



English

Notebook

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Nineth Grade

Committee (n)	اللجنة	A group of people chosen to make decisions.	
Praise (v)	يمدح	To express approval, love, or admiration for something.	
Employ (v)	يستخدم/يوظف	To make use for something.	
Struggle (v)		Trying hard to achieve something.	
Violence (n)	عنف	The use of physical force to harm someone.	
Method (n)	طريقة	A way of doing something	
Explain (v)	يوضح- يشرح	To make something clear or easy to understand / to give a reason for something	
Forget (v)	ينسى	Unable to remember	
Realise (v)	يدرك	To become aware of something / to know and understand that something is true	
Refuse (v)	يرفض	To show that you do not want to do, give or accept something	
Improve (v)	يطور	To become or make something better	
Behaviour (n)	سلوك تصرف	The way that you act or behave	
Establish (v)	ينشئ	To start something/ to make something exist	
Motto (n)	شعار	A short sentence that expresses a rule for an organization's behaviour	
Foundation (n)	مؤسسة	an organization started with gifts of money. Foundations give money to individuals or groups in need.	
Approach (n)	طريقة	a way of dealing with something.	

A Different Class

Hanan Al-Hroub was a poorly paid teacher in the West Bank. Then she won the \$1 million Global Teacher Prize. The **committee praised** Mrs. Al-Hroub's "play and learn" method, which she still **employs**.

Besides her clown **outfit**, Mrs. Al-Hroub uses balloons, hula-hoops, toy cars and puppets to explain her lessons. Her aim is to make the classroom a calm and fun place where children can forget about the **struggle** of daily life, and open their minds.

"We play first, and when we play we learn," she said. "The kids don't even realise they are learning."

In addition to the toys and balloons, which she pays for with her own money, she uses videos and even PowerPoint in the classroom. For the first month of a new school year, her eight-year-old pupils may not even see an exercise book.

Parents often refuse the focus on play. That soon changes, Mrs. Al-Hroub says, when they realise that her methods improve behaviour – especially in troubled kids – and academic results. She also sees it as her duty to build their characters. "No to **violence**" is a motto in her classes.

Mrs. Al-Hroub plans to establish her own foundation and use some of her winnings to train other teachers to follow her approach.

It is worth mentioning that Mrs. Al-Hroub's dream was to be a doctor but failing to do so did not prevent her from being a special person who could make a difference.



Choose the correct answer.

1. Hanan Al-Hroub was a poorly paid teacher in.....
a. Syria b. Palestine c. Jordan d. Iraq
 2. She teaches in a/an
a. high school b. preparatory school c. elementary school d. university
 3. Parents don't like the focus on at first.
a. playing b. teaching c. learning d. behaving
 4. Mrs. Hanan Al-Hroub's dream was to be a/an
a. teacher b. actor c. doctor d. tailor
-

Decide if the following statements are true or false.

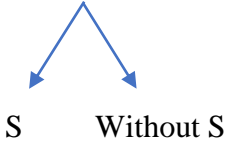
1. Mrs. Al-Hroub had a high paying job.
 2. The committee expressed love and admiration for her teaching methods.
 3. Mrs. Al-Hroub uses traditional tool in her classes.
 4. Mrs. Al-Hroub's school provides her with all the materials.
 5. She teaches in a secondary school.
 6. Mrs. Al-Hroub's students forget their life hardships in her classes.
 7. Parents eventually accept the focus on play in Mrs. Al-Hroub classes.
 8. She successfully deals with troubled-kids.
 9. Mrs. Al-Hroub does not use physical force in her classes.
 10. Mrs. Al-Hroub has always wanted to become a teacher.
-

VOCABULARY

Choose the correct answer.

1. The teacher began to the students for their excellent work.
a. praise b. comment c. punish d. praised
 - 2- An act of..... caused the window to be broken.
a. Kindness b. violence c. bravery d. smartness
 - 3- The artist had to a hammer to open his paint cans.
a. search b. look c. employ d. employed
 - 4- She was wearing a splendid
a. outfit b. bills c. pills d. materials
 - 5- He has against cancer for two years.
a. praised b. employed c. struggled d. violence
-

Grammar

Present Simple	Present Progressive (continuous)
<p>1. Use:</p> <p>a. General facts It rarely rains in the desert. You play chess with 32 pieces.</p> <p>b. Present habits The birds return to the island every morning. Marsha goes to a sports club every Thursday.</p>	<p>1. Use:</p> <p>a. Actions happening now She is reading a newspaper upstairs now. I'm busy, I'm doing my homework at the moment.</p> <p>b. Future plans and personal arrangements We are visiting our cousins next week.</p> <p>c. Temporary actions He's eating a lot these days.</p>
<p>2. Form:</p> <p>Subject + Verb 1 + Complement</p>  <p>With S: He, She, It, and singular nouns. Without S: I, you, we, they, and plural nouns.</p> <p>*Note: We add (-es) when a verb ends with any of the following letters: (o - sh - ch - ss - x) (Goes - Washes - Watches - Dresses - Fixes)</p>	<p>2. Form:</p> <p>S + am\is\are + V_(ing) + C</p> <p>Am → I Is → he, she, it, and singular nouns. Are → you, we, they, and plural nouns.</p>
<p>3. Negative:</p> <p>They don't usually go out in the evening. She doesn't always drink tea. Don't → I, you, we, they, and plural nouns. Doesn't → He, She, It, and singular nouns. Don't\Doesn't → V₀</p>	<p>3. Negative:</p> <p>He is not studying Geography. They are not working nowadays.</p>
<p>4. Adverbs:</p> <p>-Every (day-week-month-year-Summer...etc.) -Once a day- twice a week Three times a week Four times a month <u>-Adverbs of frequency:</u> (Always- usually- often- sometimes- rarely- never)</p>	<p>4. Adverbs:</p> <p>This\next (week-month-year-Summer...etc.) Today – tonight – tomorrow – these days – nowadays.) Imperative (Be quiet! Don't forget)</p>
<p>5. Question:</p> <p>Wh-word + auxiliary + S + V₀ + C? <u>Auxiliary:</u> Do \ Does e.g. Where do you live? What time does she wake up every day?</p>	<p>5. Question:</p> <p>Wh-word + auxiliary + S + V_{ing} + C? <u>Auxiliary:</u> am, is, and are. e.g. What are you doing here? What is she cooking?</p>

Choose the correct answer.

- Every Monday, Sally ----- her kids to football practice.
a. drove b. drives c. is driving d. was driving
- Usually, I ----- as a secretary, but this summer, I ----- French at a language school.
a. work – study b. am working – am studying
c. work – study d. work – am studying
- Be quiet! John -----
a. is sleeping b. sleeps c. slept d. was sleeping
- Don't forget to take your umbrella. It -----
a. rains b. rained c. was raining d. is raining
- She is fit because she always ----- as an exercise.
a. is running b. was running c. runs d. ran

Write questions.

1. -----?

I am hiding from my brother under the table.

2. -----?

She usually stays in her grandparents' house when she goes to Homs.

3. -----?

My mother is preparing fried eggs and cheese for dinner.

4. -----?

He wakes up at 7 a.m. on weekdays.

5. -----?

I live in Damascus, Syria.

Unit 1 – From Microsoft to Tomatoes (Activity Book) P.4-5			
Unemployed	غير موظف – عاطل عن العمل	Without a job although able to work	
Apply	يقدم طلب - يتقدم	To make a formal request for something such as a job, a place or college, university, etc.	
Cleaner	خادم (منظف)	A person whose job is to clean other people's houses or offices	
Manager	مدير	A person who is in charge of running a business	
Form	استمارة	An official document containing questions to answer	
Virtually	افتراضيا	By the use of computer software that makes something appear to exist	
Exist	يوجد - يعيش	To be real; to be present in a place or situation	
Final	نهائي - أخير	Being or happening at the end of a series of events	
Employed	وظف	To be given a job to do for payment	
Bulk	حجم كبير - بيع بالجملة	Goods bought and sold in large quantities/ wholesale	

Wallet	محفظة نقود	A small case used for keeping money in	
Profit	فائدة	The money that you can make in business or by selling things	
End up	يجد نفسه في- يؤول مصيره	Found yourself in a place or situation that you didn't intend or expect to be in	
Multiply	يضرّب - يزداد - يتضاعف	To increase	
Cart	عربة (نقل)	A vehicle with 2 or 4 wheels that is pulled by a horse	
Transport	وسائل النقل	To move something from one place to another in a vehicle	
Fleet	أسطول - قافلة (سيارات)	A group of ships or trucks	
Truck	شاحنة	A lorry / a large vehicle for carrying heavy loads	
Former	سابق	Previous/ past	
Planning	التخطيط	the act of figuring out how to do something ahead of time.	
Insurance	ضمان - تأمين	An arrangement with a company in which you pay them regular amount of money and they agree to pay the costs when you die or have got problems	
Adviser	مرشد - ناصح	A person who gives advice, especially someone who knows a lot about a particular object	
Document	وثيقة	An official paper that gives information about something, or that has evidence of something	
Reply	يجيب	Answer/ to say or write something as an answer	
Astonished	منبهر - مذهول	to fill with great surprise or amazement.	
Lack	فقدان	The state of not having enough of something	
Determination	التصميم	The quality that makes you continue trying to do something	
Required (adj)	المطلوب	Needed/ depended on	
Skill	مهارة - خبرة	The ability to do something well	
Millionaire	مليونير	A very rich person/ a person who has a million pounds, dollars, etc.	

Make a Difference

From Microsoft to Tomatoes

One day, an unemployed man went to apply for a job with Microsoft as a cleaner. The manager said: "Let me have your e-mail address, so that I can send you a form to complete and tell you when you can start." The man said that he had no computer or email address. The manager: "Well, then, that means that you virtually don't exist and therefore can't be employed." The man looked at the last £10 in his wallet and thought of buying tomatoes in **bulk**. Within less than 2 hours, he sold all the tomatoes at 100% **profit**. Repeating the process several times that day, he ended up with almost £100 before going to sleep that night. Getting up early every day and going to bed late, he **multiplied** his profits quickly. After a short time he bought a **cart** to transport several dozen boxes of tomatoes. By the end of the second year, he became the owner of a **fleet** of trucks and

the manager of a staff of a hundred **former** unemployed people, all selling tomatoes. Planning for the future of his wife and children, he decided to buy life insurance. An adviser asked him for his e-mail address in order to send the final documents electronically. When the man replied that he has no e-mail, the adviser felt astonished and said: "How did you make such wealth without Internet and e-mail? Just imagine where you would-be now, if you had been connected to the internet from the very start!" After a moment of thought, the tomato millionaire replied: "I would be a floor cleaner at Microsoft!" Even with the lack of technology, with determination and the required skills one can make a difference.

Choose the correct answer.

- The unemployed man wanted to work as a/an ----- at Microsoft.
a. manager b. cleaner c. advisor d. tomatoes seller
- The man was refused because he didn't have -----.
a. a wallet b. money c. an email address d. a cart
- He increased his money by -----
a. working at Microsoft b. buying tomatoes c. selling tomatoes d. staying unemployed
- He became the owner of a/an -----
a. group of ships b. group of trucks c. staff of unemployed people d. Microsoft

Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- The man applied for a job with a computer company.
- The man virtually exists.
- He started selling tomatoes after being rejected by Microsoft.
- He decided to buy tomatoes in large quantities.
- After working hard, he multiplied his profits.
- He became a millionaire after one year.
- He didn't plan for his family future.
- He employed former unemployed people.
- If he had had an email address he would be a cleaner at Microsoft now.

Vocabulary

Choose the correct word.

- She had a problem in the bank, so she asked to meet the -----.
a. manage b. management c. manager d. managing
 - He has no money; he has been ----- for months.
a. employed b. unemployed c. employment d. unemployment
 - Life doesn't ----- on Mars.
a. exist b. existence c. existed d. exists
 - I was ----- when my nine-months brother could walk
a. astonishment b. astonished c. astonishing d. astonish
-

Phonics

Listen to the following words and pay attention to the pronunciation of the short vowel a /æ/

cab – dad – bag – van – mat – hat – map – sad

Listen to the following words and pay attention to the pronunciation of the long vowel /a:/

jar – father – car – class – arch – part

Classify the following words in the table

ant – flag – art – palm – glad – calm

/æ/	/a:/

Choose the correct answer

1. The vowel sound heard in the word “Jar” is -----.

- a. /æ/ b. /ɒ/ c. /a:/ d. /u/

2. The word which has a different vowel sound is -----.

- a. map b. class c. bag d. mat

3. The word which has a long vowel sound is -----.

- a. met b. father c. bush d. foot

4. The vowel sound heard in the word “glad” is -----.

- a. /æ/ b. /ɒ/ c. /a:/ d. /u/

5. The vowel sound heard in the word “palm” is -----.

- a. /æ/ b. /ɒ/ c. /a:/ d. /u/

Unit 2 – Light Initiatives (Student’s Book) P.13			
Initiative (n)	المبادرة	A new plan for dealing with a particular problem.	
Visually impaired (adj)	ضعيف البصر	People with sight problems.	
Reference (n)	المصدر	Source of information like books or articles.	
Provide (v)	يزود	To give somebody something to supply.	
Announce (v)	يعلن	To tell people something officially.	
Absolutely (adv)	صحيح بشكل كامل	Completely true.	
Braille (n)	طريقة بريل (القراءة للمكفوفين)	A system of printing for blind people in which the letters and the numbers are printed as raised dots.	
Includes (v)	يتضمن	contain	
Volunteers (n)	متطوعين	a person who does a job without being paid for it	
Benefit (n)	فوائد	anything that does someone good or gives an advantage.	
Aim (n)	الهدف	goal	
Impaired (adj)	ضعيف	Impair – to weaken or damage something	
Desire (n)	رغبة	A strong need to do something	
Curriculum (n)	منهج دراسي	All the subjects that are taught in a school, college, or university	

Administration (n)	الادارة	the act of being in charge of or managing something.	
Publish (v)	ينشر	To prepare or print a book and make it available to the public	
Access (n)	الوصول	a way of approaching or coming to a place.	
Suffer (v)	يعاني	to feel pain or misfortune.	
Visually (adv)	بشكل بصري	in regard to sight.	

Light Initiative

What is 'Light Initiative'?

