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Ideas and Thoughts

Module 3

1 Complete the sentences.

1. This is an old car; however **it's so fast**
2. Ted can play the piano very well although **it's his first time**
3. She bought that sweater although **she is poor**
4. **They wake up early** although they were too late.
5. Sally was sick; however, **she didn't take medicine**

2 Fill in the spaces with words from the circle.

1. Soldiers **serve** their country.
2. My father doesn't **like** me to stay out late.
3. We work hard to **reach** our dreams.
4. Some teenagers are **obsessed** with videogames.
5. Smoking is a bad **habit**.



- Use the present continuous to talk about future plans and arrangements.
- Use the present continuous with time expressions such as, *tonight, tomorrow, next week*, .. etc.

I'm playing football tomorrow afternoon.

NEXT WEEK

3 Complete the following paragraph using the present continuous.

Next week is a holiday and I have lots of things to do! On Monday, I **am meeting** (meet) my friends and we **are going** (go) to the cinema. On Tuesday, I **am visiting** (visit) my grandparents. On Wednesday, I **am playing** (play) tennis with my older brother. On Thursday, my parents **are taking** (take) me to the dentist. At the weekend, we **are traveling** (travel) to Dubai. What a wonderful week!



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4 Match the arrangements and how they were organised.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. I'm flying to Spain for a holiday. | (3) I've got an appointment |
| 2. I'm playing basketball with my friend tomorrow. | (4) We've invited lots of people. |
| 3. I'm going to the doctor next week. | (1) I've got the plane tickets. |
| 4. We're having a barbecue at the weekend. | (6) We've bought the ingredients. |
| 5. We're watching the new Superman film tonight. | (7) Our teacher has booked a bus. |
| 6. My mum is helping me make a cake tomorrow. | (2) We agreed to meet at 16:00. |
| 7. My class is visiting a museum next week. | (5) We have tickets for the 19:30 show. |

- A factual statement is something that you can prove true or false.
Kuwait City is the capital of Kuwait. **(True)** It snows in Kuwait. **(False)**
- An opinion shows what someone thinks or feels.
Yellow is a nicer colour than blue.

5 Write the letter (F) when the sentence is fact, and (O) when it is opinion. Then, write one fact about each opinion and one opinion about each fact.

1. His house is really beautiful. (T)
.....
2. That picture is by Picasso. (F)
That painting is by Picasso, Cause he`s a painter
.....
3. That boy is the nicest person in the school. (T)
.....
4. A polar bear is the funniest animal to watch. (F)
Monkey is the funniest animal to watch
.....
5. Oranges contain both calcium and vitamin C. (T)
.....



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Digital
Communication

Module 3

1 a. Write words related to the meanings of the following words.

convey

messages

Mails

Electric

exchange

addresses

ideas

Experiences

reaction

negative

Cheerful

positive

means

transport

pledges

talented

Dancer

artist

Musician

b. Use the following words in meaningful sentences about you.

exchange: we exchanged addresses

means: these pledges are a means to avoid prosecution

talented: a talented young musician

2 Complete the following sentences with words from the list.

gradually various skillful carve consequently access

- The captain of the ship is so **skillful** that he was able to avoid the iceberg.
- People in some poor countries are unable to get **access** to what they need.
- Only professional artists are able to **carve** pictures on metals.
- The weather is **gradually** getting hotter these days.
- Air consists of **various** gases like Oxygen and Nitrogen.



3 Correct the verbs in the following sentences.

1. It **started** to rain after we **had gotten** to the station.
(start / get)



2. By the time we **reached** the party, all the guests **had left**.
(reach / leave)



3. Why didn't you go to bed after you **had** supper?
(have)



4. Your letter **came** five minutes after he **had left**.
(come/ leave)



5. I **thanked** my aunt for the flowers she **had sent** me.
(thank/ send).



6. Ali couldn't **open** the door because he **had lost** his keys.
(open/lose).



4 Complete the following sentences.

1. After I had woken up, **I washed my face**.
2. I had been in New York for six years before **I graduated**.
3. By the time we arrived home, **My sister had finished her work**.

5 Choose the correct answers to complete the following story.

One night in winter, I returned home at about 10 p.m feeling both, although, however) tired and hungry. After I (had eaten, eat, eating) dinner, I (go, went, had gone) straight to my bed. Suddenly, in the middle of the night, I (hear, heard, had heard) a strange noise coming from the living room. (Although, So, When) I was sleepy and scared in the darkness, I summoned all my courage to go downstairs. When I (reach, reaches, reached) the living room, a cat jumped out the window. I started laughing to reassure myself. It was (more terrible, the most terrible, terrible) night I have ever had.



