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للحصول على جميع روابط الصفوف على تلغرام وفيسبوك من قنوات وصفحات: اضغط هنا

الروابط التالية هي روابط الصف الثامن على مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي

مجموعة الفيسبوك

صفحة الفيسبوك

مجموعة التلغرام

بوت التلغرام

قناة التلغرام

رياضيات على التلغرام

# Grade 8

## Second Term

Name:-

class:-

Prepared by M.R Mohammed Abd Elwahed  
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**Unit seven**  
**Ideas and Thoughts**  
**Vocabulary**

Addiction (n)	ادمان	Feature (n)	ميزة
Defend (v)	يحمي - يدافع	Arrangement (n)	ترتيب - تنظيم
Obsessed (Adj)	مهووس	Ban (v)	يحظر - يحرم
Confuse (v)	يربك - يشوش	Worth (adj)	ذو قيمة - جدير
Unrealistic (adj)	غير واقعي	Fortune (n)	ثروة
Necessarily (adv)	بالضرورة - حتما	Gather (v)	يجمع -
Product (n)	منتج - انتاج	Recount (v)	يحكي - يسرد - يعدد
Application (n)	تطبيق	Handy (adj)	ملائم - في المتناول

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

- Overusing smart phones is a type of.....  
a) fortune      b) feature      c) application      d) addiction
- Great people always.....our real culture and values.  
a) defend      b) confuse      c) ban      d) donate
- Nowadays, most people are.....with money and fun.  
a) handy      b) obsessed      c) unrealistic      d) oval
- In my opinion, social media is not..... a bad thing.  
a) unfairly      b) recently      c) necessarily      d) Extremely

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

( gather – recounted – fortune – products – confuse)

- Many people advertise bad quality..... on social media.
- Any painting by Leonardo Da Vinci is worth a.....
- Our father used to..... us to give us advice when we were young.
- My brother has ..... his adventure since he left home.

## Grammar Although&However

### 1-Although

\*can be used to contrast ideas

• تربط بين جملتين متناقضتين وتأتي بمعنى ( بالرغم من ) :-

**Although** it rained a lot, we've still enjoyed our holiday.

We've still enjoyed our holiday, **although** it rained a lot.

\*It was raining. We decided to go out. (join)

**Although** it was raining, we decided to go out.

### 1- However

\*can be used to contrast ideas

تربط بين جملتين متناقضتين وتأتي بمعنى ( مع ذلك / لكن ) :-

**ملحوظة:** يجب وضع فاصلة ( , ) بعدها .

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

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

### 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

### Do as shown between brackets:-

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

2- Aya is going to travel to London in May. (Ask a question)

### present continous

( we use it to express about future )

Be { am  
is + v + ing  
are

\*I **am going** to sleep now tomorrow

\* He **is going** to visit his uncle tonight

\* they **are going** to stay home next month

**Positive**

I **am going** to speak.  
You **are going** to speak.  
He **is going** to speak.

**Negative**

I am **not** going to speak.  
You are **not** going to speak.  
He is **not** going to speak.

**question**

**Am I going** to speak?  
**Are you going** to speak?  
**Is he going** to speak?

**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.

**Do as shown between brackets:**

- 2- Hamad is watching TV tonight. (Make negative)  
.....
- 3- Aya is going to travel to London in May. (Ask a question)  
.....
- 4- Ahmed and Huda (have) a wedding party next Monday. (Correct the verb)  
.....

---

**Reading Comprehension**

**A) Read the following passage then answer the questions below:-**

A man was walking in the desert, but he did not know his way. He was far away from his home. He was very hungry, but he had nothing to eat. He had only a small bottle of water. While he was walking, he fell down and the bottle was **broken**. He has nothing to do there. In the evening, he sat down on a big rock. He saw some black wood on the ground. He was very happy because those pieces of black wood mean there were some people there and they may be still there. If he found them, they would help him, and he might be safe. He got up and walked for a long time here and there, but he could not see anybody. While he was walking, he saw a red bag on the ground. He opened the bag and wished there was some food inside it. He was surprised when he saw some money inside **it**. He said:” What can I do with money in this place?” In such case, money is not important. Suddenly, he heard his daughter’s voice. She said: “Get up my father, lunch is ready now.” Indeed, you are what you think of.