Light **Initiative** started with two people and now it includes more than 350 volunteers. They voluntarily record school and college books for the benefit of the **visually impaired** people. They started recording the books of the 9th and the 12th grades; they also record university books and **references**. Their aim is to meet the visually impaired people's actual needs whatever they are.

How do they work?

Usually, the visually impaired person who has the desire to study a curriculum or a reference, contacts the initiative administration and **provides** them with the books needed. Then, the book is divided into tasks for a number of volunteers to record them.



Social Media

They use a Facebook page and a YouTube channel. On the Facebook page they announce that they finished this book or this **curriculum**, and they use the YouTube channel to publish the recordings. These records are saved in mp3 format.

Service Cost

Their services are **absolutely** free; i.e. the volunteer is not paid, and it doesn't cost the visually impaired person anything. Anyone with a network can have access to their records.

Tools

Volunteers need very simple things. They use mobiles for recording and laptops to do the montage. No professional tools are needed.

What's New?

Light Initiative's new project is turning the Syrian curriculum into **Braille**. This will help Syrian students who suffer from sight problems.

Light Initiative's Target

Light Initiative is trying to bring some light into the visually impaired people's lives.

Choose the correct answer.

- Light Initiative is targeted for -----.
a. all students
b. students who have sight problems
c. students who cannot walk
d. students who have hearing problems
- The recorded books are published on -----.

a. Facebook b. Twitter c. TV d. YouTube

3. Volunteers use ----- to record books.

a. mobiles b. laptops c. YouTube d. Facebook

4. Anyone with a/an ----- can have access to the records.

a. TV b. mobile c. laptop d. network

5. Light Initiative's new aim is turning the Syrian curriculum into -----.

a. Braille b. mp3 tracks c. videos d. pdfs

Decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

1. Light Initiative started with a few people.

2. Volunteers record only schoolbooks.

3. The books needed are recorded by more than one person.

4. They use a YouTube channel to announce that they finished this book.

5. The services are completely paid for.

6. They use laptops to do the montage.

Vocabulary

1. This party was done the benefit of the poor.

a. of b. on c. in d. for

2. A lift was put to the disabled needs.

a. meet b. see c. find d. look for

3. Some people in Africa do not have to safe drinking water.

a. potential b. the ability c. access d. way

Grammar

Present Perfect	
Form	Example
Affirmative s + have/has + past participle(v3)	I have tried sushi.
Negative s + have not (haven't)/has not (hasn't) + past participle	I have not tried sushi.
Question Have/Has + subject + past participle	Have you tried sushi?
Use	Examples
- to talk about actions that happened at an indefinite time in the past.	- She has already seen this film. - They have won several awards.
- with "since" and "for" to talk about actions that began in the past and continue up to now.	- She has already seen this film. - They have won several awards.
- to talk about an action finished in the past, but the resulting state is still present.	- I have lost my pen. I am unable to do my exercise.
- with "yet" to talk about events that have not happened before now.	- They haven't discovered a cure for the common cold yet.
Adverbs	Examples
Just – already – yet – ever – never – for – since – how long – up to now – so far – recently) يأتي بعدها تاريخ بدء الفعل Since: يأتي بعدها المدة الزمنية للفعل For: مع النفي والسؤال Yet: السؤال Ever:	I have studied <i>since 12 o'clock</i> . I have studied <i>for two hours</i> . I have been a teacher <i>since 2017</i> . I have been a teacher <i>for five years</i> . Have you eaten yet? I haven't eaten yet.

Never: لا نضع بعدها not Already: قد تأتي قبل الفعل الرئيسي أو في نهاية الجملة:	I've never been to the USA. I've already done my homework. I've done my homework already.
---	---

Choose the correct answer.

- I am not hungry. I ----- already -----.
a. have-ate b. has-eaten c. have-eaten d. have-eating
- We ----- for our holiday yet.
a. have planned b. have plan c. hasn't planned d. haven't planned
- you ----- any interesting books?
a. Has-read b. Have-read c. Have-reading d. Are-read
- She ----- the cat yet.
a. has fed b. didn't feed c. hasn't fed d. doesn't feed
- Amer ----- a car yet?
a. has-bought b. Have-bought c. Has-buys d. Has- buying
- She's very experienced now. She ----- been a volunteer for two years.
a. is b. have c. was d. has
- Good news! They ----- enough money for the charity this year.
a. have raised b. has raised c. are raised d. was raising
- While I've been a volunteer, we ----- helped a lot of young people to graduate from high school.
a. haven't b. have c. has d. hasn't
- He's hungry. He hasn't ----- for four days.
a. ate b. eating c. eaten d. eat
- She misses him! She ----- seen him for a long time.
a. has b. hasn't c. have d. haven't

Write questions

- ?
She is working on a new project.
- ?
He has returned from Europe.
- ?
Maya has taught English since 2019.
- ?
Susan enjoys reading.
- ?
This car belongs to Martin.

Unit 2 – Pay it Forward (Activity Book) P.10

Revive (v)	ينعش – يحيي - يتجدد	To become strong again	
Afford (v)		To have enough money to pay for something	
Pay forward (v)	يدفع مقدما أو سلفا	Pay in advance	

Pay It Forward

Plumber (n)	السباك	A person whose job is to repair water pipes, toilets, etc.	
Suspended (adj)		Stopped for a while	
Attract		To interest in something and want to get it	
Tradition	عادة – تقليد	A set of believes or customs that have existed for a long time among a group of people	
Customer	زبون	A person or an organization that buys something from a shop	
In advance	مسبقاً – مقدماً	Before something happens	
Otherwise (adv)	بطريقة أخرى – خلافاً لذلك – غير ذلك	in a different manner or other way.	
In need	محتاج – بحاجة	used to say that someone or something needs to have something	
homeless	مشرّد- بلا مأوى	Having no home	
Stressed	متوتر	Too anxious and tried to be able to relax	
Job hunting	البحث عن عمل	The act of looking for a job	
Required	المطلوب	Needed/ to be depended on	
Judge (v)	يحكم	To form or give an opinion about something or somebody	

On March 27, 2013, John Sweeney, a **plumber** from Ireland, started a Facebook page called **Suspended Coffees**. His message was simple: Buy a cup of coffee for a stranger, because an act of kindness can change a life and make a difference. Eight hours later, the page had attracted more than 20,000 likes. Suspended coffee is a tradition that comes from Naples, Italy, and dates back to the 20th century. When customers buy coffee, they also pay in advance for a cup to be given to somebody else; usually someone who otherwise couldn't **afford** it. This initiative was forgotten, but then it **revived** again in 2011. That's when "Suspended Coffee Day" started to be celebrated each December. You can buy it for anyone in need. It can be for the homeless person you pass by every day on the street, a stressed student in the middle of exams, a mother of children who can't afford coffee. It may be a well-dressed man whom you may not think from his appearance that he's in need, but he may be in his third month of **job hunting**. It's not up to us to judge - if someone asks, then they're in need - no CV required.



Choose the correct answer.

- Suspended Coffee is targeted for -----.
a. the rich b. the poor c. the ones in need d. both b & c
- Suspended Coffee dates back to -----.
a. 1900s b. 1800s c. 1700s d. 2000s
- The idea of Suspended Coffee started in -----.
a. France b. Ireland c. Italy d. England
- Suspended Coffee Day is celebrated in -----.
a. March b. January c. February d. December

Decide if the following sentences are True /T/ or False /F/.

- John Sweeney's message was: Buy a cup of coffee for someone you know.
- When customers buy coffee, they also pay another cup of coffee forward.
- The person who needs suspended coffee must prove that he is poor.
- You can judge if someone is in need or not.

Module 2 – Unit 3 – Life in the Future (Student's Book) P.21			
Futurologist (n)	العالم بالمستقبل	someone who forecasts the future based on existing conditions.	
Predict (v)	يتوقع – يتنبأ	to say that something will happen in the future.	
Aspects (n)	مناحي – مجالات	areas, fields.	
Replace (v)	يستبدل – يأخذ مكان	take the place of.	
Improve (v)	يحسن – يطور	make something better.	

Crops (n)	محاصيل	plants grown by farmers as food.	
Obvious (adj)	واضح – جلي	Clear.	
Absent (adj)	غائب	not present.	
Peace (n)	سلام	the opposite of war.	
Traditional (adj)	تقليدي	old.	
Disease (n)	مرض	a condition that causes harm to the health of a person, animal, or plant; illness; sickness.	
Suffers (v)	يعاني	to be harmed or hurt in some way.	
Software Package (n)	برمجية جاهزة	A package that consists of one or more computer programs and possibly related material such as utility programs or tutorial programs, recorded on a medium suitable for delivery to the user, and from which the user can transfer the program(s) to a data-processing device	حزمة تتكون من برنامج أو أكثر من برامج الكمبيوتر والمواد ذات الصلة مثل البرامج المرافقة أو البرامج التعليمية، مسجلة على وسيط مناسب للتسليم إلى المستخدم، ويمكن للمستخدم من خلاله نقل البرنامج (البرامج) إلى جهاز لمعالجة البيانات
Cure (v)	يعالج	something that makes a sick person healthy or well.	
Hunger (n)	الجوع	the need or desire for food.	
Types (n)	أنواع – أنماط	a group of things that share certain features or properties that set the group apart from others; kind.	
Spread (v)	ينتشر – ينشر	to scatter	

Life in the Future

Life in the future will be very different. **Futurologists predict** that life will probably be very different in all the fields of activity, from entertainment to technology. Some people have imagined that life in the future would be so easy and relaxing, while others have seen that it would be worse and more difficult. I think that in the future we will have a more comfortable life. This will be obvious in all **aspects** of life.



First, as for education, people will have better education because of technology. E-books will **replace** traditional books, robots will replace teachers, and students will not have to go to schools every day as they will study at home through on-line teaching. So even absent students will learn.

Second, health will **improve**. Technology will also play a very important role in that. New medicines will help people get better. Robots will help doctors and sometimes replace them. Add to that, scientists and researchers will find cure to many diseases like Aids and cancer. So, people will live longer.

Third, housing problems will end. People will build houses everywhere. So, everyone will have a place to live in.

Fourth, hunger will come to an end. People will grow new types of **crops** everywhere even on the roofs of buildings.

Fifth and last, world peace will spread because of all the previous aspects. The world will have nothing to fight for. Everyone will have education, health, home, and food. So, everyone will be happier and love will be everywhere.



Choose the correct answer.

1. Futurologists think that life in the future will be -----.

- a. similar d. difficult c. different d. easy

2. The writer thinks that life in the future will be -----.

- a. similar d. difficult c. different d. easy

3. Education will be better because of -----.

- a. teachers b. students c. schools d. technology

4. ----- will help people get better.

- a. crops b. new medicines c. diseases d. health

5. Growing crops everywhere will -----.

- a. help people get better
b. stop hunger
c. make education better
d. both b & c

Decide if the following sentences are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Opinions are different regarding how life will be in the future.
2. Traditional books will take the place of E-books.
3. Health will improve because of medical progress.
4. Everyone will have a place to live in.
5. Crops will be grown on top of buildings.
6. There will be no peace in the future.

Vocabulary

1. It is difficult to ----- what the long-term effects of the accident will be.

- a. improve b. predict c. reduce d. suffer

2. The weather ----- towards the evening.
a. obvious b. good c. bad d. improved
3. His father suffers from a heart -----.
a. replacing b. peace c. disease d. life
4. The ----- way of reducing pollution is to use cars less.
a. obvious b. absent c. bad d. improved
5. She felt at ----- when she arrived.
a. peace b. good c. sick d. predict
6. The new software package ----- the old one.
a. replaces b. difficult c. predicts d. easier

Grammar

We use "will" to talk about:	We use "going to" to talk about:
1. predictions with no evidence I think Brazil will win the next World Cup.	1. predictions about the future when we have evidence. Look at the clouds! It's going to rain.
2. a decision taken at the moment of speaking. I've spilt coffee on my shirt. I'll change it.	2. plans or intentions in the future. I am going to visit Aleppo next week.

Select the correct answer.

1. Amal has bought a new book. Tonight she ----- stay at home and start reading it.
a. will b. going to c. is going to d. is will
2. The phone is ringing. I ----- answer it.
a. going to b. am going to c. am will d. will
3. I am not free tomorrow. I ----- see the doctor.
a. going to b. am going to c. am will d. will
4. We forgot to buy bread. We ----- go back to buy some.
a. going to b. are going to c. are will d. will
5. She is so tired. She needs some rest. I think she ----- take a week off.
a. will b. going to c. is going to d. is will
6. Do you want to go with us next Saturday? We ----- attend a football match.
a. going to b. are going to c. are will d. will
7. The weather----- be dreadful tomorrow.
a. will b. going to c. is going to d. is will
8. I ----- lift that heavy box for you.
a. going to b. am going to c. am will d. will
9. Tonight we ----- have a birthday party for our mother.
a. going to b. are going to c. are will d. will
10. I think our team ----- win the match.
a. will b. going to c. is going to d. is will

Unit 3 – Living in Space (Activity Book) P.17			
Space (n)	فضاء	The area outside the earth's atmosphere where all other planets and stars are	
Century (n)	قرن (مئة سنة)	A period of 100 years	
Settler (n)	مستوطن	A person who goes to live in a new region or country	
Settlement (n)	مستوطنة	A new place to live in	
Permanent (adj)	دائم	Lasting for a long time / for all time in the future	
Pill (n)	حبة دواء	A small flat round piece of medicine that you swallow without chewing	
Pluto (n)	كوكب بلوتو	The DWARF PLANET/ one of a number of round objects in space that are not as large as planets, but which go around the sun	
Plan (v)	يخطط	To intend to do something / to make detailed arrangements for sth you want to do	
Allow (v)	يسمح	To let somebody do something	
Astronaut (n)	رائد فضاء	A person whose job involves travelling and working in a spacecraft.	
Lead (v)	يقود	To go with or in front of somebody to show the way or to make them go in the right direction	
Lake (n)	بحيرة	A large area of water that is surrounded by water	
Normal (adj)	عادي	Usual/ ordinary/ typical	
Inhabitant (n)		A person or an animal that lives in a particular place	
Moon (n)	القمر	The round object that moves around the earth and shines at night by light reflected by the sun	
Mars (n)	المريخ	The planet in the SOLAR SYSTEM that is fourth in order of distance from the sun, between the Earth and Jupiter	
Mercury (n)	عطارد	The smallest planet in the SOLAR SYSTEM, nearest to the sun	
Establish (v)	يؤسس	To start or create an organization, a system, etc. that is meant to last for a long time	
Knowledge (n)	المعرفة	The information, understanding and skills that you gain through education or experience	
Rocket (n)	صاروخ	a vehicle used for travelling or carrying astronauts into space	
Gigantic (adj)	ضخم	Very big/ huge	
Obtain (v)	يحصل	Get	
Expedition (n)	بعثة	An organized journey with a particular purpose	

The Future World

THE FUTURE WORLD

Living in Space

Someday people will live in space. By the end of this century, there will be permanent **settlements** that will allow people to lead a normal life in space. Hundreds of astronauts are going to work and live in the space station, which will take ten years to build. In some way, living on the moon will be easier than living in a space station and it will be cheaper because people won't bring everything from the Earth by **rockets**. The space city will be like a **gigantic** glass wheel that will contain buildings, factories and special meeting places. Inside it, people won't live differently from small towns on the Earth. It will have air so that inhabitants can breathe and they won't need to wear special space-suits inside the buildings. Scientists also believe that they will **obtain** water from a large ice lake on the moon. People won't have to do housework because robots will do that for them. Food won't be a problem, as settlers won't need to eat. Instead, they will take a pill three times a day. The first group of astronauts will live on the moon for six months and then they will return to the Earth and another group will travel. This will be repeated until the first settlers can finish establishing the new city. Life on the moon will be just the beginning. We hope they will use the knowledge we get there to plan **expeditions** to Mars, Mercury and even Pluto.



