



State of Kuwait
Ministry of Education
Al-Asema Educational Area
The Academy School for Giftedness & Creativity
English Department

Written Work – Grade Eight Second Term



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Unit Seven

Ideas & Thoughts

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	addiction	N	
2	defend -ed - ed	V	
3	obsessed	Adj	
4	confuse - d - d	V	
5	unrealistic	Adj	
6	necessarily	Adv	
7	product	N	
8	feature	N	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
9	arrangement	N	
10	ban - banned	V	
11	worth	Adj	
12	fortune	N	
13	gather -ed - ed	V	
14	recount-ed -ed	V	
15	application	N	
16	handy	Adj	

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

1- Smoking should be _____ in public places.

- a. gathered b. banned c. confused d. defended

2- My brother is _____ by computer games.

- a. unrealistic b. worth c. handy d. obsessed

3- Everybody should do their best to _____ their country.

- a. gather b. defend c. ban d. confuse

4- I-phone X has so many _____ that make people buy it.

- a. arrangements b. fortunes c. features d. products

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

unrealistic - confuse - handy - gather - worth

1- Don't _____ me. Let me think clearly to solve the riddle.

2- I feel that the story he told us is _____.

3. All children need to _____ to listen to their fathers' wisdom.

4. I didn't think the product was _____ in City Centre Shopping Mall.

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

At the present time, the Olympic Games are held every four years. They are famous for individual athletic events such as running, high jump, swimming and boxing. Team sports - like soccer and hockey - are also played. Hockey is a very old team sport which is popular **all over the world**. It is normally played on grass, but there is also ice hockey. Men and women can play hockey, and in some countries they play in mixed teams.

A hockey team has the same number of players of a football team. Players carry sticks which **they** use to control the ball - either to pass it to other players in their team or to hit it into a net and score goals. The goalkeeper is the only player who can kick the ball. Hockey can be a dangerous game. The ball, which is small and very hard, can break bones if it hits a player, and players can hurt each other with their sticks. So, one of the most important rules of it is that players can't lift their sticks above their shoulders.

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

- 1 - The best title of this passage is
- a. Team Sport b. Soccer and Hockey c. Hockey d. The Olympic Games
- 2 - The phrase "all over the world" means hockey is played in
- a. some countries in the world b. many countries in the world
c. a few countries in the world d. all countries in the world
- 3 - The underlined word "**they**" refers to
- a. sticks b. teams c. players d. countries
- 4 - The writer wants to
- a. talk about Olympic Games b. tell us about some rules of hockey
c. encourage players to hurt each other d. tell us about the history of hockey
- 5 - One of the following sentences is **TRUE** about hockey:
- a. A hockey team has the same number of players of a football team
b. A hockey team has a different number of players than a football team
c. A hockey team has more players than a football team
d. A hockey team has fewer players than a football team
- 6- In hockey, who are the only persons who can kick the ball?
- a. All players b. Goalkeepers
c. Only half of the players d. Most of the players

B) Answer the following questions

7. Where is Hockey normally played?

8. How can Hockey be dangerous?

Grammar

Contrastive Connectors : Although & However

BUT / HOWEVER:

Both connectors are used with this sense of contrast. However, the particle 'but' ('but') not to start commonly used phrase, in this case use 'however' ('but').

Eg. He likes football but does not like tennis.

He likes football. However, he does not like tennis.

ALTHOUGH:

we can also use ' , Although' ('but'), which is not followed by coma and can go to the beginning or in the middle of the sentence.

Eg. Although he likes football, he does not like tennis.

*تربط **although** جملتين متناقضتين وتأتي بمعنى : (بالرغم من)
* تربط **(however)** جملتين متناقضتين وتأتي بمعنى : لكن/ مع ذلك

It was raining. We decided to go out. (Join)

Although it was raining, we decided to go out.

It was raining. **However**, we decided to go out.

= ملحوظة : يجب وضع (فاصلة ,) بعد كلمة however

Complete the following sentences using **although** / **however**:

1. He passed the test. _____, he didn't get the job.
2. _____ the watch was expensive, he bought it.
3. We went out _____ it was very cold.
4. I think he is honest. _____, I don't agree with him,

5. _____ my husband didn't like the movie, I enjoyed it a lot.

The Present Continuous for Future Arrangements

Form

Am }
Is } verb + ing
are }



It's very common to use the **present continuous** to talk about the future, in the case of **arrangements that are planned**:

- + **I'm having** dinner with friends tonight.
- + **She's meeting** David at the train station tomorrow.
- He **isn't coming** to the party.
- We **aren't seeing** our family this weekend.
- ? What **are you doing** on Saturday?
- ? **Is Mary arriving** at 7:00 or 8:00 tomorrow morning?



You can use the **present continuous for future plans** with these words:

- tonight, tomorrow, this weekend
- next week/month/year
- this summer/fall/winter/spring
- on Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday/etc.
- next Monday/Tuesday/Wednesday/etc.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS WITH A FUTURE MEANING - 1

a) **When you are talking about *what you have already arranged to do*, use the present continuous. Do not use the present simple:**

- **What are you doing** tomorrow evening?
- **I'm going** to the theatre.
- **Are you playing** football tomorrow?
- **Yes, but Tom isn't playing**. He has hurt his leg.
- **Ann is coming** tomorrow.
- **Oh, is she? What time is she arriving?**

Choose the correct answer:

All of us (go - is going - are going) to the cinema tonight. I (visit - have visited - am visiting) my grandparents on Friday. Next week, my family (is celebrating - celebrated - celebrates) my birthday.

Choose the correct answer:

My classmate was very ill, (although - however - so), he came to school. He doesn't like medicine. I (visit - am visiting - visited) him tonight. (Although - However - But) he studies well, he always gets bad marks. Next month, we (have - had - are having) an English exam.

Correct the verb between brackets in the following sentences:

1-I (have) _____ an English lesson on Tuesday .

2- We (go) _____ to the sea tomorrow .

3-My birthday (come) _____ soon .

4- Ahmed and Huda (have) _____ a wedding party next Monday.

5- Aya (travel) _____ to London in May.

Do as shown between brackets:

1- Huda is going to the beach on Monday. (Ask a question)

2- Salma did all the housework. Her mother shouted at her. (Join)

3- Ahmed is working on the project tonight. (Make negative)

4- Hamad is watching TV tonight. (Make negative)

