



Ministry of Education
Al-Farwaniya Educational Area
Al-Shedadiya Int. School for Boys
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Grade 9

Activity Book

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This book belongs to:

Grade: 9 /

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UNIT 1: STORIES

"World Stories"

Unit: 1

Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B.: P. 12 + 13

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	waterfall (n.)	A long fall of water especially where a river falls over rocks.	
2	chatter (n.)	Informal talk, especially about things that are not serious.	
3	Rumour (n.)	Information that is passed from one person to another.	
4	seep into (v.)	To release confidential information unofficially.	
5	spectacle (n.)	An impressive performance or display.	
6	thrilling (adj.)	Interesting and exciting.	
7	cascade (v.)	To flow, fall or hang down in large quantities.	
8	nerves (n.)	A state of emotional agitation.	
9	concentrate (v.)	To focus all of your thoughts or mental activity on one subject	
10	tense (adj.)	Feeling worried, uncomfortable and unable to relax.	
11	torrent (n.)	A Fast and powerful rush of liquid especially water.	
12	dramatically(adv.)	In a way that grabs attention and cause an excited reaction	
13	acrobat (n.)	Someone who entertains people by doing physical actions.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

- Messi isn't coming to Kuwait next week. It was just a
 a) waterfall b) rumour c) nerves d) acrobat
- Why don't you stop? I need to listen to the news.
 a) chattering b) cascading c) concentrating d) sleeping
- I enjoyed last night's movie. It was really
 a) tense b) boring c) nervous d) thrilling
- The actor bowedat the end of the play.
 a) loudly b) dramatically c) possibly d) rarely

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

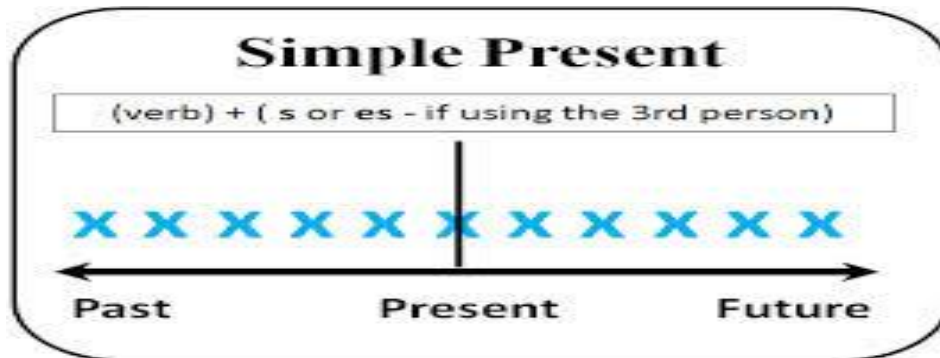
Fill in the spaces with the suitable words from the list:

(waterfall – cascaded – acrobat – seeped into – tense)

- Rumours about dangerous computer virusesthe Net last week.
- Too much waterpowerfully when the dam collapsed.
- George was verybefore the job interview.
- He is a / anwho can do unbelievable things.

Grammar

Present Simple



I	}	He	}	V + s (es / ies)	
We		She			
You		V ¹ (play / read / ...)		It	(plays / washes / tries...)
They		Singular noun			
Plural noun					

Uses:

- * We **go** shopping **every Friday**. (Regular action)
- * Salem **always gets** up early. (Regular action)
- * The sun **provides** us with light and heat. (Facts)
- * Children **learn** better through playing. (Generalities)

Negative & Question

- * Ali **works** in a bank. (Affirmative)
- * Ali **doesn't work** in a bank. (Negative)
- * **Does** Ali **work** in a bank? (Question)

- * They **drink** milk every morning. (Affirmative)
- They **don't drink** milk every morning. (Negative)
- Do** they **drink** milk every morning? (Question)

Key words: (always – usually – often – sometimes – never – every)

e.g.: Nada **usually** does yoga at noon.

e.g.: Faris **always** speaks English.

e.g.: We **never** mop the floors at night.

e.g.: I brush my teeth before bedtime **every** day.

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (3)

CW

Do as shown between brackets:

1. The weather usually..... (*get*) cold in winter. (Correct)
2. Nader..... (*be*) clever at maths. (Correct)
3. She always..... (*help*) her mother with the housework. (Correct)
4. I have tea in the afternoon. (Make negative)
.....
5. We find fish in the Dead Sea. (Make negative)
.....
6. Sara lives in a villa. (Ask a question)
..... ?
7. Students have lunch at 12 p.m. (Ask a question)
..... ?

Date: / /

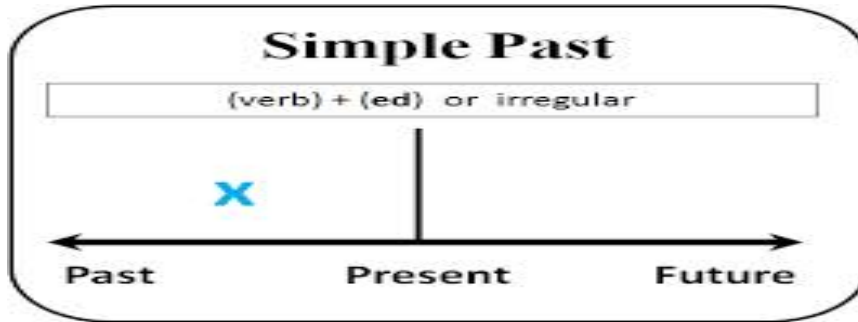
Ex. No.: (4)

HW

Do as shown between brackets:

1. A magnet (*attract*) iron filings. (Correct)
2. George..... (*brush*) his teeth every morning. (Correct)
3. Hamad studies physics at the university. (Make negative)
.....
4. I play tennis on Fridays. (Make negative)
.....
5. Tom goes to school by bus. (Ask a question)
..... ?

Past Simple:



Regular: (play / played – clean / cleaned – cascade / cascaded)

V² Irregular: (be / was were – have / had – do / did – go / went)

Uses:

- * Omar **visited** his aunt yesterday. (Past and finished action)
- * I **wrote** the report two weeks ago. (Past and finished action)

Key words: (yesterday -last -ago - in 2005 - in the past)

Negative & Question

- * Fahad **finished** his project last night. (Affirmative)
- * Fahad **didn't finish** his project last night. (Negative)
- * When **did** Fahad **finish** his project? (Question)

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (5)

CW

Do as shown between brackets:

1. In 2001, we (move) to a new house in Mishref. (Correct)
2. Julia (be) quite busy when I came in. (Correct)
3. We (have) a wonderful holiday in London last summer. (Correct)
4. We saw some birds on the beach. (Make negative)
.....
5. I met my manager yesterday. (Make negative)
.....
6. Ahmad took his car to the garage. (Ask a question)
..... ?
7. Nora moped the floors. (Ask a question)
..... ?

Do as shown between brackets:

1. He (*get*) a prize two weeks ago. (Correct)
2. Omar (*do*) this research last year. (Correct)
3. We (*have*) a wonderful holiday in London last summer. (Correct)
4. They lost the final match in 2008.. (Make negative)
-
5. Yesterday, Dad bought me a new iPad. (Make negative)
-
6. They started the race at 10:30. (Ask a question)
-
7. Andrew ate some cookies this morning. (Ask a question)
-

used to + base verb

A few years ago



- * Ahmad *used to* smoke when he was 15.
- * Ahmad *didn't use* to smoke when he was 15.
- * When *did* Ahmad *use to* smoke?

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

1. People live in large houses in the past.
a) use to b) used to c) are using to d) uses to
2. Khalid used to tennis when he was a teenager.
a) played b) plays c) playing d) play
3. People have smart phones ten years ago.
a) used to b) didn't use to c) use to d) used for

Do as shown in brackets:

1. Fahd used to go to school by bus.

a) (Make negative)

b) ?(Ask a question)

2. I used to have eggs for breakfast.

a) (Make negative)

b) ?(Ask a question)

3. Majid used to get up at 6 when he was young.

a) (Make negative)

b) ?(Ask a question)

4. She used to exercise twice a day when she was young.

a) (Make negative)

b) ?(Ask a question)

Second conditional**If + Past Simple (V²) , would / wouldn't + base verb**e.g.: If you **studied** harder, you **would** pass your exams.e.g.: If I **didn't have** enough time, I **wouldn't** visit all my friends.**Do as shown in brackets:**

1. If I taught this class, I (give) tests. (Correct)

2. If he(be) here, he would help us. (Correct)

3. If I were you, I (Complete)

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

1. If you studied harder, you high marks.

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

2. If I money, I would buy this car.

- a) has b) have c) had d) am having

Language Functions

Making suggestion	Expressing opinion	Giving reason
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>Why don't you.....?</i> * <i>Let's</i> * <i>What about... "ing" ...?</i> * <i>How about... "ing" ...?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>I think ...</i> * <i>In my opinion, ...</i> * <i>As for me, ...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * <i>... because ...</i> * <i>.... because of.....</i>

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your brother wants to spend a nice weekend.

.....

2. Your friend feels bored.

.....

3. Your teacher asks you why you came to school late.

.....

4. You promised to visit your uncle but you couldn't.

.....

5. A friend of yours wants to know your opinion about his videos on Keek.

.....

6. Your father asks, "*What do you think of my new laptop?*"

.....

Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (12)

CW

Answer the following questions:

1. How can you make your life more interesting?

.....

2. Where does an acrobat work?

.....

3. Mention some activities acrobats can do.

.....

4. Where would you like to live in a city or in a village? Why?

.....

5. How can a tightrope walker succeed in crossing the rope?

.....

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"Folktales"

Unit: 1

Lessons: 3&4

S.B.: P. 14 + 15

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	folktale (n.)	A story or legend forming part of an oral tradition	
2	convey (v.)	To communicate a message or information	
3	pass down (v.)	To give or teach something to people who are younger	
4	slave (n.)	Someone who is owned by another (not free)	
5	latter (adv.)	The second of two people or things just mentioned	
6	moan (v.)	Make a long ,low sound expressing suffering	
7	groan (v.)	Make a deep sound in response to pain or despair	
8	flee (v.)	Run away from a place or situation of danger.	
9	thorn (n.)	A stiff, sharp- pointed wooden projection on the stem of a plant	
10	bind up (v.)	To protect a wound or support an injured body by a bandage.	
11	fawn upon (v.)	Show affection by rubbing against someone.	
12	pursue (v.)	Follow in order to catch or attack.	
13	generation (n.)	All of the people born and living at about the same time.	
14	sentence (v.)	To allocate a particular punishment to somebody convicted a crime.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

1. Could you a message to Mr. Jackson for me, please?
 a) cascade b) groan c) convey d) flee
2. They offered me more money or a car and I chose the
 a) latter b) chatter c) torrent d) rumour
3. My grandma used to tell me nice at bedtime.
 a) rumours b) thorns c) spectacles d) folktales
4. The doctor had to the child's arm.
 a) moan b) bind up c) flee d) pursue
5. There were at least three: grandparents, parents and children at the wedding.
 a) generations b) torrents c) acrobats d) folktales

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

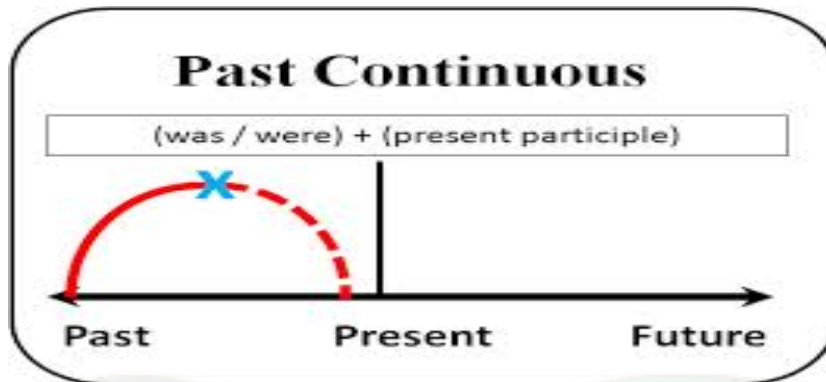
Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(pursued – fawn upon – rumour - thorn – sentence)

1. The judge will pronounce on the criminal this afternoon.
2. The policemen the car by helicopters.
3. Oh! Dear! A got into her finger while she was cleaning the fish.
4. Dogs usually their masters to get more bones.

