

survival equipment	معدات النجاة	systematically	بانتظام
signal flare	طلقة كاشفة	effective	مؤثر
signal mirror	إشارة المرآة العاكسة	Evaluate	يقيم
priority	أولوية	generate	يولد
oars	مجداف	Routines	روتين
first-aid kit	حقيبة إسعافات أولية	breeze	نسيم
emergency blanket	بطانية طوارئ	antiseptic	مطهر
survive	يبقى على قيد الحياة	relatively	نسبياً
whistle	صفارة	decongestant	مزيل احتقان الأنف
sea-sickness tablet	حبوب دووار البحر	alleviate	يخفف
induce	يسبب	gadget	أداة
survival manual	كتيب لتعليمات النجاة	probably	من المحتمل
experience	يواجه - يعاني	Extract	ينزع - يستخرج
effort	جهد	fingerprint	بصمة
situation	موقف	enzyme	أنزيم - خميرة
alternative	بديل		

Set-book

- 1. Why is the first aid kit important?** It helps us treat people who get injured or become ill suddenly.
- 2. What do we use oars for?** They are used to row a boat and move it on water.
- 3. What is a whistle used for?** It is used to make a loud sound to tell people where we are.
- 4. Mention some survival equipment?** A signal flare, signal mirror, whistle and emergency blanket.
- 5. Mention the things that a first aid kit contains?** It contains bandages and medicines.
- 6. What is a problem?** It is a difficulty or an unpleasant situation.
- 7. Mention some of the features of problem solving?**
 - Looking at the problem systematically.
 - Trying to discover alternative effective solutions.
 - Using creative thinking to generate ideas and critical thinking to evaluate ideas.
- 8. Explain (thinking outside the box).** It means thinking beyond the limits of our habits and routine.
- 9. Why is sea air good for you?** Because it is full of minerals.
- 10. Explain why fireworks can work on the moon.** They have a chemical mix that contains a source of oxygen.
- 11. Are fingerprints unique فريد؟ How?** Yes, they are. Identical twins don't have the same fingerprints.
- 12. Why do text messages get through when there is no signal for voice calls?**

Because they use a very small amount of data, and only need a very short connection time.

Vocabulary

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

1. Our team's coach always followsplans during the latest match.
a. effective b. survival c. useless d. systematically
2. The families that have a lot of children will be givenin having houses.
a. oars b. priority c. signal mirror d. gadget
3. Alwayssituations before taking decisions.
a. evaluate b. alleviate c. induce d. extract
4. The doctor advised me to put anon that scratch.
a. effort b. oars c. antiseptic d. effect

B. Fill in the spaces with a word from the list below:

experience – first-aid kit – situation – alternative – alleviate

5. The doctor gave me an injection tothe pain.
6. You should take aif you'll go camping
7. It is the first time tolosing a match with the new team.
8. It was really a criticalwhen I didn't have money in the restaurant.

Language Functions

C. What would you say in the following situations:

9. Your friend is going on a trip.
.....
10. Your friend won the first prize.
.....
11. Your brother is playing with fireworks in the park?
.....
12. You have found some money at school?
.....

- Writing

Plan & Write an email.(of about 10 sentences) to your friend, Nabil showing the advantages and disadvantages of mobile phones.

These guide words and phrases may help you:

The advantages: (communicate / useful / relatives /information / save lives)

The disadvantages: (a problem – dangerous – driving –accidents – prayers)

Introduction		No one can deny that mobile phones are necessary.
body	Paragraph 1 <u>The advantages</u>	1- We can communicate with friends and relatives. 2- They are useful. 3- They help us to get information. 4- They save our lives. 5- They save our time.
	Paragraph 2 <u>The disadvantages</u>	1- It wastes time. 2- Using mobiles for a long of time is dangerous. 3- Using mobiles while driving. 4- They are bad for eyes.
Conclusion		In conclusion I advise everyone to use mobiles in a good way.