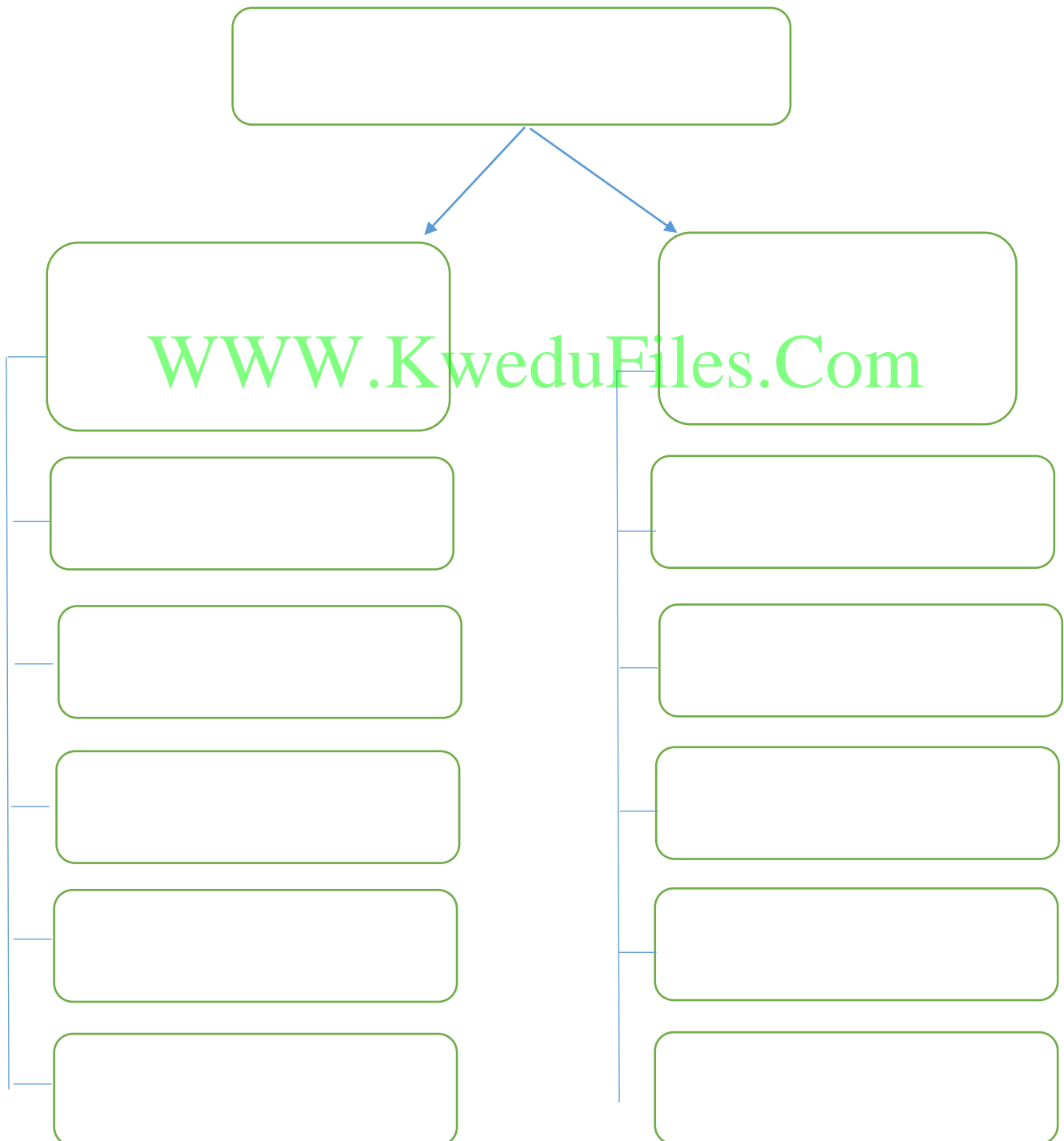
Writing

"Social media has become a huge part of everyday life."

Plan and write a report of **two paragraphs** (not less than **10 sentences**) about **Social Media** explaining the **advantages and disadvantages** of using it.

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion

The Topic Plan



The Topic:

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Rewriting:

Unit Eight

Digital Communication

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	convey -ed - ed	V	
2	gradually	Adv	
3	exchange - d - d	V	
4	efficiently	Adv	
5	reaction	N	
6	means	N	
7	sensitive	Adj	
8	talented	Adj	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
9	skillful	Adj	
10	wearable	Adj	
11	bracelet	N	
12	skin	N	
13	access - ed - ed	V	
14	activate - d - d	V	
15	various	Adj	
16	directly	Adv	

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

- 1- My friend pretended to be calm, but his _____ showed he was furious.
a) fortune b) product c) bracelet d) reaction
- 2- Although he runs the business very _____, the company failed.
a) directly b) gradually c) efficiently d) necessarily
- 3- It was a _____ situation when the poor old lady lost her little money.
a) countless b) sensitive c) royal d) skillful
- 4- Mr. Yazan is a talented teacher. He always _____ information perfectly.
a) conveys b) exchanges c) imports d) donates

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

(talented - skin - feature - bracelet - various)

- 1- I can't bear sun rays because I have sensitive _____.
- 2- Where did you buy this gold _____? It reminds me of my wedding day.
- 3- We can suggest _____ solutions to traffic problem.
- 4- My elder brother gets the full mark because he is _____ and skillful.

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

Nowadays you can find fast food restaurants in almost every big city. Most people prefer fast food restaurants. Speed and price make them the favourite restaurants. Some people don't want to spend a lot of time preparing food. So, they can order what they want and eat it in about fifteen minutes. That's why they are called 'fast food restaurants'. The prices are also cheap because of the large number of meals sold every day.

People like to be comfortable and enjoy their food. The famous fast food restaurants like Hardee's make sure that a beef burger in Kuwait tastes the same as the one in New York and not different from the one bought in London. An example of fast food is beef burgers. They have too much salt, fat and spices. This mixture of fat, sugar and salt set off the pleasure chemicals in the brain. That is why people like having fast food. But, some people say that they are not good for health. They don't have the important food elements which our bodies need.

Food experts advise us not to eat tinned food because it is not fresh. Sometimes, fast food is not well protected from dirt, dust, and insects, especially flies. Such food doesn't also have enough proteins and vitamins. So, eating fast food every day leads to horrible fatness and causes many dangerous diseases like heart attacks and high blood pressure.

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

1- The best title for this text is:

- a. Dangerous Diseases b. Proteins and Vitamins
c. Healthy Food and Restaurants d. Fast Food and its Bad Effects

2- What does the underlined pronoun (which) in paragraph (2) refer to?

- a. beef burgers b. sugar and salt c. food elements d. pleasure chemicals

3- What is the meaning of the underlined word (horrible) in paragraph (3)?

- a. dirty b. healthy c. very bad d. very slow

4- What makes fast food restaurants favourite for most people?

- a. people have much time b. people like speed and price
c. people have a lot of money d. people like to prepare their own food

5- One of the following statements about fast food is NOT true:

- a. Beef burgers contain unhealthy food elements b. Fast food is full of spices
c. It's advisable to eat fast food daily d. Fast food is full of fats

6- What is the author's purpose in writing this text?

- a. To warn us of eating fast food b. To encourage people to eat less
c. To protect us from dust and dirt d. To state the advantages of fast food

B) Answer the following questions:

7- Why are the prices of fast food meals cheap?

8- What does eating fast food every day lead to?

Grammar

Past Perfect Tense

had + V3 (PP)

Past Perfect Tense

You can use past perfect to talk about actions that happened before a past event.

My mom **had cooked** dinner earlier in the day.

The team **had practiced** all day yesterday.

Our friends **had already gone** to see that movie.

I **had not slept** well all week.



Choose the correct form of the verb:

Ali (feel - felt - had felt) great after he (pass - passed - had passed) his exams. By the time he arrived home, his mother (had celebrated - celebrates - celebrated) his success. He got high marks because he (worked - had worked - work) hard.

10 Sentences of Past Perfect Tense

1. The baby **had cried** before her father came.
2. **Had** the water **boiled** when you went to kitchen?
3. By the time I returned home, he **had** already **left**.
4. When I came home, they **had** already **eaten** the meal.
5. He began to run after he **had seen** the cat.
6. I **had** never **seen** such a nice beach before I went to Hawaii.
7. I **had lived** in London, before I moved to Paris.
8. She **had washed** her hands before she cooked the dinner.
9. Did the students go home after they **had visited** the library?
10. I returned home because I **had forgotten** my notebook at home.



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bothand : **→** -joins two subjects , objects or verbs
- When joining two subjects, it's followed by a plural verb

Hamad is from Kuwait . Salim is from Kuwait.

Both Hamad and Salim **are** from Kuwait.

Huda likes fish. Ahmed likes fish.

Both Huda and Ahmed **like** fish.

We will sing in the party. We will dance there.

We will both sing and dance in the party.

I met Mona. I met Nora.

I met both Mona and Nora.

Join using (both and):

1- Famous doctors are talented. They are skillful.

2- Ali was doing his homework. Nasser was doing his homework.

3- My sister studied her lessons. She surfed the Internet.

4- Sami is absent. Waleed is absent.

Choose the correct answer:

Both my father (**or - and - nether**) my mother got up early. After they (**eat - have eaten - had eaten**) their breakfast, they went to the market. By the time they came back home, my sister (**tidied - tidies - had tidied**) the house. My parents were very happy and thanked (**I - my - me**) sister.