Grammar

Past Continuous



I / He / She / It / singular noun → was + V-ing
We / You / They / plural noun → were + V-ing

Uses:

Past Continuous + when + Past Simple
Past Simple + while + Past Continuous

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (3)

CW

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

- 1. While** we lunch, the phone rang.
a) have b) are having c) were having d) had
- Omar his bike **when** he fell off.
a) was riding b) ride c) rode d) is riding
- I was studying **when** Dad
a) was coming in b) came in c) comes in d) will come in
- My sister laid the table **while** Mom food for dinner.
a) prepared b) prepares c) was preparing d) is preparing

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (4)

HW

Correct the verbs in brackets:

- Some boys (**play**) football when it started to rain.
- Hassan had an accident while he (**cross**) the road.
- While we (**do**) the experiment, we started a fire.
- It was snowing when I (**go**) shopping.

Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (5)

CW

Answer the following questions:

1.What are folktales?

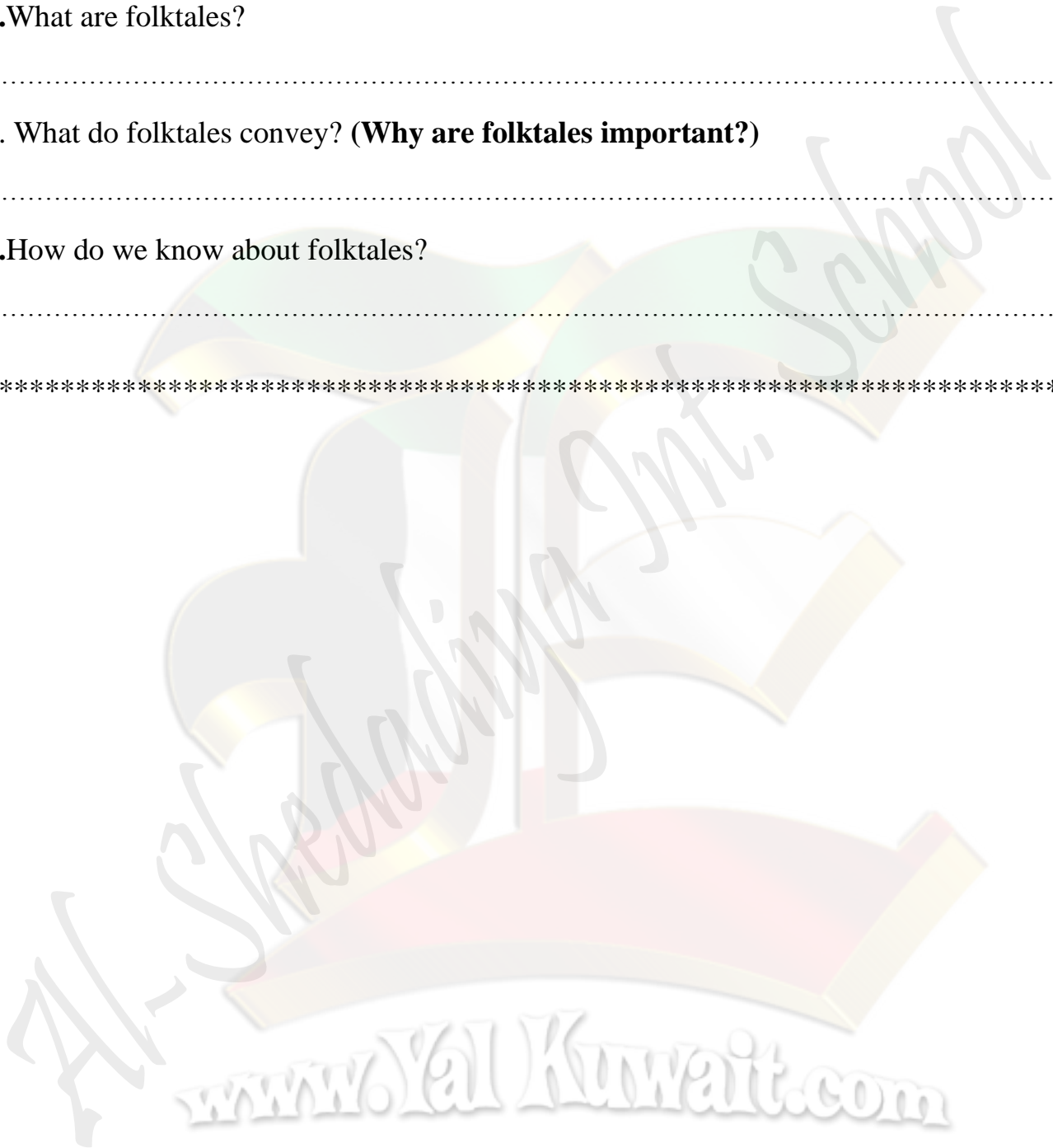
.....

2. What do folktales convey? (Why are folktales important?)

.....

3.How do we know about folktales?

.....



"Folklore"

Unit: 1

Lessons: 5&6

S.B.: P. 16 + 17

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	folklore (n.)	The traditional beliefs, customs and stories of a community.	
2	numerous (adj.)	Great in number or quantity.	
3	lore (n.)	A body of traditions and knowledge on a subject.	
4	wisdom (n.)	The quality of having experience ,knowledge and good judgment	
5	folk (n.)	Any group of people who share at least one common factor.	
6	lullaby (n.)	A quiet, gentle song sung to send a child to sleep.	
7	joke (n.)	A thing that someone says to cause amusement or laughter	
8	poetry (n.)	Kind of literature that expresses feelings.	
9	riddle (n.)	A question or a statement phrased to require an answer	
10	proverb (n.)	A short saying that states a general truth or piece of advice	
11	myth (n.)	A traditional story, concerning the early history of a people	
12	quilt (n.)	A knitted or fabric bed spread with decorated stitching	
13	ritual (n.)	A series of actions or habitual behavior.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

- Our prophet Mohammed showed a great.....
 a) riddle b) wisdom c) spectacle d) myth
- Mothers usually singfor their children to sleep.
 a) jokes b) lore c) lullabies d) quilts
- There arecooking books here. Choose whatever you like.
 a) numerous b) thrilling c) tense d) active
- "Talk doesn't cook rice." is a Chinese
 a) joke b) riddle c) myth d) proverb

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

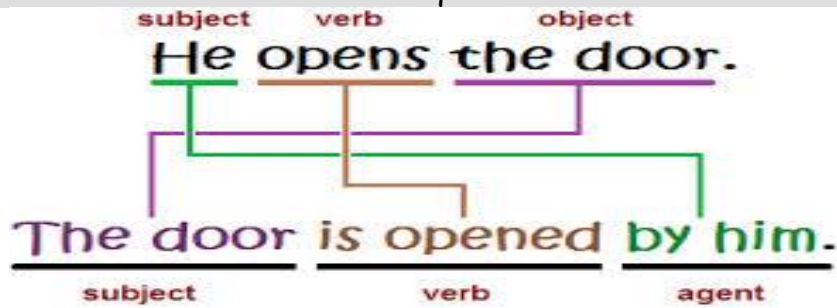
Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(riddles - quilts - poetry - folklore)

- Ahmad is studying English Literature – he is interested in
- This shop sells various types of.....
- My father is very fond of solving

Grammar

Present Simple Passive



"Active"

Subject + V¹ + Object

Dana eats an apple every morning.
V¹ Object

"Passive"

Object + is / are + V³

An apple is eaten every morning.
Object V³

Date: / / Ex. No.: (3) CW

Change into passive:

1. Many people visit the Kuwait Towers every year.

2. The maid cleans my room every other day.

3. The students read the lessons regularly.

4. They use this road very often.

Date: / / Ex. No.: (4) HW

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

1. My car..... in Germany.

- a) make b) made c) is made d) are made

2. Computers..... by antivirus programmes.

- a) scanned b) is scanned c) scan d) are scanned

3. Some houses out of wood.

- a) are built b) built c) build d) is built

Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (5)

CW

Answer the following questions:

1. What is folklore?

.....

2. What are the types of folklore?

.....

3. Where do we find folklore?

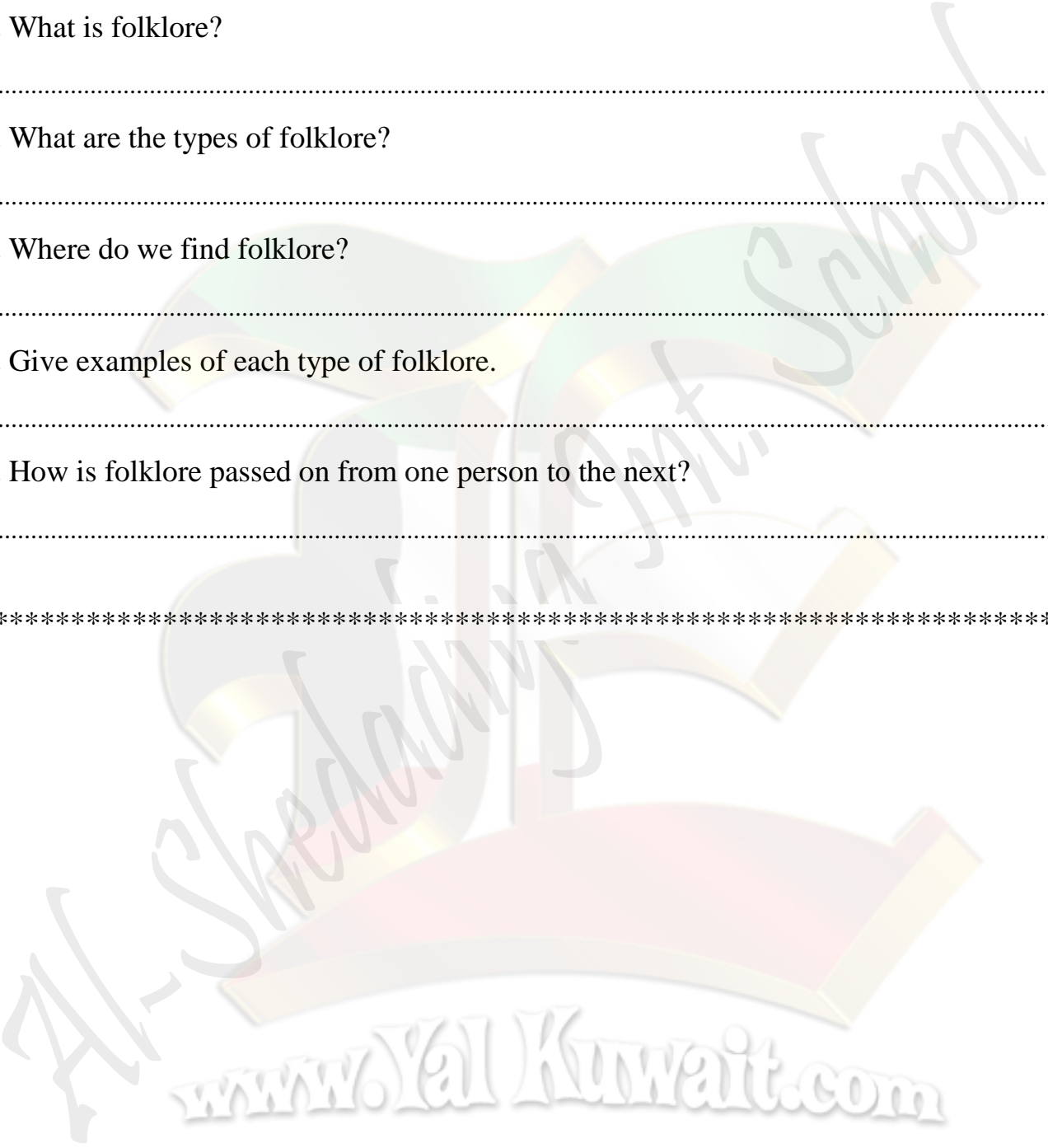
.....

4. Give examples of each type of folklore.

.....

5. How is folklore passed on from one person to the next?

.....