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Storytelling and Communication

Module 3

1 Match the words with their definitions. There is one extra definition.

- | | |
|-----------|-------|
| 1. cruel | (C) |
| 2. engage | (E) |
| 3. wisdom | (A) |
| 4. outwit | (D) |

- a. the ability to make good judgments, usually based on experience.
 b. to destroy or badly damage something.
 c. extremely unkind, often causing pain to people or animals intentionally.
 d. to win by being cleverer, often by using a trick.
 e. to participate or become involved in.

2 Change the underlined words to the correct phrasal verb including "look".

Look out / look after / look for / look up

1. Parents take care of their children.

Parents look after their children



2. What are you trying to find?

What are you look for ?



3. I don't know the answer to this question. I must search for it in a book or an encyclopedia.

I must look up in a book or an encyclopedia



4. Be careful. There is a car coming fast.

look out ! There's a car coming fast.



What are three things ...

| you look after? | you look for? | you look up? |
|-----------------|---------------|--------------|
| Children | Graduation | keys |
| Plants | Good job | book |
| Babies | Having a car | phone |

Self - assessment

3 Report the following requests.

1. "Don't do that again."

My brother asked me **not to do that again**

2. "Read the Holy Qur'an."

The teacher **asked me to read the Holy Qur'an**

3. "Please, help me with my project."

My friend **asked me to help her/him with her/his project**

4 Ask your partner about the things his/her parents usually ask him/her to do, then report them.

1. My partner's mother usually asks him/her to do his/her homework.

2. My partner's father **asks him/her to turn off the fan**

3. My partner's parents **ask her/him to study hard**

4. **My partner's sister asks her/him to go shopping with her**

5. **My partner's brother asks her/him to play with him**

5 Things to remember: Prepositions

Add the correct prepositions, then complete the sentences.

of / at / on / under/ into/ through/ in

1. Ahmed dived **into** the sea to **see fishes**

2. He put his new poster **on** the wall so that **every body sees it**

3. The train went **in** the tunnel. That's why **you can't see it**

4. When I called, she wasn't **at** home, so **no body answers**

5. They stood **under** a tree because **it was so hot**



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Discoveries and Inventions

Module 4

1 a. Write the correct word for each definition, then work out the hidden word.

1. To distribute over a great area

spread

2. For the most part, mostly

mainly

3. The effect, result or outcome of something

consequence

1

E A D
13 7 8 25 5 17

2

A
15 5 26 9 1 14

3

E Q E E
6 24 9 13 25 19 10 25 9 6 25

8 10 26 9 13

b. Use the four words in the puzzle in sentences of your own.

1. the spread of AIDS

2. he is mainly concerned with fiction

3. many have been laid off from work as a consequence

4. a large white house falling into gentle ruin

2 Complete the following dialogue between Sara and her sister Laila using (much/many/a few/a little).

Laila: We need to go shopping.

Sara: I don't think so, we've got everything we need for the cake.

Laila: We only have a little milk and flour, and we don't have much sugar.

Sara: Oh, ok. What else do we need, do we have eggs?

Laila: Yes there are a few, but we need more.

Sara: What about butter and oil?

Laila: There is many in the fridge.

Sara: Ok then, let's go shopping.



3 Choose the correct answer.

- Put sugar in your tea to avoid health problems.
a. much b. a little c. many d. a few
- You only made mistakes on your test.
a. a few b. a lot c. much d. a little
- I don't eat meat because I prefer vegetables.
a. few b. much c. a little d. many
- He has got interesting books in his library.
a. a little b. much c. many d. a lot

- A pronoun is a word that may take the place of one or more nouns.
- Reflexive pronouns include; **myself, yourself, himself, herself, ourselves, themselves, itself.**

4 Complete the following sentences by using reflexive pronouns.

- Nobody helped me to do the exercises.
I did all the exercises by myself.
- Nobody helped the little girl to comb her hair.
She **combed her hair by herself**
- Don't show him how to do the homework
Let him **do his homework by himself**
- I didn't take my iPad to a technician.
I fixed **my iPad by myself**
- You can't ask for help.
You must **do it yourself**

5 In pairs, discuss the things you can do by yourself. Then write about what you and your partner can both do.

- I can make my bed myself.
- My partner can **clean his room herself / himself**
- We can do **our homework ourselves**
- **Hoda can travel herself**
- **Peter can move this bed by himself**
- **Abeer studied by herself**



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Intelligence and Creativity

Module 4

1 Fill in the spaces with words from the list, then complete the sentences.

dramatic original combine involve restrictions

- Scientists predict a dramatic rise in global temperatures in the next 10 years. It's going to be very hot.
- Our school has some restrictions on school uniforms. We should wear uniforms to school.
- When making important decisions, involve your parents because they can help you.
- It's difficult to combine oil and water, but it's easier to water and colors.