Choose the correct answer.

- The space station will take ----- to build.
a. a century b. a week c. a decade d. a year
- Living on the moon will be ----- than living in a space station.
a. less expensive b. more expensive c. cheaper d. both a & c
- The space city will be like a ----- glass wheel.
a. very small b. tiny c. huge d. small
- They will get water from -----.
a. a sea b. the earth c. the moon d. a lake
- The first group of astronauts will live on the moon for -----.
a. four months b. a year c. half a year d. two months

Decide if the following sentences are True /T/ or False /F/.

- Nowadays, it is possible for people to live on the moon.
- There will be temporary settlements.
- A few astronauts are going to work and live in the space station.
- Living in the space city will be like living on the Earth.
- Inhabitants will need to wear special spacesuits inside the buildings.
- Robots will do the work of humans.
- Astronauts will cook on the moon.

Vocabulary

- It is ----- to feel nervous before an exam.
a. not normally b. normally c. normal d. actually
- Property in Homs is ----- than property in Damascus.
a. cheaper b. cheap c. the cheapest d. cheapest

3. Doctors gave Hani oxygen to help him -----.
a. breath b. breathe c. breathing d. smell
4. You will need to ----- permission from the teacher if you want to leave the class.
a. obtains b. obtaining c. obtained d. obtain
5. He has to take -----to control his blood pressure.
a. pills b. bills c. pales d. bail
6. Our goal is to ----- a new research centre in our city.
a. establishment b. establishing c. established d. establish

Phonics

/e/ /i:/

/e/	/i:/
men	mean
red	read
met	meet
led	lead
set	seat
fell	feel
peck	peek
ten	teen
wet	wheat
hell	heal

Listen to the following words and put them in the right place in the table.

egg, deal, seal, vent, lend, need, tell, bed, feet, beef, end, weak, net, meat, evil, check

/e/	/i:/

Choose the correct answer

1. The vowel sound heard in the word “bed” is -----.
a. /æ/ b. /ɒ/ c. /i:/ d. /e/

2. The word which has a different vowel sound is -----.

- a. egg b. lend c. deal d. check

3. The word which has a long vowel sound is -----.

- a. tell b. vent c. net d. evil

4. The vowel sound heard in the word “seal” is -----.

- a. /æ/ b. /i:/ c. /a:/ d. /e/

5. The vowel sound heard in the word “beef” is -----.

- a. /i:/ b. /v/ c. /a:/ d. /e/

Unit 4 – Autonomous Vehicles (Student’s Book) P.26-27			
Efficient (adj)	كفاء – قدير – فعال	Working well without wasting time or energy.	
Allow (v)	يسمح	To let someone do something/to permit.	
Delivery (n)	تسليم- توصيل	The act of bringing goods, letters etc. to a particular person or place.	
Insurance (n)	تأمين- ضمان	Protection against future loss.	
Fine (n)	غرامة مالية	Money you have to pay as punishment.	
Official (adj)	المسؤول	A worker who holds an office.	
Financial (adj)	مالي	Relating to money.	
Autonomous (adj)	مستقل	free and independent	
Transportation (n)	النقل	the act of carrying or moving something.	
Increase #decrease (v)	يزيد - يتزايد	To become larger in number or amount / decrease	
Serious (adj)	جدي	Bad; important; causing worry	
Speeding (n)	تجاوز السرعة المحددة	The act of driving faster than the legal speed limit	
Dramatic (adj)	مثير	1- noticeable or sudden 2- exciting or impressive	
Vehicles (n)	عربات نقل – مركبات	something used to carry and move people or things.	

Some people think that autonomous vehicles will change our lives for the better. They think that they will be safer and transportation will be more **efficient**. However, others believe that autonomous vehicles will cause many problems that need to be solved before they are allowed to become a part of our daily lives.



First, driverless cars will increase unemployment. Thousands of drivers will lose their jobs if autonomous vehicles are **allowed** to take over the roads. Truck drivers, **delivery** drivers, taxi drivers and many other kinds of drivers will lose their jobs. This increase in unemployment could cause serious social problems.

Second, companies and governments will lose money. For example, **insurance** companies now get about fifty percent of their income from car insurance. Governments and cities, too, will lose much money from parking, speeding **fin**es and petrol taxes.

Finally, there is no planning. Dramatic change is coming, but governments haven't begun thinking about it. Only some American cities have done long-term planning. Driverless cars could arrive by 2030, but most government **officials** and transport ministers are only worried about short-term problems.

In conclusion, it is possible that autonomous vehicles will not benefit society if they are introduced too quickly. They may cause social chaos through unemployment, **financial** loss and lack of planning. It is important that these issues are addressed before autonomous vehicles are allowed on our roads.

Choose the correct answer.

1. An autonomous vehicle is a -----.
a. future car b. driverless car c. flying car d. delivery car
2. Some people think that autonomous vehicles will -----.
a. increase employment b. decrease employment c. be unsafe d. cost much money
3. Delivery drivers are a kind of -----.
a. cars b. trucks c. streets d. drivers
4. Insurance companies get about ----- of their income from car insurance.
a. quarter b. one third c. half d. two thirds
5. Governments get a lot of money from -----.
a. speeding fines b. petrol taxes c. autonomous vehicles d. both a & b
6. Government officials are worried about -----.
a. driverless cars problem b. long-term problems c. short-term problems d. both b & c

Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/ and correct the false ones.

1. some think that transportation will be more efficient with autonomous vehicles.
2. Driverless cars will increase the employment.
3. Insurance companies get a lot of money from car insurance.

4. Only some American cities have done short-term planning.
5. Autonomous vehicles may cause social disorder through financial loss.

Vocabulary

1. Do you have ----- on your house and its contents?
a. fine b. income c. insurance d. benefit
2. The ----- effects of smoking are serious.
a. benefit b. allowed c. fined d. long-term
3. He was ----- for parking on the wrong side of the street.
a. allowed b. fined c. insurance d. fine
4. They are working together to ----- the whole society.
a. allow b. benefit c. income d. fine
5. My parents wouldn't ----- me to go abroad.
a. allow b. benefit c. income d. fine
6. She took on extra work to increase her -----.
a. allow b. benefit c. income d. fine

Grammar

نستخدم **Many** مع الجمع من الأسماء المعدودة. (الكثير)
 نستخدم **much** مع الأسماء غير المعدودة. (الكثير)
 نستخدم **some** قبل الأسماء غير المعدودة والجمع من الأسماء المعدودة في الجمل المثبتة. (بعض)
 نستخدم **any** قبل الأسماء غير المعدودة والجمع من الأسماء المعدودة في الجمل المنفية والسؤال. (أي)
 نستخدم **a few** قبل الجمع من الأسماء المعدودة. (القليل)
 نستخدم **a little** قبل الأسماء غير المعدودة. (القليل)

We saw (some-any) lions at the zoo.
 Let's go into countryside for (many-some) fresh air.
 I didn't see (any-some) friends.
 Do you have (some-any) children?
 She doesn't have (many-much) friends.
 I have only (a few-many) coins in my pocket.
 John doesn't have (many-much) money.
 There is (a little – a few) tea in the glass.

a/an, the (Articles)

نستخدم أداة النكرة قبل الاسم المعدود في حالة المفرد فقط:

- عندما نذكر اسم ما لأول مرة.
- عند التحدث بشكل عام.
- قبل الصفة.
- I'm going to tell you about **a** city.
- Last night, I saw **a** man driving **a** car.
- **A** regular verb ends with (ed) in the second and third form.

- She is **a** kind person.
- That is **an** exciting film.
- I saw **a** very tall man.

- قبل المهن

- I am **a** teacher/ **a** nurse\ **an** actor\ **an** actress\ **a** carpenter ...etc.

Note: نضع **an** قبل الأسماء التي تبدأ بالحالات الآتية:

(**a, U(short), h(silent), e, o, i**)

An umbrella. (Short U). (أمبريلا). لفظ الحرف (أ) وليس (يو). A university. (Long U) (يونيڤيرسيتي) لفظ الحرف (يو)

An hour. (silent H). h لم نلفظ حرف h لفظنا حرف h A hospital. (pronounced H)

An apple, an office, an image, an error.

نستخدم The قبل الحالات الآتية:

- عند ذكر الاسم للمرة الثانية.
- There is **a** city called Hama. You can move around **the** city on your own feet or by car.
- مع أشياء فريدة من نوعها ولا وجود في مثيلها.
- The sun\ the world\ the Arab world\ the end\ the capital of...
- قبل الجهات:
- The north\ the south\ the west\ the east\ the middle\ the bottom\ the centre
- قبل صفات التفضيل وأعداد المراتب.
- The biggest\ the most important...etc.
- The first\ the fourth
- The city with the largest population in the world is Tokyo.
- قبل أسماء البلدان المركبة فقط.
- The USA\ the UAE\ the UN\ the UK\ the SAR...etc.

لا نستخدم أي أداة:

- أمام أسماء في حالة الجمع أو أسماء غير معدودة عندما تشير إلى الأشياء أو الأشخاص بشكل عام.
- To me, cities are the best places to live.
- Mothers love their children so much.

أمام أسماء القارات والمدن والقرى والبحيرات واسم جبل واسم جزيرة واسم بلد:

- Damascus\ Syria\ Asia\ Lake Assad\ Mount Everest\ Arwad Island.

- مع وسائل النقل.

By car\ by bus\ by plane\ by ship\ by train\ on feet...etc.

Demonstratives (this, that, these, those)

They are words that tell who or what you are talking about

This points to an object that is near to you.
The plural form of **this** is **these**.

That points to an object that is far from you. The plural form of **that** is **those**.

This flower is beautiful.
These flowers are beautiful.
That house is big.
Those houses are big.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Does anyone know ----- answer?
a. some b. an c. a d. the
2. I haven't got pictures in ----- bedroom.
a. a b. these c. my d. an
3. I have told you to pay attention ----- times before.
a. any b. much c. many d. a
4. I have only ----- coins in my wallet.
a. a few b. a little c. much d. a
5. There aren't ----- students in the library.
a. some b. any c. much d. a
6. There is ----- milk left in the fridge.
a. a few b. many c. a little d. any
7. ----- people drive cars nowadays.
a. A lot of b. Many c. Much d. both a & b
8. Sami likes to eat ----- food before he sits down to study.
a. a few b. a little c. many d. any
9. ----- children will hurt themselves if they don't get off that tree!
a. Many b. Some c. Much d. both a & b
10. The doctor advised me to eat ----- apple every morning.
a. a b. an c. some d. both b & c
11. She got her license without ----- problems.
a. much b. any c. many d. both b & c
12. Some people believe that autonomous vehicles will cause ----- problems.
a. many b. any c. much d. both b & c
13. Thousands of drivers will lose ----- jobs.
a. my b. our c. their d. his
14. Governments and cities won't get ----- money from parking.

- a. many b. much c. a few d. some
15. It is important that ----- issues are addressed before autonomous vehicles are allowed on our roads.
a. this b. that c. much d. those
16. I would like to ask ----- questions.
a. some b. a few c. any d. both a & b
17. She doesn't have ----- friends.
a. many b. much c. some d. a little
18. There are ----- birds on the tree.
a. a lot b. some c. any d. a little
19. He doesn't have ----- money.
a. many b. much c. a few d. some
20. ----- sun rises in the East.
a. A b. The c. These d. An
21. ----- flowers aren't for sale.
a. This b. That c. These d. A

Unit 4 – Ecological Cities (Activity Book) P.22			
Ecological (adj)	بيئي	Interested in preserving the environment	
Assume (v)	يفترض	To think that something is true	
Progress (n)	تقدم	The process of getting better at doing something	
Dramatic (adj)	مثير	Great and sudden	
Dynamic (adj)	حركي	Continuously moving or changing	
Prioritize (v)	يحدد أولويات	To treat something as being more important than other things	
Sustainability (n)	استدامة	The ability of continuing without causing damage	
Renewal (n)	تجديد	When an activity or process begins again	
Degradation (n)	تنزيل من درجة - انحطاط	The process by which something changes to a worse condition	
Irrigate (v)	ري بالمياه	To supply land or crops with water	
Tend to (v)	ينزع نحو - يميل إلى	To be likely to something	
Recent (adj)	مؤخر - حديث	Having happened a short time ago	
Research (n)	بحث	A detailed and careful study of something to find out more information about it	
solution	حل	An answer/ the way of solving a problem	
energy	طاقة	The ability to be very active or to do a lot of work without getting tired	
Alternative (adj)	بديل	That can be used instead of something	
Solar (adj)	شمسي	Using the sun's energy	
Sustained (adj)	مستدام		
Located (v)	يقع - يتموضع	Built or put in a particular place	
Physical (adj)	جسدي	Of or for your body	
Prevent (v)	يمنع	To stop something happening/ To stop somebody doing something	
Expansion (n)	توسع	The action of becoming or making something bigger	
Desert (n)	صحراء	A large area of land, usually covered with sand, that has very little water	
Surrounded (v)	محاط		
Resources (n)	مصادر	Things that a person or country has or can use	
Heading (v)	يتجه	Leading to/ moving towards	
Imagining (v)	تخيل	The action of forming a picture or idea of something in the mind	
Planet (n)	كوكب	A large body in space that moves around the sun or another star	
Species (n)	صنف من الكائنات الحية	A group of plants or animals that are very similar to each other	

Ecological Cities

When we think about the future, we tend to **assume** that most things will stay the same. This is almost never the case. We are experiencing a technological **progress** every month now. The world is changing and the changes are very **dramatic**. Imagining future cities with modern technology appears as a **dynamic** solution to society's recent problems.