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

- 1)What is the best title for this passage?  
a- The happy dream    b- The red bag    c- The black wood    d. the desert

2)The underline pronoun (it) in line 3 referes to.....

- a. The desert
- b. the bag
- c. the ground
- d. food

What is the meaning of underlined word broken in first paragraph?

- a- something that's in pieces
- b- something that works
- c- something that burns.
- d. something that runs

4- What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?

- a- to suggest ways to get food.
- b- to inform us that you always dream of what you need.
- c- to tell us about that the man’s daughter is a clever cook.
- d- to show how we behave when there is no food.

5- The writer shows us:

- a- Food is important than money.
- b- Money is the most important
- c- Sleeping much is not healthy.
- d- Home-made food is better than junk food.

6) According to the passage, all the following statements are

- a- The pieces of black wood says that it was very cold.
- b- The man was really lost his way in the desert
- c- The mother prepared lunch to the family
- d- The girl asked her father to eat lunch.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7- What happened when the man fell down?.....

8- Why did the daughter ask her father to get up?.....

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**Writing**

"Social media has become a huge part of everyday life." Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **Social Media explaining the advantages and disadvantages of using social media**

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

**plan**



**Topic**

A series of horizontal dotted lines for writing the topic.

**Unit 8**  
**Digital Communication**  
**Vocabulary**

convey	يوصل	reaction	تفاعل / فعل رد
skillful	بارع / ماهر	access	قابل لللبس
gradually	تدرجيا	means	وسائل طرق
wearable	لللبس قابل	activate	ينشط
exchange	يتبادل	sensitive	حساس
bracelet	اسورة	various	متنوع
efficiently	بكفاءة	talented	موهوب
skin	جلد	directly	مباشرة

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

- 1- It was a ..... situation when the poor man lost his little money.  
a) countless    b) sensitive    c) royal    d) skillful
- 2- Our talented teacher always ..... information perfectly.  
a) conveys    b) exchanges    c) imports    d) donates
- 3- My mother pretended to be calm, but her..... says she is angry.  
a) fortune    b) product    c) bracelet    d) reaction
- 4- Although he runs the business very....., the company failed.  
a) directly    b) gradually    c) efficiently    d) necessarily

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

(talented – skin – feature – bracelet – various)

- 1- We can suggest ..... solutions to traffic jam problem.
- 2- My elder brother gets the full mark because he is..... and skilful.
- 3- She can't bear sun rays because she has sensitive .....
- 4- Huda's gold ..... reminds her of her wedding day.



## Grammar past perfect

### had + P.P

\*I **had done** my home work.

\*They had eaten fruits .

يأتي مع زمن الماضي التام كلمات تعبر عن الزمن مثل :-

1) **After:** → PAST PERFECT + past simple  
( had + P.P ) (second inflection of verb)

**After** I **had done** my homework, I **went** to bed.

**After** she **had studied** her lessons. she **slept**.

2) **Before** → past simple + PAST PERFECT  
(second inflection of verb) ( had + P.P )

**Before** she **slept**, she **had studied** her lessons.

**Before** I **went** to bed , I **had done** my homework.

before = by the time = because

Choose the correct form of the verb:-

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. I (feel – felt – had felt) great after I (pass – passed – had passed) the exam. By the time I arrived home, my mother (had celebrated – celebrates – celebrated) my success. I got high marks because I (worked – had worked – work) hard.

### (Both..... and)

(connect between to sentences have same subject, verb or object)

\*Huda likes fish. Ahmed likes fish.

I met **both** Mona **and** Nora.

I met Mona. I met Nora.

**Both** Huda **and** Ahmed like fish.

**Do as shown between brackets:-**

- 1- Famous doctors are talented. They are skillful . (both .... )  
.....
- 2- Ali was doing his homework. Nasser was doing his homework. (both .... )  
.....
- 3- My sister studied her lessons. she watched surfed the Internet. (both ... )  
.....
- 1- My uncle is a good swimmer. He is a good cook. (Join using: both...and)  
.....
- 2- Before she went to school, she (pray). (Correct the verb)  
.....