Unit 8

determined	مصمم على	promise	وعد / يعد
inspire	يشجع / يلهم	common	عام / شائع
disability	إعاقة	apologise	يعتذر
engage in	ينهمك في	lonely	وحيد
strict	صارم	keep in touch	يبقي على اتصال
rigid	حازم	take up	ينشغل - يمارس
specialised	متخصص	brainteaser	لغز
devise	يختع	challenge	يتحدى / تحدي
trial and error	المحاولة و الخطأ	criteria	معايير
influential	مؤثر	traffic jam	زحمة مرور
theory	نظرية	escalator	سلم متحرك
approach	طريقة / مدخل / مقدمة	stick - stuck - stuck	يلتصق في
look down upon	ينظر من الأسفل إلى الأعلى	marble	رخام
belittle	يقلل	portrait	صورة
counsellor	مستشار	logic	منطق

Set-book

1. Who can you ask if you have a difficult problem? **I ask parents, relatives, counsellor and friends.**

2. How should the society treat the children with disabilities?

Giving them an opportunity to be active members in the society

3. What advice would you give a friend who feels bored and lonely? **You can join summer schools with interesting activities. You can learn a new sport or hobby.**

4. What steps should we follow to solve a problem?

***Understanding the problem. *Planning to solve it. *Trying the plan. *Checking the solution.**

5. Students spend too much time on the computer. Give a solution for this problem.

***Make a timetable and allow yourself a limited time on the computer per day. * Do outdoor activities.**

Vocabulary

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

You have to be on a verydiet to be healthy.

- a. strict b. free c. pleased d. stuck

Some governments have a verysystem.

- a. creative b. rigid c. specialized d. lonely

My sister isin teaching children with disabilities.

- a. engaged b. specialised c. inspired d. devised

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

disabilities – strict – belittle – theories – inspires – common

1. Montessori turned her attention to the education of children with
2. Look at this encyclopedia ! It's full of ideas and
3. What a wonderful nature view ! Ita lot of poets and artists .
4. Mobiles has becomeeverywhere .
5. Don'tother's ideas .

Functions

A. What would you say or do in the following situations:

30. Your little brother is cycling in the street.
31. A friend gave you Cola but you like lemon juice.....
32. Your friend is very fat.
33. Your sister doesn't have time for her friends.....

WRITING

"Children with learning difficulties and disabilities have the right to learn like ordinary ones. "In a report of about (10 sentences)write about the role of the society in helping and supporting them.

Paragraph 1: disability – difficulty – smart – creative – opportunity

Paragraph 2: specialised education – society – successful – patient – achieve

- **Pre-Writing plan here (one mark)**

	introduction	No one can deny that the society should help children with disability.
body	Paragraph 1	The suffering of children with disability.
	Paragraph 2	The government role towards them.
	Conclusion	I think we should respect those children.

No one can deny that the society should help children with disabilities. Those children suffer from many difficulties. Some people treat with them in a bad way. There are many types of disabilities. Some children are blind. Others are deaf.

Children with disabilities need our care. The government should give them opportunity to be active members in the society. Special schools should be built for them. We should be kind with them. We shouldn't belittle them. I think we should respect those children.

Unit 9

emergency	طوارئ	lightning	برق
rescue	إنقاذ	realise	يدرك
volcano	بركان	authority	سلطة / نفوذ
hurricane	إعصار	alert	ينبه / يحذر
earthquake	زلزال	paramedic	طبيب مساعد
tsunami	موج عال بسبب زلزال	risky	خطير
avalanche	انهيار ثلجي أو صخري	salvage	انقاذ سفينة من الغرق
push out	يبعد / يطرد	breed	يربي
powerfully	بقوة	challenging	صعب
erupt	ينفجر	isolated	معزول
plate	شريحة - طبقة	deliver	يسلم / يوصل
predict	يتنبأ	wilderness	قفر / برية
resist	يقاوم	smoke jumper	رجل إطفاء يقفز بإراشوت
simply	ببساطة	sanctuary	محمية
coastguard	خفير سواحل	rust	يصدأ
stranded	محشور	affect	يؤثر في
luckily	لحسن الحظ	extremely	جدا / إلى أبعد حد
lift	يرفع	restore	يجدد
halt	يتوقف		