Some recent researches have suggested that we need to think about the way we imagine future cities, and to focus on some forms of alternative energy such as solar power, wind power, and waterpower which lead to environmental **sustainability**.

We need to answer questions about what can be sustained and what cannot, where cities can be located and where they cannot, and how we might travel in and between them and how we can physically live and work together.

We may want our future cities to **prioritize** environmental **renewal**. We need to prevent environmental **degradation** and stop the expansion of deserts. Future cities can collect water and use solar power to **irrigate** the dry land. Future cities should be surrounded by rivers and provided with renewable energy resources and green vehicles heading towards more ecological forms of public transport.

Imagining these cities helps us understand how we want our future lives and tomorrow's world to look like. It will be better to rethink about our health, other species and the planet we share.

Choose the correct answer.

1. We are experiencing a technological progress -----.
a. every month b. every minute c. every year d. every second
2. The changes are -----.
a. normal b. sudden c. great d. both b & c
3. Some recent research has suggested that we have to focus on -----.
a. future cities b. technological progress c. public transport d. alternative energy
4. Alternative energy will lead to -----.
a. dramatic changes b. technological progress c. environmental sustainability d. environmental degradation
5. The article suggested that our future cities should -----.
a. focus on environmental degradation
b. focus on public transport
c. prioritize environmental renewal
d. prioritize environmental sustainability
6. To irrigate the dry land, future cities can collect water by using -----.
a. wind power b. water power c. solar power d. both b & c



Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. We think that things will stay the same in the future.
2. The technological progress is fast.
3. Modern technology will be a solution to society's problems.
4. Solar power and wind power are not kinds of alternative energy.
5. Alternative energy will lead to environmental degradation.
6. We can use solar power to irrigate the dry land.
7. Green vehicles are ecological form of transport.

Vocabulary



1. I didn't see your bike, so I ----- you had gone out.
a. assumed b. assume c. assumption d. assuming

- The two cars are very ----- in size and design.
a. similarity b. similar c. same d. similarly



- 36- John lived a life of ----- after he lost his fortune.
a. degrade b. degradation c. degrading d. degraded

- 37- The solar power is a ----- energy.
a. renew b. renewable c. renewed d. renewing

- 38- Cycling is a totally ----- form of transport.
a. sustain b. sustained c. sustaining d. sustainable

Unit 4 – Focus On – Science – (Student's Book) P.30			
Shape (n)	الشكل الخارجي	the appearance of an object as defined by its outer surface or outline; form.	
Narrow (adj)	ضيق	not wide or broad.	
Crescent (n)	هلال	the shape of the moon when it looks to us like a narrow arc. 	
Phases (n)	مراحل	one of the stages of the moon or smaller planets as they change their relation to the sun. A phase is shown by how much of the moon's or planet's lighted area can be seen.	أحد مراحل القمر أو الكواكب عندما يتغير موقعها بالنسبة للشمس. ويتم معرفة هذه المراحل عن طريق رؤية المساحة المضاءة من القمر أو الكواكب
Moonlight (n)	ضوء القمر	the light of the moon.	
Sunlight (n)	نور الشمس	the light of the sun.	
Direction (n)	جهة – اتجاه	the way in which one may face or travel.	
full Moon	البدر	the moon when it is on the side of Earth that is opposite the sun and looks from Earth like a complete circle. 	

waning gibbous Moon	القمر الأحدب المتناقص	<p>The Waning Gibbous phase is when the lit-up part of the Moon shrinks from 99.9% to 50.1%. It starts just after Full Moon and lasts until the Third Quarter Moon.</p> 	<p>تبدأ هذه المرحلة عندما يتقلص الجزء المضاء من القمر من 99.9% إلى 50.1%. تبدأ بعد اكتمال القمر مباشرة ويستمر حتى التربع الثالث.</p>
last quarter Moon	التربع الثاني	<p>The moon has moved another quarter of the way around Earth, to the third quarter position. The sun's light is now shining on the other half of the visible face of the moon</p> 	<p>الشمس الآن يسطع ضوء على النصف الآخر من الوجه المرئي للقمر</p>
new Moon (the black Moon)	المحاق (القمر الأسود)	<p>the new moon is the first lunar phase, when the Moon and Sun have the same ecliptic longitude</p> 	<p>القمر الجديد هو المرحلة القمرية الأولى ، عندما يكون للقمر والشمس نفس خط طول مسير الشمس</p>
waxing gibbous Moon	الأحدب المتزايد	<p>A waxing gibbous moon is in the sky when darkness falls. It lights up the early evening. It appears more than half lighted, but less than full. A waxing gibbous moon comes between first quarter moon and full moon</p> 	
waxing crescent Moon	الهلال المتزايد	<p>The Waxing Crescent is an intermediate phase of the Moon, which starts after the New Moon and lasts until the First Quarter. In this phase, the Moon's light begins to increase from 0.1% to 49.9%. Even though it is not a major phase, it lasts longer, about 21.6% of the lunar month.</p> 	

waning crescent Moon	الهلال الثاني (الهلال المتناقص)	The Waning Crescent phase occurs when the illumination of the Moon decreases from 49.9% to 0.1%. It is an intermediary phase between the Third Quarter and the New Moon (when the Moon is almost invisible). The term Crescent refers to its shape. ... Waning means the Moon is getting smaller.	
first quarter Moon	التربيع الأول	First Quarter Moon is the second primary Moon phase and it is defined as the moment the Moon has reached the first quarter of its orbit around Earth, hence the name. It is also called Half Moon as we can see exactly 50% of the Moon's surface illuminated.	



Focus on

If you look into the night sky, you may notice the Moon appears to change shape each night. Some nights, the Moon might look like a narrow crescent. Other nights, the Moon might look like a bright circle. On other nights, you might not be able to see the Moon at all. The different shapes of the Moon that we see at different times of the month are called the Moon's phases. Why does this happen? The shape of the Moon isn't changing throughout the month. However, our view of the Moon does change. The Moon does not produce its own light. The source of light is the Sun. Without the Sun, our Moon would be completely dark. What you may have heard referred to as "moonlight" is actually just sunlight reflecting off of the Moon's surface. The Sun's light comes from one direction, and it always lights up one half of the Moon which is the side of the Moon that is facing the Sun and the other side of the Moon becomes dark.




Stories from around the world

The Happy Fisherman

Once upon a time there was a king and a queen who had only one son. Their kingdom was very large with fruitful gardens, fountains, swings and many interesting things. They need a few days to go round it. But the king's son, the prince, was always unhappy. Nothing made him happy although the king and the queen did their best, but in vain. The king and the queen called for most of the doctors and professors in the kingdom to see the prince but they failed to make him happy. One day, a wise man heard about the prince's problem and knew that the king and the queen were worried about their son. So he went to the king and told him that he had a solution which might solve the problem. He told them that they had to find a truly happy man in the kingdom and the prince should wear the happy man's shirt for a night and a day. The king asked his servants and guards to search for a truly happy man in the kingdom but nonsense, there was no single happy man in the kingdom. One day, the king decided to go fishing. While he was on the shore he heard a fisherman singing. He approached him and asked him if he were happy. The fisherman told him that he felt always that he was the happiest man in the whole world and he was pleased with everything throughout his life. Then, the king was very happy because he thought he had found the man who could lend him his shirt for his son to wear. So the king asked the happy fisherman if he could do him a favour and lend him his shirt for his son. The

fisherman laughed and told the king willingly he would, but he continued unfortunately he didn't have any shirt all his life. The king realised then that wealth wouldn't always bring happiness.

Module 3 – Unit 5 – Learn a Skill and Work with a Will (Student's Book) P.35			
Stick (v)	يثمسك	to continue doing something in a determined way	
Ascertain (v)	أيقن	to find out something	
Beneficial (adj)	مفيد – فعال – مجدي	having a good effect	
Potholes (n)	ثقوب	large holes.	
map out (v)	يدبر – يخطط	to plan carefully how something will happen	
Alternative (adj)	بديل	something that can be used instead of something else	
Identify (v)	يعرف – يتبين – يحدد	to recognize someone or something	
Basis (n)	القاعدة – الأساس	the facts, ideas, or things from which something can be developed.	
Wisdom (n)	الحكمة	good judgment and an understanding of that which is true or good	
Virtue (n)	الفضيلة	right action or thoughts; goodness.	
Decision (n)	قرار	A choice that you make after thinking about various possibilities.	
Choice (n)	خيار	An act of choosing between two or more people or things.	
Knowledge (n)	المعرفة – الإدراك	Information or facts that you have in your mind about something.	
Daily (adv)	يومي	Happening every day.	
Wear (v)	يرتدي	To put on clothes	
on-going (adj)	مستمر	continuing	
Aspect (n)	ناحية - جانب	a part or element.	
Cornerstone (v)	حجر الزاوية – الركن الأساس	something basic and indispensable; foundation.	
Leadership (n)	قيادة	ability or skill as a leader.	
Critical (adj)	ناقد	likely to find fault.	
Suitable (adj)	مناسب – ملائم	right for the situation or purpose; fitting.	
Chances (n)	فرص	a measure of how likely it is that a thing will happen; probability.	
Prevents (v)	يمنع	to keep or stop from happening.	
Effective (adj)	فعال	able to make happen or change something	
Collaborate (v)	يتعاون	to work with someone else on a project.	
Outline (v)	يؤطر – يوجز – يجمال	to give the main ideas or topics of.	
Organization (n)	تنظيم	to set in order; arrange in an orderly way.	
Vital (adj)	حيوي – هام	very important; necessary.	
Priority (n)	أولوية	precedence, esp. because of authority, right, or urgent need.	
Officials (n)	مسؤولون	a person who holds an office in a business organization or a government.	

Awareness (n)	وعي	knowing or careful	
Bun (n)	كعكة الشعر – كعكة محلاة	a hair style shaped like a bun. The hair is gathered at the back or top of the head.	
Bum (n)	صعلوك – متشرد	a poor person with no home and no job; tramp.	
Bud (n)	برعم	a swelling on a plant that can grow into new parts, such as leaves or a flower.	
Bug (n)	حشرة	an insect	
Hut (n)	كوخ	a small house or shelter made of grass, mud, or logs.	

Learn a Skill and Work with a Will

"Wisdom is knowing what to do next, skill is knowing how to do it and virtue is doing it" (David Star Jordan).

We make thousands of decisions a day. Making a choice is easy. Choosing well takes knowledge and skill. You have many decision-making examples in daily life such as deciding what to wear, what to eat for lunch, what task to do next, choosing which book to read, etc. Decision making is an ongoing process in every aspect of life, large or small. The ability to make a decision and **stick** to it is the cornerstone of good leadership skills. Having critical thinking skills allows one to **ascertain** the problem and come up with a suitable and **beneficial** solution. Before taking a step, we must try to see where possible **potholes** are. This won't just make us stronger moving forward. It will also give us more determination and awareness about what we are deciding.

The decision-making tools help you to **map out** all the possible **alternatives** to your decision, its chances of success or failure. So to make a decision, you must first **identify** the problem you need to solve or the question you need to answer.

What also prevents effective decision-making is when you do not have enough information about your decision. In this case you are making a decision without any **basis**.

Teamwork helps you to make the right decision. You must collaborate with your family members and classmates, at some point, to make your right decision. Time management is very important; since decisions need to be made quickly sometimes, you have to outline the amount of time you have to make your decision. Also, organization is vital in your making a final decision. You should use this skill to find out what results you're looking for and if it's a top priority.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Wisdom is -----.
- a. knowing what to do next
- b. knowing how to do it
- c. skill and virtue
- d. is doing it

2. Choosing well takes -----.

- a. knowledge b. skill c. virtue d. both a & b

3. The cornerstone of good leadership is -----.

- a. making a choice
b. knowing what to do next
c. making a decision and sticking to it
d. having critical thinking

4. ----- is important to ascertain problems.

- a. Choosing well b. Decision making c. Leadership skill d. Critical thinking

5. To make a decision, you first need to -----.

- a. forget about the alternatives to your decision
b. identify the problem you need to solve
c. make the right decision
d. have enough time

6. What prevents effective decision-making is when -----.

- a. you don't have enough information about your decision
b. you don't have enough time
c. you collaborate with your family and friends
d. you have enough information about your decision

Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Skill is knowing what to do next.
2. We make a few decisions a day.
3. Choosing what to wear is an example of daily life decision making.
4. We make decisions in every aspect of life.
5. Not having enough information about your decision will prevent effective decision-making.
6. Working with family and friends helps make the right decision.

Vocabulary

1. Health officials have tried to raise -----.

- a. aware b. awareness c. priority d. allowance

2. My parents wouldn't ----- me to go to the party.

- a. allowed b. allowance c. allowing d. allow

3. The club's ----- is to win the League.

- a. outline b. collaborate c. priority d. awareness

4. Always write an ----- for your essays.

- a. outline b. collaborate c. priority d. awareness

5. Elephants ----- to look after their young.

- a. outline b. collaborate c. priority d. awareness

Grammar

Past Simple	Examples	Past Progressive (continuous)	Examples
-------------	----------	-------------------------------	----------

Use		Use	
1. To talk about actions or processes that happened once or repeatedly in the past and that are completed. (The time is definite)	"I bought a new car two months ago."	1. An action going on at a certain time in the past	He was playing football at 10 am yesterday.
2. For actions that happened consecutively in the past which means one after the other in a short time	"Sue bought a book, went home and started to read it."	2. Two actions were happening at the same time (the actions do not influence each other)	Anne was writing a letter while Steve was reading the newspaper.
3. When an action started in the past while another one was ongoing	"We were walking down the street when the accident happened."	3. Two actions occurring at same time but one action began earlier and was in progress when the other action occurred.	When I was having breakfast, the phone suddenly rang. I was walking down the street when it began to rain.
Adverbs		Adverbs	
Yesterday – Last month – Last year – two weeks ago – in 1992 – when I was a kid\ a child\ young		When While\as → was +Ving were	
Form		Form	
S + V2 + C		S + was + Ving C Were Was (I – He – She – It – Singular nouns) Were (You – We – They – Plural nouns)	
Negative		Negative	
S + didn't + V0 + C		S + wasn't + Ving + C Weren't	

Choose the correct answer.

