

A B C D E F G H I

Grade Eight
Second Term
2017-1018

ENGLISH



Name:.....
Class.....

P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

Unit Seven

hug (v)	يحضن/ يعانق	excited (adj)	متلهف/متحمس
mud (n)	طين	book (v)	يحجز
lovingly (adv)	بمودة/بعناية	keen (on) (adj)	مهتم/ مولع بـ
mighty (adj)	قوي	gymnasium (n)	صالة ألعاب
forcefully(adv)	بقوة	weightlifting (n)	رفع الأثقال
head for (v)	يتوجه إلى	communication (n)	تواصل
advisor (n)	مستشار/مرشد	share (v)	يشارك
plea (n)	التماس	exchange (v)	يتبادل
whip (v)	يتحرك بسرعة وعنف	carve (v)	ينحت
courage (n)	شجاعة	health (n)	الصحة
destructively(adv)	بشكل هدام	imitate (v)	يقلد
rejoice (v)	يبتهج	feeling (n)	شعور
sacrifice (n)	تضحية	memory (n)	ذاكرة
council (n)	مجلس	improve (v)	يحسن/ يطور

Unit Eight

giant (adj)	عملاق/هانل	messenger (n)	رسول
link (v)	يربط/يصل	flag (n)	علم
store (v)	يخزن	telegraph (n)	برق / التلغراف
distribute (v)	يوزع	post (n)	البريد
pass (v)	يمرر/ينقل	globally (adv)	عالمي
complex (adj)	معقد	tap (v)	ينقر/
satellite(n)	قمر صناعي	neuron (n)	خلية عصبية
cable (n)	كبل/سلك	tissue (n)	نسيج
powerful (adj)	قوي	skull (n)	جمجمة
ancestor (n)	السلف	fluid (n)	سائل
method (n)	طريقة	cerebrum(n)	فص المخ الأمامي
capture (v)	يستولي على /يحتل	brain stem (n)	النخاع المستطيل
bonfire (n)	شعلة/	cerebellum (n)	المخيخ

Unit Nine

tropical (adj)	استوائي	landmark (n)	معلم بارز
erupt (v)	ينفجر/يثور	tern (n)	طائر خطاف البحر
cut down (v)	يقطع	lifetime (n)	عمر/حياة
sail (v)	يبحر	ecology (n)	علم البيئة
destroy(v)	يدمر	ecosystem (n)	نظام بيئي
native(adj)	أصلي	shellfish (n)	اسماك صدفية
extinct(adj)	منقرض	seaweed (n)	عشب بحري
migrate(v)	يهاجر	tiny (adj)	صغير جداً
enormous(adj)	هانل/ضخم	pressure (n)	ضغط
amazing(adj)	مدهش	grassland (n)	ارض عشبية
navigate(v)	يبحر/يرتحل	vast (adj)	واسع/فسيح
magnetic(adj)	مغناطيسي	apart (adv)	فيما عدا
breed(v)	يتناسل/ يتكاثر		

Unit Ten

notice(v)	يلاحظ	manuscript (n)	مخطوط
pass by (v)	يعبر/يمر	steer (v)	يوجه
wander (v)	يتجول/يطوف	crew (n)	طاقم/موظفين
accidentally (adv)	بالصدفة	rudder (n)	دفة السفينة
suffer (v)	يعانى	turn off (v)	يوقف تشغيل
bruise (v)	كدمة	reuse (v)	يعيد استخدام
cry out (v)	يصرخ/يصيح	urban (adj)	مدني / حضري
stare (v)	يحدق/يتفرس	rainwater (n)	ماء المطر
entertain (v)	يسلي	charity (n)	هيئة خيرية
prove (v)	يثبت	adopt (v)	يتبنى/يتخذ
voyage (n)	رحلة بحرية	directly (adv)	مباشرة
fiction (n)	خيال	rare (adj)	نادر