Do as shown between brackets:

1- My uncle is a good swimmer. He is a good cook. (Join using: **both...and**)

2- Ali and Sami are clever students. (Make negative)

3- Before she went to school, she (**pray**). (Correct the verb)

NOTE



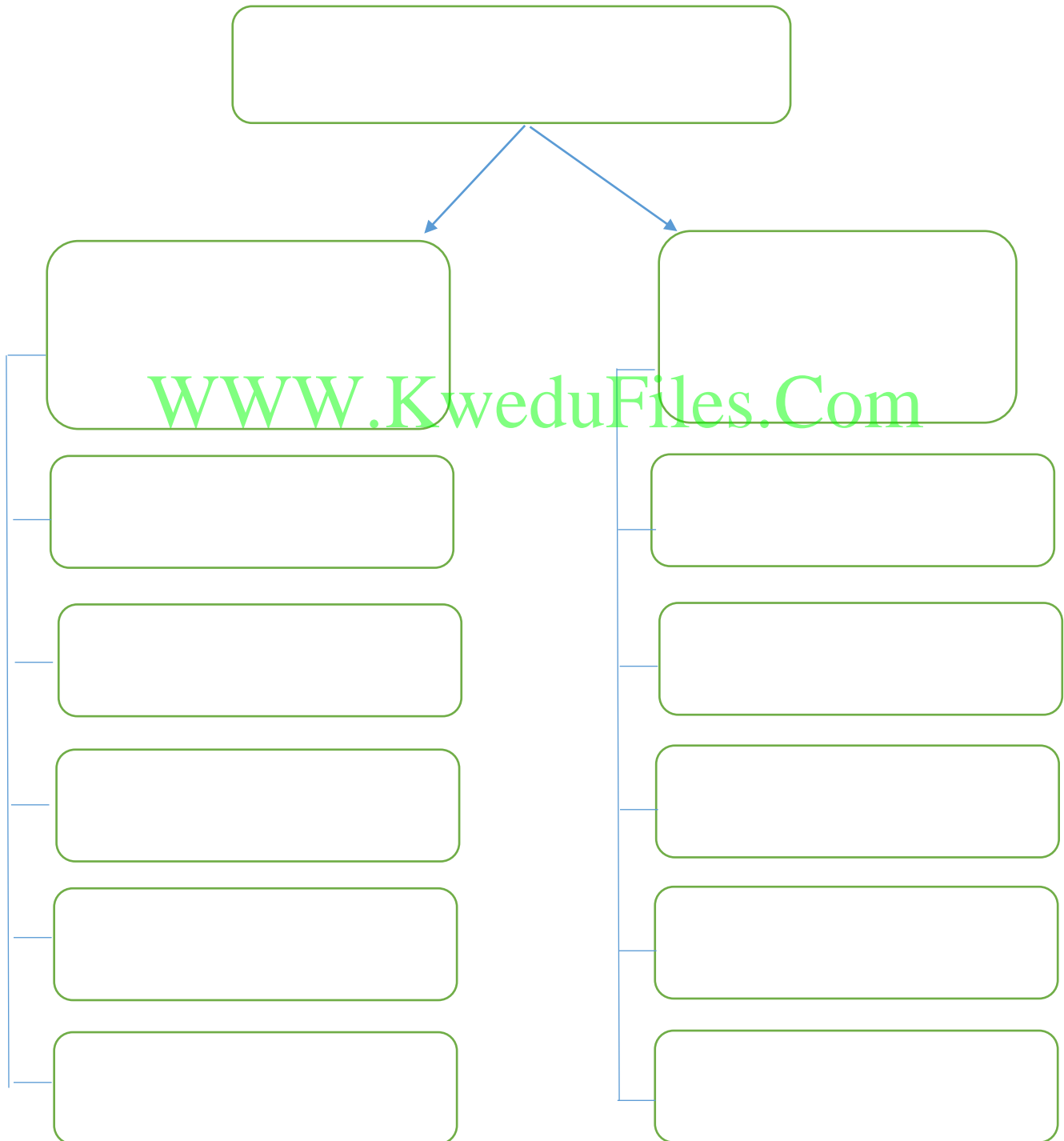
Writing

"We all have ideas, feelings and opinions that we want to communicate."

Plan and write a report of **two paragraphs** (not less than **10 sentences**) about "Communications" explaining **how people communicated in the past and the means of communications nowadays**.

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion

The Topic Plan



The Topic:

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Rewriting:

Unit Nine

Storytelling & Communication

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	grown-up	N	
2	innocent	Adj	
3	outwit - outwitted	V	
4	nearby	Adj	
5	alongside	Adv	
6	pass - ed - ed	V	
7	cruel	Adj	
8	please - d - d	V	
9	proud	Adj	
10	ladder	N	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
11	alley	N	
12	modest	Adj	
13	reach out	Ph V	
14	deliver - ed - ed	V	
15	ancestor	N	
16	wisdom	N	
17	trust	N	
18	engage - d - d	V	
19	tool	N	

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

1. The judge found the young man _____ and he was released.

- a) proud b) various c) unrealistic d) innocent

2. We should stand _____ our friends in hard times.

- a) alongside b) necessarily c) directly d) extremely

3. Young generations must learn from the _____ of their ancestors.

- a) fortune b) wisdom c) trust d) addiction

4. A good movie must _____ both the mind and the eye.

- a) engage b) confuse c) pass d) donate

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

(alley - outwitted - ladder - ban - deliver)

1. While Faisal was climbing up the _____ he fell down..

2. I felt very frightened when I walked through the dark _____.

3. Omar _____ all his classmates in the Maths quiz.

4. Do you know who will _____ the dinner to our house?

Grammar

Reported speech Imperatives

THE REPORTED SPEECH

- Reporting the **Imperative**.
 - The imperative changes into a to-infinitive.
 - It is introduced by verbs such as **tell, order, ask, warn, advise, request**.

Direct Speech: Go away!

Reported Speech: He told me to go away.

Direct Speech: Do the homework!

Reported Speech: He ordered me to do the homework.

Isabel Soares - ISCSP - English
B2 (Nível III)

POSITIVE IMPERATIVE

NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE:

• **DIRECT SPEECH**

- She said, "Go away!"
- "Come here!" she said. I said,
- "Be quite!" 'Be quiet!' she yelled at the children.
- She begged, "Be happy!"
- 'Please help me!' she told him

• **INDIRECT SPEECH**

- She ordered her to go away .
- She asked him to come there.
- She ordered the children to be quiet
- She requested to be happy
- She asked him to help her

• **DIRECT SPEECH**

- She said, "Don't go away!"
- "Don't Come here!" she said
- I said, "Don't Be noisy!"
- She begged, "Don't be lazy!"

• **INDIRECT SPEECH**

- She told me not to go away
- She asked him not to come there.
- She begged us not to be noisy!
- She told him not to worry about it

Note the changes we do when reporting imperatives as shown in the following table:

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
said	told, asked, ordered, requested
"....."	to
"Don't....."	not to
me	him / her
my	his / her
your	my
our	their

More Examples :

Direct Speech	Reported Speech
My teacher <u>said</u> , "Do <u>your</u> homework daily."	My teacher <u>asked me to do my</u> homework daily.
"Close the door." <u>said</u> my father.	My father <u>asked me to</u> close the door.
"Don't disturb <u>your</u> brothers." Mother <u>said to</u> me.	My mother asked <u>me not to</u> disturb <u>my</u> brothers.
My friend <u>said</u> , " <u>Don't</u> speak loudly".	My friend <u>asked me not to</u> speak loudly.

Phrasal Verbs

LOOK

Look after
Watch or protect; to keep safe
E.g. He asked me to look after his daughter while he was away.

Look around
• Inspect a building or area
E.g. We're interested in buying this house. Can we look around tomorrow?
• Search a place
E.g. I can't find my keys, so I'll look around.