UNIT 2: STORYTELLING

"Storytelling"

Unit: 2

Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B.: P. 18 + 19

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	loudly (adv.)	Easy audible	
2	whisper (v.)	Speak very softly.	
3	expressive (adj.)	Effectively conveying thought or feeling.	
4	capture (v.)	To hold somebody's attention.	
5	mood (n.)	A temporary state of mind or feeling.	
6	script (n.)	The written text of a play or movie.	
7	active (adj.)	Always busy doing things	
8	inventive (adj.)	Creative	
9	sympathy (n.)	Between people; common Understanding feeling.	
10	conflict (n.)	A serious disagreement or argument	
11	patience (n.)	The capacity to accept or tolerate delay.	
12	professional (adj.)	Engaged in a specified activity as one's main paid occupation	
13	revise (v.)	To mend a text in order to correct or improve.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

1. It's not nice to speak in public places.
 a) slowly b) dramatically c) loudly d) rarely
2. The manager rarely uses a He must have a good memory.
 a) script b) conflict c) mood d) sympathy
3. You don't have to; no one can hear us.
 a) whisper b) revise c) capture d) scream
4. A good storyteller must have a / an face.
 a) inventive b) expressive c) active d) professional

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(mood – revise – loudly – sympathy – inventive)

1. We have much for the children who lost their fathers in the war.
2. Don't talk to Omar. He is in a terrible
3. I'll have to every word in this report before I submit it.
4. To be, you need imagination and a pile of junk.

Grammar

(Could) vs. (able to / managed to)

① **Could** → To describe general ability in the past.

e.g.: I could answer all the questions in the test.

② **able to / managed to** → To succeed in doing something after exerting efforts or having a difficulty.

e.g.: Although it was raining heavily, I was able to (managed to) arrive at school on time.

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (3)

CW

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

- I buy a new car because I didn't have enough money.
a) couldn't b) wasn't able c) could d) managed
- When Salem was 8 years old, heswim very well.
a) can b) was able to c) could d) managed
- I tried many times to carry the box, but Ito lift it.
a) wasn't able to b) didn't manage c) could d) can't
- Igo to the concert because I didn't have a ticket.
a) couldn't b) was able to c) could d) managed
- After Fahad broke his leg, hedrive for two months.
a) can b) wasn't able to c) could d) managed
- Wecatch the bus, so Dad took the car.
a) could b) weren't able to c) wasn't able to d) managed

Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (4)

CW

Answer the following questions:

1. What skills do you need to be a good storyteller?

.....
.....

2. What skills do you need to write a story?

.....
.....

3. What should professional writers do before publishing their final copies?

.....
.....

4. Why should a good story have a problem or a conflict?

.....
.....

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"Oral History"

Unit: 2

Lessons: 3&4

S.B.: P. 20 + 21

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	document (v.)	Record (something) in written, photographic or other form.	
2	tip (n.)	A useful suggestion or idea for doing something.	
3	neighbourhood (n.)	The area surrounding a particular place, person or object.	
4	associate (v.)	To connect with something else.	
5	saying (n.)	A well-known statement that expresses an idea which is true	
6	research (n.)	The systematic investigation into and study to establish facts.	
7	background (adj.)	Supporting or adding to the main idea or them.	
8	label (v.)	Write information on something.	
9	oral historian (n.)	A person who collects and studies historical information.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

1. I wouldn't like to live in the of an airport.
 a) torrent b) mood c) script d) neighbourhood
2. Scientists many fatal diseases with drinking dirty water.
 a) associate b) pursue c) whisper d) capture
3. Make sure the expiry date is on all products.
 a) cascaded b) labelled c) groaned d) conveyed
4. My sister is doing on the clean sources of energy.
 a) quilt b) lullaby c) research d) joke

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(document - tips - sayings - background)

1. Dr. Faisal is going to give us some to keep fit and healthy.
2. When you write about history, you have to all events.
3. Old people usually tell us wise

Grammar

Modals

No.	Modal	Use
1	could:	<i>General ability in the past.</i>
2	have to / has to:	<i>When the obligation comes from someone else.</i>
3	must:	<i>When the obligation comes from you. / laws.</i>
4	should:	<i>To give advice.</i>
5	ought to:	<i>To give advice.</i>
6	had better:	<i>To give strong advice.</i>

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (3)

CW

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

1. I think wetake the train, not the bus.
 a) should b) must c) could d) managed to
2. Ifix the machine so I called the technician.
 a) can b) could c) can't d) couldn't
3. It was very dark in the garden but I.....find my wallet.
 a) can b) was able to c) can't d) couldn't
4. Youget a visa before you travel to London.
 a) have to b) should c) shouldn't d) must
5. Westudy this book to pass the course.
 a) have to b) has to c) couldn't d) don't have
6. The plane will take off soon; we.....better hurry up.
 a) had b) have c) has d) having
7. Studentswear a school uniform.
 a) mustn't b) have to c) has to d) must
8. The traffic light is red. You stop!
 a) mustn't b) has to c) should d) must

Language Function

Expressing advice	Expressing warnings
<i>You should..... / You shouldn't</i>	<i>You mustn't</i>
<i>I advise you to</i>	<i>Never.....</i>
<i>My advice is</i>	<i>Don't.....</i>

Date: / / Ex. No.: (4) CW

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your uncle smokes heavily.
.....
 2. Your brother doesn't eat healthy food.
.....
 3. Your brother is playing in the street.
.....
 4. Your little sister is playing with a knife.
.....
- *****

Set book Questions

Date: / / Ex. No.: (5) CW

Answer the following questions:

1. What is an oral historian?
.....
2. Would you like to be an oral historian? Why? Why not?
.....
3. What are the forms of folklore that an oral historian can collect from people?
.....
4. In your opinion, what is oral history?
.....

"Tips for writing a successful story"

Unit: 2

Lessons: 5&6

S.B.: P. 22 + 23

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	basic (adj.)	Fundamental.	
2	setting (n.)	The place or type of surroundings.	
3	plot (n.)	The main events of a play , novel , movie or similar work	
4	perhaps (adv.)	Used to express uncertainty or possibility.	
5	quality (n.)	A distinctive attribute or characteristic.	
6	personality (n.)	The combination of characteristics or qualities of a person	
7	appearance (n.)	The way that someone or something looks.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

- Our doesn't define our personality.
 a) **setting** b) **appearance** c) **conflict** d) **mood**
- Sara is not answering her mobile phone.....she is sleeping.
 a) **Dramatically** b) **Rarely** c) **Loudly** d) **Perhaps**
- Water is one of theresources of life.
 a) **expressive** b) **inventive** c) **basic** d) **active**
- The of a story is when and where the story takes place.
 a) **appearance** b) **script** c) **setting** d) **plot**
- TOYOTA** will reveal a new car with high
 a) **qualities** b) **appearances** c) **plots** d) **settings**

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(personality - perhaps - basic - appearance)

- You shouldn't judge people by their.....
- He is a successful school manager; he must have a strong
- Oil is a / an..... source of energy.

Language Functions

Making Suggestions

How about ... ing ?	Why don't we / you..... ^{v⁰} ?
What about ...ing ?	Let's ^{v⁰}

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (3)

HW

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your brother wants to spend a nice weekend.

.....

2. Your friend feels bored.

.....

3. Your classmate wants to collect information about rare animals.

.....

Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (4)

CW

Answer the following questions:

1. "A good story is like a delicious cake." Explain.

.....

2. What two things do you have to decide for the setting?

.....

3. What does the main character have to do in successful stories?

.....

4. Why do you think difficulties make the story more interesting?

.....

5. How do the best stories end?

.....

6. What are the ingredients of a good story?

.....

UNIT 3: COUNTRIES

"Roald Dahl Going Solo"

Unit: 3

Lessons: 1 & 2

S.B.: P. 26 + 27

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	royal (adj.)	Served or are supported by a king or queen.	
2	recruit (v.)	To find new people to work in a company.	
3	pilot (n.)	Someone who operates the controls of an aircraft.	
4	runway (n.)	A long wide level roadway on which aircraft land and take off.	
5	bright (adj.)	Shining strongly.	
6	blow (v.)	If the wind or a current of air blows.	
7	chase away (v.)	To quickly follow someone.	
8	windshield (n.)	A piece of glass fixed at the front of a motor vehicle to protect from wind.	

Date: / / Ex. No.: (1) CW

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

1. The Kuwaiti Air force will recruit new next month.
 a) pilots b) windshields c) oral historians d) generations
2. It is a great feeling when the wind smoothly in the early morning.
 a) recruits b) blows c) chases away d) documents
3. I always get up early to enjoy the sunshine.
 a) royal b) basic c) background d) bright
4. My uncle can your sister in his big company.
 a) surround b) recruit c) chase away d) cascade

Date: / / Ex. No.: (2) HW

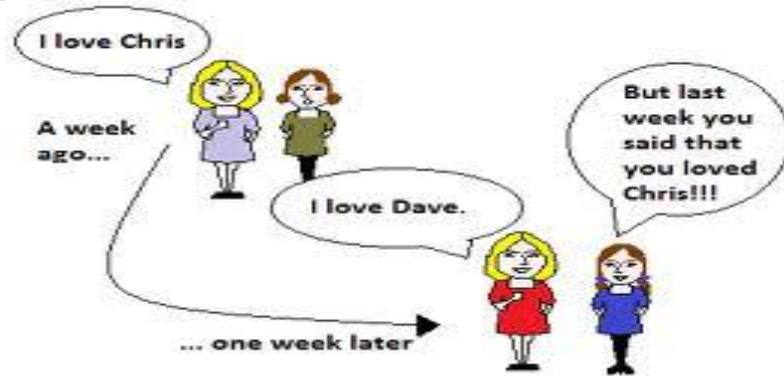
Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(runway - bright - chase away - windshield)

1. Road workers should wear.....clothes at night.
2. The policedangerous thieves day and night.
3. I'd like to watch planes landing on the.....

Grammar

Reported Speech



Direct	Reported
am , is	was
are	were
do , does	did
have , has	had
can	could
will	would
May	might
V ¹	V ²
V ²	had + V ³

Direct	Reported
I	he /she
me	him / her
my	his / her
We	They
us	Them
our	Their
You	We / I

Direct	Reported
now	Then
today	that day
yesterday	the day before
tomorrow	the next day
last night	the night before
ago	before
this	that
these	those
here	there

Examples

☞ - Hamad said, " I am reading an English novel." →
He said (that) he was reading an English novel.

☞ - Leila said, "I have done my homework." →
Leila said (that) she had done her homework.

Change into reported speech:

1. She said, "We have studied English."

She said.....

2. Omar said, "I wrote a letter to my father."

Omar said.....

3. Ahmad said, "I can give up smoking."

Ahmad said

4. Khalid said, "I want to finish the matter here and now."

Khalid said.....

5. Dana said, "I fixed the laptop in a short time."

Dana said.....

6. Fahd said, "My relatives are coming to visit us tomorrow."

Fahd said.....

Language Functions

Guessing	Likes
* Perhaps, ...	* I like ...
* Maybe,.....	* I'd like...
* I think	* I prefer...

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your friend asks you why the teacher was angry.

.....

2. Your teacher said, "Ahmad didn't come to school today."

.....

3. In a mobile shop, the salesman asks you which phone you prefer.

.....

4. A waiter asks you what you would like to eat, meat or fish.

.....

Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (5)

CW

Answer the following questions:

1. What advantages and disadvantages of being a pilot?

Advantages:.....

.....

Disadvantages:.....