Unit Eleven

wind-up (adj)	زنبركي	progress (v)	يتقدم
swimming pool (n)	حمام سباحة	break up (v)	يتحطم/يحطم
illness (n)	مرض	infrared (n)	الأشعة تحت الحمراء
expensive (adj)	مكلف/غالي	refraction (n)	انكسار الضوء
Simply (adv)	ببساطة	inventor (n)	مخترع
handle (n)	مقبض	expect (v)	يتوقع
invent (v)	يخترع	peel (v)	يقشر
experiment (n)	تجربة	outdoor (adj)	خارجي/خولي
rainbow (n)	قوس قزح	burn down (v)	يحترق كلياً
edge (n)	حافة/طرف	fictional (adj)	خيالي
fall off (v)	يسقط	light bulb (n)	مصباح كهربائي

Unit Twelve

creativity (n)	إبداع	boil (v)	يغلي
creative(adj)	مبدع	explode (v)	ينفجر
evolution (n)	تطور	speed (n)	سرعة
dramatic (adj)	عظيم	turn round (v)	يستدير
combine (v)	يدمج	accident (n)	حادث عرضي
involve (v)	يتضمن	vaccine (n)	تطعيم/لقاح
approach (v)	يتعامل مع	cope (v)	يتأقلم
slow down (v)	يخفف/يبطئ	sticky (adj)	
take away (v)	يأخذ بعيداً	dissolve (v)	يذوب
breathe (v)	يتنفس	take off (v)	يزيل
chew (v)	يمضغ	immune (adj)	مناعي
taste (v)	يتذوق	tape (n)	شريط لاصق
damage (v)	يخرب/يتلف		

- **Present Continuous as future :**

Form :

1. * I + am + verb + ing *
2. * He / She / It + is + verb + ing *
3. * We / They / You + are + verb + ing*

Key words :

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

Examples :

1. I am playing tennis this afternoon.
2. She is travelling to London next month.
3. They are visiting their grandma tomorrow.

Negative :

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

PRESENT CONTINUOUS AS FUTURE:-



Language Function

What would you say in the following situations (so ,Neither)

1. I'm playing volleyball next Monday.

.....

2. I'm not going to the Cinema tonight.

.....

SET BOOK

Answer the following questions:

1. Why are trees important?

.....

2. Why should we protect trees ?

.....

3. How can we protect trees ?

.....

4. What activities can you do in Al Khiran?

.....

5. What can you see in Al Khiran?

.....

6. What are you keen on?

.....

7. Why is communication important ?

.....

8. How did people communicate in the past ?

.....

9. How do we communicate today ?

.....

10. How do we learn to communicate ?

.....

11. How do babies learn to communicate ?

.....

12. How have advances in communication improved our lives ?

.....

Unit Eight
Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with the words from the list:

(Brain stem - messenger - fluid - complex - satellites - telegraph)

1. Giant networks are linked together by
2. People in the past used to send messages using fire and
3. The person who delivers messages and documents are called
4. Do you know that the human being has abrain ?
5. The is the smallest part of the brain.

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

1. Where can you information ?In computers.
a)link b)store c)tap d)post
 2. My computer is a very Computer.
a)powerful b)global c)complex d)native
 3. There are many..... of sending messages nowadays.
a)ancestor b)flags c)methods d)messenger
 4. I have to send three letters to my friends. I'll go to the local
 5. Your brain floats in a
- a)cerebrum b)skull c)fluid d)flag

Grammar

Change into passive

1. Farmers grow crops every year.
.....
2. Teachers always explain the lessons to the pupils.
.....
3. Mum makes delicious cakes on Fridays.
.....
4. Heba plays volleyball in the club.
.....
5. Mona watched TV yesterday
.....
6. My mother wrote some letters to my aunt last night .
.....

- Present simple passive :

We use the passive when:

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

Present Simple Passive

am

is

are

V₃

subject verb object

He opens the door.

The door is opened by him.

Active: [S + V₁ + O]

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

e.g.,

- Active: They eat sandwiches every day.
Passive: Sandwiches **are** eaten every day.
- Active: Someone visits the old lady at night.
Passive: The old lady **is** visited at night.
- Active: They ask me all the time.
Passive: I **am** asked all the time.