Look at
Consider
E.g. I looked at the possibility of buying a new car, but my current one still runs great and it's paid off.

Look for
Search for; to seek
E.g. He spent his life looking for the truth.

Look into
Investigate, explore, or consider
E.g. If you are buying a new car, you might want to look into getting a hybrid or other high-efficiency vehicle.

Look on
Watch; to observe
E.g. My performance seems somehow always to get worse when there are other people looking on.

Look out
• Look from within to the outside
E.g. Look out, and you will see the rain has stopped.
• Look from within to the outside
E.g. Look out, and you will see the rain has stopped.

Look round
Inspect a building or area
E.g. We're interested in buying this house, can we look round tomorrow?

Look up
Have better prospects, to improve
E.g. Things started looking up after Jim moved back in with his parents.

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Study these prepositions by heart!



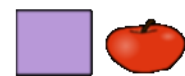
between



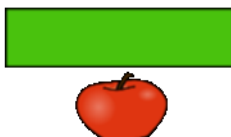
in front of



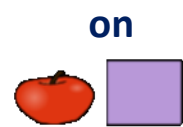
behind



to the left



under/ below



on

A-

Choose the correct answer:

My mother used to look (out - after - for) all members of the family. Last night, she asked me (sleep - to sleep - sleeping) early. I went (to - of - behind) bed but I couldn't sleep. Luckily, my mother allowed me to sit (on - in front - under) of the television for some time till I fell asleep.

B- Change the following sentences into reported speech:

1. "Don't play with dogs." My father said.

2. "Wait here!" She said her servant.

3. "Don't do that!" the father said to his little son.

4. "Eat your dinner!" the mother said to her little child.

5. "Don't make a mess!" Salma said to her little brother.

6. "Do the washing-up!" my mother said to me

7. "Drink you milk before going to bed." said my mother.

C- Fill in with the missing prepositions:

1. Look _____! A car is coming quickly.

2. I looked _____ my lost mobile phone until I found it.

3. Mothers usually look _____ their children.

4. If you don't know the meaning of the word, you can simply look it _____ in a dictionary.

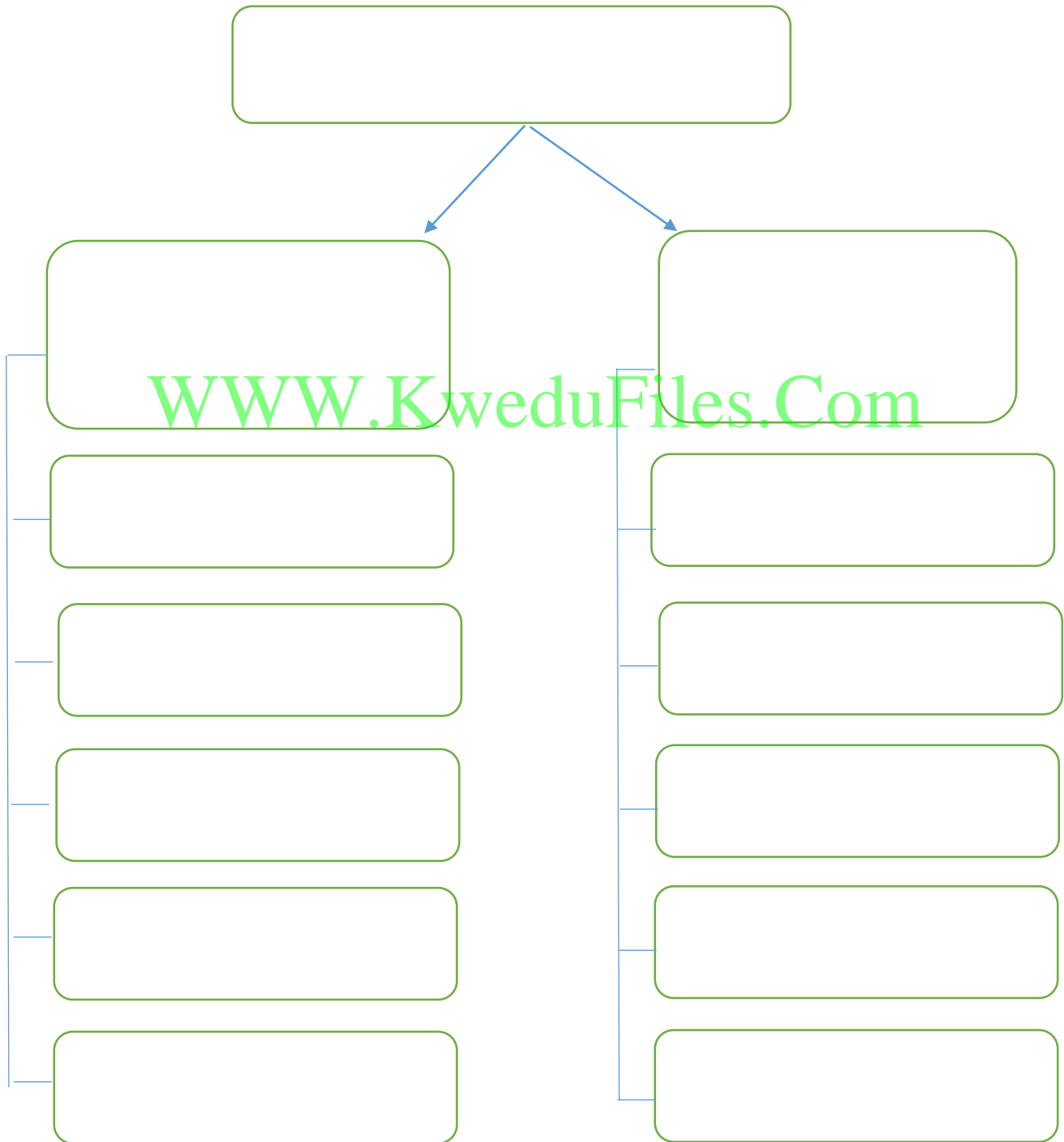
Writing

"Stories are the most effective way to communicate and deliver messages from one generation to another."

Plan and **write** a report of **two** paragraphs (not less than **10 sentences**) about "**Stories**" explaining the **sources of stories** and **why they are important to us**.

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion

The Topic Plan



The Topic:

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Rewriting:

Unit Ten

Discoveries & Inventions

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	pot	N	
2	bead	N	
3	spread	V	
4	ruins	N	
5	consequence	N	
6	president	N	
7	mainly	Adv	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
8	electrical	Adj	
9	humidity	N	
10	found - ed - ed	V	
11	influential	Adj	
12	department	N	
13	chairman	N	
14	profitable	Adj	

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

- We all should _____ peace and love among us.
a) spread b) confuse c) gather d) donate
- The bride brought all the _____ appliances to her husband's house.
a) proud b) influential c) cruel d) electrical
- The government should _____ work for the sake of people.
a) mainly b) gradually c) alongside d) unfairly
- The English _____ in our school organised a reading competition last week.
a) Fortune b) Department c) Trust d) Humidity

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

(humidity - influential - profitable - ruins - president)

- Do you know that trade is a/an _____ business?
- I wish I would be a/an _____ to help all citizens.
- Tourists are impressed by the _____ of the pharaohs.
- Sport has an _____ role in our life; it keeps us fit and healthy.

8. Why is it worrying to be a middle child?

Grammar

Reflexive Pronouns		English With Life
Reflexive personal pronouns include <i>myself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, and themselves</i> . These are used to refer back to the subject of the clause in which they are used:		
I	Myself	I've told <u>myself</u> that a hundred times.
We	Ourselves	We can amuse <u>ourselves</u> for an hour or two.
You (singular)	Yourself	You are too young to go out by <u>yourself</u> .
You (plural)	Yourselves	Did you see it <u>yourselves</u> ?
They	Themselves	Children will educate <u>themselves</u> under right conditions.
He	Himself	He took the whiskey bottle out of the cabinet and poured <u>himself</u> a drink.
She	Herself	Jennifer prepared <u>herself</u> for the journey.
It	Itself	This chair automatically adjusts <u>itself</u> to your height.