Set-book

- 1- What is a volcano? It is a hole in the Earth's surface which pushes out hot, liquid rock.
- 2- What does a volcano cause? It causes changes to the weather, it reduces sunlight and it kills crops.
- 3- How can volcanoes be predicted? By using special advanced machines by scientists.
- 4- What is the centre of the storm called? It's called the eye.
- 5- How can people avoid hurricanes? By tracking them by satellites, so warnings can be sent to people.
- 6- When do earthquakes happen ? When two massive earth plates move past each other, when they stick, pressure builds up and the ground is shaken powerfully.
- 7- What do earthquakes cause ? Buildings, streets and bridges are destroyed, and many people die.
- 8- How can people measure the strength of the earthquake? By using the Richter Scale.
- 9- What is tsunami ? It is a huge killer wave, often in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.
- 10- What is being developed to help people know about tsunami ?
Better international warning systems.
- 11- What does SOS stand for ? Save Our Souls.

12- What does a paramedic do ? A paramedic drives an ambulance and helps people who have been in accidents or become extremely ill very suddenly.

13. What does a paramedic wear? A bright green and yellow uniform so they are easy to see.

14- How can divers breathe under water? By using oxygen tanks.

Vocabulary

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

1. I think Khalid is a hero because hea child from the fire.
a. predicted b. relaxed c. rescued d. erupted
2. The “Hardees” restaurant usuallyorders very quickly.
a. delivers b. realizes c. erupts d. predict
3. In Japan,destroy many houses.
a. earthquakes b. emergency c. salvage d. sanctuary

B. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

stranded – coastguard – alert – realize – simply – lightning

4. Scientists try to invent machines thatpeople of the dangers of volcanoes.
5. I canthat you are so unhappy today.
6. Yesterday, there were rains andall the day
7.you can consult the dictionary for the meaning of the word.
8.is the person who keeps watching on the sea.

Language Functions

I. What would you say in the following situations :

1. Someone helped you doing something.
2. Your friend is visiting you. You want to offer him something to drink.
.....
3. Some boys are making noise in the street.
4. You broke your neighbor's window glass.

COMPOSITION

In not less than 10 sentences (two dangerous jobs)

The following words and phrases may help you:

Paragraph 1: paramedic – pairs – ambulance – medicine – equipment – risky

Paragraph 2: smoke jumper – forest – protective clothes – save

Unit 10

whirlpool	دوامة	importantly	للاهمية
terror	رعب	set off	يبدأ
overboard	من فوق السفينة	spare	احتياط
recover	يتعافى	ahead	إلى الأمام
barrel	برميل	mechanical	ميكانيكي
tie	يربط	wonder	يتعجب / يستغرب
exhausted	منهك	silk	حرير
floated	طفا / طافي	region	منطقة
horizon	أفق	trade	تجارة
escape	يهرب	exchange	يتبادل مع
terrified	مرعوب	caravan	قافلة
pick up	يلتقط	decline	ينحط / ينهار / يهبط
break down	توقف	track	مسار
rally	سباق سيارات / رالي	route	طريق
yearly	سنويا		

Set-book

- 1- **What is a whirlpool?** It's a mass of water that rotates rapidly in a river or sea.
- 2- **Define a rally.** It's a competition for motor vehicles in which they are driving a long distance over public roads.
- 3- **Why did people start using the Silk Road?**
 - a- Silk was only produced in China.
 - b- The demand for silk was increasing.
 - c- It created a link between East and West.
- 4- **Many dangers faced caravans on the Silk Road. Mention two :**
 - a- Cold and heat
 - b- hunger and thirst
 - c- thieves
 - d- getting lost
 - e- Passing through deserts
 - f- climbing mountain ranges.
- 5- **When did the Silk Road become less important?**
 - a- When the old empires declined
 - b- When travelling by the sea became less dangerous.
 - c- When the European made their own silk.
- 6- **What goods were exchanged by the Silk Road?**
 - a- Silver
 - b- silk
 - c- precious stones
 - d- gold
 - e- horses
- 7- **What was a caravan like?** A group of people leading camels.

4- Mention two elements to happiness.

- a- Experiencing pleasures in life.
- b-Using your strengths in a positive way.
- c- Having a spiritual life.

5- How is happiness good for health?

- a- It gives you a strong immune system.
- b- You recover from surgery very quickly.

6- What are the main sources of happiness?