- He ----- an e-mail when the phone rang.
a. wrote b. was writing c. writes d. is writing
- I ----- dinner while Melanie was working upstairs.
a. was preparing b. were preparing c. am preparing d. prepare
- I wasn't sleeping when you ----- home last night.
a. come b. came c. were coming d. are coming
- When Mrs. Brown -----, the girls were studying.
a. arrived b. arrives c. was arriving d. are arriving
- I lost my keys while I ----- to school.
a. walked b. walk c. am walking d. was walking
- Tom was wrapping the gift when I ----- into the room.
a. was walking b. walked c. walk d. were walking
- What ----- the manager ----- at 7:00 pm yesterday?
a. were – doing b. was – doing c. did – do d. did – doing

8. Tina and Shelly ----- to the hotel when it ----- to rain.
 a. was walking – was starting
 b. walked – started
 c. were walking – was starting
 d. were walking – started
9. When Donny ----- the room, everyone -----.
 a. entered – was talking
 b. was entering – was talking
 c. entered – were talking
 d. was entering – were talking
10. I ----- in the sales department when I first ----- Sofie.
 a. worked – met
 b. was working – was meeting
 c. was working – meet
 d. was working – met
11. My brother ----- the computer while I ----- for my trip.
 a. used – packed
 b. was using – was packing
 c. used – packed
 d. used – was packing
12. This morning, while I ----- breakfast, someone ----- at the door.
 a. had – knocked
 b. was having – was knocking
 c. was having – knocked
 d. had – was knocking
13. I decided to spend my holidays in Wales last year. I travelled around by bike. I ----- the villages on the way and talked to people.
 a. visited b. waiting c. rang d. cycling
14. My friends decided to spend their holidays by the sea. So, while I was -----, my friends ----- sitting on the beach.
 a. waiting – was b. cycling – were c. visited – were d. cycling – rang
15. But during my holiday, when I ----- talking to someone in the street, my mobile -----.
 a. were – rang b. was – was ringing c. was – rang d. were – rang
16. I ----- football last Monday.
 a. was playing b. am playing c. played d. play
17. Omar ----- TV when his mother entered the room.
 a. was watching b. watched c. watches d. is watching
18. While she was reading a book, the phone -----.
 a. rang b. was ringing c. rings d. has rung
19. Yesterday at seven o'clock we ----- dinner at the restaurant.
 a. have b. had c. was having d. were having

Unit 5 – Late to Go Back (Activity Book) P. 28-29

<i>Sorrowfully</i> (adv)	بحزن	sadly	
<i>an option</i> (n)	خيار	a choice you can make in a particular situation	
<i>Impatient</i> (adj)	عجول – غير صبور	annoyed because of delays, or because of someone else's mistakes (restless)	
Make his mind (v)	يقرر	to make a decision about something	
Wandering (v)	يتجول – يطوف	to move about with no purpose, aim, or plan	
In vain	بلا جدوى – بلا نتيجة	to no purpose	
Depressed (adj)	مكتئب	low in spirits	
Frustrated (adj)	محبط	feeling upset or angry because of being unable to do what one needs to do	
Investments (n)	استثمار	to put into use for the purpose of making money.	
Regret (v)	يندم	to feel sorry or guilty for.	

Late to Go Back

Decision

Making

Sam walked into a cake shop, after he'd finished his work, to buy his daughter a birthday cake. It was about four o'clock and the store usually closes at five. So he should make his mind quickly and decide what he should buy. Sam asked himself "Which one should I choose?" He began wandering in the shop watching the various kinds of cakes which were kept in the refrigerators around.

The cakes looked very delicious and tasty so it was difficult for Sam to choose. Time was passing but in vain. Sam couldn't decide yet, when he heard the chef saying "Come on. Hurry up, please, we are about to close the store." "No, wait please, I should choose the most suitable and delicious cake." Sam said **sorrowfully**. Sam's eyes kept



moving from one refrigerator to another, but all of the **options** looked so good and he couldn't make a decision yet. "Try to be quick Man, make up your mind, we have to close," the **impatient** chef said.

Suddenly, the chef had enough and asked Sam to leave immediately. Sam walked out of the shop empty-handed feeling depressed and frustrated. He wanted them all, but ended up with nothing because he couldn't choose any. Think of what happened to Sam. It's just that we're all Sam and the world is that cake shop. We have extremely large numbers of options available to us, but if we don't make a decision about our career,

education, relationships, investments, or other important issues, we end up empty-handed. Sometimes we worry about making the wrong decision. What if we regret the direction that we take and it's too late to go back? The real danger is that we make no decision at all and end up going nowhere and doing nothing.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Sam went to a -----.
a. gift shop b. ice cream shop c. clothes store d. cake shop
2. Sam wanted to buy a ----- for his daughter's birthday.
a. gift b. a cake c. doll d. toy car
2. The store closes at \in-----.
a. the morning b. noon c. in the afternoon d. night
3. The chef asked Sam to -----.
a. stay longer b. come back the next day c. leave d. pay money
4. Sam eventually -----.
a. bought a cake b. walked out empty-handed c. felt happy d. went to another store
5. The real danger is when we -----.
a. make a decision
b. make no decision
c. make so many decisions
d. make the wrong decision

Decide if these sentences are True /T/ or False /F/ and correct the wrong ones.

1. Sam walked into a gift shop to buy his daughter a birthday cake.
2. Sam was not sure what to buy.
3. The cakes looked tasty.
4. The chef was annoyed and angry with Sam.
5. Sam didn't buy a cake.
6. We only have a few options available to us.
7. The real danger is when we make a wrong decision.

Vocabulary

1. Tickets are ----- in the box office.
a. regret b. investment c. extremely d. available
2. Earthquakes are ----- difficult to predict.
a. regret b. investment c. extremely d. available
3. Don't do anything you might-----.
a. regret b. investment c. extremely d. available
4. We plan to buy some property as an -----.
a. regret b. investment c. extremely d. available

Phonics /ʌ/























Listen to the following words and pay attention to the /ʌ/ sound.

bun	bum	bus	bud	bug	but
hut	cut	cup	dug	fun	gun

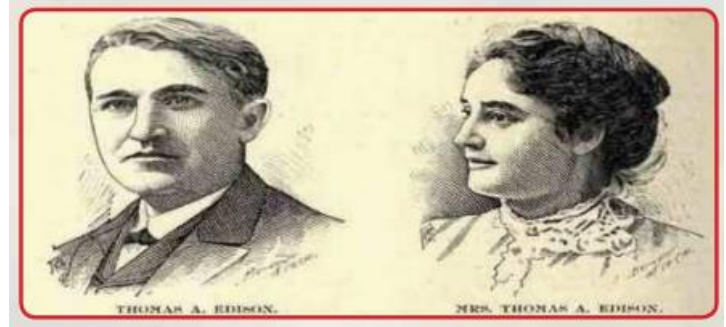
circle the words that have /ʌ/ vowel sound in the following table.

rag	truck	bud	trouble	track
cat	summer	bird	shirt	bungee-jumping

Unit 6 – Mothers’ Decisions can Change the World (Student’s Book) P. 40-41			
<i>pretend</i>	يتظاهر	behave in a way to make people believe something that is not true	
<i>a genius</i>	عبقري	someone who is unusually intelligent or very smart	
<i>frustrate</i>	يحبط	to make somebody feel annoyed	
<i>quit</i>	يقطع – يترك	stop doing something	
letter	رسالة	a written message, usually sent through the mail.	
tearful	ملينة بالدموع	full of tears; crying.	
mentally	عقلي	in the mind	
ill	مريض	not in good health	
educate	يعلم	to provide knowledge, training, and guidance to.	
homeschooled	تعلم في المنزل	to teach school subjects to one's children at home	
memorize	يحفظ	learn by heart	
hands-on	عملي – يدوي	Practical	
experience	خبرة	the repeated practice, activity, or observations that result in skill, ability, or wisdom.	
set up	أعدّ – جهّز – أقام	to establish	
laboratory	مختبر	a place used for scientific experiments.	
experiments	تجارب	a carefully planned test used to discover something unknown.	
telegraph	البرق – التلغراف	a system by which messages may be sent by electronic means. The telegraph puts messages in code and sends them along wires.	
Train whistle	صفارة القطار	<p style="text-align: center;">Train Whistle Language</p> <p>Engineers do not blow whistles just for fun. Every toot has a meaning. Here's some definitions of what they mean:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(● means a short toot ■ means a long toot)</p>	

		<table><tr><td></td><td>Release brakes. Proceed</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Apply brakes. Stop.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Approaching meeting points or waiting points of trains.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Approaching Station.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Approaching public grade crossing. Used as an alarm for people or livestock on the track.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>When train is standing, back up.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Answer to any signal not otherwise provided for.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td></tr></table>		Release brakes. Proceed		Apply brakes. Stop.		Approaching meeting points or waiting points of trains.		Approaching Station.		Approaching public grade crossing. Used as an alarm for people or livestock on the track.		When train is standing, back up.		Answer to any signal not otherwise provided for.			
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	Answer to any signal not otherwise provided for.																		
phonograph	فونوغراف	<div>an early sound-reproducing machine that used cylinders to record as well as reproduce sound.</div> <div></div>																	
failure	فشل	the act of not succeeding or not doing.																	
numerous	عديدة – كثيرة	being in great number; many.																	
persisted	أصر	to continue in a firm, steady way without stopping or lessening.																	

One day Thomas Edison came home and gave his mother a letter from his teacher. As she read the letter, his mother's eyes were tearful. Thomas Edison's teacher wrote that Edison was mentally ill and wouldn't be allowed in school anymore. When Edison asked his mother what this letter was about, she **pretended** to read it aloud, saying your son couldn't go to school because



he was a **genius** and the school was too small for him. "Please teach him yourself." Edison's mother hid the letter and decided to educate young Thomas at home. Edison was homeschooled by his mother's decision; he wasn't able to memorize lessons and needed hands-on experience to understand and learn things. Edison's mother wasn't **frustrated**; she wanted Edison to be a scientist. He grew up and set up a laboratory at home and began his own experiments. He also set up his own telegraph station and sent out messages by using a train whistle. At the age of 30, Edison invented the phonograph. His work in a number of fields created the basis for many technologies that we enjoy today. However, like anyone else, he suffered through failure numerous times, but where others **quit**, he persisted. After his mother's death, one day Edison found the hidden school letter, cried for hours and then he wrote in his diary, Thomas Alva Edison was a mentally ill child that, by a hero mother, became a genius. Edison said: "My mother was a great woman, she believed in me and made me one of the greatest inventors".

Choose the correct answer.

1. Edison gave his mother a letter from his -----.
a. father b. teacher c. principle d. boss
2. When Edison's mother read the letter she felt -----.
a. happy b. angry c. nothing d. sad
3. Edison's teacher wrote that Edison was -----.
a. mentally ill b. a genius c. a troubled kid d. a quiet kid
4. Edison's mother decided to -----.
a. make him stay at home
b. get him back to school
c. work outside
d. educate him at home
5. Edison's mother wanted Edison to be -----.
a. a doctor

b. a scientist

c. a teacher

d. a lawyer

6. At the age of 30, Edison invented -----.

a. the phonograph

b. the light bulb

c. the telegraph

d. the laboratory

Decide if these sentences are True /T/ or False /F/ and correct the wrong ones.

1. Edison's mother felt happy as soon as she read the letter.

2. Thomas Edison's teacher wrote that Edison was mentally ill.

3. Edison's mother read the letter without changing any word.

4. Edison's mother decided to teach Edison abroad.

5. Edison wasn't able to invent anything when he grew up.

Vocabulary

1. My father was a at storytelling.

a. frustrated

b. experience

c. genius

d. brilliance

2. His showed that lightning was a kind of electricity.

a. experience

b. experienced

c. experiencing

d. experiments

3. She with her studies in spite of financial problems

a. continuous

b. persisted

c. persist

d. continue

4. Failing more than once students.

a. frustrate

b. frustrating

c. frustrates

d. persists

Grammar

Imperative

We use imperatives to tell someone to do something, or to give instructions, orders, warnings or requests. Imperatives are divided into two groups:

Positive Imperatives

Negative Imperatives

We use the base form of the verb.

We use (do not) + the base form of the verb.

Examples:

- Listen!

- Raise your hand!

- Speak English!

- Be quiet!

Examples:

- Don't come here!

- Don't speak Arabic in class!

- Watch out!
- Please, have a seat!

Choose the correct answer.