ENGLISH GRAMMAR **Woodward ENGLISH**

FEW - LITTLE

A FEW - A LITTLE

= a small quantity; a small amount

FEW + Plural Countable Nouns = not many; not enough; nearly no ...	LITTLE + Uncountable Nouns = not much; not enough; nearly no ...
A FEW + Plural Countable Nouns = some; a small amount	A LITTLE + Uncountable Nouns = some; a small amount

FEW = NOT MANY

(FEW normally conveys a negative idea)

- He has **few** good friends. (negative idea - not enough)
- **Few** people went to the concert.
- There are **few** honest politicians.

LITTLE = NOT MUCH

(LITTLE normally conveys a negative idea)

- There was **little** time to finish it. (negative idea - nearly no time)
- He has **little** patience with others.
- They have **little** money to spend.

A FEW = SOME (a small amount)

(A FEW normally conveys a positive idea)

- He has **a few** friends that will help. (positive idea - a small amount)
- I have **a few** days off next month.
- She has won **a few** awards.

A LITTLE = SOME (a small amount)

(A LITTLE normally conveys a positive idea)

- I have **a little** milk you can use. (positive idea - a small amount)
- She has **a little** time to relax now.
- I have earned **a little** extra money.

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR **Woodward ENGLISH**

MUCH - MANY

A LOT OF - LOTS OF

= a large quantity of something

Much and *Many* are mainly used in negative sentences and questions. They are **not** common in affirmative sentences though still possible. *Much* is used with **uncountable** nouns. *Many* is used with **plural countable** nouns.

MUCH

+ UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- I don't have **much** time.
- He doesn't need **much** money.
- Does it use **much** electricity?

MANY

+ PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS

- There aren't **many** chairs in the room.
- I don't have **many** friends.
- Do you think **many** people will go?

With affirmative sentences, we prefer **a lot of** instead of *much/many*. **A lot of / lots of** are **not** common in negative sentences or questions. **A lot of** can be used with **countable** nouns and **uncountable** nouns. **a lot of = lots of**

A LOT OF

+ UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

- I need **a lot of** coffee. (= I need **lots of** coffee.)
- There is **a lot of** traffic today.

A LOT OF

+ PLURAL COUNTABLE NOUNS

- She has **a lot of** friends. (= She has **lots of** friends.)
- There are **a lot of** cars on the street.

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A- Choose the correct answer:

(Much - Many - A little) people prefer eating fast food, but I like cooking food by (himself - yourself - myself). My brother is too fat, so the doctor asks him to eat (a little - much - a few) food. He also told him that eating (a little - much - many) kinds of fruit is healthy.

B- Fill in the space with the suitable quantifier:

1. She's lucky. She has _____ problems.
2. London has _____ sunshine in the winter. That's why so many British people go on holiday to sunny places!
3. He has _____ free time. He hardly ever even manages to call his mother!
4. There are _____ programmes on television that I want to watch. I prefer to download a film or read a book.

QUANTIFIERS a lot of; many; much

- 1) Were there _____ guests at Rose's party?
- 2) There are _____ sequias in this park.
- 3) Do they spend _____ time playing football?
- 4) I don't take _____ sugar in my tea.
- 5) My grandma has got _____ hamsters.
- 6) Do they need _____ time to paint the room?
- 7) Sorry, I haven't _____ money for you.
- 8) Are there _____ things to buy?
- 9) There are _____ questions he can't answer.
- 10) Did you visit _____ countries?
- 11) I usually eat _____ vegetables.
- 12) There weren't _____ people at the bus stop.
- 13) Are there _____ calls for Mr. Jenkins? Yes, there are _____.
- 14) She knows _____ foreign people.
- 15) There were _____ tourists in Rome.
- 16) Are there _____ vegetarian dishes in the restaurant?
- 17) There is _____ sand here.
- 18) Did she write _____ letters?
- 19) I didn't buy _____ souvenirs because they were expensive.
- 20) Dad always read _____ newspapers.

C- Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- I received (much) _____ presents on my birthday party. (Correct)
- 2- Can you paint the picture by (myself) _____? (Correct)
- 3- How _____ apples did Ahmed eat? (Complete)
- 4- My sister made a delicious cake by _____. (Complete)

QUANTIFIERS a little; a few;

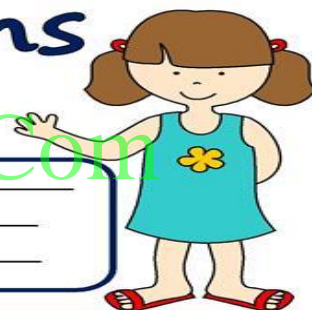
- 1) We will come back in _____ days.
- 2) There is _____ traffic here.
- 3) Would you like some beer? Just _____ please.
- 4) There are only _____ biscuits left.
- 5) Can I have _____ pepper, please?
- 6) Would you like _____ water?
- 7) There were _____ taxis in front of the station.
- 8) Put _____ salt and mix the ingredients.
- 9) The bottle was not empty. _____ water was left.
- 10) _____ students can answer the questions.
- 11) The weather was bad, but _____ people came.
- 12) Give me _____ cigarettes, please.
- 13) It's winter, but we still have _____ flowers in the garden.
- 14) She can give us _____ help.
- 15) I only have _____ chips at home.
- 16) In _____ days we go on holiday.
- 17) There is _____ sugar left.

Reflexive Pronouns

Fill in the missing reflexive pronouns.

1. My little sister can dress _____.
2. I wash my clothes _____.
3. We repaired the computer _____.
4. My uncle shaves _____ every morning.
5. I don't like to talk about _____.
6. My sister lives by _____.
7. Sarah looks at _____ in the mirror for hours.
8. We hurt _____ in the accident.
9. You are going to enjoy _____ if you go to the party.
10. Kids don't hurt _____ when they are in the park.
11. I am going to buy _____ a new dress.
12. I taught _____ how to swim.
13. She blames _____ for the mistake.
14. Behave _____!
15. The hunter shot _____ accidentally.
16. My brother cuts _____ when he uses that knife.
17. My grandmother burnt _____ when she was baking a cake.
18. We entertained _____ playing cards.
19. They spend hours looking at _____ in the mirror.
20. I hurt _____ when I fell down the swing.
21. He told _____ that he would get the best mark in his class.