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

1. Toyota cars in Japan.
a) makes b) are made c) is made d) made
2. Oil under the ground .
a) find b) is found c) found d) are found
3. Emails are by people everyday.
a) send b) sending c) sent d) is sent

4. A lot of roads by the Government.
a) pave b) are paved c) were paved d) was paved

Language Function

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your friend got high marks in the exam.

.....

2. Your brother plays a lot of video games.

.....

SET BOOK :

Answer the following questions

1. What are the parts of the computer ?

.....

2. How can you send messages to other people in the computer?

.....

3. What are the types of computer?

.....

4. How are the computers linked together?

.....

5. How are networks linked together ?

.....

6. What do server computers do ?

.....

7. What do WWW stands for ?

.....

8. Why is the internet useful ?

.....

9.How did people send messages in the past ?

.....

10.How do people send messages nowadays ?

.....

11.What is brain made of ?

.....

12.How is brain protected ?

.....

13.What is the largest part of the brain ?

.....

14.What are the different parts of the brain ? What are their functions?

.....

.....

.....

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and answer the questions below:

The human brain is the upper part of the head. It is the control centre of all human actions and operations .It also controls the other organs . It controls thoughts, feelings and physical activities. **It's** a vital organ.

Our brain is divided into two parts, the right part and the left part. The left part of the brain controls our ability to use language, to do and to think logically . But the right part controls shapes it also enjoys music. Science and Technology come from the left part where as art and religion come from the right part. Man should take care of his brain by eating the right food and doing exercises, because healthy brain is in the healthy body.

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

1. The human brain is the of the head.
a) upper part b) lower part c) middle part d) side part
2. The word **It's** in the line three refers to.....
a) human b) brain c) head d) shapes
3. comes from the right part of the brain .
a) Technology b) Science c) Religion d) language
4. The healthy brain is in the
a) healthy body b) lower body c) weak body d) upper body

B) Answer the following questions

5. What are the two parts of the brain ?

.....

6. How should man take care of his brain ?

.....

7. What is the control centre of all human actions and operations ?

.....

8. What do the left part of the brain controls?

.....

Unit Nine
Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(extinct – erupts – sailed – tropical – native - cut)

1. Madagascar is an island where there are forests.
2. Iby a boat in the Nile.
3. The dinosaur is ananimal.
4. When a volcano, it sends smoke in the sky.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(breed – tern – navigated – amazing – landmarks – lifetime.)

1. Big Ben is one of the in London.
2. Sinbad across the sea many times.
3. A eats small fish.
4. Many animals won'tin the zoo.

Grammar

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

1. I moved to a new schoolis very large.
a)when b) where c) which d) who
2. Do you know the woman works in that house?
a)when b) which c) where d) who
3. I live in a street there are a lot of trees
a)when b) which c) who d) where

Do as shown between brackets:

1. Reem lives in Dubai. Lubna lives in Dubai too. **(Both.....and)**

2. Ali doesn't play the oud. Maha doesn't play the oud. **(neither..nor)**

3. We can study English. We can study French. **(either....or)**

4. Mona doesn't speak English. Her family is from England. **(although)**

5. This is Mrs. Mona. She lives next to us.. **(Join)**

Language Function

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1. Your father smokes heavily.

2. Someone says that "The dinosaur is an extinct animal. "

3. Your friend says that "Penguins migrate by flying.

• Relative pronouns :

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

• Conjunctions :

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

Set. Book

Answer the following questions:

1.What is an island?

.....

2.How did people change life on islands?

.....

3.There are a lot of islands in Kuwait. Mention two?

.....

4.Why do animals migrate?

.....

5.How do animals make their journey?

.....

.....

6.Why do penguins migrate ?

.....

7.How do penguins migrate?

.....

8.Where are penguins found ?

.....

9.What do grey whales travel to

a) cold water:.....

b) warm water:.....

10.There are six ecosystems . Mention three?

.....

11.What is the largest ecosystem?

.....

12.Why is the ocean floor so cold?

.....

13.What do shellfish feed on ?

.....