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**Reading Comprehension**

**Read the following passage then answer the questions below:**

The dictionary is the most important tool for all language learners. It gives them the different meanings and spellings of words. Most dictionaries help to pronounce words correctly by providing pronunciation and phonetic symbols. Moreover, they show the learners how to use the words correctly by giving them examples in meaningful sentences. When you find a new word in a comprehension passage, it is not a good way to think directly of using the dictionary all the time to know its meaning. It is better for you to try first to understand the main idea of the passage and guess its meaning. Second, don't forget to look at the opposite of the word and try to **remember** it. If these two ways are not helpful, get the dictionary then and look it up. You will find different meaning for one word. You infer the suitable meaning through the text. Some books have a mini-dictionary at **their** backs. The electronic dictionaries are the **latest**. They have more advantages than the printed ones because they are easy to download and carry, you can take them with you everywhere and listen clearly to the correct way of pronouncing words. Fortunately, smart phones can be supplied with different dictionary applications.

**Choose the correct answer from A,B,C,D**

- 1-What is the best title for this passage?
  - a) Phonetic Symbols
  - b) Language Learners
  - c) The importance of dictionaries
  - d) New words
- The underlined pronoun \*thier\* in the third paragraph referes to...
  - a) exams
  - b) books
  - c) symbols
  - d) meanings
- 3-what is the opposite of the of the underlined word remember ?..
  - a) find
  - b) guess
  - c) forget
  - d) try
- 4- What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?
  - a- to suggest ways to get dictionaries
  - b- to inform us that smart phones
  - c- to tell us about the most important tool for language learners
  - d- to show how we guess the meaning of words

5- The electronic dictionaries:.....

a- used at home only

b- were very old

c- aren't better than the printed ones

d- have pronunciation

6:-all the following statements are not true except According to the passage,

a- Most dictionaries don't have pronunciation or phonetic symbols.

b- You should directly use a dictionary when you don't know the meaning of a word-

c-It's impossible to download a dictionary on smart phones

d- Some dictionaries give examples and use the words in meaningful sentences

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7- What are the advantages of the electronic dictionaries?

8- Why is using the dictionary all the time directly is not a correct way?

---

**Writing**

"We all have ideas, feelings and opinions that we want to communicate." **Plan** and **write** a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) 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.

**plan**

Topic

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**Unit 9**  
**Storytelling and Communication**  
**Vocabulary**

grown-up	بالغ / راشد	pass	يمر
alley	ممشى	wisdom	حكمة
innocent	بريء	cruel	قاسي
modest	متواضع / خجول	trust	ثقة
outwit	يجهز / يزود	please	يسر / يرضي
reach out	يصل	engage	يشغل / يكفل
nearby	قريب	proud	فخور / مغرور
deliver	يوصل	tool	أداة / وسيلة
alongside	بجانب	ladder	سلم
ancestor	جد / سلف		

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

- Young generations must learn from the ..... of their ancestors.  
a) fortune      b) wisdom      c) trust      d) addiction
- A good movie must ..... both the mind and the eye.  
a) engage      b) confuse      c) pass      d) donate
- The judge found him ..... and he was released.  
a) proud      b) various      c) unrealistic      d) innocent
- I enjoy standing ..... my friends in hard times.  
a) alongside      b) necessarily      c) directly      d) extremely

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

**(alley – outfitted – ladder – ban – deliver)**

- Our classroom is ..... with a projector, a computer and a speaker.
- The government should ..... the poor all its promises.
- They were frightened when they followed a narrow dark.....
- While Hassan was climbing up the ....., he fell down..

**Grammar**  
**1) Reported Speech**  
**imperatives**

**Direct speech**

**Reported speech**

- |              |   |                          |
|--------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1) said      | → | asked- ordered-requested |
| 2)“ .....”   | → | to                       |
| 3)“Don’t...” | → | not to                   |
| 4) me        | → | him / her                |
| 5) my        | → | his / her                |
| 6) your      | → | my                       |
| 7) our       | → | thier                    |

\*“Close the door.” said my father. (Reported speech)

My father **asked me to** close the door.

\*My teacher said, “Do your homework daily.” (Reported speech)

My teacher **asked to** do my homework daily.

\*My friend said, “Don’t speak loudly” (Reported speech)

My friend **asked me not to** speak loudly.

**B- Do as shown between brackets:-**

1-“Drink you milk before going to bed.” said my mother. (reported speech)

2- “Don’t play with dogs.” My father said. (reported speech)

---

**2)phrasal verbs with**  
**look**

**look out = be careful**

**look after = take care of**

**look for = search for**

**look up = search in a reference book**

**A- Choose the correct answer:**

My mother used to look (out – after – for) all members of the family.

I looked ( out – after – for )my lost mobile phone until I found it.

4- Look (out – after – for) .! A car is coming quickly. (Complete)

## Reading Comprehension

### Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

People grow two sets of teeth during their lifetimes – the primary or baby teeth, and the second, permanent teeth. The first primary teeth appear when a child is about six months old. The rest of them grow between the sixth and the thirtieth month, and there are only twenty teeth in this set. The permanent teeth in humans **appear** between the sixth and the fourteenth years of a child's life. In many cases, children still have their baby teeth as well as the permanent set, or some of **them**, until they are about ten or twelve. This can look very odd, because the permanent teeth are often bigger than the baby teeth, and because the first of the second set to appear are usually the two front teeth, making the child look very funny. There are thirty-two teeth in the second set, although the four wisdom teeth don't usually appear until the person is in his or her late teens or early twenties. It is as well to remember that this set is the one you will have for the rest of your life, so great care must be taken to make sure that they won't go bad or have to be pulled out!

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

- 1) What is the best title for this passage?  
a. Our teeth      b. Our school      c. Babies      d. our lives
- 2) The underlined pronoun "them"  
a. teeth      b. children      c. people      d. humans
- 3) What is the meaning of the underlined word "**appear**"?  
a. be seen      b. hide      c. suffer      d. steer
- 4- What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?  
a- to suggest ways to have healthy teeth  
b- to inform us that adults have 32 teeth  
c- to tell us about the two sets of teeth during lifetimes  
d- to show that permanent teeth are often bigger than the baby teeth
- 5- The first primary teeth appear when a child is:  
a- between the sixth and the tenth years      b- about sixteen months old.  
c- two months      d- about six months old.
- 6) All the following statements are **TRUE** According to the passage  
a- There are two sets of teeth during life time.  
b- Great care must be taken for permanent teeth.  
c- Permanent teeth are often smaller than the baby teeth  
d- Wisdom teeth don't appear until the person is in his or her late teens.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7. Why should one be very careful about his second set of teeth?

8. What makes a child look funny?

---

**Writing**

"Stories are the most effective way to communicate and deliver messages from one to another " Plan and write a composition of two paragraphs (not less than 10 sentences) about **Stories explaining sources of stories and why stories are important to us.** \*Your writing should include a topic sentence, supporting details and a conclusion

**Plan**

**Topic**

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**Unit 10**  
**Discoveries and Inventions**  
**Vocabulary**

bead	خبز	found	أسس / أنشأ
spread	ينشر	electrical	كهربائي
ruins	اطلال / آثار	humidity	رطوبة
consequence	نتيجة	influential	مؤثر
president	رئيس	department	قسم
mainly	بشكل رئيسي	chairman	رئيس الجلسة
pot	قدر	profitable	مربح

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

- English ..... in our school issued a reading competition last week.  
a) fortune    b) department    c) trust    d) humidity
- I think people should..... peace and love among themselves.  
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

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

**(profitable – ruins – humidity – influential – president)**

- Sports has an ..... role in keeping fit and healthy.
- Do you know that trade is a/an ..... business?
- Tourists are impressed by the ..... of the pharaohs.
- I wish I would be a/an ..... to help all citizens.