Name _____
 No _____ Class _____
 Date ____/____/____



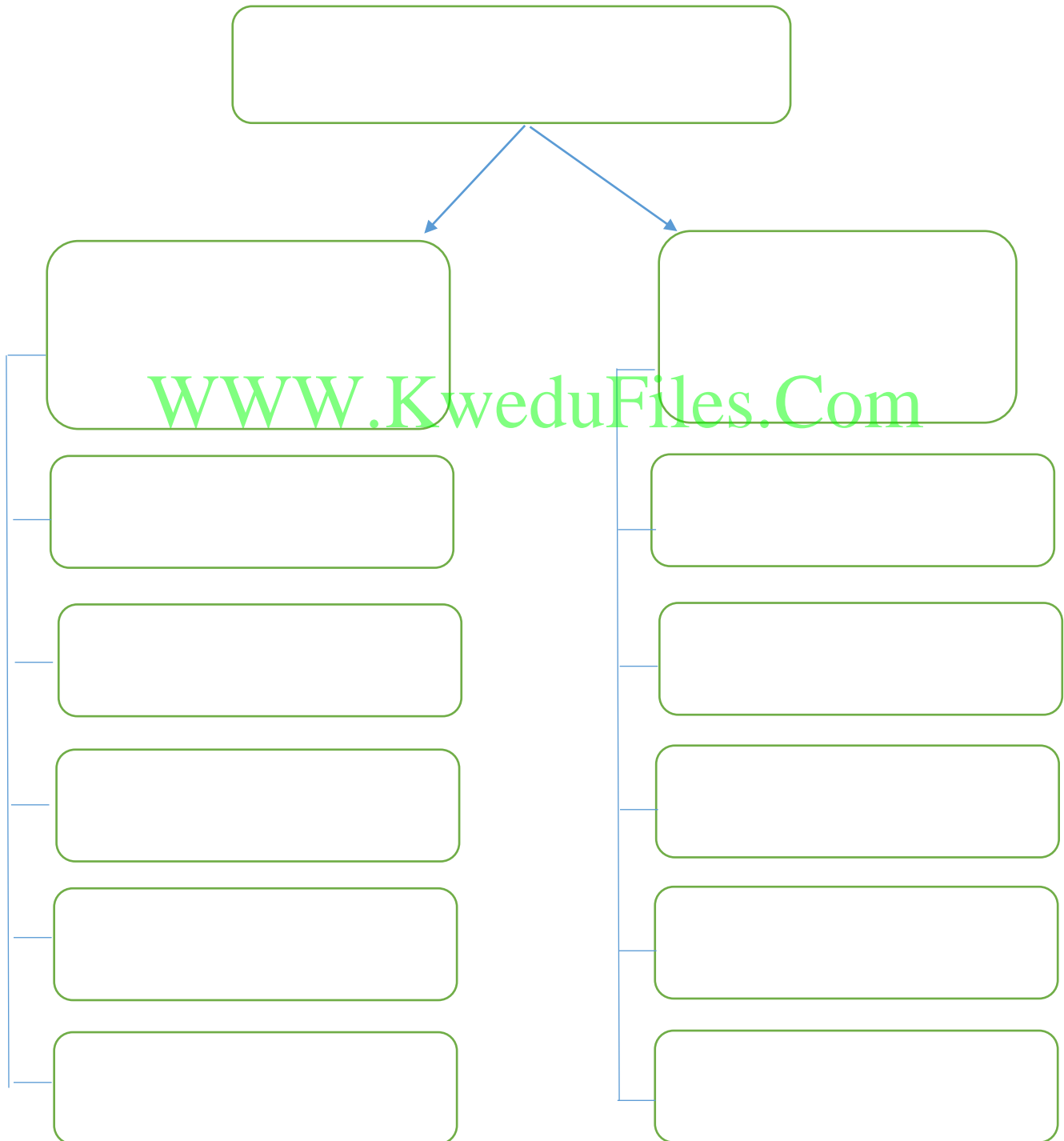
22. The baby is not old enough to wash _____.
23. A friend of mine killed _____ with drugs.
24. My dog nearly killed _____ when it ran across the road.
25. The children entertained _____ riding their bikes in the park.
26. I hate people who only think about _____.
27. Our teacher told us that she started to live by _____ at the age of 18.
28. You shouldn't go there by _____.
29. Don't put your hands there. You can burn _____.
30. The dog returned home by _____.
31. We learned how to play the guitar _____.
32. Help _____!
33. I don't like _____.
34. She doesn't respect _____.
35. She taught _____ how to speak French. He didn't go to school.
36. The cat had fleas and was scratching _____ whole day.

Writing

"Willis Carrier, Thomas Edison and others were great inventors who changed the world."
Plan and write a report of **two paragraphs** (not less than **10 sentences**) about "Inventions" explaining **why inventions are important to us and the achievements of some inventors.**

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion

The Topic Plan



The Topic:

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Rewriting:

Unit Eleven

Intelligence & Creativity

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	intended	Adj	
2	original	Adj	
3	dramatic	Adj	
4	combine - d -d	V	
5	involve - d -d	V	
6	approach	N	
7	restriction	N	
8	appearance	N	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
9	expert	Adj	
10	attitude	N	
11	previously	Adv	
12	assume - d - d	V	
13	unusual	Adj	
14	generally	Adv	
15	detail	N	
16	vote - d - d	V	

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

1. My sister was _____ employed as a secretary in a big company.
a) necessarily b) gradually c) previously d) unfairly
2. I am extremely affected by the _____ scene on TV.
a) proud b) influential c) cruel d) dramatic
3. The two countries _____ against their common enemy.
a) combined b) approached c) assumed d) donated
4. What do you think of this naughty boy's _____?
a) approach b) restriction c) detail d) attitude

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

(appearance - assume - attitudes - involve - vote)

1. A good teacher usually _____ all the students in all the activities.
2. It's often very difficult to change people's _____.
3. The engineers have changed the _____ of the whole building.
4. I _____ that they know each other because they were at the same school.

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

Have you ever wondered what keeps a hot air balloon flying? It is when hot air rises and cold air falls. In order to understand more about how this works in hot air balloons, it helps to know more about hot air balloons themselves.

A hot air balloon has three major parts: the basket, the burner, and the envelope. The basket is where passengers ride. The burner is positioned above the passengers' heads and produces a huge flame to heat the air inside the envelope. The envelope is the colourful fabric balloon that holds the hot air. When the air inside the envelope is heated, the balloon rises. The pilot can control the up-and-down movements of the hot air balloon by regulating the heat in the envelope. When the pilot is ready to land, the air in the balloon is allowed to cool and the balloon becomes heavier than air. This makes the balloon descend.

Before the balloon is launched, the pilot knows which way the wind is blowing. But, sometimes the pilot can actually control the direction that the balloon flies while in flight. This is because the air above the ground is sectioned into layers in which the direction of the wind may be different. A hot air balloon can't be fully controlled, but the pilot can fly higher or lower into a different layer of air. Some days the difference between the direction of the wind is so strong that it can actually push the balloon in a completely different direction!

A) From a, b, c and d choose the most suitable answer:

1 - What is the best title of this passage?

- a) Hot Air Balloons b) Wind Directions
c) Balloon Making d) Colourful Balloons

2 - What does the underlined word " **descend** " in the 2nd paragraph mean ?

- a) find out b) look over c) turn down d) move down

3- The underlined word " **it** " in the 3rd paragraph refers to:

- a) air b) layer c) wind d) balloon

4- According to the passage, balloon pilots control the balloon by :

- a) adjusting the amount of air. b) moving into a different layer of air.
c) regulating the air temperature inside the balloon.
d) changing the amount of weight contained in the basket.

5- What is the best position of the burner in the air balloon?

- a) Above the passengers' heads b) Under the basket
c) Over the fabric d) Around the envelope

6- What is the writer's purpose of writing this passage?

- a) To tell about the layers of the wind b) To show the ways of flying a balloon
c) To know about the hot air balloon d) To differentiate between hot and cool air

B) Answer the following questions:

7- How does the pilot change the direction of the balloon during the flight?

8- What might the strong difference between the wind direction cause?

Grammar

Suffixes

A **suffix** is a letter or a group of letters added to the end of a word to change its meaning.

Suffix	-ment	-able	-ed	-less	-ful
Meaning	action or process	can be done	past tense verb	without	full of
Example	development	comfortable	combined	meaningless	careful

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The Double Comparatives

The (more / less) + (noun / noun phrase) subject + verb

The (more / less) + (noun / noun phrase) subject + verb

Double comparatives are often employed to underline the importance of doing or not doing a certain activity. Here are some examples of double comparatives:

The more you study, the more you learn.

The less money I spend, the less I have to worry about saving.

The faster the car is, the more dangerous it is to drive.

The crazier the idea is, the more fun it is to try.

The more sensitive your skin is, the more dangerous it is.

The more pleasant atmosphere you work in, the less stressed you'll be

The farther from your school you live, the earlier you'll have to get up

The more quickly people eat, the higher chance of indigestion they have

The more careful a student is, the fewer mistakes he makes

A- Choose the correct answer:

When I was young, my father (**want - wants - wanted**) me to take up a useful hobby. He recommended that I should read and told me that, the more I read, (**more - most - the more**) I would be. Really, I got much (**excite - excited - excitement**) from reading. Now, I think that reading is the most (**wonder - wonders - wonderful**) thing you can ever do.