14.Where are the largest grasslands found?

.....

15.There are a lot of animals live in grasslands. Mention some?

.....

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

The elephant is the biggest four-legged animal in the world. It is also, perhaps, the gentlest; but not always! Elephants are like us in some way. They live for a long time; fifty or sixty years. They can remember things very well. They never forget moments of sadness or happiness. When a female elephant dies: her daughters and her grand-daughters are sad for many months. They stay with the dead body. Then they carry some of it away with them: they never forget a dear relative. Elephants are like us, but they are also different. They live in families of females. There will be a few young males and a few baby boys. But the females will soon send them away. An elephant family keeps its daughters, mothers and grandmothers. Then females stay together for fifty, sixty or even a hundred years. The older animals look after the young ones. The mothers teach the daughters and set a good example. And what happens to male elephant? The young males stay with their mothers for a time. Then, they must leave the family. The females just send them away. A bull elephant does not often have a friend. He lives apart; away from the family, and often away from other bulls.

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

- 1-The best title for the above passage can be
a- The Male Elephant b- The Female Elephant
c- Life in the Forest d- The Elephant
2. The underlined pronoun “they” in paragraph (1) refers to a- females
b- males c- mothers d- elephants
3. The underlined word “apart” in paragraph (3) means
a- away from b- near c- stay d- carry
4. Females elephants do not leave
a- a dead bull alone b- a live elephant alone c- a dead female elephant alone d-
a male elephant alone

B) Answer the following questions:

5. How are elephants like us?
.....
6. How long do the elephants stay together?
.....
7. Which animals look after the young elephants?
.....
8. What happens to male elephants?
.....

Unit Ten
Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(crying out – notice – bruise – stared – wander – anything)

1. Ali had an accident and suffered ain his face.
2. Everyone see Fahd at the museum andhis hat.
3. My father may.....in the garden.
4. Did you her new car?

Complete each sentence with a word from the list:

(everyone – anything – no one – anybody – everything)

1. goes to the park anymore.
2. Isthere?
3. agrees with the principal. They like his ideas.
4. I don't like this shop. is too expensive.
5. There isn't in the fridge.
6. I didn't know in the party.
7. He screamed butcame to help him.

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(Charity-directly-turn off –rare-urban)

- 1- We should..... our electronics when we are away.
- 2-people help their environment .
- 3- We must protect and save animals.

Grammar

Do as shown between brackets:

1. Last week, I had to go to the dentist. (change into negative)
.....
2. She visited her aunt yesterday. (change into negative)
.....
3. He (has to) travel last month. (correct)
.....
4. They had to do their homework early because they wanted to go out. (Ask)
.....

Indefinite pronoun :

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

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

Now pay attention to the following chart:



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



How do we use these indefinite pronouns?



SOME-

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

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

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



ANY-

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

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

Is there **anything** to eat?

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

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

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



NO-

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

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

There was **nothing** we could do.