- a- Friends
- b- family
- c- health
- d- enough money
- e- work

7- How does happiness contribute more to the community? Being happy is good for you and society. How? If we feel happy, we become more sociable, helpful and healthy.

8- Which side of the brain controls positive feelings? The left side.

9- What means of transport are common in Japan? a-cars b- taxis c- trains d- Motorbikes

10-What is the fast train called in Japan? It is called the bullet train.

Language Functions

A. Write what you would say in these situations:

1- A friend of yours is throwing rubbish on the floor of the class.

.....

2- You can't hear what your teacher is saying.

.....

3- Your brother picks flowers from the park.

.....

4- Your sister passed her exam with top marks.

.....

Vocabulary

B. Choose the right answer from a, b, c or d:

1- Money doesn't make a man. You've to be.....

- a- raw
- b-content
- c-dusty
- d- spiritual

2-is a Japanese traditional dress.

- a-bullet train
- b-sumo wrestling
- c-kimono
- d- residence

3- Jeans are always in

- a-chopstick
- b-fashion
- c-flow
- d- twins

Composition

Happiness is the wish of everyone. Write an e-mail to your friend Ahmed telling him about the sources of happiness and its importance on our health and life.

1st Paragraph : (family- work- socializing- faith- health)

2nd Paragraph: (good- immune- tasks- better- live longer)

Introduction		Happiness is everyone's wish
Body	Paragraph 1	Sources of happiness and elements of happiness.
	Paragraph 2	Importance of happiness on our health and life
Conclusion		I think we can be happy when we obey Allah.

Hi Ahmed,

Thank you for your last e-mail. Happiness is everyone's wish. There are many sources of happiness. They are family, friends, enough money, health and good work. I think family is the most important source of happiness. There are three elements of happiness. The first element is experiencing pleasures in life. The second element is using our strengths in a positive way. The third element is having spiritual life.

All of us agree that happiness has a great effect on our health and life. If you are happy, you will become sociable, helpful and healthy. Happy people can recover from illness very quickly. I think we can be happy when we obey Allah. Best Wishes.

* تستعمل كلمة (will) للتعبير عن:

The weather will be colder tomorrow.

1- تنبؤ للمستقبل:

I'll make some tea.

2- القرارات التي قمنا بأخذها الآن:

* تستعمل (am/is/are +going to + v) للتعبير عن أحداث قمنا بالتخطيط لها مسبقا:

I'm going to travel to Lebanon next summer.

* تستخدم (shall I...?) لتقديم عرض أو اقتراح: Shall I help you? / Shall I call you on the phone?

* تستعمل الحالة الأولى من قاعدة (If) للتعبير عن الأحداث التي يمكن أن تحدث:

If	Present simple	will / can + verb 1
If	he <u>works</u> hard,	he <u>will</u> get high marks.

كلمات الربط Connectors

بعد after

After I had seen the film, I read the book.

قبل before

I had studied my lesson before I went to bed.

عندما when

Can you call me when dinner is ready?

بمجرد أن as soon as

As soon as I saw the advertisement, I phoned to book some tickets.

حتى until

They played football in the park until it got dark.

D. Choose the right answer from a ,b , c & d:

13. I'll be ready just finishing this important file.

a- since b- after c- yet d. ago

14. I'll cook supper I come home.

a-while b-until c-as soon as d. where

15. As soon as I saw the thief I the police.

a-call b-called c-calling d. calls

16. If you this road , you will come to the station.

a- follow b-following c-followed d. have followed

E. Correct the verbs between brackets:

17. I can't go fishing with you. I (have) an interview tomorrow night.....

18. Just after I (finish) my work, I went out with my father.

19. OK, sir. I (start) typing your letters soon.

20. Look! The little boy (play) in the street.

F. Do as shown between brackets:

21. We went home. We had enjoyed the wedding party. (Join using after)

22. We will wait. He finishes his homework. (Use until)

23. If the car is too expensive, (Complete)

24. He will let us know. He decides. (Join)

Unit 8

* تستعمل الحالة الثانية من قاعدة (إذا if) للتعبير عن مواقف خيالية في الحاضر.

If	Past simple	would / could + verb 1
If	I had money,	I would buy a car.