B- Complete the sentences using the correct form of the words in brackets:

1. The higher the salary, _____. (good / living conditions)
2. The more you eat, _____ you will be. (fat)
3. The earlier we leave, _____ we'll arrive (soon)
4. The longer he waited, _____ he became. (impatient)
5. The better the map, _____. (easy / way)
6. The more you study, _____. (good / results)
7. The higher the qualifications, _____. (good / salary)
8. The sooner you write, _____. (soon / answer)
9. The smarter the student, _____. (easy / test)
10. The warmer the weather, _____ I feel. (well)
11. The better the service, _____. (expensive / hotel)
12. The more electricity you use, _____ (high / bill).
13. The better the car, _____ it will be. (fast)
14. The more difficult the test, _____. (bad / marks)
15. The less they study, _____. (bad / results)

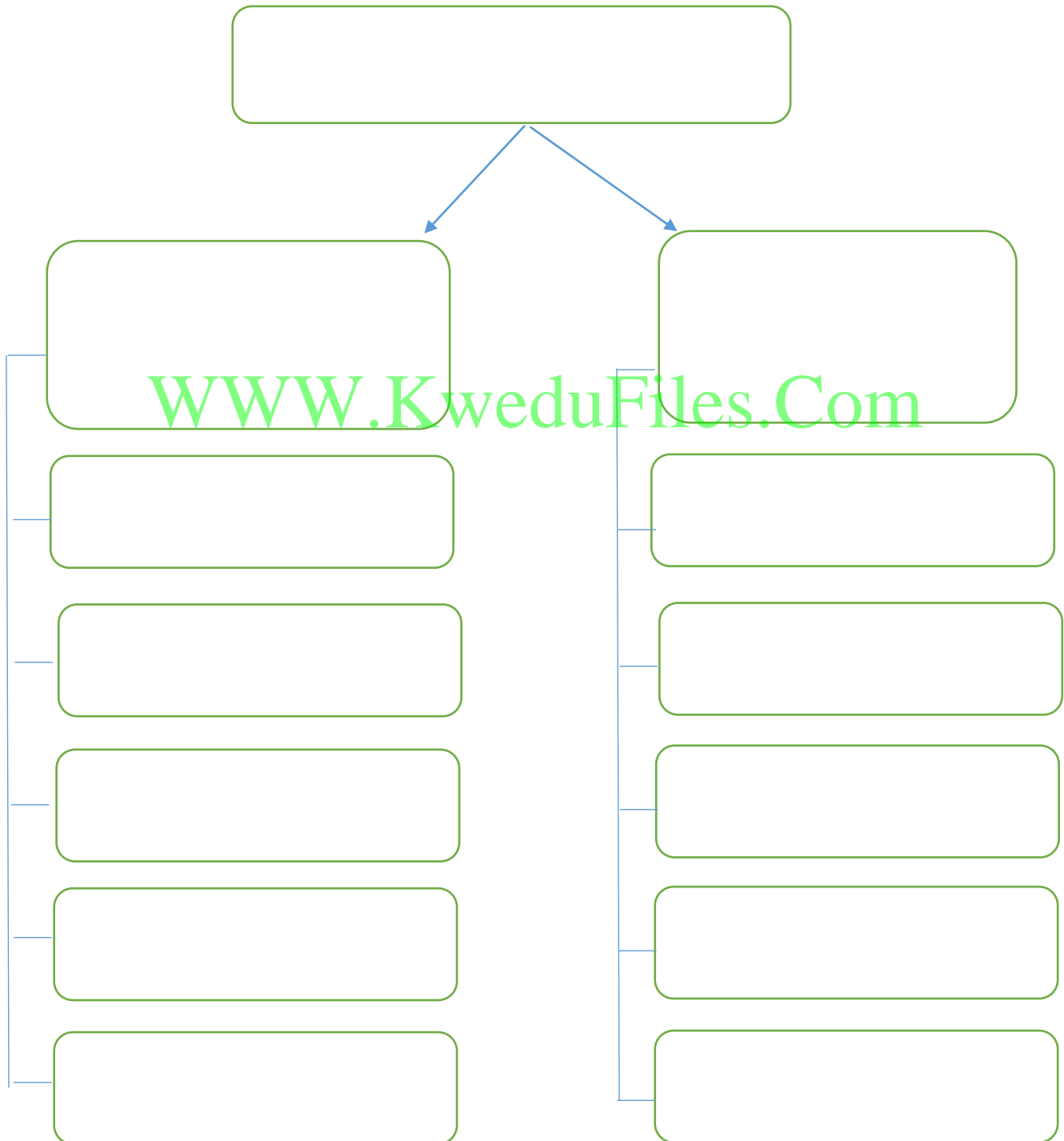
Writing

"Creativity is using your imagination to create something original"

Plan and write a report of **two** paragraphs (not less than **10 sentences**) about "**Creativity**" explaining **what creativity is** and **the ways of being creative**.

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion

The Topic Plan



The Topic:

WWW.KweduFiles.Com

Rewriting:

Unit Twelve

Explore & Present

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
1	universe	Adj	
2	entirely	Adv	
3	advanced	Adj	
4	notice - d - d	V	
5	motion	N	
6	widespread	Adj	
7	remote	Adj	
8	audience	N	

No.	Word	P. S	Meaning
9	quality	N	
10	ahead	Adv	
11	allow - ed - ed	V	
12	content	N	
13	suitable	Adj	
14	emphasise -d-d	V	
15	narration	N	
16	reinforce - d - d	V	

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

- Video games are _____ all around the world.
a) proud b) remote c) widespread d) dramatic
- You should think _____ before taking any decision.
a) alongside b) ahead c) necessarily d) unfairly
- Did you _____ that the teacher was smiling at your smart answers?
a) reinforce b) approach c) allow d) notice
- Can you tell me about the theories which explain the origin of the _____?
a) universe b) department c) trust d) humidity

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

(content - emphasised - allowed - involve - quality)

- Sorry, Sir! You are not _____ to smoke here.
- I have no idea about the _____ of this book. Can you help me?
- They are doing their best to improve the _____ of their products.
- I _____ that you have to do your homework by yourself.

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Will people still read books 100 years from now? A few years ago, many people would have said, "No". It seemed likely that computers and the Internet would replace books. Now, however, most experts think that books are here to stay.

There are some reasons why computers won't replace books entirely. One reason is that books on paper are much cheaper than computers. Books don't need a power source either. You can read a book for as long as you want and wherever you want. You never have to worry about losing power. Also, many people feel more comfortable reading words in a book than reading words on a computer screen. It's less tiring to the eyes.

Will books in the future be similar to the books you can buy today? The answer to that question is: **No**. In the future, you may only need to buy one book. With this one book, you'll be able to read novels, plays, and even today's newspaper. It will look like today's book, but it will be electronic. One of the people working on the book of the future is Professor Joseph Jacobson from the Institute of technology in the U.S. Professor Jacobson's book will have a small button on the side. When you press it, words will instantly appear on the page. When you want to read a different story, you can push it again and a new story will quickly appear.

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

- 1) The underlined pronoun (It) in the 2nd paragraph refers to
a- book b- computer screen c- power d- paper
- 2) The underlined word (instantly) in the 3rd paragraph means
a- generally b- immediately c- actually d- probably
- 3) The best title of the passage could be
a- Different Story b- Institute of Technology
c- Professor Jacobson d- The Book of the Future.
- 4) The purpose of the writer in the 2nd paragraph is
a- advantages of using computer. b- why computers can't replace books.
c- importance of power. d- learning words by reading books.
- 5) Many experts think that
a- books will stay. b- books won't stay.
c- stories are better than plays. d- number of books is increasing.
- 6) In the future, you will buy
a- a lot of books b- only one electronic book.
c- glasses for your eyes. d- novels and newspaper.

*** Answer the following questions about the passage:**

7) Why won't computers replace books entirely?