1. ----- warmly so you don't get cold outside. It's snowing!
a. Dress b. Dressing c. Dressed d. Don't dress
2. ----- after you eat a big meal. It's not a good idea.
a. Don't exercise b. Exercise b. Exercised d. Didn't exercise
3. *Boss:* Always ----- your documents as soon as you finish writing them.
Employee: OK, I will.
a. don't save b. to save c. saved d. save
4. *Wife:* ----- me when I am speaking.
Husband: Sorry.
a. Interrupt b. Please, don't interrupt c. To interrupt d. Interrupted
5. ----- careful!
a. To be b. Be c. Being d. Don't be
6. Hello everybody. Please ----- down and open your books.
a. to sit b. sits c. don't sit d. sit
7. ----- your books, and ----- start!
a. Open – let b. Open – let's c. Opening – let's d. To open – let's
8. The kitchen is really dirty! So ----- the dishes now! And vacuum the floor!
a. does b. don't c. did d. do
9. ----- make the same mistake twice.
a. Don't b. Do c. Doing d. Did
10. Be -----! This is a library. People are studying.
a. awake b. quiet c. noisy d. careful
11. When you get to the corner, ----- right.
a. smoke b. please c. wake d. turn
12. ----- wear a helmet when you ride your bike.
a. Don't b. please c. smoke d. turn
13. The bus leaves on time every day. ----- be late.
a. Don't b. Please c. Wake up d. Turn
14. Where's mum? She's taking a nap. Please don't ----- her up.
a. smoke b. turn c. wake d. quiet

eventually	أخيراً – في النهاية	after a long time, or after a lot of things have happened	
enrol	يسجل – يلتحق	to arrange to join a school, university or course	
garner	يجمع – يكسب	to take or collect something, especially information	
accomplishment	إنجاز	something successful that is achieved after hard work	
standing ovation	احتفاء تحية بالوقوف والتصفيق الحار	when the audience stands up and clap	
implementing	تنفيذ – تطبيق	putting a decision/plan/etc. into effect	
individuals	أفراد	referring to one person.	
Down's Syndrome	متلازمة داون	a congenital condition caused by an abnormal number of chromosomes which results in mental retardation and produces distinctive physical characteristics such as a broad face, flattened head, and slanted eyes.	حالة خلقية ناتجة عن عدد غير طبيعي من الكروموسومات تؤدي إلى تخلف عقلي وتنتج خصائص فيزيائية مميزة مثل اتساع الوجه ورأس مسطح وعينين مائلتين.
achieved	حقق – أنجز	to do or carry out successfully; accomplish.	
footsteps	خطوات	the mark left by a step; footprint.	
designer	مصمم	a person who makes or draws plans for creating something, especially physical objects or structures.	
dolls	دمى	a toy made to look like a baby, child, or other person.	
fashion	أزياء	the style of clothes or way of acting that is popular.	
course	مادة دراسية	a series of lessons in a subject.	
showcase	عرض حالة	a setting, occasion, or medium for exhibiting something or someone especially in an attractive or favorable aspect	
attention	انتباه	notice or consideration.	
exhibit	معرض	a collection of things that are shown or on display for many people to look at.	
graduated	تخرج	a person who has finished studying at high school or college.	
musician	موسيقي	a person skilled at playing, singing, or writing music	
instruments	آلات موسيقية	any of various devices for making music, such as a trumpet or piano.	
performance	أداء	a particular entertainment presented before an audience.	
actor	ممثل	a person who acts a part in a play, a movie, or a radio or television program.	
educator	مربي – معلم	a person who teaches.	
well-known	مشهور	famous	
obtain	يحصل على	to get; gain.	
employment	توظيف	work done for pay; job.	
opportunities	فرص	a chance for a better situation.	
disabilities	إعاقات	the condition or state of being unable to do certain things, especially when caused by an injury, illness, or other medical condition.	

circumstances	ظروف	a condition or fact connected with or having an effect on an event or situation.	
successful	ناجح	ending or doing well.	
well-trained	يُدْرَب بشكل جيد		
intend	نوى – اعتزم – سعى	to have in mind as something to do.	

All are Involved Without Exception

Do you think that all individuals can make decisions?

Here are some examples of successful people with Down's Syndrome who have proved that they have been really good at making decisions and they achieved their aims.

From an early age, Isabella Springmuhl Tejada decided to follow the footsteps of her grandmother who was a designer. As a child, Isabella would create clothes for her dolls, but playing **eventually** turned into work when she **enrolled** in a fashion course. Her designs aimed specifically at people with Down Syndrome. Springmuhl had her first big showcase in 2015, where she sold her complete collection. The success of her show **garnered** international attention, and in 2016 her designs were shown at London Fashion Week, which was followed by another exhibit in Rome.



Sujeet Desai is from Buffalo, New York. He graduated from high school. Two years later, he decided to study music and graduated from Berkshire Hills Music Academy. Now he is a famous musician. All in all, Desai can play seven instruments. His greatest **accomplishment** so far was his 2015 performance at Carnegie Hall, for which he received a **standing ovation**.



Pablo Pineda is an actor and educator most well-known for being the first European with Down Syndrome who made his decision to obtain

a university degree. In 2009, he won the Silver Shell Award at the International Film Festival for his role in YoTambien, a film about a university graduate with Down Syndrome. Although he still acts, Pineda is currently working on **implementing** an international strategy to increase employment opportunities for people with disabilities. People are able to challenge difficult circumstances and be successful. They can make the right decision if they are well-trained and if they intend to do so.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Isabella designed clothes for -----.
a. young people b. all people c. people with Down Syndrome d. herself
2. Springmuhl's designs were shown at London Fashion Week in -----.
a. 2015 b. 2016 c. 2017 d. 2018
3. Sujeet Desai is from -----.
a. India b. Britain c. Italy d. the US
4. Sujeet is a/an -----.
a. musician b. actor c. fashion designer d. singer
5. Sujeet received a standing ovation for his performance at -----.
a. London Fashion Week
b. the International Film Festival
c. Carnegie Hall
d. a university
6. Pablo Pineda is a/an -----.
a. actor and educator b. actor and director c. actor and singer d. actor and designer
7. Pablo won the Silver Shell Award at -----.
a. London Fashion Week
b. the International Film Festival
c. Carnegie Hall
d. a university


Decide if the following are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Isabella Springmuhl Tejada decided to follow the footsteps of her mother.
2. In 2016 Isabella's designs were shown at London Fashion Week.
3. Isabella's exhibit in London was followed by another one in Italy.
4. Sujeet Desai decided to study Maths.
5. Desai can play seven instruments.
6. Pablo has a university degree.
7. Pablo Pineda lost the Silver Shell Award.
8. Pineda doesn't support people with disabilities.

Vocabulary

1. He heard someone's ----- in the hall.
a. graduated b. performance c. instrument d. footsteps
2. You are wrong, and I can ----- it.
a. prove b. graduate c. perform d. play
3. She ----- from university this year.
a. graduated b. performance c. instrument d. footsteps
4. I ----- told you not to go near the water.
a. proved b. specifically c. perform d. footsteps
5. She gave the greatest ----- of her career.
a. graduated b. performance c. instrument d. footsteps
6. Is he learning to play an -----?
a. graduated b. performance c. instrument d. footsteps

Unit 6 – Focus on – Chemistry (Student's Book) P. 45			
dirt	وسخ	Substance that is not clean	
mud	طين- وحل	Soft, wet earth	
reaction	تفاعل	An action that happens when something happens	
ashes	رماد	the soft gray powder that is left after something has been burned.	
soap	صابون	a cleaning substance that is made from fat or oil and comes in the form of a bar, liquid, powder, or flakes.	
molecule	جزيء	The smallest unit into which a substance can be divided without changing its chemical nature.	
hydrophobic	مادة كارهة أو نافرة للماء	of or pertaining to a substance that repels water.	
hydrophilic	مادة اليفة للماء	of, relating to, or having a strong affinity for water	يتعلق أو له صلة قوية بالماء
grab	تمسك بقوة	to take hold of suddenly or with force; snatch.	
mix	يخلط	To put two or more substance together and shake them until they form a new substance.	
bubble	فقاعة	A hollow ball containing air or gas, in liquid or floating in the air	
remove	يزيل	To take something off or away	
magnet	مغناطيس	A piece of iron that can attract and pick up iron and steel.	
layers	طبقات	a thickness of something that is spread over a surface.	
giant	عملاق	very great in size	
distilled	مقطر	to subject (a substance) to heat to the point of vaporization, and then to cooling to produce condensation	
diameter	قطر	a straight line from one side of a circle or sphere to the other that passes through the center.	
Experiment (n)	تجربة	a carefully planned test used to discover something unknown	
Film	غشاء\طبقة رقيقة	a thin layer or coating	

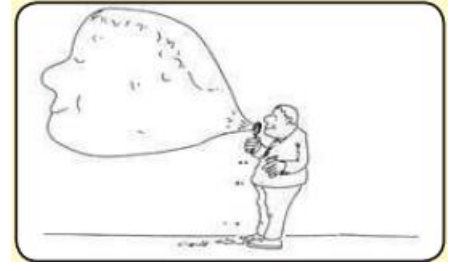
sandwiched	محصور	to fit or squeeze in between two things	
ingredients	عناصر/مكونات	one of the parts of a mixture	
preferable	مفضل/أفضل	most desired	
tap	صنبور	a device to control the flow of liquid or gas from a pipe; faucet	
washing-up	غسل الأواني/جلي	British: to wash the dishes after a meal	
liquid	سائل	in a form that flows easily and is neither a solid nor a gas.	
glycerol/glycerin (n)	جليسرين	a sweet colorless or yellowish syrupy alcohol derived from fats or oils, used as a sweetener, solvent, and antifreeze, and in the making of soap, cosmetics, and medicines.	
hoop-shape	على شكل طوق	a circular or rounded figure, frame, or object. 	
Dip	يغمس/يغمر	to put into a liquid briefly	
solution	محلول	a mixture that contains two or more unlike substances combined evenly.	
blow	ينفخ	to send forth a current of air or other gas	
firmly	بثبات	In a hard or solid way when pressed; not softly.	
recycle	إعادة تدوير	to put through a process that allows used things to be reused.	

Chemistry

Read the text, then do the following tasks. We know soap is used to wash the dirt off our hands and bodies. We also know soap is used to wash other things such as the dishes we eat off, the clothes we wear, the dog (when he runs through the mud) and even your mom and dad's car. But have you ever stopped to think about what soap is? Soap is made from water, ashes and fat from either animals or plants. When the three are mixed together, a chemical reaction takes place. This means the water, ashes and fat turn into something different. They turn into what we call soap. When the chemical change takes place to make soap, two types of molecules are created, hydrophobic and hydrophilic. The hydrophobic molecules grab hold of the dirt and oil on your hands or body. The hydrophilic molecules like to mix with water to make bubbles. By working together, the two types of molecules remove the dirt from your body and take it away. But guess what else happens? The chemical change is so powerful that when soap comes near more fat, the soap acts like a magnet and pulls the fat toward it.

Making bubbles

Try the following experiment.



Bubbles and soap films are made of a thin layer of water, sandwiched between two layers of soap molecules.

You can make giant bubbles by mixing these ingredients together:

- 1 liter of water (distilled is preferable, but tap water will do),
- 15 ml good quality washing-up liquid,
- 10 ml glycerol/glycerine (from your supermarket's cake-baking section).

Use your hands to make a hoop-shape. Dip them in the bubble solution and blow gently but firmly. Using this method, you should be able to blow bubbles up to about 60 cm in diameter!

Unit 6 – Trekking (Activity Book) P.40

Trekking	رحلة برية – سفاري	a long hard walk lasting several days, especially in the mountains	
bleeding	نزف	the process of losing blood from the body	
inn	خان - نُزل	an old-fashioned hotel, usually in the country where people can stay the night	
adapt	يتكيف	to change your behaviour in order to deal more successfully with a new situation	
impatient	جزع – ضيق الخلق	restless -intolerant	
exhausted	منهك	very tired	
ahead	أمام – في المقدمة	further forward in space or time	
fascinating	أخاذ – أسر – جذاب	extremely interesting and attractive	
shaking	ارتجاج – ارتعاش	to move back and forth or up and down with quick motions.	
deal	مقدار – كمية	amount (usually used with "good" or "great").	
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ – مع الأسف	in a regrettable, unlucky, or unsuitable manner	
foreign	أجنبي	strange or not familiar.	
gradually	بشكل تدريجي	happening by degrees that are small and even.	
revive	يستعيد – يعيد نشاط – يعيد الحياة	to give new health, strength, or life to.	
fleet	أسطول	A group of ships or trucks	
sustainability	استدامة	capable of continuing or being kept up over time.	
initiative	مبادرة	the first or leading action in a process.	

bulk	كمية كبيرة	a large size or mass.	
praise	يمدح		
degradation	انحطاط – انخفاض المرتبة	bring down from a higher to a lower rank or degree by taking away a position or title.	
impaired	تالف – ضعيف	to lessen the strength or ability of; damage.	
profit	ربح	The money that you can make in business or by selling things	
ascertain	يوقن	to find out something	

Trekking

Today is the second day of my **trek** around Mount Annapurna. I am **exhausted** and my legs are shaking; I just hope I am able to complete the trek. My feet are really killing me and my toes are **bleeding**, but I still want to continue. Nepal is a **fascinating** country, but I have a great deal to learn. Everything is so different, and I am trying to **adapt** to the new way of life here. I've learnt a little bit of the language to make communication easier; unfortunately, I don't learn foreign languages quickly. Although I have not understood much yet, I believe that I will improve gradually. I am currently travelling with Liam, a student from Leeds University in England. He is a nice guy, but **impatient**. He always walks **ahead** of me and complains that I am too slow. I am doing my best to keep up with him, but he is younger and stronger than I am. Maybe, I am just feeling sorry for myself because I am getting old. Right now, Liam is sitting with the owner of the inn. They are discussing the differences between life in England and life in Nepal. I don't know the real name of the owner, but everybody just calls him Tam. Tam speaks English very well and he is trying to teach Liam some words in Nepali. Every time Tam says a new word, Liam tries to repeat it. Unfortunately, Liam also seems to have difficulty learning foreign languages. I just hope we don't get lost and have to ask for directions.

Answer the following questions.

1. How does the writer feel?
2. Why did he learn Nepali language?
3. Who is Liam?
4. Why can't the writer keep up with Liam?
5. What are the owner of the inn and Liam talking about?

Match words in column (A) with their meanings in (B).

A

1. bleeding
2. inn
3. adapt
4. impatient
5. exhausted
6. ahead

B

- a. restless - intolerant
- b. very tired
- c. a long hard walk lasting several days, especially in the mountains
- d. the process of losing blood from the body
- e. extremely interesting and attractive
- f. to change your behaviour in order to deal more successfully with a new situation

7. trek g. an old-fashioned hotel, usually in the country where people can stay the night
8. fascinating h. further forward in space or time

Vocabulary

Complete the sentences with words from the list.

beneficial	choice	gathered	implemented	permanent	fine	discover
------------	--------	----------	-------------	-----------	------	----------

- The accident has not caused any damage.
- All the information that we has been kept in a file.
- The police are working hard to the cause of the fire.
- A good diet is for your health.
- A new work programme for young people will be soon.
- We have no but to study hard.
- She has to pay a for speeding.

Grammar

Choose the correct answer.