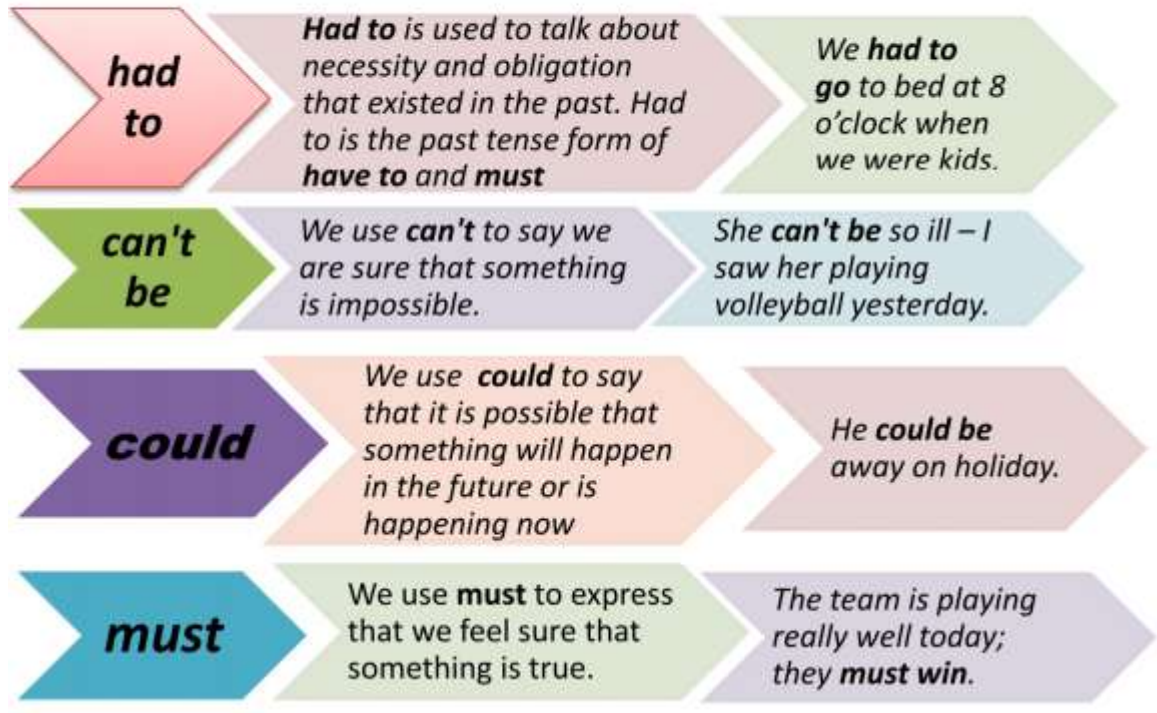
EVERY-

- Affirmative sentences and questions:

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

Is **everything** all right?

MODALS :-



Set. Book

Answer the following questions:

1. What is a telescope used for?

.....

2. What is a compass used for?

.....

3. How should we treat other people?

.....

4. What does an astronomer study?

.....

5. How can an astronomer know his way in the desert without using a compass?

.....

6. What is a rudder used for?

.....

7. How can you entertain yourself during holidays?

.....

8. What dangers may face sailors during their voyages?

.....

9.What is a dhow?

.....

10 How can we help the environment ?

.....

11.How can we save energy ?

.....

12.How can we save water ?

.....

13.What should we do with old and broken things ?

.....

14.Where can we recycle old things ?

.....

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Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below :

In the past, Kuwait was a small town. Streets were narrow. The houses were small and there was no electricity. People used to live on fishing and diving for pearls .There were no Schools, but the pupils used to go to the teacher's house that used to teach **them** in one of his rooms.

They came to learn reading, writing and studying the Holy Quran and their parents used to pay the teachers. Life was hard in the past, but was simple and easy.

Now life is different. Today, Kuwait is a big city. We can see high buildings ,wide streets and beautiful parks everywhere. People are rich now. They have **modern** houses, cars and their children can learn in good Schools.

In the summer . Many people go to other countries, some families visit Arab countries such as Lebanon, Bahrain and Egypt .Others go to Europe and America because the weather is very hot at this time . Life is much better than it was in the past because people can get anything they need. Oil changed life in Kuwait .

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

1.The underlined pronoun "**them**" in the line 4 refers to.....

- a)Schools b) students c) teachers d) parents

2.Teachers used to teach pupils in in the past.

- a)Schools b)their houses c)the streets d) parks

3.The underlined word "**modern**" means

- a)expensive b)old -fashioned c)difficult d)new

4.The most suitable title for this passage is.....

- a)Fishing and diving b)Oil in Kuwait
c)Schools d)Kuwait nowadays and in the past

B) Answer the following questions:

5.What did pupils use to learn in the past ?

6.Who used to pay the teachers in the past

7.What did Kuwaiti people work for living?

8.Where did students go to learn?