8) Do you think the electronic book will be ready in the future? How do you know?

Grammar

Indefinite Pronouns



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

Singular Pronouns

All of the following indefinite pronouns are **singular**. They require verbs with “**s**” at the end:

Indefinite Pronouns	Example verbs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anybody • Anyone • Anything 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> know<u>s</u> feel<u>s</u> look<u>s</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No one • Nobody • Nothing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> want<u>s</u> need<u>s</u> work<u>s</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Everybody • Everyone • Everything 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> see<u>s</u> seem<u>s</u> doe<u>s</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Somebody • Someone • Something 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> live<u>s</u> start<u>s</u> stay<u>s</u>

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Some/Any/ No				EWL
“some”, “any” and “no” are commonly used with uncountable nouns and plural countable nouns.				
	Affirmative form	Question form	Negative form	
Plural countable	some	any	not any/ no	
Uncountable	some	any	not any/ no	
	Affirmative form	Question form	Negative form	
People	Someone Somebody	Anyone Anybody	No one/ not anyone Nobody/ not anybody	
Things	Something	Anything	Nothing/ not anything	
Places	Somewhere	Anywhere	Nowhere/ not anywhere	
**But “some” and its compounds are also used in questions when we make an offer or a request. E.g. - Can I say something?				
** When “any” and its compounds are used in affirmative sentences, there is a difference in meaning. E.g. – Anyone/ Anybody can enter this competition.				

INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

An indefinite pronoun is a pronoun that does not refer to a specific person or thing.

Someone is coming



Some indefinite pronouns are singular

They take singular verb

Everybody is happy



Some indefinite pronouns are negative.

Nobody has got a rubber



Somebody

Someone

Something

Somewhere

Nobody

No one

Nothing

Nowhere

Anybody

Anyone

Anything

Anywhere

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES WITH AN INDEFINITE PRONOUN

- 1.- will clean up the bathroom today.
- 2.- loves to eat fast food.
- 3.- terrible happened last night on the motorway.
- 4.- came late at the meeting.
- 5.- Sonia said to her parents about it.
- 6.- Has seen my English dictionary?
- 7.- at the wedding could kiss the new couple.
- 8.- I called her but answered the phone.
- 9.- She felt strange in the car park.
- 10.- I don't want to go with you.
- 11.- You put away.
- 12.- My parents packed in their suitcases.

Need to + Infinitive

“ **Need to + base form of the verb** ” is used to express that something is necessary and it should be done.

e.g.: My car isn't working. I **need to take** it to the mechanic to fix it.

	Negative
Present	doesn't/ don't need to
Past	didn't need to

e.g. I'm not hungry. I **don't need to** eat now.

It wasn't raining, so we **didn't need to** take our umbrella.

Choose the correct answer:

Once, there was an old man living in a small village. He was very hungry because there was (**nothing** - **anything** - **something**) to eat. He looked for food (**nowhere** - **everywhere** - **anywhere**) until he found (**any** - **some** - **no**) dates. He ate the dates, but he didn't have (**everything** - **nothing** - **anything**) to drink.

My father always tells me to trust (**nobody** - **somebody** - **everybody**). That is why I like (**everywhere** - **everyone** - **everything**) who is honest. We (**don't need** - **doesn't need** - **didn't need**) to lie to each other. In fact People don't need to (**cheat** - **cheats** - **cheating**) at all.

Do as shown between brackets:

- 1- He (**need**) to study hard to get high marks. (Correct the verb)

- 2- There is (**something**) living on the moon. (Correct)

- 3- We need to buy expensive clothes to be tidy. (Make negative)

- 4- Salma needs to study well to pass the exam. (Make negative)

- 5- Yes, she needs to read a lot of books. (Ask a question)

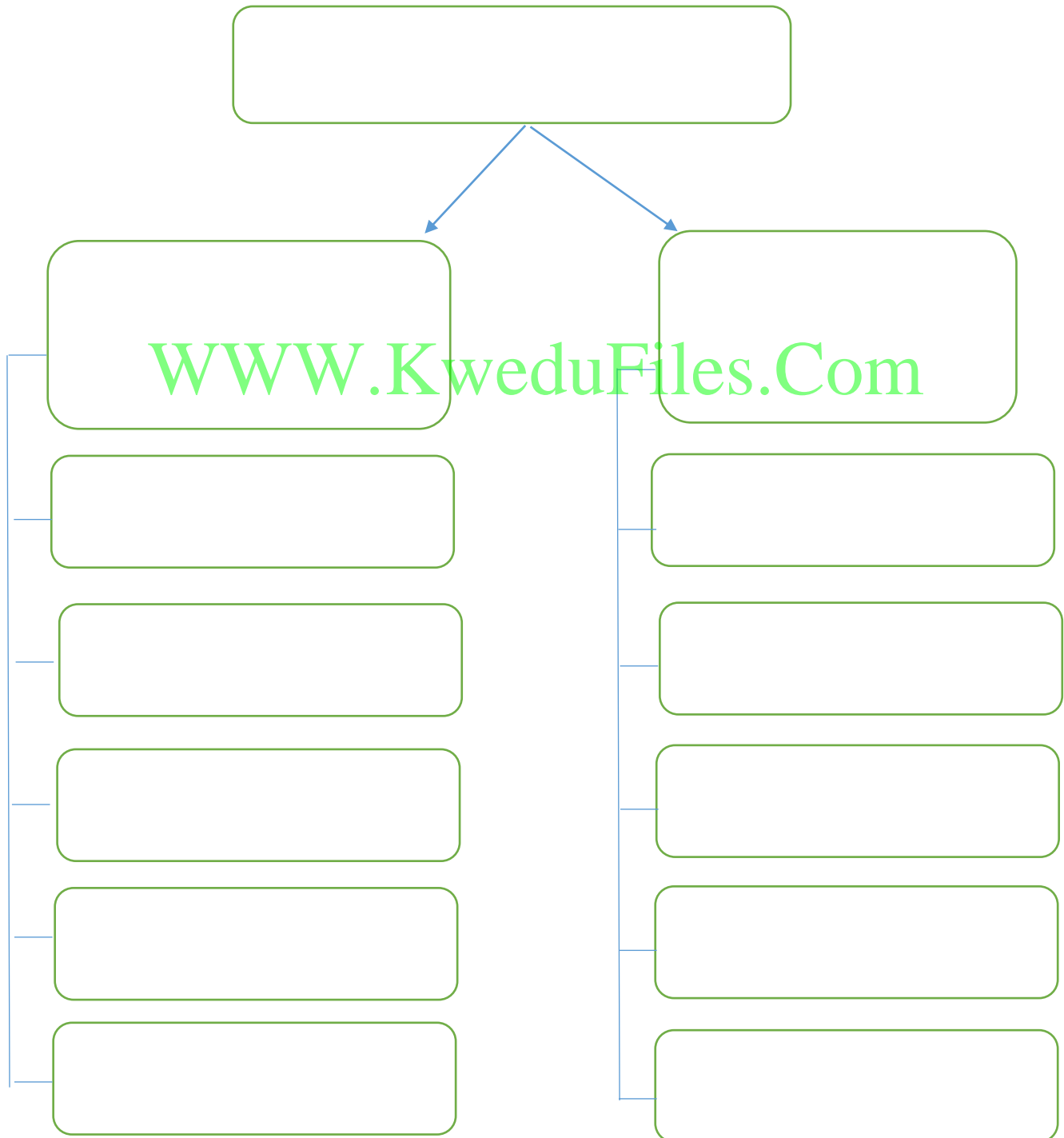
- 6- I needed to sleep early to get up early. (Ask a question)

Writing

"Preparation is the most important part of making a successful presentation."
Plan and write a report of **two** paragraphs (not less than **10 sentences**) about "Making Presentations" explaining **what a presentation is** and **how to make it a good one**.

*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion

The Topic Plan



The Topic:

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Rewriting:
