you have your old one.....?

a- fixes b- fixed c- fixing d- to fix

2- We had our house.....last year.

a- painting b- to paint c- paint d- painted

3- Where did you get your car.....? We need some work done on our Toyota and we're looking for a good mechanic.

a- repairing b- repaired c- repair d- to repair

4- We need to have our computer.....out for viruses.

a- checked b- checking c- to check d- check

5- I my phone repaired after I dropped it

a- has b- having c- had to d- had

6- Jane will have the curtains at the dry cleaner's tomorrow.

a- cleaning b- cleans c- cleaned d- had cleaned

7. She had to have her phone number because she was receiving obscene calls from a stranger.

a- had changed b- changed c- changing d- changes

Language Functions

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your brother spends a lot of time chatting online.
.....

2- Your mother forgot where she put her hand bag.
.....

3- Your friend always makes the class desk dirty.
.....

4- Your friend says using computer is a waste of time.
.....

Translation

Translate the following passage into good Arabic:

Pigeons are unique birds. A healthy pigeon can live for 15-20 years and can travel up to 1,000 km in one flight. Most important of all, pigeons have a natural instinct to fly back to their nests or homes from wherever they are. This is why they are sometimes called 'homing pigeons'. This ability makes them perfect for carrying messages over long distances.

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

Translate the following into good Arabic:

خالد: لقد تم استخدام الحمام في وقت الحرب لارسال تقارير عسكرية للقادة.

علي: وذلك خصوصا عندما يكون خطيرا جدا او مستحيلا ان تستخدم خدمات البريد العادي.

Khalid:

Ali:

Set book Questions

1- Text messages have become an essential part in our daily life. How can you make use of such a new technology?

We can use it to send news. We can use it to do business.

2- What did people use to send messages in the past? **People used pigeons, fire, smoke, horses.**

3- How do people send messages nowadays?

People send messages nowadays by mobile phones, by the Internet and by faxes.

4- What is your favourite way for sending messages? And why?

I like the Internet because it is cheap and fast.

5- Why do you think people send messages in a bottle?

People send messages in a bottle for fun or for help.

6- Sending a message in a bottle is not preferred. Explain.

It is not fast. We can't know its direction. It may not reach its destination.

7- What does the word "SIM" stand for? **It stands for Subscriber Identity Module.**

8- The SIM card contains many pieces of information. Mention two.

It contains personal identity information, phone book, text messages and photos.

9- What makes pigeons perfect birds for carrying messages over long distances?

They have a natural instinct to fly back to their nests.

They can travel up to 1,000 km in one flight.

10- How have pigeons been used in illegal actions?

They have been used to smuggle diamonds. They can be used to smuggle drugs.

11- Why were pigeons used to send messages in wartime?

Because it was too dangerous or impossible to use normal postal services.

12- How are messages sent with pigeons?

Messages are written on light paper and then fasten to the feet of the pigeon.

Literature Time: Treasure Island By Robert Louis Stevenson Episode:5

1- Who do you think is the most interesting character in the story? Why?

Jim Hawkins. Because he is brave and likes adventures.

2- Would you advise your friends to read the story? Why/ Why not?

Yes, because it is full of adventures and it talks about money and friendship.

3- What is the moral lesson of the whole story "Treasure Island"?

Money is important but it is not everything in life.

Friendship and loyalty are what makes life meaningful.