- We ----- a garage next to our house. We ----- somewhere to put the car.
s. build – need b. are building – need c. build – are needing d. are building – are needing
- Mrs. James ----- early every day.
a. leave b. leaves c. is leaving d. has left
- They ----- the museum since 2014.
a. didn't visit b. haven't visited c. don't visit d. vist
- Sarah hurt her ankle while she -----.
a. run b. runs c. is running d. was running
- Leila ----- lunch when her friends came.
a. was having b. had c. has d. is having
- As soon as I graduate, I ----- for a job.
a. will look b. have looked c. look d. was looking
- This time last year, she ----- at university.
a. studied b. was studying c. studies d. is studying
- I ----- your call because I was working.
a. will miss b. was missing c. missed d. am going to miss
- When we saw the accident, we ----- the police.
a. are calling b. call c. called d. have called
- out! You are driving very fast.
a. Watching b. Watched c. Watch d. Didn't watch

Review 1

Secrets of a Happy Brain

The human brain remembers negative experiences more easily than positive ones. Our brains have developed this way because threats, and dangerous events, had an immediate effect on our memories compared to positive things like food or shelter. As a result, you likely know what makes you unhappy, but do you know what makes you happy? Research suggests that our level of happiness depends partly on factors we cannot control – our genes and our life circumstances. However, our level of happiness is also shaped by the choices we make. If you've been chasing wealth, fame, good looks, material things, and power, you may be looking for happiness in all the wrong places. Psychologists suggest that the following six habits make people happier. People who form close relationships tend to be happier than those who do not. The number of friends we have is not important. What matters is the quality of our relationships. Relationships that bring happiness usually involve the sharing of feelings, mutual respect, acceptance, trust, fun and empathy. People who make a habit of caring for the well-being of others tend to be happier. This might involve volunteering for an organization or reaching out to support friends and family on a regular basis. People who exercise regularly improve both their physical and mental well-being. Some research has shown that exercise can be as effective as medicine in treating depression.

When we are so interested in an activity we enjoy that we lose track of time, we are in a state of flow. The activity could be making art, playing piano, surfing, or playing a game. People who experience flow in their work or hobbies tend to be happier. People are more likely to be happy if they know what their strengths are and use them regularly. People who set goals and use their strengths to achieve them tend to be happier. People who think positively by being grateful, aware, and optimistic are more likely to be happy. Being grateful means being thankful. Being aware means being open to, focusing on, and enjoying the experiences of the present moment. Being optimistic means being hopeful about the future.

Answer the following questions.

1. What are the factors of happiness people can't control?
2. How is happiness put in the wrong places?
3. Who is the happier person according to relationships?
4. When are people in a state of flow?
5. How do people enjoy the present moment?

Match the words with their definitions

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| A | B |
| 1. factors | a. shared in common |
| 2. mutual | b. hoping for the good |
| 3. empathy | c. understanding |
| 4. state of flow | d. one of several things that influence something |
| 5. optimistic | e. smooth movement or progress |

Choose the best answer to complete each sentence.

1. _____ was such an interesting experience.
a. that b. these c. those

2. Are _____ your shoes?
a. that b. those c. this
3. When I opened my eyes, I a strange sight.
a. saw b. was seeing c. have seen
4. Every morning she up early and gets ready for work.
a. is waking b. wakes c. has woken
5. If I knew what he wanted, I this.
a. will not permit b. would not permit c. would not have permitted
6. I anything from her for a long time.
a. didn't hear b. haven't heard c. don't hear
7. The headmaster to you yesterday.
a. talks b. talked c. has talked
8. Jane in Cairo since 2003.
a. is living b. lives c. has lived
9. The moon around the earth.
a. is revolving b. has revolved c. revolves
10. in the corridors.
a. Don't run b. Run c. Run not

Write the verbs between brackets in the correct form.

1. Joe (live) in London in 2000.
2. Tala didn't miss the way. She (know) the way to the doctor's.
3. They (buy) a big house last year.
4. While we (watch) TV, the lights (go out).
5. He (travel) already to France.
6. Jane (sit) in a chair while her mother (cook)
7. I (drive) my car every day.
8. I (like) your new dress. It looks very nice.
9. They (come) back yesterday at 12 o'clock mid night.
10. The phone (ring) when they were having lunch.
11. Nowadays Jane and John (study) in China.
12. He (work) in a small office when he lived in Aleppo.

No One Had Believed it was Possible

In 1912, the “Titanic” hit an **iceberg** on its first trip across the Atlantic. The Titanic was the largest ship that had ever travelled on the sea. It was carrying 2207 people, but it had taken on enough **lifeboats** for only 1178 people. Not more than 651 of the passengers were able to get into lifeboats.

Some of the **survivors** had been in the icy water for hours when they were saved. Most of the passengers

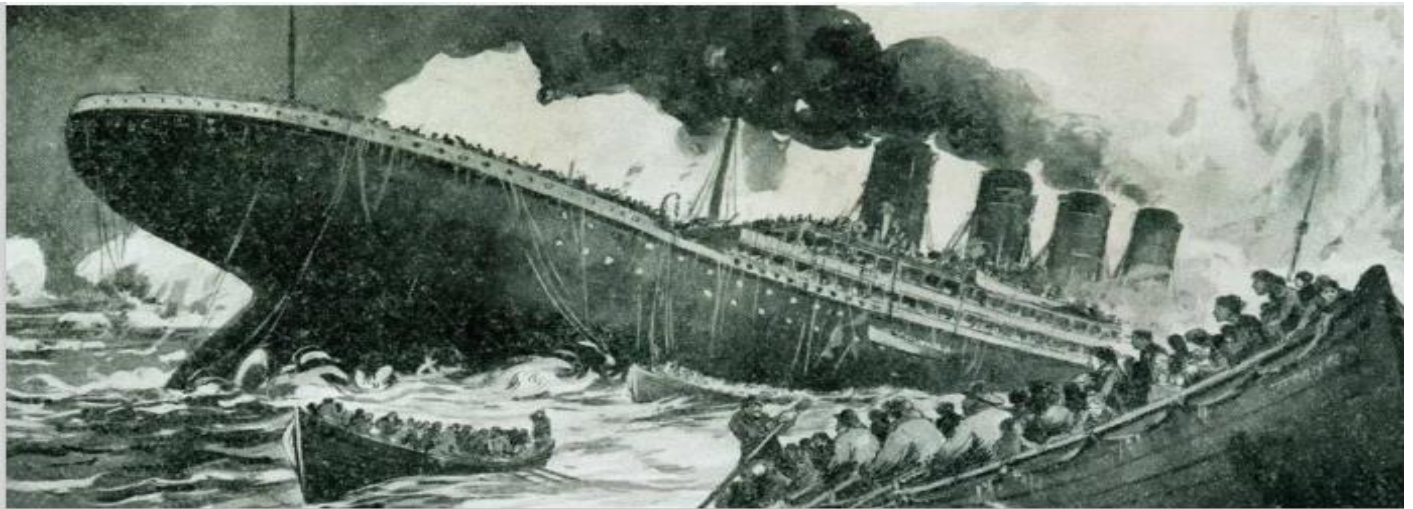
Module 4 - Unit 7 – No One Had Believed it was Possible (Student’s Book) P.53			
Iceberg (n)	جبل جليدي	A large mass of ice floating in the sea.	
Lifeboat (n)	قارب إنقاذ	A small boat to save people on board if the ship sinks.	
To sink (v)	يغرق	To go down	
Survivor (n)	ناجي	A person who continues to live after danger.	
To supply (v)	يزود	To provide.	
Trip (n)	رحلة	a <u>journey</u> in which you go <u>somewhere</u> , usually for a <u>short time</u> , and come back again	
Passenger (n)	راكب - مسافر	a person who is not driving, but travels in an automobile, bus, train, or other vehicle.	
Edge (n)	حافة - شفا	the border or outside line.	
Tragedy (n)	مأساة - فاجعة	a disaster; a very sad event.	
Steamship (n)	باخرة	a large ship powered by steam; steamer.	
Drill (n)	تمرين - تدريب	a learning or training method in which an action or item is repeated over and over.	
Accident (n)	حادث	an event that happens by chance, especially a harmful one.	
Warning (n)	تحذير - إنذار	a signal or notice of a possibly dangerous situation.	

hadn't
lived
long;
1502
people
had lost
their
lives. But
why was
there
such a
great loss
of life

and so few survivors who were on the edge of death? Nobody had prepared for such a tragedy. Nobody had believed that the Titanic could sink.

The steamship company had thought that its ship would be completely safe in all situations. They had followed an old rule for the number of lifeboats, so they had supplied lifeboats for only half the people. The passengers had not yet received their lifeboat numbers, nor had they practiced lifeboat drill before the accident. Many of them had not even dressed warmly, the ship had hit the iceberg late at night, and they did not believe they were in danger.

The ship had already received 6 ice warnings on its radio when it struck the iceberg. Nevertheless, it had not changed its direction or its speed. A tragedy like the sinking of the Titanic should never happen again.



Choose the correct answer.

1. The Titanic sank in -----.
a. 1911 b. 1912 c. 1913 d. 1914
2. The Titanic carried -----.
a. 2207 b. 1178 c. 651 d. 1502
3. Its first trip was across -----.
a. the Red Sea b. the Indian Ocean c. the Pacific Ocean d. the Atlantic Ocean
4. It had taken on lifeboats for only ----- people.
a. 2207 b. 1178 c. 651 d. 1502
5. ----- people lost their lives.
a. 2207 b. 1178 c. 651 d. 1502
6. The Titanic hit an iceberg -----.
a. at noon b. in the afternoon c. in the evening d. at night

Decide if the following are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. The Titanic hit an iceberg on its second trip.
2. The Titanic was the largest ship at the time.
3. It took on enough lifeboats.

4. Some of the survivors had been in the icy water for a long time.
5. 1178 passengers lost their lives.
6. The steamship company had prepared for such a tragedy.
7. The steamship company had thought that its ship would be completely safe in all situations.
8. The passengers hadn't practiced lifeboat drill before the accident.
9. The Titanic had changed its direction and speed after receiving 6 warnings.

Grammar

Past Perfect	
Use	<p>When I arrived home, my son had already made an enormous carrot cake.</p> <p>What happened first: <i>my son made a cake</i></p> <p>What happened second: <i>I arrived</i></p> <p>We use the past perfect to show which of the two past events happened first (and often the past simple to say what happened next)</p>
Form	S + had + past participle (V3)
Negative	S + had + not + V3
Keywords	<p>Past simple ← after → past perfect</p> <p>Past perfect ← before → past simple</p> <p>Past perfect ← by the time → past simple</p> <p>After → past perfect → past simple</p> <p>Before → past simple → past perfect</p> <p>By the time → past simple → past perfect</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>(a) Karen had already left by the time Sally got there.</p> <p>(b) After the guests had left, I went to bed.</p> <p>(c) I had arrived at the station before the train left.</p>

Choose the correct answer.

1. I ----- the matter with my teacher before I told my father.
a. discuss b. discussed c. am discussing d. had discussed
2. The lesson ----- when we arrived.
a. had already begun b. has already begun c. began d. begins
3. I ----- snow until I went to Canada.
a. have never seen b. saw c. had never seen d. see
4. By the time mom -----, I had prepared dinner.
a. came b. comes c. had come d. is coming
5. I ----- a little better after I ----- the medicine.
a. feel – take b. felt – took c. had felt – had taken d. felt – had taken
6. She was late. The teacher ----- a test when she ----- to class last Monday.
a. gave – got b. had already given – got c. had already given – had got d. gave – had already got
7. Maram ----- a newspaper reporter before she ----- an ambassador.
a. was – became b. had been – becomes c. had been – became d. was – had become
8. It was raining heavily, but by the time class ----- over, the rain -----.
a. was – had stopped b. was – stopped c. had been – stopped d. had been – had stopped

9. Dinosaurs ----- extinct by the time humankind first -----.

- a. had become – appeared b. became – appeared c. had become – had appeared d. had become – appeared

10. They ----- any of his paintings before they ----- the Art Museum yesterday.

- a. had never seen – visited b. saw – had visited c. had never seen – had visited d. saw – visited

11. When some of the survivors were saved, they ----- in the icy water for hours.

- a. were b. have been c. had been d. are

Unit 7 – Back to Life (Activity Book) P.46			
Relatively (adv)	إلى حد كبير – نسبياً	to a fairly large degree	
Haystack (n)	كومة من القش	a large pile of hay (hay: grass that had been cut and dried)	
To skid (v)	ينزلق	to suddenly move smoothly sideways or forwards in an uncontrolled way	
Sheer (adj)	محض – مطلق – كامل	complete	
To barrel (v)	ينطلق بسرعة فائقة	to move very fast in a particular way, especially in a way that you cannot control	
To plummet (v)	يغور – يهوي	to fall suddenly and quickly from a high level or position	
Humble (adj)	متواضع – وضع	low in social status/ unimportant	
To cook up (v)	يلفق – يخلق	to invent something, especially to make somebody believe something that is not true	
Unremarkable (adj)	عادي	not particularly interesting or surprising.	
Railway (n)	سكة الحديد	a set of tracks on which a train runs.	
Ended up (v)	انتهى به/بها المطاف	to enter into a situation or place or action as the final choice or result.	
Fortunately (adv)	لحسن الحظ	Luckily	
Drowned (v)	يموت غرقاً	to die from lack of air as the result of being under water.	
Boarded (v)	يركب أو يصعد	to get into or on.	
Blow out (v)	قذف إلى الخارج عن طريق اصطدام أو تمفجار	the sudden bursting of a vessel containing air or liquid under pressure, esp. an automobile tire.	
Bruises (n)	رضوض – كدمات	wound or damage without causing a break in the skin or bone.	
Tank (n)	خزان	A container used to hold liquid or gas.	
Motorway (n)	أوتوستراد – طريق سريع	a British word for a major public road on which one can drive at high speeds. (Highway is American)	
Disaster (n)	مصيبة – كارثة	a sudden event causing much damage or suffering.	
Ejected (v)	طرد – قذف بقوة	to throw out with force.	
Hold onto (v)	تعلق – تشبث	Grasp with one's hands.	

Lottery (n)	يانصيب	a game of chance in which people buy or are given tickets with numbers on them and the winning number is chosen at random.	
Luxurious (adj)	فاخر	giving great comfort or pleasure.	
Dramatic (adj)	مثير	out of the ordinary; exciting.	