* يمكن إعطاء النصيحة بالتعبيرات الآتية:

If I were you..	<i>If I were you</i> , I would study hard.
Why don't you..?	<i>Why don't you</i> have a rest?
You should..	<i>You should</i> do your homework.

* تستعمل كلمة (and) لإضافة معنى بينما تستعمل كلمة (but) لإضافة معنى مخالف للجمل الأولى:

I ate my meal **and** I drank my juice.

I like meat **but** I don't like fish.

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

6. If I had a car, Ito you.
a- will come b- come c- would come d. Can come
7. If Iyou, I would study well for the exam.
a- were b- am c- are d. is
8. I will come to youI finish my homework.
a- as soon as b- before c- although d. until
9. Maha is going to be a doctorshe is older.
a- until b- when c- after d. before

C. Correct the verbs in brackets:

10. I feel sad that you (travel) tomorrow.
11. If I were you, I (take) a coat with me.
12. I'm going to (bring) the car back at night.
13. I (buy) the jacket, if it was in a sale

D. Do as shown in brackets:

14. If you played with us, (Complete)
15. When you see Ali next time, let him know I (buy) the watch. (Correct)
.....
24. I've just called my friend. (Make negative)
25. We are going to solve our problem together. (Ask a question)
.....

Unit 9

المجهول Passive

Ali	eats	an apple
فاعل	فعل	مفعول

*

1	2	3
المفعول Object	Verb (to be)	Verb 3
	Present simple = am/is/are	
	Past simple = was/were	
	Present perfect = have/has + been	
	Past perfect = had + been	
	Present continuous = am/is/are being	
	Past continuous = was/were being	
can / could / will / would / shall / should / must + be		
Ali eats an apple.		
<i>An apple</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>eaten.</i>
Huda wrote the letters.		
<i>The letters</i>	<i>were</i>	<i>written.</i>
Salim has bought a car.		
<i>A car</i>	<i>has been</i>	<i>bought.</i>
Mona is cooking the lunch.		
<i>The lunch</i>	<i>is being</i>	<i>cooked.</i>
Manal must do the homework.		
<i>The homework</i>	<i>must be</i>	<i>done</i>

Change into passive:

- Hind cooks the food.....
- Sami watched a film.....
- Huda has washed the dishes.....
- The boys are playing football.....
- They will build a new house.....

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

- Englishin many countries.
a. is spoken b. being spoken c. speaks d. spoke
- Earthquakesby using the Richter scale.
a. measured b. are measured c. measure d. measuring
- Buildingsto resist earth movements.
a. can build b. can be built c. be built d. Is built
- The telephoneby Bell.
a. was invented b. invented c. has invented d. invent
- More jobsto help young men start their practical life.
a. can be created b. is created c. can create d. created

F. Correct the verbs in brackets:

- Look! The pupils (**exercise**) in the gym for the match.
- Most people (**work**) in the evening now and have no time to waste.....
- I don't like to be rich. Money (**trap**) you and makes you worry.
- The thief was caught while he (**try**) to escape.

Unit 10

الزمن	المضارع التام Present perfect	المضارع التام المستمر Present perfect continuous
تكوينه	have / has + v3	have / has + been + v + ing
أمثلة	She has made 100 cakes for 3 hours. انتهت من عمل الكعك.	She has been waiting for 2 hours. لا تزال مستمرة في الانتظار
استخدامه	يعبر عن شيء حدث وانتهى في الماضي وما زال له أثر أو نتيجة في الحاضر.	يعبر عن شيء بدأ في الماضي وما زال مستمرا حتى وقت الكلام.
كلماته	since – for – just – already – yet	since – for – all day – the whole day

A) Choose the correct form of the verb:

- 1 - Ahmed.....on the phone for an hour.
a) have talked b) talked c) has been talking d. talking
- 2 - Iin this city for ten years.
a) live b) have lived c) has lived d. lived
- 3 - Theyfor him since 12 o'clock.
a) have been waiting b) waited c) has been waiting d . are waiting
- 4 - They have already been to Kuwait City,?
a) have they b) they have c) haven't they d. didn't they
- 5 - Somebody left the door open,?
a) did they b) didn't they c) they did. d. don't they

السؤال القصير Tag question

يأتي السؤال القصير في نهاية الجملة بمعنى (أليس كذلك؟) ويتكون من:

- 1 - فعل مساعد. 2 - n't إذا لم توجد بالجملة. 3 - ضمير ينوب عن الفاعل بعد الفعل المساعد.