Module 4: Fact and Fiction

Unit 12: Flying Stories

no	Word		Definition	Meaning
1	aviation	n	the flying or operating of aircraft	الطيران- ملاحة جوية
2	coincide with	v	to happen at the same time as something else	يتزامن مع
3	exemplary	adj	excellent, providing a good example to others	مثالي - نموذجي
4	gliding	n	the sport of flying in a light engineless aircraft	الطيران الشراعي
5	instructor	n	a person who teaches something	معلم / مدرس
6	intensely	adv	strongly; in a high degree	بقوة - بعنف
7	notably	adv	especially; in particular	بشكل ملحوظ
8	biplane	n	an early types of aeroplane with two pairs of wings	طائرة بجنابين
9	landmark	n	a feature of a landscape	علامة بارزة
10	plague	v	to cause continual trouble or distress to a group of people	يزعج - يكدر
11	prejudicial	adj	having a bad effect on something	ضار - محرف
12	rusty	adj	(of a metal object) covered in a reddish- brown substance, mostly formed when iron gets wet	صديء- مصدي
13	transcontinental	adj	crossing a continent, esp. a transport route	عبر القارات
14	acclaimed	adj	highly praised	عظيم - ممدوح
15	attendant	n	a person employed to provide a service to the public, such as on a flight	مرافق
16	cabin	n	the area for passengers in an aircraft	حجرة - مقصورة
17	confrontational	adj	likely to seek argument or disagreement	متحددي - مواجه
18	corporation	n	a big company or a group of companies	شركة
19	courteously	adv	said or done in a polite manner	بشكل مؤدب
20	expression	n	the look on someone's face that shows a particular emotion	تعبير
21	mumble	v	to say something quietly, making it too difficult for others to hear	يتتم - يهمهم
22	resemble	v	to look or seem like	يشابه
23	stern	adj	serious and unrelenting	صارم - قاسي
24	stunned	adj	astonished or shocked	مذهول- مصعوق
25	altitude	n	the height of a plane in relation to sea level	ارتفاع
26	aviate	v	to pilot or fly in an aeroplane	يقود او يطير بطائرة
27	baby carriage	n	a four-wheeled carriage for a baby	عربة أطفال
28	buzzing	adj	low, continuous humming or murmuring	ذو طنين- ذو دوي
29	control	n	the switch or devices by which a machine is operated	تحكم
30	co-pilot	n	a second pilot in an aircraft, assisting the pilot	مساعد طيار
31	custom-built	adj	(of a product) made for a customer's special order	بني خصيصا
32	endeavour	v	to try or attempt	يحاول
33	eyewitness	n	a person who has seen something happened	شاهد عيان
34	fog	n	thick cloud which is difficult to see through	ضباب
35	headline	n	a headline at the top of an article or page in a newspaper or magazine	عنوان

36	incident	n	an event, esp. one that is unusual	حادث
37	radar	n	a system for detecting the speed and position of aircrafts	رادار
38	velocity	n	the speed of something in a given direction	سرعة
39	voice-activated	adj	(of a device) can be controlled by voice	يتم التحكم به بالصوت

Vocabulary

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

1- Mountain climbers use oxygen when they reach higher
a- aviations b- glidings c- instructors d- altitudes

2- We must to locate the source of the problem to solve it.
a- resemble b- mumble c- aviate d- endeavour

3- The news of his death was splashed in across all the newspapers.
a- instructors b- biplanes c- headlines d- incidents

4- According to an account, the thief was inside a van near the scene of the robbery.
a- expression b- corporation c- cabin d- eyewitness

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(plagued / exemplary / aviation / rusty / intensely / coincide with / instructor/ landmark)

1- Before having a private aircraft, we have to get permission from the department.
2- She has been chosen as the student of the year because of her character.
3- My was excellent he taught me really well.
4- We are sure we will win the match. We have practiced
5- Kuwait towers is the most familiar to foreigners.
6- Her business was by some financial problems last year.
4- Who will buy this old car?

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(courteously , stern , acclaimed , resemble , mumble , stunned)

1- Mona Lisa is a highly piece of art .
2- The receptionist deals with the guests.
3- Don't If you want to say something, say it loudly.
4- Both girls their mothers closely.
5- His voice was and loud when he asked the man to go out.
6- Everyone in the theatre was by her professional performances.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(endeavour / voice-activated / altitude / incident / headline / buzzing / velocity)

1- The planes crashed because one plane was at a higherthan it should have been.
2- I didn't hear my mobile ringing in that mall.
3- I was just listening to the radio announcer who was describing the of the crime.
4- I think the news of his death is going to be the in all news papers.
5- I don't know how we can calculate theof light.
6- That phone has dialing.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(landmarks / aviation / intensely / coincide / instructor / rusty)

- 1- Because of modern technology could be without a pilot nowadays.
- 2- I timed my holiday to with the children's school holiday.
- 3- He looks serious and tough and has an / a character.
- 4- Captain Ramzi is my at school.
- 5- Kuwait liberation Tower is one of Kuwait's
- 6- These nails are old and we need to buy new ones.