Unit Eleven
Vocabulary

Fill in the sentences with words from the list :-

wind-up – light bulb – swimming pool – breaks up – simply

1. The weather is fine today. Let's swim in the
2. When the sunlight passes through water, it into many colors.
3. I always buy toys to my children.
4. Thomas Edison invented the electric

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

1. Vitamins help us fight
a) edges b) illnesses c) rainbows d) handles
2. I use this machine to potatoes.
a) peel b) expect c) burn d) invent
3. This mixer works by pressing the power button.
a) accidentally b) simply c) forcefully d) lovingly
4. Don't believe all films because some of them are
a) inventor b) infrared c) fictional d) expensive

Grammar

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

- 1- I a birthday card to my friend tomorrow..
a) will send b) send c) sent d) sending
- 2- I to watch an interesting film on TV.
a) is going b) am going c) going d) gone
- 3- The sky is cloudy today, may be It heavily.
a) rains b) will rain c) rained d) would rain
- 4- I An English test next week.
a) am having b) have c) had d) has
- 5- I to the gymnasium this afternoon.
a) will go b) go c) went d) goes

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- I will buy a new car next week. (Negative)
.....
- 2- We (study) English tomorrow. (Correct)
.....
- 3- Ahmed saw an accident yesterday. (Ask a question)
.....

• **Future simple :**

(Will / going to / shall)

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

3- Shall:-

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

- Shall I make you a coffee?
- Shall I cook some pancakes for breakfast?
- Shall we go to the cinema this evening?
- Shall we invite our friends for dinner?

Language Function

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend doesn't study well.

.....

2- What do you like to eat for lunch?

.....

3- Your sister broke your pen.

.....

Set. book

Answer the following questions

1. What did Trever Baylis invent?

.....

2. Why do we use radios?

.....

3. What do we need to do an experiment?

.....

4. Where can we do experiments?

.....

5. What do we need to make an experiment?

.....

6. What happens to the white light, when it passes through water?

.....

7. Name two things that Edison invented ?

.....

8. What word did Edison invent?

.....

9. What is special about the wind up radio ?

.....

10. How does the wind up radio work ?

.....

11. How can a wind up radio help people in poor countries ?

.....

12. Why do some animals see in dark ?

.....

13. What is infrared light ?

.....

14. When can you see a rainbow ?

.....

15. What do you need to be an inventor ?

.....

Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

Most people think of rubbish as something to throw away . But in Rome **they** turn it into animal food. In Paris they burn it , to heat houses and generate electricity .
“The days of the rubbish dump are gone.” said a city engineer in Rome , at an international conference . “There is a lot of stuff that can be used in rubbish." In some - cities there is no more room to dump rubbish, so scientists are looking for cheap ways to get rid of it. Also, as the price of oil goes up, some cities are trying to get gas, electricity or steam out of what their citizens through away.

Rome sends its rubbish to a plant that takes out the metal with a **huge** magnet, takes the plastic and paper out with fans and water, and separates orange peel and other organic materials to be used for animal food and fertilizer. What can't be recycled is burnt and the heat that comes from burning, powers a steam turbine that runs the plant. It costs about \$ 8.50 to dispose of a ton of garbage in the plant or about one third of what it costs London to simply burn **its** rubbish.

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

The best title for the passage is

- a. water b. rubbish c. oil d. food

The word " **huge** " in the second paragraph means.....

- a. very big b.very small c. very tall d. very small

3.The underlined word "**they**" refers to.....

- a. rubbish b. people c. days d. months

4.The main idea of the second paragraph is

- a. The food in Room b. The lifestyle in Rome
c. Rome’s way of recycling d. The currency of Rome

C) Answer the following questions :

5. What are two main reasons for the interest in recycling rubbish?

.....

6. What can organic materials be used for after being recycled?

.....

7.How much does it cost to dispose of a ton of garbage?

.....

8.Where does Rome send its rubbish?

.....

Unit Twelve

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

1- My friend invents strange things. He is

- a) creative b) dramatic c) sticky d. accidental

2- Do you try to two or more ideas to create new thing ?

- a) combine b) cope c) boil d. turn round

3- My friend asked me to him in the game

- a) dissolve b) involve c) taste d. explode

Fill in the sentences with words from the list :

(cope -immune - sticky- boil - vaccine)

1- Pasteur created an important

2- A) The medicine helps people to with diseases.