2 Choose the correct answers to complete the following story.

John woke up last Sunday thinking it was going to be an (enjoyment – enjoy – enjoyable) day just like any other day. He had no idea it was going to be a day he'd never forget. First, he (missed – misses – miss) the bus. Next, he couldn't find his bicycle, so he had to go to school on foot. Suddenly, a stray dog followed him all the way to school. John was (fear – fearful – fearless). Luckily, the dog was not dangerous and only wanted to play. For John, it was a (memory – memorably – memorable) day.



3 Add the correct suffixes (-ed / -ment / -less / -full / -able), then complete the sentences.

- Her work needs (improve) improvement just give her more ideas.
- Never be (hope) hopeless always be hopeful.
- Make sure your story is interesting and (suit) suitable for your listeners to get more listeners.

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Things to remember: First Conditional

The first conditional is used to talk about things which are possible in the present and the possible future consequences of those things.

If + present simple, will + infinitive

If we miss the meeting, the manager will be angry.

4 Look at the pictures below and complete the sentences.

1. If you save money, you will be able to buy what you need.

Otherwise, you will have to ask for a loan.



2. If you read more often, **you will be cultured**

Or else, **you will be ignorant**



3. If you give to the poor, **he will be happy**

Otherwise, **he will be sad**



4. If **you study hard, you will have good grades**

If not, **you will have bad grades**



5 Rewrite the sentences using 'double comparatives'.

1. If you pay more attention in the class, you will get higher grades.

The more **you pay attention in the class, the more high grades you will get.**

2. If you write more in English, your grammar will be better.

The more **your right in english, the more good you will be in a grammar.**

3. If Tareq goes to the gym more often, **he will be fit**.

The more often **tareq goes to the gym, the more fitter he will be.**

6 Complete the following sentences with suitable answers using 'double comparatives'.

1. The more money I earn, **the more i save**

2. The more you know, **the more grown your mind will be**

3. **The more the car moves,** the more fuel the car uses.

4. **The more friendly you are,** the more friends you will have.



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Explore and Present

Module 4

1 Choose the correct answer.

- Palm trees are in Kuwait and they represent about 89 percent of the fruit trees in the country.
a. remote b. widespread c. advanced d. suitable
- The teacher positively the student's response.
a. reinforced b. appeared c. snapped d. reused
- Our solar system is only a small part of the
a. narration b. content c. motion d. universe
- The artist wasn't satisfied with his drawing.
a. historically b. entirely c. correctly d. ahead

2 Choose the right terms and complete the sentences.

- Everybody / Anybody searched the house for the missing book, but **nobody found it**.....
- I'm very happy that nothing /everything is going well for you and **you will have your business**.....
- Everybody / Nobody at all came to the match, however, **we went**.....
- The police looked for evidence but found nothing / everything, so **they close the case**.....
- Can nobody / anybody help me solve this problem? I need **help**.....
- I'm not going somewhere / anywhere because **i'm tired**.....

- Use **somebody, something** and **somewhere** in positive sentences.
- Use **anybody, anything** and **anywhere** in negative sentences and questions.
- Use **everybody, everything** and **everywhere** to talk about all people, things or places.
- The **negative** forms are **nobody, nothing** and **nowhere**.
- Use a singular verb with these words.



The past of **need to** is **needed to**.

We need to buy a new laptop.

We needed to buy a laptop.

• The past of **Do you need to...?** is **Did you need to...?**

Do you need to search the web?

Did you need to search the web?

• The past of **don't need to** is **didn't need to**.

We don't need to do that exercise.

We didn't need to do that exercise.

3 Complete the sentences with an appropriate form of need to.

1. Noura *needed to exercise* (exercise) to lose weight.

2. A: **Did** you **need to wait** (wait) long?

B: No, only five minutes.

3. The teachers **needed to work** (work) very late on the day of the exam.

4. I **didn't need to get up** (not get up) early this morning. It was a holiday.

5. Mr. Talal **didn't need to drive** (not drive) to the beach because there was a bus.

Things to remember: Relative Pronouns

• Use **which/that, who, where** and **when** to explain which noun you are talking about.

e.g.:

- The man works in the shop. He lives in Egypt.

The man **who** works in that shop lives in Egypt.

- We live in a small town. It has a lot of trees.

We live in a small town **where** there are a lot of trees.

4 Complete the sentences using relative pronouns/clauses:

- I've lost the ring **that** my mother gave me.
- Do you know the man **who** is standing outside?
- They visited the place **that was have good articles** .
- They bought a magazine **which was colorful** .
- Do you remember the time **when we were at school** .

5 Use relative clauses to describe a person, a place, and a thing.

e.g. The time *when* our relatives visited us was the best ever.

- I bought that book which you told me about** .
- The girl who acted in this movie is pretty** .
- The new house which we will buy is very unique** .

6 Unscramble each of the clue words. Then, copy the letters in the numbered cells to other cells with the same number at the bottom to form a phrase.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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