Grammar

Relative Clauses:

Relative Clauses start with the relative pronouns: **who, whom, whose, which, that when, and where**. We use relative clauses to give additional information about someone or something without starting another sentence. The relative clause is placed immediately after the noun which it describes.

example sentences S=subject, O=object, P=possessive		notes
S	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The person is my teacher. - He phoned me last night. - The person who phoned me last night is my teacher. - The person that phoned me last night is my teacher. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The car was yellow. - It hit me. - The car which hit me was yellow. - The car that hit me was yellow. 	That is preferable
		That is preferable
O	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The person is my teacher. - I phoned him last night. - The person whom I phoned last night is my teacher. - The person that I phoned last night is my teacher. - The person I phoned last night is my teacher. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The car is old. - I drive it to work. - The car which I drive to work is old. - The car that I drive to work is old. - The car I drive to work is old. 	Whom is correct but formal. The relative pronoun is optional. That is preferable to which . The relative pronoun is optional.
P	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The student should stand up. - His phone has just rung. - The student whose phone has just rung should stand up. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The police were looking for the car. - Its driver was masked. - The police were looking for the car whose driver was masked. 	
		Whose can be used with things.

relative pronoun	example	use
when	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I will never forget the day. - I started working here at that time. <p>-I will never forget the day when I started working here.</p>	time
where	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He has got a job in a new firm. - He does not work for long hours there. <p>-He has got a job in a new firm where he does not work for long hours.</p>	place

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

1- He is the person car was stolen.
a- whose b- who c- which d- when

2- She is the new doctor is coming to the hospital next week.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when

3- Do you remember the day we first met?
a- when b- where c- which d- who

4- They are the people shop was burnt last week.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when

5- This is the chair my parents gave to me.
a- who b- whose c- which d- when

6- The machine you saw cost me a lot of money.
a- who b- whose c- that d- when

7- The children you bought a ball for are playing.
a- whom b- when c- which d- whose

8- We visited the school my father taught.
a- who b- whose c- where d- when

9- I met her last month she came to our school.
a- who b- whose c- where d- when

10- Do you remember the time she fell down?
a- who b- where c- which d- when

11- Did they tell you the reason they were late?
a- why b- who c- when d- where

12- I spent my holiday in Paris I met her.
a- who b- whose c- where d- when

13- I bought them last year I was in Paris.
a- who b- whose c- when d- where

Join using a relative pronoun:

1- The man is honored by everybody. He serves his country. (who)

2- The boy was careless. The teacher punished him. (whom)

3- The Nile goes through Egypt. It makes the soil fertile. (which)

4- The boy walked slowly. His leg was wounded. (whose)
.....

5- I want to live in a place. Many trees and animals live there. (where)
.....

6- The doctor is clever. My father went to him. (whom)
.....

7- I know the man. The thief stole clothes from this house. (whose)
.....

8- This man is very strong. He works hard. (who)
.....

9- The summer was long and hot. I graduated from university at that time. (when)
.....

Correct the mistakes in the following sentences:

1- The man who name were Ali died in the street yesterday.

2- The boys when wish to increase his knowledge read many books.

3- He went to an island who he lived lonely.

4- The mansion which my cousin live seems very old.

5- The teacher whose teaches us English was very pleased with I.

Conditional Sentences

Zero Conditional (general conditional)

if + v1 v1

- If you **heat** ice, it **melts**.
- The grass **gets** wet if it **rains**.
- If it **rains**, the grass **gets** wet.

Note:

We use the general conditional to talk about something that regularly happens.

In these conditional sentences, we can use **when** or **whenever** instead of **if**.

When / Whenever you **heat** ice, it **melts**.

Correct the underlined verbs:

1- If you freeze water, it <u>become</u> a solid.	1-.....
2- Plants die if they don't <u>got</u> enough water.	2-.....
3- If you <u>mixes</u> red and blue, you get purple.	3-.....
4- If public transport <u>are</u> efficient, people stop using their cars.	4-.....

First Conditional

if + v1will+ base form

- If I **find** her address, I **will send** her an invitation.
- You **will get** a discount if you **pay** now.

Note:

We use the first conditional to talk about something that is possible and likely to happen in the future.

Correct the underlined verbs:

1- If he <u>be</u> busy now, I will come back tomorrow.	1-.....
2- You'll become a poor man if you <u>spent</u> more than you earn.	2-.....
3- If we don't hurry, we'll <u>misses</u> our bus.	3-.....
4- If I <u>has</u> time, I'll visit my parents this afternoon.	4-.....
5- John will <u>bought</u> a Ferrari if he has the money.	5-.....

Second Conditional

if + v2 would+ base form

- If you **went** to bed earlier, you **wouldn't** be so tired.
- We **would go** to the park if the weather **wasn't** so bad.

Note:

We use the second conditional to talk about:

1- something that is improbable and unlikely to happen in the future.