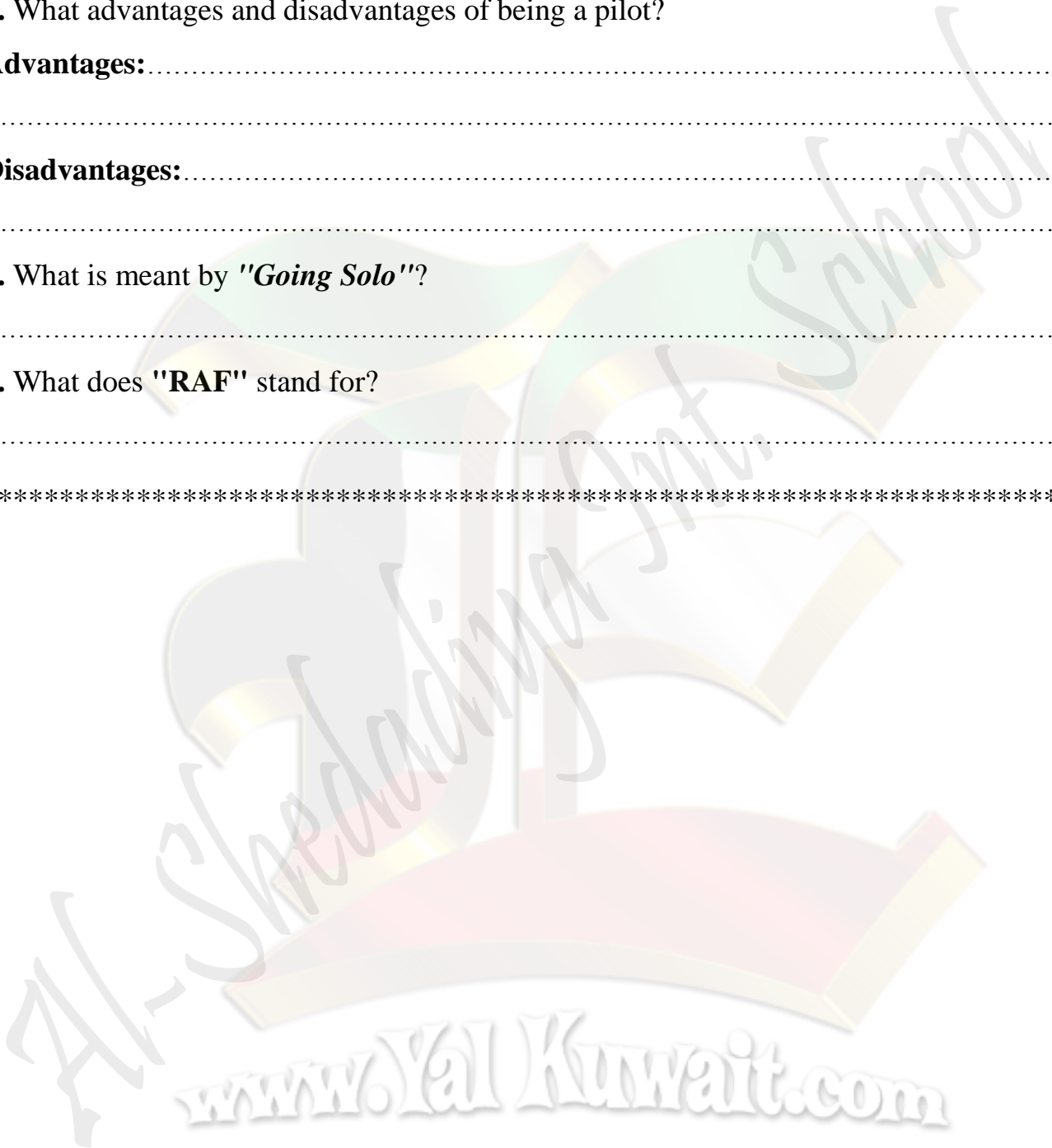
.....

2. What is meant by "*Going Solo*"?

.....

3. What does "**RAF**" stand for?

.....



"Holidays"

Unit: 3

Lessons: 3&4

S.B.: P. 28 + 29

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	mark (v.)	To celebrate an important event.	
2	derive (v.)	To develop or come from something else.	
3	range (v.)	To include a variety of different things or people.	
4	solemn (adj.)	Performed in a very serious way.	
5	joyous (adj.)	Very happy or likely to make people very happy.	
6	surround (v.)	To be all around someone or something.	
7	satisfaction (n.)	A feeling of happiness or pleasure.	
8	relax (v.)	Spend time resting or doing things for pleasure.	
9	feasting (n.)	A large meal.	

Date: / /	Ex. No.: (1)	CW
-----------------------------	--------------	----

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

1. February 25th the Kuwait National Day.
 a) recruits b) blows c) recreates d) marks
2. You will certainly have a sense of when you achieve your goals.
 a) fusion b) feasting c) satisfaction d) pluralist
3. Our new villa is by tall trees.
 a) surrounded b) recruited c) ranged d) revised
4. The wedding party was wonderful and the was great, too.
 a) windshield b) plot c) script d) feasting

Date: / /	Ex. No.: (2)	HW
-----------------------------	--------------	----

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(surrounded - solemn - relax - range - derives)

1. The word "folklore" from "folk" and "lore".
2. You look tired, Jack. Why don't you for a while?
3. In the Gulf countries, temperatures between 40 C⁰ and 45 C⁰ in summer.
4. An island is a piece of land by water.

Grammar

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (3)

CW

Change into reported speech:

1. "My relatives are coming to visit us in July."

Ali said.....

2. "We always go to Egypt because the shopping there is great."

Lina said

3. "You can borrow my dictionary any time."

Salem said.....

Language Functions

Intention & Making plans

am / is / are going to

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (4)

HW

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. A friend of yours asks you what you are going to do in the evening.

.....

2. Your teacher wants to know your plan for the weekend.

.....

www.Yal Kuwait.com

Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (5)

CW

Answer the following questions:

1. What is a holiday?

.....

2. What is the original meaning of the word "holiday"?

.....

3. What are the types of holidays?

.....

4. People celebrate their holidays in different ways. Comment.

.....

.....

.....

5. Which way of celebration do you prefer? Why?

.....

.....

6. Why do you think a holiday is important?

.....

.....

www.YalKuwait.com

"Malaysia"

Unit: 3

Lessons: 5&6

S.B.: P. 30 + 31

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	fusion (n.)	The process or result of joining two or more things together.	
2	indigenous (adj.)	Originating or occurring naturally in a particular place	
3	mineral (n.)	A solid inorganic substance of natural occurrence	
4	economy (n.)	The system of country's money and production	
5	custom (n.)	A traditional and widely accepted way of behaving	
6	rarely (adv.)	Not often , seldom	
7	pluralist (adj.)	A form of society in which the members of minority	
8	monsoonal (adj.)	A period of heavy rainfall.	
9	massive (adj.)	Exceptionally large.	
10	ornately (adv.)	Decorated with complex patterns.	
11	habitat (n.)	The natural home or environment of an animal.	
12	recreate (v.)	The action or process of creating something again.	
13	species (n.)	A group of living organisms consisting of similar genes	
14	nursery (n.)	A place or natural habitat that breeds or supports animals.	
15	breeding (n.)	The production of offspring by animals.	
16	rich in (adj.)	Plentiful, abundant.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

1. I've read a book about theand traditions of Japanese people.
 a) fusions b) species c) customs d) feastings
2. Fish, meat and eggs areproteins.
 a) rich in b) massive c) indigenous d) solemn
3. Different of animals live in the jungles of Africa.
 a) habitats b) customs c) species d) myths
4. Horses and dragons are decorated..... for the yearly festival in China.
 a) rarely b) ornately c) joyously d) perhaps

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(custom - rarely - fusion - breeding - minerals)

1. Kuwait's population is aof different races.
2. Fruits and vegetables contain variouswhich our bodies need.
3. The family's business was horse.....
4. In Kuwait, it is thethat men meet in the Diwaniya.

Design a fact file about "Malaysia"

Country:.....

Location:.....

Borders:.....

Capital:.....

Population:.....

Weather:.....

Natural resources:.....

Tourist attractions:.....

Celebrations:.....

.....



Design a fact file about "Kuwait"

Country:

.....

Location:

.....

Borders:

.....

Capital:

.....

Population:

.....

Weather:

.....

Natural resources:

.....

.....

Tourist attractions:

.....

.....

Celebrations:

.....

.....



UNIT 4: CITIES

"On the road"

Unit: 4

Lessons: 1&2

S.B.: P. 32 + 33

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	pavement (n.)	The hard surface of a road or street for people to walk on.	
2	road sign (n.)	A sign giving information or instructions to road users.	
3	pedestrian crossing (n.)	A marked part of a road where pedestrians have right to cross.	
4	horn (n.)	An instrument sounding a warning.	
5	moped (n.)	A lightweight pedaled motorcycle with an engine.	
6	motorbike (n.)	A small fast two-wheeled vehicle with an engine.	
7	dangerously (adv.)	Full of the possibility of danger.	
8	improve (v.)	More or became better.	

Date: / / Ex. No.: (1) CW

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

- Lana is taking courses to.....her English.
 a) obey b) improve c) conquer d) shatter
- Drivers shouldn't use the of their cars near schools.
 a) motorbikes b) mopeds c) horns d) pavements
- Slow down! Thesays, "A traffic congestion ahead."
 a) road sign b) moped c) horn d) pavement
- Most road accidents happen because those motorists who drive.....
 a) rarely b) ornately c) dangerously d) carefully

Date: / / Ex. No.: (2) HW

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(road signs –pedestrian crossing – dangerously – horns – improve)

- People should cross the street at the
- Once you get lost, just follow the
- You had betteryour handwriting. I can hardly read.
- The.....of cars are used to warn other drivers and people.

Grammar

Quantifiers

<p style="text-align: center; color: red;">many</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: red;">too many + plural noun</p> <p style="text-align: center;">for example:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">people</td><td style="padding: 2px;">men</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">cars</td><td style="padding: 2px;">sandwiches</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">DVDs</td><td style="padding: 2px;">hours</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">children</td><td style="padding: 2px;">newspapers</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">you can count these nouns e.g. 5 cars, 10 people</p>	people	men	cars	sandwiches	DVDs	hours	children	newspapers	<p style="text-align: center; color: green;">much</p> <p style="text-align: center; color: green;">too much + singular noun</p> <p style="text-align: center;">for example:</p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">salt</td><td style="padding: 2px;">debt</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">time</td><td style="padding: 2px;">water</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">money</td><td style="padding: 2px;">sugar</td></tr> <tr><td style="padding: 2px;">breakfast</td><td style="padding: 2px;">noise</td></tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">you cannot count these nouns e.g. not '5 water'. just 'water'</p>	salt	debt	time	water	money	sugar	breakfast	noise
people	men																
cars	sandwiches																
DVDs	hours																
children	newspapers																
salt	debt																
time	water																
money	sugar																
breakfast	noise																

too many + Countable noun (Plural) (cars / pens / people /)	too much + Uncountable noun (water / sugar / pollution / noise /)
too few + Countable noun (Plural)	more + Countable / Uncountable nouns
enough + Countable / Uncountable nouns	too + adjective

Remarks:

1. I bought some stories / sugar. (Affirmative)
 I didn't buy any stories / sugar. (Negative)
 Did you buy any stories / sugar? (Question)
2. The pavements are too narrow.
 The pavements aren't wide enough.
3. The desk is too dirty.
 The desk isn't clean enough.

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (3)

CW

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

1. There are cars in Kuwait.
 a) too much b) too many c) little d) too
2. In big cities, there is air pollution.
 a) too much b) too many c) little d) too
3. The streets arecrowded.
 a) too much b) too many c) little d) too

4.....people use bicycles or walk.

- a) Too much
- b) Too many
- c) Too few
- d) Too

5. We don't needroads. We have got enough roads.

- a)some
- b) more
- c) too
- d) too many

6. This exercise is too difficult. It isn't easy.....

- a) more
- b) too
- c) enough
- d) any

7. Have you got ideas about things to do?

- a) some
- b) any
- c) too
- d) too much

Date: / /	Ex. No.: (4)	HW
-----------------------------	--------------	----

Do as shown in brackets:

1. There are some interesting places to visit outside the city. **(Make negative)**

.....

2. My room is too dirty. **(Use: enough)**

.....

3. This building isn't modern enough. **(Use: too)**

.....

4. I need some coins. **(Make negative)**

.....

5. The city centre is too noisy. **(Use: enough)**

.....

6. The soup isn't hot enough. **(Use: too)**

.....



Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (5)

CW

Answer the following questions:

1. What are the main problems in big cities?

.....

2. How can we solve the traffic problems in big cities?

.....

.....

.....

3. Suggest some ideas to solve the problem of air pollution.

.....

.....

4. Would you like to live in a big city or not? Give reasons.

.....