1. You are from Kuwait, **aren't you?**
2. We will not win, **will we?**
3. Our father isn't a farmer, **is he?**

إذا لم يوجد فعل مساعد تأتي ب :

doesn't إذا كان الفعل مضارع به s

don't إذا كان الفعل مضارع/

didn't إذا كان الفعل ماضي

1. You like fish, **don't you?**
2. Ali speaks English well, **doesn't he?**
3. Mona travelled to Qatar, **didn't she?**

- ♥ **I am** tired, **aren't I?**
- ♥ We **needn't** ask first, **need** we?
- ♥ **Open** the door, **will you?**
- ♥ **Don't make** any noise, **will you?**
- ♥ **You'd** better go, **hadn't you?**
- ♥ **You'd rather** stay, **wouldn't you?**
- ♥ **Let's** sit in the garden, **shall we?**
- ♥ **Everyone took** the test, **didn't they?**
- ♥ **No one can solve** the problem, **can they?**

- 1- You are English, ?
- 2- You will help me.....?
- 3- It is a lovely day, ?
- 4- They didn't do their homework, ?
- 5- He can't drive yet, ?
- 6- We swim in the pool on Friday, ?
- 7- She cooks lunch every day, ?
- 8- I visited him yesterday, ?
- 9- It takes a long time to fly to Australia, ?

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

- 1- Iwaiting for you all the morning. Where were you?
 a- have b-was c-have been d-has
- 2- he can't drive yet,?
 a- He can b-can he c-can't he d-won't he
- 3- This pen is It's a present for you.
 a- you b-your c-yours d-me
- 4- she has been studyinga long time.
 a- for b- since c-just d-yet

A. Correct the verbs between brackets:

- 5- Jassim has just (go)out
- 6- We (visit) the pyramids a year ago
- 7- The boys (do) their homework now
- 8- The plane (land) soon

B. Do as shown between brackets:

- 9- They're meeting us at the restaurant,? (tag question)
- 10-I've been watching **a target** film. I'm crying. (join)
-
- 11-My friend **saves** his money in the Gulf Bank. (make negative)
-
- 12-Traders **exchanged** silk and gold. (make passive)
-

Unit 11

الكلام الغير مباشر (المنقول) Reported Speech

***In the reported speech, verbs change.**

Direct speech	Reported speech
<p><u>Present simple:</u> 'I always play football on Mondays.' said Ali.</p>	<p><u>Past simple:</u> Ali said (that) he always played football on Mondays.</p>
<p><u>Past simple:</u> 'Last week I went to Dubai.' said Fatima.</p>	<p><u>Past perfect:</u> Fatima said (that) she had been to Dubai the week before.</p>
<p><u>Future:</u> ' I'll show you the photos from my holiday,' she said.</p>	<p><u>would</u> She said (that) she would show me the photos from her holiday.</p>
<p><u>(am / is / are) going to / can:</u> 'We're going to the zoo,' said Rana. You can come with us</p>	<p><u>(was / were) going to / could:</u> Rana said (that) they were going to the zoo. She said (that) I could come with them.</p>

In reported speech, the pronouns change. تتغير بعض الضمائر ايضا في الكلام المنقول حسب الفاعل

I → he / she / it	me → him / her
We → They	us → them
You → We	you → me / you

In reported speech, (that) can be omitted after (said).

Reported Speech (Questions)

***Remember to change the tenses and the pronouns in reported questions:**

1) 'Why are you laughing?'

He asked me **why I was laughing**.

2) 'What are you going to do after school?'

She wanted to know **what I was going to do after school**.

In reported (YES / NO) questions, use asked / wanted to know + if or whether.

1) 'Did you enjoy the class?'

She asked me **if / whether I had enjoyed the class.**

She wanted to know if / whether **I had enjoyed the class.**

2) 'When did you start learning English?'