**Grammar**

**1) Reflexive Pronouns**

- I** → **myself** → I wrote the lesson **myself**.
- You** → **yourself** → You win the match **yourself**.
- He** → **himself** → My friend drove his father's car **himself**.
- She** → **herself** → My sister designed the dress **herself**.
- It** → **itself** → The lion takes care of **itself**.
- You** → **yourselves** → You are too young to go out by **yourselves**.
- We** → **ourselves** → We washed the car **ourselves**.

## 2) Quantifiers:-

### 1) a little:-

\*تاتي قبل الاسماء التي لا تعد بمعنى بعض

\*There will be **a little** rain this week

### 2) much:-

\*تاتي قبل الاسماء التي لا تعد بمعنى كثير

\*You should drink **much** water to be healthy

### 3) a few:-

\*تأتي قبل الأسماء التي تعد بمعنى قليل

\*I bought **a few** books to read.

### 4) many:-

\*تاتي قبل الاسماء التي تعد بمعنى كثير

\*I met **many** friends yesterday.

### 5) a lot of:-

\*تاتي قبل الاسماء التي تعد والتي لا تعد بمعنى كثير

\*I met **a lot of** friends yesterday.

\*You should drink **a lot of** water to be healthy.

## A- Choose the correct answer:-

(Much – Many – A little) people prefer eating fast food, but I like cooking food by (himself yourself – myself). My sister is too fat, so the doctor asks her to eat (a little – much – a few) food. Eating (a little – much – many) kinds of fruit is healthy.

## B- 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)

## Reading Comprehension

### Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Although Mr. Jones told his wife that the trip into the middle of Africa to shoot wild animals would be very hot, uncomfortable, and might be dangerous, she wanted to go with him. They bought a big tent, camp beds, some guns, a refrigerator which didn't need electricity and many other things and went off to the middle of Africa.

Before going hunting, Mr. Jones gave his wife a bell to use if she was in danger and needed his help, and then he left. After a few minutes, he heard the bell and returned quickly to the tent. "What's the matter?" he asked. "Nothing," answered his wife. "I was only testing the bell."



**plan**

**Topic**

## Unit 11

### Intelligence and Creativity

#### Vocabulary

approach	طريقة	expert	خبير
involve	ينهمك / يستغرق	attitude	موقف / وضع
combine	يضم / يخلط	previously	وجد
dramatic	درامي / مفاجئ	assume	يفترض
original	أصلي / مبتكر	unusual	نادر / استثنائي
intended	مقصود / متعمد	generally	عموما
restriction	قيد / حد	detail	تفصيل
appearance	مظهر	vote	ينتخب / يصوت

#### Vocabulary

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

- The English ..... in our school issued a reading competition last week.  
a) fortune      b) department      c) trust      d) humidity
- The two countries ..... against their common enemy.  
a) combined      b) approached      c) assumed      d) donated
- The children were excited by the ..... scene on TV.  
a) proud      b) influential      c) cruel      d) dramatic
- She was ..... employed as a tour guide.  
a) necessarily      b) gradually      c) previously      d) unfairly

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

(appearance – assume – attitudes – involve – vote)

- It's often very difficult to change peoples .....
- The engineers have changed the .....of the whole building.
- I ..... that the they know each other because they were at the same school.
- The test will ..... answering questions and photos.

### Grammar

#### 1) Suffix

- \*ment → excitement
- \*able → washable
- \*ed → played
- \*less → careles
- \*ful → spoonful

## 2) Double Comparative

\*The + comparative adjective,

\*The **more** books I read,

\*The **older** we grow,

the + comparative adjective

\*the **more** I learn.

\*The **wiser** we become \_

## 3) case if (1)

If + present simple + will + inf

\*للتعبير عن احداث ممكنة الحدوث في الحاضر والمستقبل

**If you work hard, you will get high marks.**

**He will invite me if he has a birthday party.**

**A)Choose the correct answer:-**

(Excited – Excitement - Exciting) is a feeling of being excited or an exciting event. The more interesting books you read, the (happy – happiest – happier) you are. The more you read, the more you learn. If your friends are clever, you (imitate – would imitate – will imitate) them.