.....

www.Yal Kuwait.com

"The Story of Cities"

Unit: 4

Lessons: 3&4

S.B.: P. 34 + 35

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	power (n.)	The ability to do something or act in a particular way.	
2	commerce (n.)	The activity of buying and selling.	
3	specialise (v.)	Concentrate on and become expert in a particular subject or skill.	
4	settlement (n.)	An uninhabited , where people establish a community	
5	inhabit (v.)	To live in	
6	enormous (adj.)	Very large in size.	
7	rise up (v.)	To increase in number, amount or value.	
8	tramway (n.)	A set of rails that forms the route for a streetcar.	
9	alleyway (n.)	A narrow passageway between or behind buildings.	
10	obey (v.)	Submit to the authority of.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

1. Jericho is perhaps the oldestin the word.
 a) **commerce** b) **settlement** c) **dialect** d) **contrast**
2. Only birds and small animalsthis island.
 a) **inhabit** b) **rise up** c) **specialise** d) **obey**
3. Omar works in Microsoft Corporation. He earns a / ansalary.
 a) **inventive** b) **royal** c) **joyous** d) **enormous**
4. The Holy Quran commands us toour parents.
 a) **inhabit** b) **rise up** c) **specialise** d) **obey**

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(commerce – specialised – settlement – enormous –obey)

1. In the past, people used to build.....walls around cities.
2. Working ingains a lot of money.
3. The US Government announced a new.....to be built.
4. My brother is a doctor who is.....in heart diseases.

Grammar

Articles (a / an / the)



a: a table , a school , a pen ,... etc.

an: an apple , an elephant , an orange , an island , ...etc.

We use (a) and (an) before:

1. *indefinite singular noun.*

e.g.: I need a pen.

2. *singular nouns that are mentioned for the first time.*

e.g.: I bought an iPad. The iPad was too expensive.

3. *jobs / professions.*

e.g.: My elder brother is a doctor / an engineer.

We use (the) before:

1. **definite noun (singular or plural)**

e.g.: I need the pen which is on the table over there.

2. **nouns that are mentioned for the second time.**

e.g.: I bought an iPad. The iPad was too expensive.

3. **unique nouns (the sun / the moon / the sky / the universe / the equator ...)**

4. **rivers (the Nile) - seas (the Red Sea) - oceans (the Pacific) - ranges of mountains (the Alps) - deserts (the Sahara)....etc.**

5. **regions (the north of ... / the south of ... / ...etc.)**

6. **superlative adjectives (the longest / the most important / ...etc.)**

N.B.: USE plural nouns without (*the*) for talking in general.

e.g.: Students must study hard. (General)

e.g.: The students of our school are hard-working. (Specific)

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (3)

CW

Complete the sentences with (a / an / the / no article):

1. To play tennis, you needracket,ball and.....net.

2. Omar always goes to school by..... car.

3. Sparta lies in south of Athens.

4. I liked book you gave me.
5. I don't lovecats.
- 6..... people in my town are friendly.
- 7..... Nile islongest river in the world.

Set book Questions

Date: / / Ex. No.: (4) CW

Answer the following questions:

1. Why did cities develop?

.....

2. Where did cities develop?

.....

3. How were old cities designed?

.....

4. How are new cities designed?

.....

5. How would cities become without laws and rules?

.....

6. How are modern cities organized?

.....

7. The design of old cities was completely different from the design of modern cities. Compare.

Old Cities:

.....

Modern Cities:

.....

8. The architecture of cities reflects the climate. Explain with examples.

.....

"Two Cities"

Unit: 4

Lessons: 5&6

S.B.: P. 36 + 37

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	Cantonese (adj.)	Of or relating to canton (Guangzhou).	
2	dialect (n.)	Form of a language of specific region or social group.	
3	dense (adj.)	Crowded.	
4	dweller (n.)	A person or animal that lives in a particular place.	
5	contrast (n.)	A difference between people ,ideas ,situations ,things,... etc	
6	paved (adj.)	Covered with concrete , asphalt , stones or bricks.	
7	conquer (v.)	Overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.	
8	host (v.)	To provide the place and everything that is needed for an organized event	
9	lime (adj.)	A bright light green colour.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

- Qatar is going tothe World Cup in 2022.
 a) conquer b) host c) inhabit d) rise up
- In India, people speak more than 30
 a) mopeds b) dwellers c) dialects d) contrasts
- The area from the shops to the beach iswith bricks
 a) Cantonese b) paved c) enormous d) solemn
- The Spanishthe New World in the 16th century.
 a) hosted b) specialised c) rose up d) conquered

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(host – contrasts – dwellers – lime)

- Most.....in that area are merchants and businessmen.
- Hong Kong is known for its
- In Mexico City, the taxis aregreen and white.

Language Functions

Expressing likes & dislikes	Giving reasons
* <i>I like</i> * <i>I 'd like</i> * <i>I prefer</i>	... <i>because</i> <i>because of</i> ...

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (3)

HW

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. In a mobile shop, the salesman asks you which phone you prefer.

.....

2. A waiter asks you what you would like to eat, meat or fish.

.....

3. You came to school late and your teacher asks you why.

.....

4. You promised to visit your uncle but you could not.

.....

Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (4)

CW

Answer the following questions:

1. Why do some people in Hong Kong live on floating boats?

.....

.....

2. Hong Kong is known for its contrasts. Explain.

.....

.....

3. What are the official languages in Hong Kong?

.....

4. What can tourists do in Mexico City?

.....

.....

5. What is the transportation system in Mexico City?

.....

6. What is the most popular sport in Mexico City?

.....

UNIT 5: GET WELL

"Feel Good"

Unit: 5

Lessons: 1&2

S.B.: P. 40 + 41

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	blind (adj.)	Unable to see.	
2	canoeist (n.)	Somebody who canoes, especially as a hobby or a sport.	
3	canoe (v.)	To travel in or paddle a narrow boat.	
4	raise (v.)	Collect , levy or bring together (money or resources)	
5	achievement (n.)	A thing done successfully, typically by effort, courage or skill.	
6	incredible (adj.)	Difficult to believe, extraordinary.	
7	expedition (n.)	A journey or voyage undertaken for particular purpose.	
8	neglect (v.)	Fail to care for properly.	
9	disability (n.)	A physical or mental condition that limit movements, senses or activities.	
10	inclusive (adj.)	Including or covering all the services , facilities required.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

1. Did you know thatpeople usually have acute hearing?
 a) **incredible** b) **inclusive** c) **blind** d) **dense**
2. *The Tale of Genji* has been described as the greatestof Japanese literature.
 a) **achievement** b) **disability** c) **canoeist** d) **dweller**
3. I'm afraid I've my studies this week.
 a) **conquered** b) **neglected** c) **hosted** d) **specialised**
4. My rent is \$700 a month of bills.
 a) **joyous** b) **incredible** c) **inclusive** d) **indigenous**

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

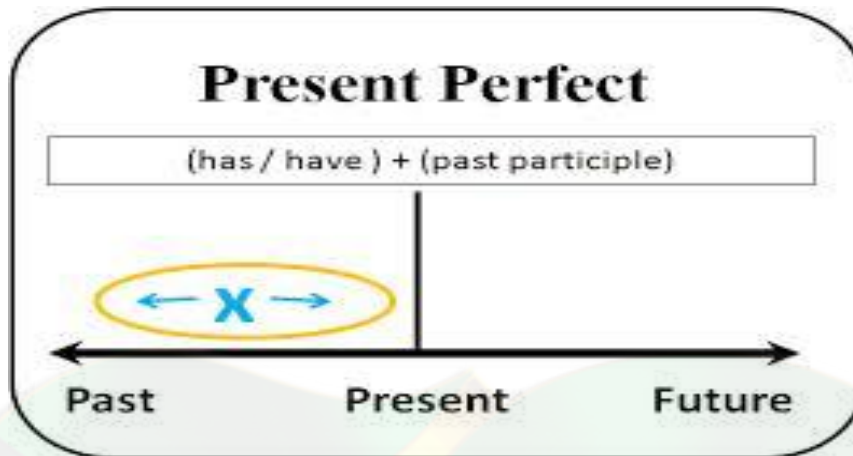
Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(expedition – neglect – achievement – raise)

1. We shouldn'tthe abilities of the disabled.
2. An Olympic gold medal is a remarkablefor athletes.
3. Smith died while he was on a / anto the Antarctic in 1912.
4. We managed tonearly \$1000 to build homes for the homeless.

Grammar

Present Perfect Tense



I / We / You / They / Plural noun	+ have	+ V ³
He / She / It / Singular noun	+ has	+ V ³

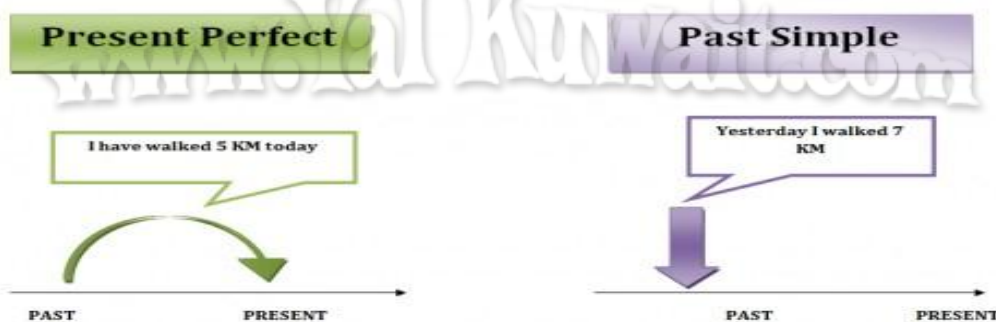
e.g.: I have finished my work.

*e.g.: Dana **has** arrived home.*

Key words: (already - yet - just - ever - since - recently)

- * Ali hasn't eaten his sandwich yet. (yet \longrightarrow negative)
- * **Have you** met Omar yet? (yet \longrightarrow question)
- * I have already paid the electricity bill. (already \longrightarrow affirmative)
- * He has just finished his work. (just \longrightarrow affirmative)

PRESENT PERFECT VS. PAST SIMPLE



Date: / /

Ex. No.: (3)

CW

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

1. She hasn't drunk her tea.....
a) already b) ago c) yet d) just
2. Khalid broke his arm two weeks
a) already b) ago c) yet d) just
3. We anything since yesterday.
a) hasn't eaten b) didn't eat c) will eat d) haven't eaten
4. Have you ever a snake?
a) seen b) see c) saw d) have seen

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (4)

HW

Correct the verbs in brackets:

1. I (**not see**) Fahad since 2005.
2. Ahmad (**just send**) me all the faxes.
3. Yesterday, Eissa (**buy**) a new laptop.
4. The police (**not arrest**) the thief yet.

Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (5)

CW

Answer the following questions:

1. In your opinion, what is the best way to raise money for charity?
.....
2. What does a canoeist do?
.....
3. Suggest some ideas to help disabled people.
.....
.....
4. What does "AbEx" stand for?
.....
6. How does "AbEx" help disabled people?
.....

"Illnesses"

Unit: 5

Lessons: 3&4

S.B.: P. 42 + 43

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	illness (n.)	A disease or period of sickness affecting the body or mind.	
2	headache (n.)	A continuous pain in the head.	
3	sprained ankle (n.)	A wrench or twist in the ligaments of an ankle.	
4	stomachache (n.)	A pain in a person's belly.	
5	sore throat (n.)	Pain in the throat.	
6	shatter (v.)	To break suddenly into very small pieces.	
7	cough (n.)	An illness that makes you expel air from lungs with a sudden sharp sound.	
8	awkwardly (adv.)	In a way that is not smooth or graceful.	
9	shivery (adj.)	Trembling from cold , fear or illness.	
10	itchy (adj.)	Having or causing an itch.	
11	bloated (adj.)	(of part of the body) swollen with fluid or gas.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

- The car was parked across the pavement.
 a) carefully b) awkwardly c) rarely d) ornately
- If you have a, you won't be able to swallow your food.
 a) sprained ankle b) headache c) sore throat d) stomachache
- Sami had five days off work due to
 a) illness b) achievement c) dialect d) alleyway
- I feltafter the huge meal they had served.
 a) itchy b) bloated c) shivery d) inclusive

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(bloated – headache – awkwardly – coughing – illnesses)

- People in Africa suffer from various.....
- I could hear himall night.
- Sameh felt a bitafter all that food.
- Dana usually takes Panadol to alleviate her.....

Language Functions

Giving advice

My advice is	You ought to
It's better to	You had better to
I advise you to	You should

Date: / / Ex. No.: (3) CW

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. Your uncle smokes heavily.
.....

2. Your brother does not eat healthy food.
.....

Set book Questions

Date: / / Ex. No.: (4) CW

Answer the following questions:

1. There are many symptoms of cold. Mention some.
.....

2. What should you do if you have a temperature?
.....

3. What should you do if you have a headache?
.....

4. How can you avoid catching cold?
.....

5. When you have sore throat, how do you feel?
.....

6. What might happen to you if you fell off a tree?
.....

"Famous Doctors"

Unit: 5

Lessons: 5&6

S.B.: P. 44 + 45

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	surgeon (n.)	A medical practitioner qualified to practice surgery.	
2	symptom (n.)	A physical or mental feature of disease.	
3	accurate (adj.)	Precise or free from errors.	
4	allergy (n.)	A damaging immune response by the body to a substance	
5	injury (n.)	Physical damage to the body or a part of the body.	
6	hygiene (n.)	Conditions or practices to maintain health and preventing disease.	
7	anatomy (n.)	The branch of science concerned with the bodily structure	
8	medicine (n.)	A drug or remedy used for treating illness.	
9	treat (v.)	To give medical aid to somebody or apply medical techniques.	
10	manual (n.)	A book that contains instructions about a machine or how to use it	
11	oath (n.)	A solemn promise.	
12	observation (n.)	The action of observing to gain information.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

- When you buy new machines, you should read thefirst.
 a) symptom b) manual c) observation d) medicine
- Badr has some kind ofto mango and strawberry.
 a) oath b) anatomy c) allergy d) expedition
- Dr. Faysal was specialised inas he was clever in body structure.
 a) oath b) anatomy c) observation d) expedition
- Scientists depend onresults in their researches.
 a) accurate b) itchy c) shivery d) bloated
- Leila was.....for sunstroke in Mubarak Hospital.
 a) canoed b) neglected c) shattered d) treated

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

Fill in the blanks with the correct word from the list:

(medicine – treat – accurate – surgeon – oath – injuries)

- Magdy Yacoub is the most famous.....in heart disease.
- Intelligent scientists should base their work on.....observations.

3. They escaped from the accident with only minor.....
4. Hippocrates is known as the "father of....."
5. New soldiers of the army have to take a / an.....of loyalty.

Language Functions

Date: / / Ex. No.: (3) HW

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

1. You came to school late and your teacher asks you why.

.....

2. You promised to visit your uncle but you could not.

.....

Set book Questions

Date: / / Ex. No.: (4) CW

Answer the following questions:

1. Write some achievements of Al-Razi.

.....

.....

2. There are many important medical discoveries. Mention some of them.

.....

.....

3. What is Hippocrates best known for?

.....

4. How do the most important discoveries help people? Give an example.

.....

.....

UNIT 6: HYGIENE

"Clean water, fresh hopes"

Unit: 6

Lessons: 1&2

S.B.: P. 46 + 47

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	essential (adj.)	Absolutely necessary , extremely important	
2	install (v.)	Place or fix equipment in position ready for use	
3	various (adj.)	Different from one another, of different kinds	
4	disease (n.)	A condition that results in medically symptoms in a human	
5	attend (v.)	To go regularly to an institution such as school	
6	enthusiastic (adj.)	Having or showing intense and eager enjoyment or interest.	
7	suffer (v.)	Experience or be subjected to (something bad or unpleasant)	
8	cholera (n.)	An infectious of fatal bacterial disease of the small intestine	
9	transform (v.)	Make a thorough or dramatic change in the form	
10	empty (v.)	Remove all the contents of (a container)	
11	collect (v.)	To gather things and bring them together	
12	completely (adv.)	Totally , utterly	
13	include (v.)	If one thing includes another, the second thing is part of the first	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

1. Why aren't you very about the idea?
 a) essential b) enthusiastic c) various d) itchy
2. You are right. Thanks for your advice.
 a) completely b) awkwardly c) ornately d) dangerously
3. I must a good anti-virus program for my laptop.
 a) attend b) collect c) treat d) install
4. Thousands of people died because of last century.
 a) observation b) hygiene c) cholera d) anatomy
5. The total price usually tax fees.
 a) includes b) fetches c) attends d) collects

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

Fill in the gaps with words from the list:

(attend – various – cholera – suffer – essential – emptied)

1. The internet has become a / an part of our daily modern life.

2. I decided to live in London forreasons.
3. People in Africa.....from illnesses and starvations.
4. Tom.....his bag as soon as he had arrived.
- 5.....is a bad disease which is caused by drinking dirty water.

Grammar

Past Perfect Tense

had + V³

The meeting **had already started** by the time I **arrived**.



e.g.: The plane **had taken off** when I **got to** the airport.
 (first action) (second action)

e.g.: I **felt** bloated after I **had eaten** too much potatoes.
 (second action) (first action)

Key words: (*before / after / when / already / by the time*)

<i>When</i>	Past Simple	,	Past Perfect
<i>Before</i>	Past Simple	,	Past Perfect
<i>After</i>	Past Perfect	,	Past Simple
<i>By the time</i>	Past Simple	,	Past Perfect

Date: / / Ex. No.: (3) CW

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

1. By the time Mum came home, Ilunch.
 a) prepared b) was preparing c) had prepared d) will prepare
2. When weat the theatre, the concert had already started.
 a) arrived b) had arrived c) have arrived d) arrive
3. After the lesson ,I spoke to the teacher.
 a) ends b) ended c) has ended d) had ended
4. Before she went to school, shethree languages.
 a) had learnt b) has learnt c) will learn d) learns

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (4)

HW

Do as shown in brackets:

* *First*, I did my homework. *Then*, I watched the match.

1. After.....

2. Before.....

Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (5)

Answer the following questions:

1. How does *Wateraid* charity help people all over the world?

.....
.....

2. What is water used for?

.....
.....

3. In your opinion, how can we save water?

.....
.....

4. Why is water important for women?

.....
.....



"Water for life"

Unit: 6

Lessons: 3&4

S.B.: P. 48 + 49

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	fetch (v.)	To bring.	
2	sanitation (n.)	Conditions relating to public health.	
3	average (n.)	Calculating how many times something happens.	
4	pregnant (adj.)	Having a child developing in the uterus.	
5	industrialised (adj.)	Having factories.	
6	domestic (adj.)	Tame.	
7	drinkable (adj.)	Safe for drinking.	
8	get access (v.)	To have the right to use something.	

Date: / /	Ex. No.: (1)	CW
-----------------------------	--------------	----

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

1. This water is not clean, it's not
 a) industrialised b) empty c) bloated d) drinkable
2. You can easily to any website using your cell phone.
 a) collect b) include c) get access d) fetch
3. I had to go back to my office to the file.
 a) fetch b) treat c) neglect d) canoe
4. Dogs are the most popular animals in Britain.
 a) bloated b) inclusive c) accurate d) domestic

Date: / /	Ex. No.: (2)	HW
-----------------------------	--------------	----

Fill in the gaps with words from the list:

(industrialised – pregnant – drinkable – fetch – sanitation)

1. People in countries work hard and produce a lot of products.
2. Could you a cup of coffee for me, please?
3. The government is giving due care for and hygiene.
4. A LifeStraw makes water more

Grammar

Non-defining relative clauses (who / which)

who

→ for people

which

→ for things

e.g.: The man, who is speaking, is my brother.

e.g.: This is the house, which has 50 rooms.

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (3)

CW

Join each pair of sentences using who or which:

1. Dana is a clever student. She respects her teachers.

2. We bought some toys. They were very good.

3. Give me the knives. They are in the cupboard.

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (4)

HW

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

1. The boy, passed the exam, is my student.

a) which

b) where

c) who

d) when

2. My parents, were born in Syria, came to Kuwait.

a) which

b) where

c) who

d) when

3. The panda, is an endangered animal, sleeps all the day.

a) which

b) where

c) who

d) when

4. Thanks for taking me to the exhibition, I enjoyed a lot.

a) which

b) where

c) who

d) when

5. Mr. Smith, works in a big company, is my brother.

a) which

b) where

c) who

d) when

6. Unsafe water, kills millions of children, is full of bacteria.

a) which

b) where

c) who

d) when

7. People, use a lot of water, are in industrialized countries.

a) which

b) where

c) who

d) when

8. The Pyramids, are in Egypt, are famous buildings.

a) which

b) where

c) who

d) when

Set book Questions

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (5)

CW

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is unsafe water dangerous for people?

.....
.....

2. How can you help in solving the water problem?

.....
.....

3. What does the United Nations Water for Life Decade aim to?

.....
.....

4. In your opinion, how does living near clean water help women and girls in Africa?

For women:

.....
.....

For girls:

.....
.....

5. Where is most fresh water found on earth?

.....
.....

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"A Healthy Lifestyle"

Unit: 6

Lessons: 5&6

S.B.: P. 50 + 51

No	Word	Definition	Meaning
1	lifestyle (n.)	The way in which a person lives.	
2	find out (v.)	To discover, to know.	
3	serving (n.)	The food that a person needs.	
4	cereals (n.)	A grain such as wheat and corn.	
5	mostly (adv.)	For the most part.	
6	wholegrain (n.)	Containing unprocessed grain.	
7	fizzy (adj.)	Containing gas.	
8	rest (n.)	To stop work to relax.	
9	seldom (adv.)	Rarely.	

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (1)

CW

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

1. We should quit bad habits and adopt a healthy
 a) average b) lifestyle c) disease d) cholera
2. Don't drink a lot ofdrinks. They aren't healthy.
 a) itchy b) essential c) enthusiastic d) fizzy
3. The youth.....go to libraries nowadays. We should encourage them to read.
 a) seldom b) mostly c) usually d) completely
4. When I reached school, Ithat I had forgotten my project at home.
 a) rested b) found out c) attended d) fetched

Date: / /

Ex. No.: (2)

HW

Fill in the gaps with words from the list:

(mostly – find out – rest – servings – lifestyle)

1. The detective tried to.....the mystery of the crime and he succeeded.
2. Doing exercises, sleeping early and eating healthy food help us live a healthy.....
3. We had better eat fruit and vegetables three or foura day.
4. "Good women arewithout good looks." is a Chinese proverb.

Intention

am / is / are going to

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

- 1. A friend of yours asks you what you are going to do in the evening.
.....
- 2. Your teacher wants to know your plan for the weekend.
.....
- 3. Your brother asks you about your plans for the spring holiday.
.....

Set book Questions

Answer the following questions:

- 1. How can you have a healthy lifestyle?
.....
- 2. How is doing physical activity useful?
.....
- 3. In your opinion, why is it important to live a healthy lifestyle?
.....
- 4. What tips would you give to your little brother to keep healthy and fit?
.....
.....

..... / 9 : الفصل

..... : اسم الطالب

I-Vocabulary (8 Marks)**A)-Choose the suitable answers from a , b , c and d:****(4 x 1 = 4)**

1. Teachers get angry when pupils speak.....in exams.
a) slowly b) loudly c) easily d) quickly
2. Some people prefer tovillages rather than cities because they are clean and quiet.
a) invent b) devise c) moan d) inhabit
3. People in poor countries suffer fromdiseases because of dirty water.
a) various b) enthusiastic c) rich d) paved
4. Many.....go to the North and South poles every year.
a) dialects b) canoeists c) expeditions d) skyscrapers

B) Fill in the spaces with the suitable word(s) from the list:**(4 x 1= 4)****(disease – blind – spectacle – revise – dangerously)**

5. Ali is a.....man. He uses a trained dog to help him cross the street.
6. Most car accidents happen because of those who drive.....
7. Pupils should alwaystheir test papers before handing them to teachers.
8. Cholera is a dangerous.....which kills thousands of people in Africa.

II- Grammar (5 Marks)**A) Choose the correct answers from a , b , c and d :****(4 x ½ = 2)**

9. Look! This is the new mobileI bought yesterday.
a) which b) who c) when d) where
10. Youssef hasn't visited London.....
a) already b) since c) just d) yet
11. There istraffic in the city.
a) too many b) too much c) too far d) too few
12. Sparta is a city insouth of Athens.
a) a b) an c) the d) no article

B) Do as shown in brackets:

(3 x 1 = 3)

13. They planted various trees in the garden.

(Make passive)

Various trees.....

14. Huda: "I live in a big villa."

(Reported speech)

Huda said.....

15. We've arrived at the hotel late in the evening.

(Make negative)

.....

III-Language Functions (6 Marks)

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

(4 x 1½ = 6)

16. You are in the library. Two boys are talking loudly and eating crisps.

.....

17. Your brother doesn't know where to go on the summer holiday.

.....

18. Your friend says, "What do you think of information technology nowadays?"

.....

19. You promised to visit your uncle but you couldn't.

.....

IV-Set Book Questions (5 Marks)

A)- Answer ONLY 3 of the following questions :

(3 x 1 = 3)

20. Where have cities been built up around?

.....

21. What do people need water for?

.....

22. What skills should you have to be a good storyteller?

.....

23. How do people spend their holidays?

.....

.....

Literature time (2 marks)

B)- Answer only ONE of the following questions :

(1 x 2 = 2)

24. Who was Fix?

.....

25. How did Mr. Fogg live according to a strict routine?

.....

V- Composition (12Marks)

"Television is one of the greatest inventions in our life, but it has also destroyed communication among friends & family members."

Plan and write a report (12 sentences) of two paragraphs about "the good & bad impacts of television on our life."

The following guide words & phrases may help you:

Good impacts:

(culture – information / live news / educational programs / free time)

Bad impacts:

(waste time / immoral / western films / crime – violence / children)

* Make sure you use correct punctuation. (Plan your writing first)

Writing Plan (2 M)

.....

.....

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VI- Reading Comprehension (14 Marks)

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:



It is a frigid January day in York, Pennsylvania. The temperature is below freezing. Snow is starting to fall. Dr. James turns on the television to check the weather. He must leave for his work at the hospital soon. "Today is going to be very cold," says the TV weatherman. "Be sure to wear very warm clothes when you go outside. Also, be careful driving on the roads. Snowfall will make them slippery. In fact, if you can stay home today, do it!"

Dr. James cannot stay home. Very sick people are waiting to see him at the hospital. He goes to his closet. He takes out the warmest clothes he has. He puts on a sweater, jacket, gloves, socks, boots and a hat. He opens his front door to go to work. A gust of cold air blows inside. "Wow, it is very cold outside," Dr. James says. He is from Miami and does not like the cold. "The weatherman was right!" Before he can drive to work, Dr. James must clear the snow off his car. He does this very fast. He hops in the car. He shivers. His neck feels especially cold.

Dr. James drives slowly to work. Everyone else is driving slowly, too. There is a lot of **traffic** on the road. There are cars in front and behind. Suddenly, the cars in front of Dr. James come to a stop. There has been an accident! Dr. James hurries from his car to check on the driver of the car that has swerved off the road. "Is everyone okay?" Dr. James asks. "Yes, yes, we are fine. We slipped on a patch of ice," the driver says. "This would have been a good day to stay home in bed."

A) Choose the best completion from a, b , c and d: (4 x 2 = 8)

26. The underlined pronoun "he" in line (8) refers to.....
a. Dr. James b. the weatherman c. the driver d. the police
27. The underlined word **traffic** in line (15) means.....
a. a lot of snow b. a lot of water c. a lot of pupils d. a lot of cars
28. The main idea of this passage is
a. drivers b. important jobs c. policemen d. cars
29. The best title for this story is
a. A Faithful Doctor b. A car accident c. Punishing d. A good weatherman

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

30. Where is Dr. James from?
.....
31. What was the weatherman's advice to the audience?
.....
32. Why doesn't Dr. James stay home today?
.....

I- VOCABULARY (8 Marks)

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

(4 x 1 = 4)

1. Folktales are often passed down from to another.

- a) generation b) conflict c) pilot d) script

2. My parents still..... me like a child.

- a) treat b) derive c) flee d) associate

3. Hush! Don't speak....., the baby is sleeping.

- a) loudly b) completely c) ornately d) dangerously

4. It was a/an party. All the guests enjoyed a lot.

- a) numerous b) fizzy c) joyous d) dense

B) Fill in the spaces with suitable words from the list:

(4 x 1 = 4)

(rarely - raise - drinkable - dweller - hygiene)

5. We should money for charity to help the poor and the needy.

6. He is..... seen in public nowadays.

7. Sea water can be turned into..... water when we distill it.

8. Our area is choked up with so many foreign.....

II- GRAMMAR (5 Marks)

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

(4 X 1/2 = 2)

9. In the past, people..... travel by camels and horses.

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

10. There was partial agreement on the topic of early marriage.

- a) a b) the c) an d) any

11. They haven't arrived in their cities

- a) since b) yet c) just d) for

12. There was dust last week so we couldn't go out.

- a) too much b) many c) enough d) too little

B) Do as shown in brackets:

(3X1=3)

13. Students need a lot of work. They got low marks.

(Join)

14. "I help my friends." said Hani.

(Reported speech)

Hani said.....

15. She tried her best to solve the problem.

(Make negative)

III-LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS (6 Marks)

Write what you would say in each of the following situations:

(4x1 1/2 = 6)

16. Your father wanted to know your opinion about his new car.

17. Your friend told you that the Earth goes round the sun every 365 days.

18. Your teacher asked why you always neglect your homework.

19. The doctor asked you to describe the symptoms of cold you suffer from.

IV - SET BOOK QUESTIONS (5 Marks)

A) Answer only 'Three' of the following questions:

(3 x 1 = 3)

20. Water is the most important thing that people need in their life. Name two of the basic uses of water.

a. b.

21. Why do people live on small boats in Hong Kong Harbour?

22. How do the Malaysian welcome the New Year?

23. What does a successful storyteller need in his career?

a. b.

Literature Time

B) Answer only 'One' of the following questions:

(1x2=2)

24. In your point of view, what personal qualities does Fogg have?

25. Why did the ship, Rangoon, arrived late in Hong Kong?

"Healthy lifestyle" (10)

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



II- COMPREHENSION (14 Marks)

Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:

My children and I were passengers on a train. Informed that the sleeper was non-smoking, I put my cigarettes away for two days. We've been waiting for this holiday for a long time that I didn't want anything to ruin it. So, I decided to follow the smoking rules. Troubles; however, soon began. My nose told me that someone was smoking, and I was extremely unhappy about it. I felt that if I had the willpower to follow the rules, then everyone else could do the same. I looked for the carriage attendant who promised to look into the situation, but nothing happened. Other passengers complained, also to no avail. Finally, a group of us spoke with the conductor as we approached our stop in Denver. He immediately went to the compartment in question and banged on the door. It turned out that the smokers were two teenagers who had stuffed wet towels around the frame of the door in the vain hope that no one would catch them. Not only did the conductor read them the riot act, but also he called ahead to the Denver police, who were waiting at the station when we arrived.

Our mistake was in relying on the carriage attendant to solve the problem instead of approaching the conductor immediately. I advise every one not to keep silent upon seeing something wrong. Find the right official and make sure he confronts the offenders! The positive results are guaranteed.

A) From a, b, c and d, choose the correct answer: (4 x 2 = 8)

26. The underlined word "sleeper" in line (1) means.....
- a. a place in train for people to sleep in b. people who can't smoke before sleeping
c. people who can smoke after sleeping d. people who enjoy themselves on a train
27. The main idea of the text is about.....
- a. Boys shouldn't smoke b. Smokers have problems all the time
c. Travellers shouldn't accept wrong behavior d. travellers should sleep while travelling
28. The underlined pronoun "them" in line (11) refers to
- a. results b. the teenagers c. children d. towels
29. The writer was angry to know that someone was smoking because
- a. the smokers were only boys. b. the car attendant did nothing
c. he believed everyone was able to stop smoking. d. He doesn't like smoking

B) Answer the following questions: (3x2 = 6)

30. What did the conductor do when the writer told him about the smokers?
.....
31. What advice did the writer give all passengers?
.....
32. The traveler tried to keep his holiday untroubled. How was that?

Reading Comprehension

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Reading Comprehension Passages

Passage - 1

Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:

Recently, people suffer from certain diseases worldwide due to their own life style. The most common causes of death among people are heart diseases and cancer. Thanks to recent medical research, new **effective** drugs have been developed and surgical techniques have been improved. But even greater progress has been made in the field of prevention. The old proverb "*prevention is better than cure*" has never been more relevant than now. Having identified the causes of most common diseases, we are now able to prevent them.

Heart disease is caused by obesity, stress and smoking. It can be often avoided simply by eating the right food and by taking plenty of exercise. Many types of cancer are caused by dietary factors and may be prevented by keeping a healthy, balanced diet. Lung cancer is generally caused by living and working in a polluted environment and by smoking. It may be avoided by changing one's environment and by giving up smoking. Therefore, we must try hard to avoid the common causes of serious diseases represented in obesity, stress and smoking, unbalanced diet and pollution.

When this happens, man can enjoy a life free from pain and weakness and can achieve these goals he set for himself. This proves that prevention is not only better than cure, but **it** is also the cheapest.

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

1. The suitable title of the passage could be.....
a) The dangers of obesity b) Types of cancer
c) Heart diseases d) Prevention is better than cure
2. The underlined pronoun "**it**" in line 15 refers to.....
a- prevention b- cure c- life d-pain
3. The underlined word "**effective**" in line 3 means
a- wrong b- successful c- different d- suitable

B-Answer the following questions:

4. Why is having the right food important?

.....

5. What are the most common causes of death among people?

.....

6. An obese person can do many things to avoid diseases like:

a)

b)

Passage - 2

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Overweight is a serious problem. Many people in Kuwait suffer from overweight. The reason is that they eat too much food without **practising** exercises or having a diet. When we eat too much, the extra food is stored as fats instead of burning up as energy. Overweight people try hard to be slim but they don't do so in the right way, why? **They** buy different kinds of food and medicine prepared specially for slimming. These food and medicine are very expensive and rarely make them fitter.

The right way to be slim is to eat less and do exercises. When a person eats less and does exercises, the body is forced to burn up the fats, which are stored under the skin; however, it's dangerous to eat less.

To keep fit and healthy, you should eat less starchy (نشويات) food such as bread, potatoes, rice, macaroni, sugary food like cake and chocolate. Fish, eggs, milk, green vegetables and fresh fruit will make you healthy and slim because they contain the vitamins, minerals, fats and proteins. This is what we call "The balanced diet".

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

- The best title for this passage is
a) Fast Food b) Keeping Fit c) Kinds of Food d) Home Food
- The underlined word "**practising**" in line 2 means
a) doing b) eating c) burning d) having
- The underlined pronoun "**They**" in line 4 refers to
a) slim people b) overweight people c) sportsmen d) people
- The main idea of the third paragraph is about
a) The importance of exercise b) Overweight is dangerous
c) Healthy and unhealthy foods d) fast food

B - Answer the following questions:

5. What would happen if you ate too much food and didn't practice sports?
.....
.....

6. Why do overweight people try hard to be slim but they don't do so in the right way?
.....
.....
.....

7. How can overweight people reduce their weight?
.....
.....

Passage – 3

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Every day when we travel to work or school, we **encounter** too much traffic and noise. We sit in traffic jams getting stressed or we can't hear people speak because of car horns and traffic noise.

One problem is that there are too many cars, trucks and lorries in the town centre. The streets are too crowded and the air is too dirty because of all the traffic. There is too much noise that **you** can't hear yourself think. It's difficult to walk along the streets and there are also too many accidents.

However, the biggest problem is that there is too much air pollution. Some pollutants are at dangerously high levels. All people, organizations, institutions and governments have to co-operate to alleviate these problems. Also, they must try to decrease the amount of pollution that spreads like cancer in a meager body.

A)-Choose the best completion from a, b, c and d:

- The main idea of the last paragraph is about.....
 - the dangers of traffic jam
 - walking along the streets
 - air pollution
 - cars are useless
- The best title for this passage is
 - Levels of pollutants
 - problems in the city centre
 - Cancer
 - accidents
- The underlined word "**encounter**" in line 1 means.....
 - hear
 - reach
 - experience
 - drop
- The underlined pronoun "**you**" in line 6 refers to.....
 - the speaker
 - the writer
 - the reader
 - the city

B) - Answer the following questions:

5. Why is air too dirty?

.....

6. How is walking along the streets in the town centre?

.....

7. What do we experience everyday while travelling to work or school?

.....

Passage - 4

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:

Newspapers contain news, information and advertising, and are printed on low-cost paper. They can be daily or weekly, national or local. Newspapers began about five hundred years ago- the first ones were in Germany. In those days, newspapers were handwritten and used to be passed from person to person .But, they were not very different from today. They had information about wars, economic conditions, social customs and human-interest features. Newspapers used to be very expensive. Poor people could not afford them. However, in the 1800s, printing became cheaper and ordinary people could afford to buy them. The oldest newspaper still in existence was first published in Australia in 1703.The oldest newspaper in the Arab world is Al-Ahram, **which** started in 1876.