2- something that is impossible:

If **I were** you, I **would give up** smoking. (I can never be you.)

Correct the underlined verbs:

1- If I <u>win</u> the lottery, I would travel around the world.	1-.....
2- If I <u>be</u> you, I would buy that car.	2-.....
3- If I <u>doesn't</u> want to go, I would tell you.	3-.....
4- If she wrote a book, it <u>would was</u> a best-seller.	4-.....
5- If they <u>speak</u> Spanish, we would understand them.	5-.....

Third Conditional

if + had+v3..... would+ have+v3

If you **had studied** harder, you **would have passed** your exam.

If I **had known** the answer, I **would have raised** my hand.

Note:

We use the third conditional to talk about imagined past actions or something that is impossible.

Correct the underlined verbs:

1- If they had <u>leave</u> earlier, they would have arrived on time.	1-.....
2- If I hadn't <u>be</u> so busy, I could have helped you.	2-.....
3- If I had seen him, I would have <u>tell</u> him about you.	3-.....
4- If she had explained me the problem, I would have <u>understand</u> it.	4-.....
5- If you had given me your e-mail, I would have <u>write</u> to you.	5-.....

Phrasal verbs with *take*

1- take after someone	= be or look like / resemble
2- take something back	= return something to where it is from
3- take off	= start flying / leave the ground
4- take someone out	= go somewhere with someone socially
5 - take something over	= get control of something (e.g. a business)
6- take something up	= start a new activity

Complete sentences a-d with the correct part of a phrasal verb with *take*:

- 1- He.....squash as he felt he had to lose some weight.
- 2- The bank was.....by a Hong Kong bank that needed to buy a bank to get into the British market.
- 3- The flight for Dublin.....on time.
- 4- That song always.....me..... to when I was at university.
- 5- He.....his mother. They are both tall.
- 6- He.....her.....to a restaurant last Friday night.
- 7- She.....responsibility for the project last month.

Translation

Translate the following passage into good Arabic:

A British man, who lost his sight at the age of 12, took off in a small plane from an airport in southern England yesterday. He is endeavouring to become the first blind pilot to fly around Britain. His journey will take five days. Steve Cunningham, who is 41, is flying a plane with custom-built computer equipment which calculates his altitude, his velocity and is equipped with a voice-activated radar to locate his position. This technology allows Steve to aviate without the assistance of eyesight.

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Translate the following into good Arabic:

خالد: من مزايا مهنة الطيار السفر إلى دول عديدة وعمل صداقات كثيرة وتعلم ثقافات وعادات مختلفة.
علي: لكن يواجه الطيارون مشكلات عديدة مثل التقلبات الجوية والأعطال الميكانيكية ونفاذ الوقود.

Khalid:.....

Ali:.....

Set book Questions

1- What are the advantages of travelling by air?

It is fast. It is comfortable. It is exciting.

2- Would you like to be a pilot? Why/ Why not?

Yes, because it is a well-paid and exciting job.

No, because it is a dangerous job. Any mistake may be a disaster.

3- Mention some advantages and disadvantages of working as a pilot.

Advantages: A pilot visits many countries. It is a well-paid job. It is an exciting job.

Disadvantages: Pilots are responsible for people lives. Mistakes are not allowed. Pilots stay away from home for a long time

4- What skills should you learn if you want to be a pilot?

I should have good communication skills. I should take training courses.

I should be able to take right decisions quickly. I should have great attention.

5- In what ways has air travel changed the way people live?

It has connected all the countries of the world. It has made travelling faster, easier and more comfortable.

6- Mention some of the air travel problems?

Pilots face technical problems and running out of fuel.

Pilots face bad weather like storms and fog.

Focus on

Ahmed Meshari Al Adwani and the National Anthem

1- What do you know about Ahmad Meshari AL Adwani?

He was a Kuwaiti poet, writer and teacher. He wrote the Kuwaiti national anthem.

2- How did Ahmed Meshari Al Adwani show his commitment to Arabic culture?

He helped to change Kuwait into an important cultural and artistic capital.

He helped in the establishment of the Department of Arabian Culture.

3- What was the most well-known contribution of Ahmed Meshari Al Adwani to Kuwait?

His most well-known contribution to Kuwait was the Kuwaiti national anthem.

4- In your opinion, how do you show respect and belonging towards your beloved country?

I can do that by respecting its rules and to traditions.

I can do that by being a successful person.