They wanted to know **when we had started learning English.**

3) 'Do you have any questions about it?'

They asked her **if she had any questions about it.**

Unit 12

1- IF TYPE (3) / Wish

= تستخدم الحالة الثالثة من قاعدة (if) للتعبير عن مواقف لم تحدث في الماضي.

If	Past perfect (had + v3)	would have + v 3
If	I had seen the accident,	I would have phoned for help.
If	I hadn't got up so late,	I wouldn't have missed the bus.
If	it had been me,	I would have started my homework sooner.
I would have asked you first,	if	I had wanted to borrow your camera.
She would have emailed you,	if	she hadn't crashed yesterday.

= تستخدم (wish + past perfect) للتعبير عن مواقف تمنينا أن نحققها في الماضي و لكنها لم تتحقق.

ويتغير الفعل من المضارع للماضي البسيط ومن الماضي البسيط للماضي التام / وإذا كان هناك نفي نحوله اثبات والعكس

(present → past simple → had v3)

1- I **didn't study** more languages at school. I **wish I had studied** more languages at school. (but I only studied one.)

2- I **came** late to party. I wish I **hadn't come** late to party.

3- I **didn't** bring a map. I wish I **had brought** a map. (But I didn't bring a map)

4- I **didn't** stay at home. I wish I **had stayed** at home. (But I didn't stay at home)

Survival Equipment

Survival equipment are important. They help us to survive. At the sea, we need a signal flare, a signal mirror and a map. Also We need oars for rowing a boat. We should take a sea sickness tablet. At the sea and desert, we need a compass, a mobile, a map. we need a blanket to keep us warm. The first aid kit is very important. We need a survival manual. We should take food and fresh water. We need a whistle to call for help. Survival equipment are very useful.

Problems

A problem is a difficulty or an unpleasant situation. All of us experience problems. We spend a lot of time trying to solve them. There are many features for problem solving. One of these features is to look at problems systematically. Another feature is we should be confident and creative. Always try to solve your problems by yourself. If you couldn't, try to consult your parents or friends.

Solving Problems

Dear Ali,

Thank you for your last e-mail. How are you? I 'd like to talk about solving problems. **A problem** is a situation that needs a solution . There are many kinds of problems. Going to school late is one of the problems. Forgetting homework is another problem. To solve a problem, you should think systematically. We must be creative and confident. We should find effective and alternative solutions. We must evaluate our solution. We should think outside the box. There are four features of problem solving. They are understand, plan, try and check. If we can't solve the problem. we have to ask a counselor.

Best wishes,

Fahad

Sea

The sea is my lovely place. It's very useful. Sea breezes are full of minerals. There are antiseptics in the sea breeze too. Sea breeze is relatively unpolluted. It can act as a decongestant. It alleviates the symptoms of common cold. My hobby is going to the sea. I go there to sail, catch fish or swim. Ancestors used to dive for pearls. Pearlring was a main job.

Children with disabilities

In the past, children with disabilities were ignored and neglected by society. People didn't take care of them. So, their situation was very bad. People believed that they were unable to learn. Nowadays, they are given specialised education. They have their own schools. They learn, read, play and paint there. They have exams, too. In fact, children with disabilities must be treated carefully. They are important members in our community. Maria Montessori helped those children so much.

Helping the disabled

Some children are disabled . They have difficulty in learning. In the past, disabled children were ignored. Maria Montessori helped them. She invented a special equipment for them. Disabled children must go to special schools. They can learn better when they are happy. They can use their senses. We must be kind to the disabled. We should help them. We must respect them. They can do useful jobs.

Travelling

Travelling abroad is very useful. Lots of people travel to other countries. People travel by ship, car or plane. They travel with family or friends. A traveller needs a passport, a visa, a ticket and some money. He travels to enjoy fine weather. He can enjoy visiting new places. He can make friends. It's a chance to know other cultures and folklores. People can buy clothes and presents. Students can learn languages. They can study at universities. Doctors can get experience there.