People who write articles for a newspaper are called "journalists". No newspaper **can afford** to send journalists to report on all events, so they buy stories from news agencies around the world. In addition, no newspaper has room for all the stories that happen every day. So, the news editor holds meetings where they decide what stories to publish .They also decide where the photos and advertisements will go.

These days, newspapers are cheap because half the cost is paid for by advertising. A lot of people used to read a paper every day. However, today fewer people are reading than before. Instead, they go online and get their news from newspaper websites.

A) - Choose the best completion from a, b, c and d:

- The best title for the passage could be.....
a) Newspaper
b) Keeping up with the News
c) Newspaper Websites
d) Surfing the Net
- The underlined phrase "**can afford**" in line 11 means.....
a) able to read
b) able to buy
c) able to go online
d) able to write
- The underlined pronoun "**which**" in line 9 refers to.....
a) a newspaper in Australia
b) journalists
c) newspaper websites
d) Al-Ahram Newspaper

B) - Answer the following questions:

4. What were the first newspapers like in the past?

.....

5. How long have newspapers existed?

.....

6. Why are newspapers cheap nowadays?

.....

Read the following passage carefully, and then answer the questions below:



When you hear the word bird, I bet one of the first things you think of is flying. But did you know there are almost 40 different birds that can't fly?

Most scientists believe flightless birds had ancestors that did fly. However, over time **they** developed alternatives to flying. Penguins, with wings more like flippers, are fast swimmers. And long-legged ostriches are fast runners.

What is the largest living flightless bird? If you said ostrich, you're right. In fact, the ostrich is the largest living bird, flightless or not. Some even weigh over 300 pounds. But ostriches live in Africa, where lions, leopards and cheetahs live, so how do they survive? Well, ostriches can run over 40 miles an hour, faster than any other bird and most other animals, as well. They have specialized feet with two toes on each foot (all other bird species have three or four toes). They also have a 4-inch (10-centimeter) claw on each foot, which they use to defend themselves. These long, sharp claws on feet that kick with **tremendous** strength. Female ostriches are brownish gray, while males are black with white wing and tail feathers.

A) - Choose the best completion from a, b, c and d:

1. The main idea of the second paragraph is how flightless birds developed.....
 - a) methods of eating
 - b) migration directions
 - c) alternatives to flying
 - d) ways of defending themselves
2. The underlined word "**tremendous**" in line 15 means.....
 - a) short
 - b) slow
 - c) weak
 - d) powerful
3. The underlined pronoun "**they**" in line 5 refers to.....
 - a) penguins
 - b) cheetahs
 - c) flightless birds
 - d) scientists

B) - Answer the following questions:

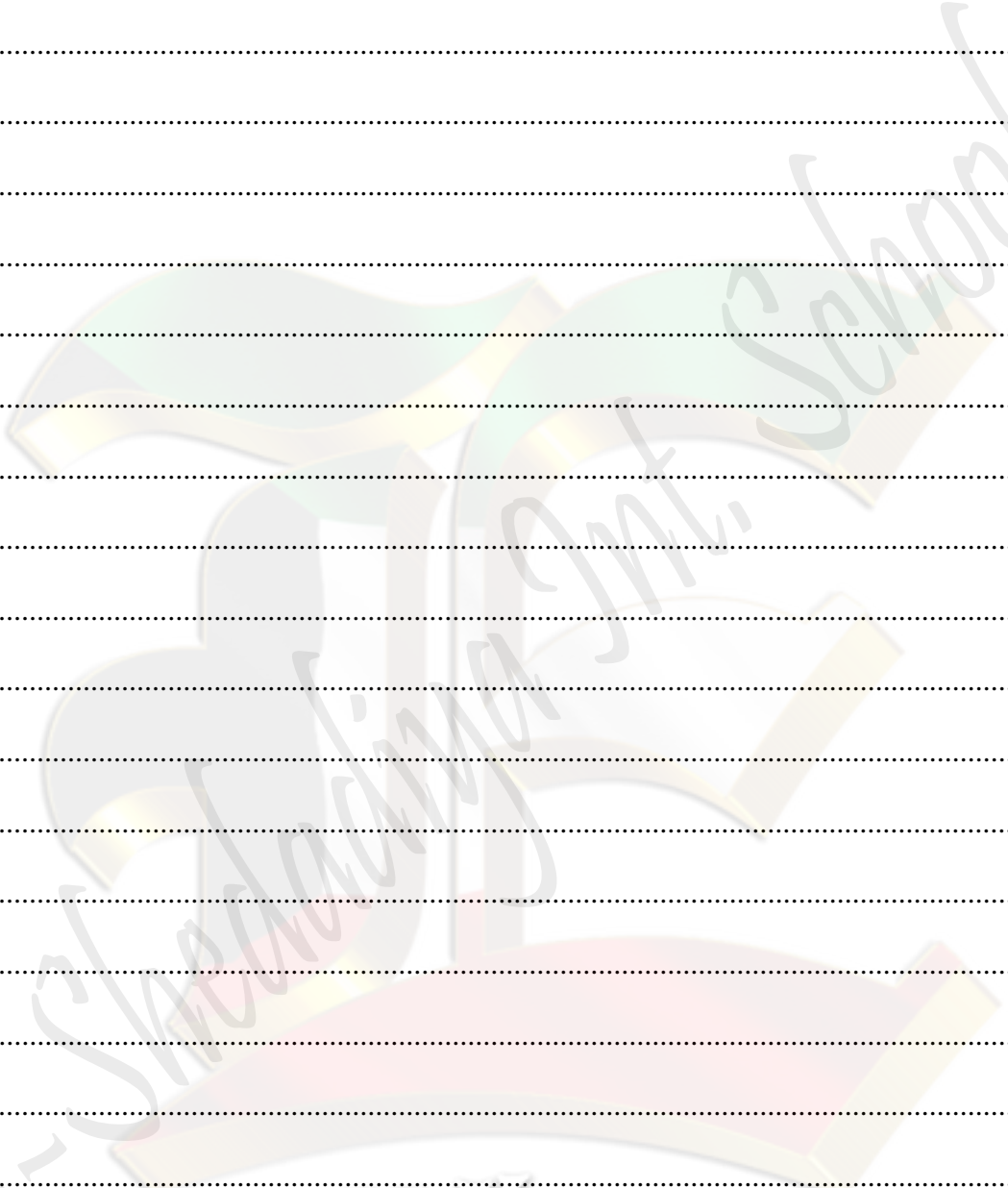
4. There are many flightless birds living in the world. Mention two.
.....
5. How do ostriches defend themselves?
.....
6. How fast can an ostrich run?
.....

Writing Topics

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"The skills needed to tell and write a successful story"

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing.



www.al-kunait.com

"Holidays"

Handwriting practice area with 20 horizontal dotted lines.



"Life in a village& life in a city"

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page.



"Road Accidents"

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page.



"Disabled People"

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page.



"How to be fit and healthy"

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing, spanning the width of the page.



Literature Time

"AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS"

By: Jules Verne

Summary:

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

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

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

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

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

Fogg and his loyal servant tried to move very quickly after had been set free but surely, he made up lost time. After 81 days had passed, the travelers entered London. Mr. Fogg believed that he had lost the wager. As methodical and organized as Mr. Fogg was, he did not take into account the fact that by traveling Eastward, he would actually gain an additional day.

While Mr. Fogg and Passepartout actually slept 81 times, only 80 days on the calendar in London had passed. Mr. Fogg had won his wager. Finally, he could reach in his time and won his bet and proved that; with your strong will you can achieve what seems to be impossible to other people.

Major Characters:

1. Phileas Fogg:

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

2. Passepartout:

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

3. Detective Fix:

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

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The proposed schedule

to Suez London	rail and steamer	7 days
Suez to Bombay	steamer	13 days
Bombay to Calcutta	rail and elephant	3 days
Calcutta to Hong Kong	steamer	13 days
Hong Kong to Yokohama	steamer	6 days
Yokohama to San Francisco	steamer	22 days
San Francisco to New York City	rail	7 days
New York to London	steamer and rail	9 days
Total		80 days

Episode (1):

1. What did the people of London know about Phileas Fogg?

.....

.....

2. Phileas Fogg followed a strict routine in his life. Give examples.

.....

.....

3. Why did Mr. Fogg decide to go round the world in eighty days?

.....

.....

4. What nationality was Passepartout?

.....

.....

5. What will Mr. Fogg do to prove to his friends that he travelled around the world in eighty days?

.....

.....

6. Why did Mr. Fogg want to have his passport stamped in every country he would visit?

.....

.....

7. If you want to go on such a journey, what things will you prepare for this journey?

.....

.....

Episode (2):

1. Which three forms of transport do Fogg and Passepartout use?

2. Why did Passepartout take Fogg's passport to the British Embassy?

3. Who was Mr. Fix? What was he looking for?

4. Why did the train stop between Bombay and Calcutta?

5. Who suggested a solution to the problem of going to Allahabad? What was the solution?

6. How did Fogg show that he was a kind man?

7. What did Fix hope to receive when he was in Bombay? Why?

Episode (3):

1. What difficulties did they face on their way to Hong Kong?

2. What did Mr. Fix and Passepartout argue about?

3. How and why did Fix trick Passepartout?

4. Why did Mr. Fix hope to arrest Mr. Fogg in Hong Kong?

Irregular Verb List

Simple Form (V ¹)	Past (V ²)	Past Participle (V ³)
1. beat	beat	beaten
2. become	became	become
3. begin	began	begun
4. bend	bent	bent
5. bet	bet	bet
6. bite	bit	bitten
7. bleed	bled	bled
8. blow	blew	blown
9. break	broke	broken
10. bring	brought	brought
11. build	built	built
12. buy	bought	bought
13. catch	caught	caught
14. choose	chose	chosen
15. come	came	come
16. cost	cost	cost
17. cut	cut	cut
18. dig	dug	dug
19. do	did	done
20. draw	drew	drawn
21. drink	drank	drunk
22. drive	drove	driven
23. eat	ate	eaten
24. fall	fell	fallen
25. feed	fed	fed
26. feel	felt	felt
27. fight	fought	fought
28. find	found	found
29. fly	flew	flown
30. forget	forgot	forgotten
31. forgive	forgave	forgiven
32. freeze	froze	frozen
33. get	got	gotten
34. give	gave	given
35. go	went	gone
36. hang (up)	hung	hung
37. have	had	had
38. hear	heard	heard

39. hide	hid	hidden
40. hit	hit	hit
41. hold	held	held
42. hurt	hurt	hurt
43. keep	kept	kept
44. know	knew	known
45. lay	laid	laid
46. lead	led	led
47. leave	left	left
48. lend	lent	lent
49. let	let	let
50. lie (down)	lay	lain
51. light	lit	lit
52. lose	lost	lost
53. make	made	made
54. mean	meant	meant
55. meet	met	met
56. pay	paid	paid
57. put	put	put
58. quit	quit	quit
59. read	read	read
60. ride	rode	ridden
61. ring	rang	rung
62. rise	rose	risen
63. run	ran	run
64. say	said	said
65. see	saw	seen
66. sell	sold	sold
67. send	sent	sent
68. set	set	set
69. shake	shook	shaken
70. shine	shone	shone
71. shoot	shot	shot
72. shrink	shrank	shrunk
73. shut	shut	shut
74. sing	sang	sung
75. sink	sank	sunk
76. sit	sat	sat
77. sleep	slept	slept
78. slide	slid	slid
79. speak	spoke	spoken
80. spend	spent	spent
81. spin	spun	spun
82. stand	stood	stood
83. steal	stole	stolen

84. stick	stuck	stuck
85. sting	stung	stung
86. swear	swore	sworn
87. sweep	swept	swept
88. swim	swam	swum
89. take	took	taken
90. teach	taught	taught
91. tear	tore	torn
92. tell	told	told
93. think	thought	thought
94. throw	threw	thrown
95. understand	understood	understood
96. wake	woke	woken
97. wear	wore	worn
98. win	won	won
99. wind	wound	wound
100. write	wrote	written

GOOD LUCK !!!

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