**B- Do as shown between brackets:-**

1- The more he eats, the (more fat) he gets . ..... (Correct)

2- The sooner you submit your assignment, the (good)..... (Correct)

3- Huda is the most (beauty+full) girl I have ever seen..... (Combine)

4- If I travel to many countries, ..... (Complete)

## Reading Comprehension

**Read the following passage then answer the questions below:**

A newly-married couple had just moved into a new apartment. One evening, they gave a party on that occasion. Many of their friends and relatives were quite rich, so they have received a large number of valuable and expensive wedding-presents. The fine collection of presents was on show in one of the rooms and it was much admired. The next morning, they received an unexpected late present by post. In an envelope were two tickets for the best seats at a theatre, and a little note saying, "heartiest congratulation.

Guess who has sent these " the young couple tried to find out what generous friend had sent the tickets, but they were to see the play and spend a most enjoyable evening. They returned late at night and found that a thief had broken into their apartment. All their valuable wedding-presents had been stolen.

On the bare table in the room where they had displayed them was a little note. On it was written " Now You Know ". All of us meet people who are good and others who are very bad. We should be careful while dealing with people whom we don't know before. Dealing with people innocently all the time may lead to misfortune. A wise man is the person who has the ability to judge people's behaviour.

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

- 1- What is the best title for this passage?
  - a- At the party
  - b- The businessman
  - c- How to rob a flat
  - d- Moving to a new flat
- 2- The underlined pronoun " it " in the 1 paragraph refers to:-
  - a- The two-couple
  - b- wedding dress
  - c- a collection of presentsd
  - d- rich relatives
- 3- What is the meaning of the underlined word " couple " in the 1st paragraph?
  - a- Husband and wife
  - b- father and mother
  - c- man and womand
  - d- father and son
- 4- What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?
  - a- to show how flats are rubbed
  - b- to persuade us to be kind with rubbers
  - c- To tell a personal experience
  - d- to inform us that the couples have expensive presents,
- 5- It is good to behave with people:
  - a- innocently
  - b- carefully
  - c- cunningly
  - d- carelessly
- 6- According to the passage, all the following statements are NOT TRUE except:
  - a- All people are good and kind.
  - b- The couple received the unexpected present in the afternoon.
  - c- The couple knew that generous friend.
  - d- The fine collection of presents was kept in the cupboard.

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7- Why did the couple give a party?

.....

8- What did they receive next morning?

.....





**Unit 12**  
**Explore and Present**  
**Vocabulary**

quality	جودة / كيفية	universe	الكون
ahead	الى الامام / مقدما	entirely	بالكامل
allow	يسمح	audience	متقدم
content	محتوى	notice	يلاحظ
suitable	مناسب	motion	حركة
emphasise	يؤكد	widespread	واسع الانتشار
narration	حكاية	remote	بعيد
reinforce	يعزز / يقوي	advanced	جمهور

**Vocabulary**

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

1. There are many theories explaining the origin of the .....  
a) universe                      b) department                      c) trust                      d) humidity
2. Did you ..... how busy is your mother to please you?  
a) reinforce                      b) approach                      c) allow                      d) notice
3. I think traffic jam is a ..... problem in many cities.  
a) proud                      b) remote                      c) widespread                      d) dramatic
4. You should work hard and plan your future .....  
a) alongside                      b) ahead                      c) necessarily                      d) unfairly

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

**(content – emphasised – allowed – involve – quality)**

5. He ..... that all the people taking part in the research were volunteers.
6. Students are not ..... to talk during the exam.
7. He didn't open the bag because he has already known its.....
8. The ..... of the photo depends on the camera which he used.