3. To make a cup of tea, you must water first and then add some tea. .

4- I need tape .

Grammar

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

If + present , will + infinitive (The First Conditional)

1.If you play sport, youfit..

- a)be b)will be c) would be d)are

2.If she goes shopping, shenew clothes..

- a) buy b)would buy c)will buy d) buys

3. If the teacher explains the lesson , I it .

- a)understand b)will understand c)understood d) understands

If + present , (To talk about facts) (Zero Conditional)

1.If you put wood on water, it

- a)float b)floats c)will float d)would float

2.If you heat water to 100C, it

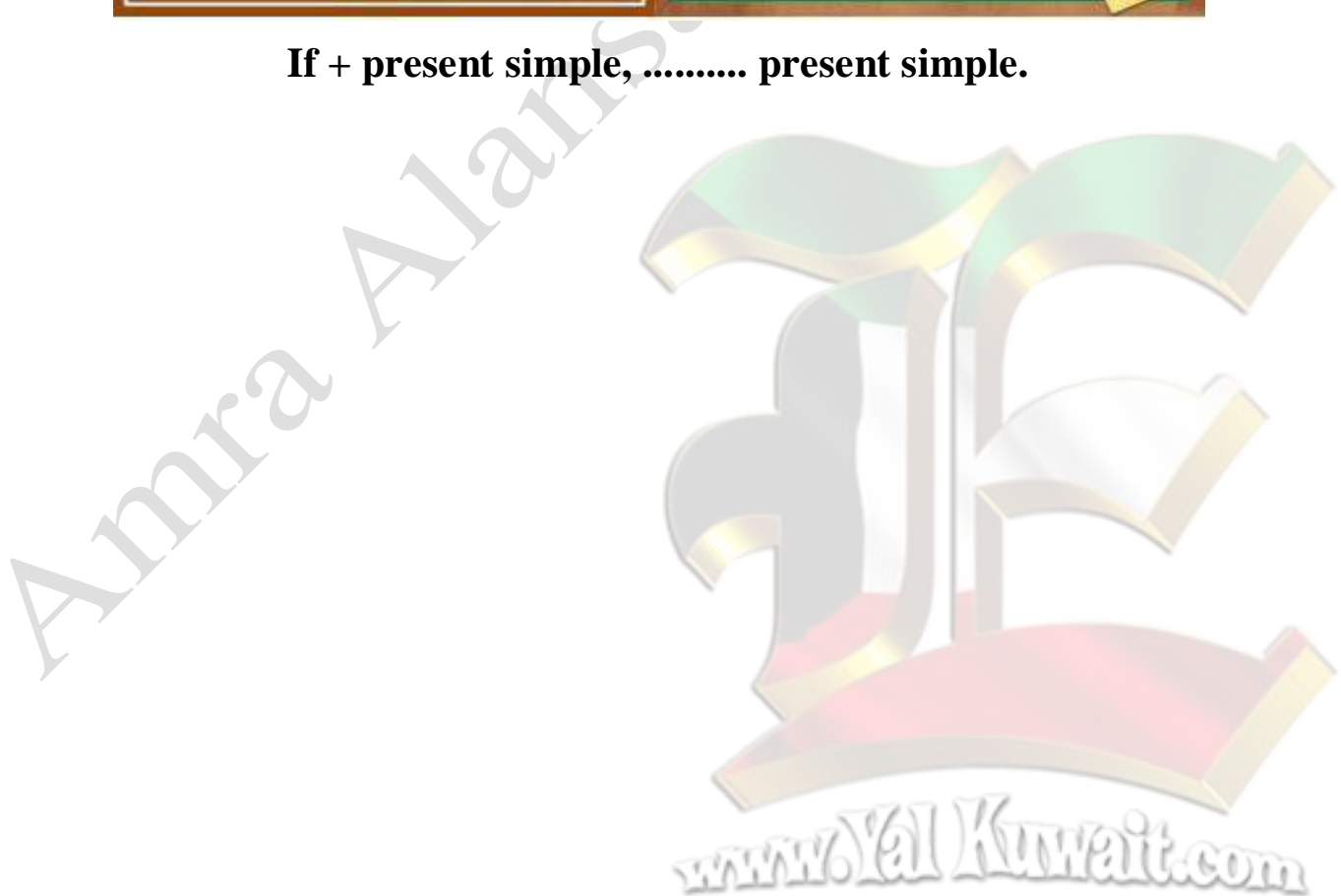
- a)boil b)will boils c)boils d)would boils