Forces of nature

The forces of nature are very dangerous. They are volcano, hurricane, tsunamis and earthquake. **A volcano** is a hole in the earth's surface. When it erupts, it destroys crops and buildings. It causes changes to weather. **Hurricanes** are strong storms. They destroy trees, buildings and towns. The center of storm is called the eye. **Tsunamis** are huge killer waves. They are caused by an earthquake or volcanic eruption. **Earthquakes** are very dangerous. They happen when two massive earth plates move past each other. They destroy buildings and trees. They are measured by Richter Scale. Scientists can predict these forces. They can save people's lives.

Volcanoes

A volcano is a hole in the Earth's surface. It pushes out hot liquid rock. There are 800 active volcanoes in the world. A volcanic eruption is very powerful. Its gas and ash can change the weather. Crops can die, too. Scientists can predict volcanoes. This helps to save many lives. Volcanoes are very dangerous. They are destructive natural forces.

Dangerous Jobs

There are many dangerous jobs. **A paramedic** helps ill people. Paramedics wear green and yellow uniforms. It is easy to see them. It is a risky job. Paramedics drive very quickly. They work in the ambulance. It is like a mini-hospital. It has medicines, syringes and oxygen. They save our lives. **Diver's job** is very challenging. They wear diving suits. They have oxygen tanks. They help them to breathe. They monitor fish sanctuaries. They lift sunken ships. **Alaskan pilot's job** is very dangerous because they fly over mountains. It is a useful job. They deliver mails, food and goods. Alaska is dangerous. You can be killed by bears or get lost. **Smoke jumpers** cut down trees and clear plants to stop the fire. It is risky because fire and smoke can kill you. They wear special clothes to stop heat and smoke. They save people's lives.

Smoke jumper

The smoke jumper is parachuted into areas where there are forest fires. He has to cut trees down to stop the fire. His job is risky. He wears special protective clothes. They have special pockets for equipment. His job is very rewarding. He saves people's lives. He protects forests, too. The smoke jumper's job is very challenging. I would like to be a smoke jumper in the future.

Happiness

Happiness is a great feeling. It has three elements. You should experience the pleasures in life. Also you should use your strengths positively. Also you should have a spiritual life. Happiness is good for your health. It gives you a strong immune system. You don't need a lot of money to be happy. There is a chemical in our brain called 'serotonin'. It makes you feel happy. The main sources of happiness are family, friends, enough money, work, faith and health. Finally don't forget to help poor people.

Friendship

Friendship is very important . Respect, loyalty, trust and fun describe friendship. A true friend should be honest, cheerful and helpful. He keeps your secrets. He cares for you even if you are upset. He must be a good listener. He gives you the best advice. You share likes and dislikes. Also you share good times and bad times. You should respect your friend. You shouldn't treat him badly. If you argue with him , you should apologize. It is good to appreciate your friend.

Life in Japan

Life in Japan is really exciting. Tokyo is the capital of Japan. Fashion is very important in Japan. In the past, women wore kimonos People use cars, taxis and motorbikes in Japan. They travel by bullet train. It is very fast. Sushi is a traditional food in Japan. It is a small ball of raw fish, vegetables, rice and seaweed. They use chopsticks to eat sushi. In Japan people play football, baseball, karate and judo. Sumo wrestling is the traditional sport in Japan. I'd like to visit it.

Money

Money is very important. It helps people to live. Enough money is a source of happiness. We can earn money by working. Wealthy people have a lot of money. They can be happy. They can travel for fun and enjoyment or to relax. Rich people should give money to the poor. Poor people have a modest life. Enough money can make us happy. We should save money. Money can help us to buy all we need like buying beautiful clothes, a big house with new furniture, modern cars, computers and other electronic machines.

The Silk Road

The Silk Road was a very famous road. It was 7,000 km long. It connected Asia and Europe. It was full of many dangers. They were thieves, deserts and mountains. The Chinese merchants used this road to trade silk. They exchanged it with silver, gold and horses. They used to travel in caravans. Then, the Silk Road was used less because of many reasons.

Health is wealth

Health is a treasure of happiness. If you don't enjoy your life, you are unhealthy. Health helps you feel proud and move everywhere. If you are ill or unhealthy, your life will be miserable. Money is useless when you are ill. Life is nothing with pain and suffering. We should eat healthy food to be healthy. Playing sports helps us to be fit and healthy. We should use our health in good ways. Many people can gain money, but they can't buy health.