## Grammar

### 1) Indefinite Pronouns

every

everybody  
everywhere  
everything

some

somebody  
somewhere  
something

any

anybody  
anywhere  
anything

no

nobody  
nowhere  
nothing

تستخدم للحديث عن كل الناس والأشياء والاماكن ← every  
تستخدم مع الجمل المثبتة ← some  
تستخدم مع السؤال والنفي ← any  
هي صيغة النفي لكل ما سبق ← no

- o **Everybody** should respect traffic rules.
- o I saw **somebody** calling for help.
- o I can't do **anything** to help you.
- o She has gone **nowhere** since she finished her exams

### 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

### 2) need to

\*need to=It's necessary to do

#### Present

I **need** to buy a new laptop..  
**Do** you **need** to surf the web?  
We **don't** need to do that exercise  
Ahmed **needs** to travel abroad

#### past

I **needed** to buy a new lapto  
**Did** you **need** to surf the web?  
We **didn't need** to do that exercise  
Ahmed **doesn't need** to travel abroad

**Do as shown between brackets:**

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

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

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

**3) Relative clauses**

**who-that**

**(connect two sentences refer to people)**

\*the man is a doctor , he lives downstairs.

the man **who** lives downstairs is a doctor.

\*I saw ahmed , he won the match

I saw ahmed **that** won the match.

**which-that**

**(connect two sentences refer to thing)**

\*The robber stole the car. The lady had parked it.

The robber stole the car **which** The lady had parked.

\* This is the dog , I like it

This is the dog **that** I like.

**when**

**(refere to certain time)**

\* A holiday is the time **when** we enjoy.

\* Ramadan is a month **when** we fast.

**where**

**(refere to certain place)**

\*This is the school **where** we learn.

\*This is the house **where** we live.

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

Last week I was walking with my father in the garden (who- which- where) you can find our home 1 KM far. While we were watching the beautiful view ,the long grass.(when -where -that)was among the flowers hurted our legs and they bled. My father called the doctor who came later (when -who – that)it got dark. My father tells me to trust people (who – which – where) are religious. I like (everywhere – everyone – everything) who helps the poor. We always (needed – needs – need) to help each other. People don't need to take things (where – when – that) doesn't belong to them.

**Do as shown between brackets:**

1-I bought a book yesterday . It is very interesting. (Join)  
.....

2-It is Friday. We have a holiday on Friday. (Join)  
.....

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

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

**Reading Comprehension**

**Read the following passage then answer the questions below:**

Louis Braille was born in 1809 in a village in France. When he was only three years old, he had an accident while he was playing in his father’s shop and became blind. His father tried to teach poor Louis how to read but he couldn’t. Young Louis was very clever. He was also very good at music. At that time the blind were trying to read and write in different ways, but it was very difficult for them. Something should happen to enable the blind to read.

When Louis was sixteen years old, he had the idea of using dots, so he invented this kind of reading and writing by touching dots with the fingers. This is really the same way the blind use today. In 1828 Louis worked as a teacher for the blind. He died in January 1852 at the age of forty-three. Nowadays millions of blind people can read Braille in many languages. The blind can read in Arabic too.

We shouldn’t forget to respect and encourage people who serve the humanity. In the Arab world, there isn’t enough encouragement to the disabled or talented people. Sometimes, our societies ignore them.

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

- 1) What is the best title for this passage?  
a- A Clever Blind Man                      b- A Clever Father  
c- A Clever Teacher                         d- Braille Way of Reading
- 2) the underlined pronoun "he" in the second paragraph refers to:.  
a- Louis      b- Louis's father      c- A village      d- the Arab world
- 3) what is the meaning of the underlined word "humanity" in the third paragraph  
a- kind people      b- animal kingdom      c- bad people      d- people in general
- 4- What is the purpose of the writer in this passage?  
a- to tell us about the Braille story                      b- to inform that Braille worked as a teacher  
c- to persuade you of Louise accident                      d- to decide that Arab societies ignore talented people
- 5- Young Louis was very:  
a- angry                      b- stupid                      c- proud                      d- intelligent

- 6)According to the passage, all the following statements are not true except:-
- a- Louis Braille was born in 1909.
  - b- Louis worked as a teacher in 1882
  - c- Braille can be read in Arabic.
  - d- Louise was born in January 1852

**B) Answer the following questions:**

7- How did Louis Braille become blind?

.....

8- In what way did Louis Braille help the blind?

.....

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**Writing**

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

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

**plan**