- Zero conditional :

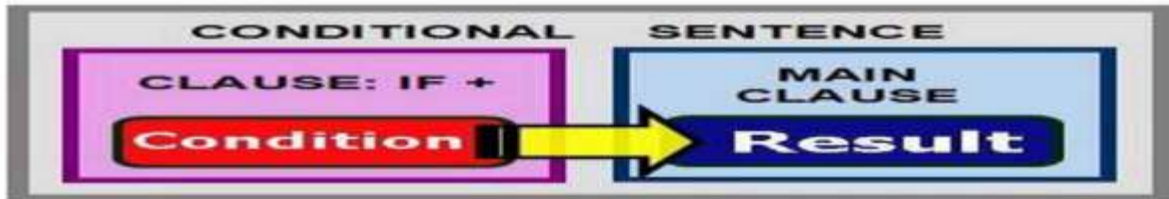
- × We use this type of 'Conditional' when:
- × 1. We refer to general truths or facts
- × e.g. Water **boils**, if we **heat** it to a temperature of 100 degree C. (**fact**)
- × e.g. If we **dip** a piece of paper in acid, it **turns** blue. (**general truth**)
- × 2. We refer to actions that take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



If + present simple, present simple.



- Conditional sentences :



first conditional

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

"if" + [Simple Present]

"will" + [Verb]

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

Do as shown between brackets:

1. If you sleep early , you (Complete)
2. I will book a single room at the Sheraton. (Change into negative)
3. If you sleep early, you (**wake up**) early.(Correct the verb)
4. He will get top marks, if he (**study**) hard.(Correct the verb)

Language Function

Write what you would say in the following situations:

1.Ahmed got bad marks in English exam .

2.Your brother plays with matches.

3.You came late to school.

Set. Book

1.What is creativity ?

2.How can you be creative ?

3.Mention two ways of Creativity?

4.How does a doctor use a vaccine ?

5.Why should we wear white clothes under the sun?

6.What will happen if look directly to the sun?

7.Who created the vaccine?

8.What is a Vaccine ?

9.Why are yellow stickies unusual ?

10.What do we use yellow stickies for ?

Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

There is not enough petrol in the world for everybody now, and each year there is less, so what are we going to do when it finishes? Perhaps we will go back to horses, carriages and bicycles. In the Second World War, some people did not use petrol in their cars. They made gas from wood and plants instead, and then they put it in big bags on the top of their cars. The cars did not go fast, but it was better than nothing. But we cannot cut down all our trees to make gas. We need **them** for other things too.

Besides we can also use electricity for our cars, but first we must make electricity! Some countries have coal and they make electricity with it, but we will not always have coal. Other countries have big strong rivers and these turn turbines and make electricity more easily and cheaply.

We are able to get **power** from the tides. We put turbines in the mouth of a river. Then, when the tide comes up, it turns the turbines, and then when it turns back towards the sea, it turns them again. And we know that the waves of the sea can also turn turbines when they go up and down.

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

1. The best title for the passage is
a- power b- petrol c- electricity d. light
2. The underlined word "**them**" refers to
a- trees b- rivers c- turbines d. flowers
3. The word "**power**" in the first line in paragraph three means
a- electricity b- force c-energy d. engine
4. In the second World War, instead of petrol some people use for their cars.
a- gas b- water c- turbines d. wood

C) Answer the following questions :

5. Why can't we use gas from wood to move our cars?
.....
6. What else can we use to run our cars other than gas?
.....
7. How do people travel when there is no petrol for cars?
.....
8. How do we make power from the tides?
.....