On The Edge

Back to Life

Frane Selak was born in Croatia in 1929. He led a **relatively** unremarkable life as a music teacher. Selak's near-death experiences began in January 1962 when he was travelling by a train from Sarajevo to Dubrovnik. The train left its railway tracks and ended up in a river. Fortunately, an unknown person pulled him to be safe, while 17 other passengers drowned. The next year, Selak boarded a plane from Zagreb to Rijeka. Unfortunately, he was blown out of its door and luckily landed in a **haystack**; the plane crashed, killing 19 people but Selak survived. Three years after that, in 1966, he got on bus. The bus **skidded** on the road and fell into a river, drowning four passengers, and by **sheer** luck Selak swam to the shore with only a few cuts and bruises.

In 1970, the fuel in his car's tank exploded on the motorway. But Selak just escaped with his life. The final famous disaster was in 1996 when a truck came **barreling** towards his car as he was driving around a mountain road. Selak was ejected from the car, but he managed to hold onto a tree, and watched his car in horror **plummet** down.

In 2003, two days after his 73rd birthday, Selak won the lottery in Croatia. With this, he bought a luxurious home. Then he changed his mind, sold it in 2010 and lived a **humble** life with his fifth wife.

What happened to Selak seems to be far more dramatic than anything Hollywood could **cook up**. But was it true what happened to Selak? Suppose it is true, still we can't tell whether he is the luckiest or the unluckiest man in the world. Whatever happened along the way, Frane's story has a happy ending – or at least he thought it has.

Choose the correct answer.

- Selak was a -----.
a. driver b. music teacher c. traveller d. farmer
- The first near-death experience was when Selak was on/in a -----.
a. train b. bus c. plane d. truck
- When Selak was blown out of a plane door, he landed in/on -----.
a. a river b. the ground c. a haystack d. a tree
- The bus skidded on the road and fell into a river in -----.

- a. 1929 b. 1962 c. 1969 d. 1966

5. In 1996, a truck came barreling towards Selak when he was -----.

- a. driving a bus b. flying a plane c. driving a truck d. driving a car

6. Selak got married -----.

- a. one time b. three times c. four times d. five times

Decide if the following are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Selak was born in Europe.
2. Selak was a teacher.
3. He died when he was travelling by a train.
4. 19 people were killed in a plane crash in 1963.
5. Selak survived although the plane crashed, killing 19 people.
6. The bus fell into a river and four passengers drowned.
7. In 1996, Selak was pulled out of his car by an unknown person.
8. Selak won the lottery in Croatia when he was 73 years old.

Vocabulary

- Proud ≠ humble unfortunately ≠ fortunately unsafe ≠ safe remarkable ≠ unremarkable
Unlucky ≠ lucky unknown ≠ known credible ≠ incredible

Pronunciation

/ei/ diphthongs

fail bake wait weight sake sane cape wake

Circle the words which have /ei/ sound.

gaze	hate	day	key
sheep	shape	bate	sail
James	bet	shake	ape

Choose the correct answer

1. The vowel sound heard in the word “hate” is -----.

- a. /æ/ b. /ei/ c. /i:/ d. /e/

2. The word which has a different vowel sound is -----.






- a. day b. bet c. shake d. bate

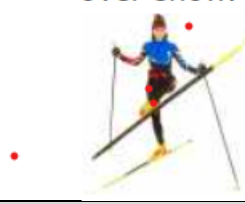



3. The vowel sound heard in the word “wait” is -----.

- a. /ei/ b. /i:/ c. /a:/ d. /e/

4. The vowel sound heard in the word “fail” is -----.

- a. /i:/ b. /ɒ/ c. /a:/ d. /ei/

Hang gliding (n)	القفز بالمنزلة (المنزلة: هي طائرة تشبه الطائرة الشراعية لكن حجمها أكبر)	a glider that looks like a large kite and is used for sailing in the air. 	
Skydiving (n)	رياضة الغوص في السماء	the sport of jumping from an airplane and falling for a while before opening the parachute. 	
Mountain biking (n)	قيادة دراجات نارية على تضاريس عالية ووعرة.	a bicycle made for riding on rugged, uphill terrain. 	
Water skiing (n)	التزلج على المياه	to ski on water while holding and being pulled by a line attached to a motorboat. 	
Bungee jumping (n)	القفز بالمطاط	a recreational activity in which a person harnessed to the end of a long, anchored, elasticized rope, or bungee, steps off a height, rapidly drops hundreds of feet in the air, then bounces up and back down, repeatedly, while the movement gradually slows to a stop. 	

Skiing (n)	التزلج على الثلج	one of a pair of long, narrow, smooth runners. Skis have curved front tips and are attached to boots and used to glide over snow.	
Scuba diving (n)	الغوص باستخدام أداة خاصة للتنفس	the act of swimming underwater while wearing special breathing equipment.	
Skateboarding (n)	التزحلق على لوح له أربع عجلات	a flat, short, narrow board that has four wheels on the bottom. People stand to ride on a skateboard.	
Free climbing (n)	التسلق الحر	rock climbing without the assistance of devices	

Unit 8 – Sky Walkers (Student's Book) P.59

To shoot (v)	يلتقط صورة	To take a photograph of something	
To spice up (v)	يزيد الإثارة والتشويق	To add interest or excitement to something	
Incredible (adj)	لا يصدق	Impossible or very difficult to believe	
Scaling (v)	يتسلق إلى أعلى قمة منحدرة	climbing to the top of something very high and steep	
Skyscrapers (n)	ناطحات سحاب	very tall buildings in a city	
Beneficial (adj)	نافع - مفيد	having a good effect	
Snap (v)	يصور	a photograph taken with an ordinary camera; snapshot.	
Circumstances (n)	ظروف	a condition or fact connected with or having an effect on an event or situation.	
Spoil (v)	يفسد - يتلف	to damage or ruin; make unable to be used or enjoyed.	

A selfie is a self-portrait photograph, typically taken with a digital camera or a smart phone, which may be held in the hand or supported by a selfie stick. Selfies are often shared on social media services such as Facebook, Twitter, Snapchat, and Instagram.

When Marat Dupri bought his camera, he decided he would **shoot** nice landscape pictures. Feeling it might not have been the most original idea ever, he started to **spice things up** by climbing up higher and higher structures, using no safety equipment at all. Marat Dupri earned the name of “The sky walker”; and quickly, dozens of people followed his footsteps, trying to get the most **incredible** views.

Then most people began to take dangerous selfies while travelling. They began **scaling skyscrapers**, cliffs and bridges to capture a photo to remember. Almost everyone has taken out their smart phones to snap a photo of themselves. But many studies showed that when taken in dangerous circumstances, selfies can cause death.

This Instagram shot was taken by Angela Nikolau, from Tianjin, China. Some might even say "It's too dangerous". How did she even get there?! This is also one of many pictures snapped by Daniel Lau, one of the world's most well-known photographers. In this photo, the skyscrapers of Hong Kong set the shocking scene.



At last, we can say that this kind of art seems to have been lost somewhere between the ground and the sky. Be careful not to spoil this art and use it for lovely memories and **beneficial** issues. Take care of yourselves and other people around you. Putting yourselves at risk is useless; it sounds to be a crazy idea. Our lives are very precious and valuable. We shouldn't lose them by irresponsible behaviours.

Choose the correct answer.

1. People use ----- to take selfies.

- a. Instagram b. Facebook c. a selfie stick d. Snapchat

2. Marat Dupri decided he would ----- when he bought his camera.

- a. shoot landscape pictures
b. take selfies
c. climb tall buildings
d. take pictures of skyscrapers

3. Selfies taken in dangerous circumstances can lead to -----.

- a. happiness b. death c. safety d. travelling

4. Daniel Lau took a selfie in -----.

- a. Tokyo b. Tianjin c. New York d. Hong Kong

5. Putting yourselves at risk is -----.

- a. useless b. beneficial c. shocking d. lovely

Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Selfies are shared on social media.
2. When Marat Dupri bought his camera, he decided to shoot skyscrapers pictures.
3. 'The sky walker' is a name that was given to Daniel Lau because he climbed up very high places.
4. Sometimes selfies can be dangerous.
5. Irresponsible behaviour may cause people to lose their lives.

Vocabulary

1. To add interest or excitement to something is to -----.

- a. shoot b. scale c. benefit d. spice up

2. Having a good effect

- a. beneficial b. scaling c. incredible d. shooting

3. Very tall buildings in a city

- a. benefit b. incredible c. scaling d. skyscrapers

4. Climbing to the top of something very high and steep

- a. a. benefit b. incredible c. scaling d. skyscrapers

5. To succeed in expressing a feeling or an atmosphere in a picture

a.

6. Impossible or very difficult to believe

- a. benefit b. incredible c. scaling d. skyscrapers

7. to take a photograph of something

- a. shoot b. scale c. benefit d. spice up

Grammar

Wish		
We use wish to talk about something that we would like to be different in the present, in the future or in the past, e.g.		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our classroom is crowded. • I wish our classroom weren't crowded. 		
Form	Use	Example

wish + simple past	Wishes about the present & future	- I want to go home, but I don't know the way. - I wish I <i>knew</i> the way home.
wish + past perfect	Wishes about the past	Rita didn't come to class yesterday. I wish Rita <i>had come</i> .
Note: we use were with all pronouns. We use "I wish I were..." and "I wish it were..."		

Choose the correct answer.

- I wish I ----- to my father.
a. had listened b. have listened c. listen d. am listening
- I wish it ----- snowing.
a. will stop b. would stop c. stops d. is stopping
- He wishes he ----- so old.
a. isn't b. aren't c. is d. weren't
- She wishes she ----- the train.
a. has taken b. is taking c. had taken d. takes
- I wish the prices ----- so high.
a. aren't b. weren't c. are d. wasn't
- I wake up so late every morning.
I wish I ----- earlier.
a. wake up b. woke up c. am waking up d. didn't wake up
- She did not study hard at school.
She wishes she ----- hard at school.
a. has studied b. studied c. studies d. had studied
- Noel didn't visit the Sorbonne when he was in Paris.
He wishes he ----- the Sorbonne when he was in Paris.
a. visited b. had visited c. visits d. has visited
- I am not tall enough to reach the books on the top shelf.
I wish I ----- tall enough to reach the books on the top shelf.
a. were b. had been c. wasn't d. weren't
- They spent so much money on their shopping trip.
They wish they ----- so much money on their shopping trip.
a. hadn't spent b. didn't spend c. spent d. had spent
- They are too old to play football.
I wish they ----- too old to play football.
a. wasn't b. aren't c. were d. weren't
- We weren't kind to her before she got sick.
We wish we ----- kind to her before she got sick.
a. hadn't been b. were c. had been d. weren't

13. I didn't graduate from university.

I wish I ----- from university.

- a. had graduated b. graduated c. have graduated d. hadn't graduated

14. I wasted too much time watching TV.

I wish I ----- too much time watching TV.

- a. didn't waste b. haven't wasted c. wasted d. hadn't wasted

15. I didn't visit Australia when I was younger.

I wish I ----- Australia when I was younger.

- a. visited b. hadn't visited c. had visited d. visit

16. I didn't learn languages.

I wish I ----- languages.

- a. had learnt b. learnt c. hadn't learnt d. learn

17. I had a boring desk job.

I wish I ----- a boring job.

- a. didn't have b. had had c. hadn't had d. don't have

18. I didn't have enough time for sport.

I wish I ----- enough time for sport.

- a. hadn't had b. haven't had c. didn't have d. had had

Unit 8 – On the Edge of Innocence (Activity Book) P.52

Miracle (n)	معجزة	an act or event that doesn't follow the law of nature, but caused by God	
Critical (adj)	حرج – خطير	serious and dangerous	
Tumour (n)	ورم	a mass of cells growing in or on a part of the body causing medical problems	
Survive (v)	ينجو	to continue to live	
Tender (adj)	رفيق – لطيف	kind, gentle and loving	
Surgeon (n)	طبيب جراح	a doctor who performs operations in a hospital	
Innocence (n)	براءة	the state of being not guilty	
Analysis (n)	تحليل	the process of separating something into parts in order to study it.	
Laboratory (n)	مختبر	a place used for scientific experiments	
Tests (n)	اختبارات	a trial to find out what something is, what it is made up of, or how good it is.	
Rush (v)	ينطلق بسرعة	to act or go quickly; hurry	
Pharmacy (n)	صيدلية	a place in which drugs are prepared and sold; drugstore.	
Money box (n)	حصالة لادخار النقود	a closed container in which money is kept, especially one with a hole in the top through which coins can be pushed	
Helpless (adj)	عاجز	without power or control.	
Despair (n)	يأس	the complete lack of hope.	
Kneel (v)	يجثو – يركع	to rest on the knee or knees.	
Frame (v)	بروز – أطر	to enclose within a rim or border.	

At Risk

A poor family was living happily until the son felt severely ill. It was clear from the medical analysis and laboratory tests that he had got a **tumour** in his head.

"Your son's condition is **critical**. He needs a miracle to **survive**.", the doctor said. After she had heard the doctor's words the little daughter rushed to the nearest pharmacy with the only pound she had in her money box. "Give me a **miracle**, please," she said putting the pound on the table. The pharmacist was busy talking to his brother. After a while he replied, "who told you I sell miracles?" She looked helplessly watching in despair. Suddenly the pharmacist's brother kneeled asking her, "tell me, sweetie, why do you need a miracle?"

Without thinking, "I don't know, the doctor says my brother needs a miracle for an operation not to die. "Is this pound enough?" "One pound is exactly enough", he answered with a big smile and a **tender** voice. "Could I see your brother?" This man was Carlton Armstrong, the famous nerve **surgeon** who performed the operation successfully and took one pound for it.



Later, he framed the pound with a sentence below, "This pound is the price of a miracle taken from a girl, on the edge of **innocence**."

Choose the correct answer.

- was ill.
a. the poor family's son b. the little daughter c. the pharmacist d. Armstrong
- The son had a -----.
a. headache b. stomachache c. tumour d. toothache
- The doctor told the mother that her son needed a/an -----.
a. pound b. operation c. miracle d. medicine
- The daughter rushed to the nearest -----.
a. hospital b. clinic c. doctor d. pharmacy
- She had only ----- in her money box.
a. 1000 pounds b. 10 pounds c. a pound d. 2 pounds
- The daughter wanted to buy a ----- from the pharmacy.
a. miracle b. medicine c. needle d. medical analysis
- Carlton Armstrong took ----- for the operation.
a. much money b. a pounds c. nothing d. a miracle

Decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. The daughter was ill and needed an operation.
2. The doctor told the mother that her son was ok.
3. The daughter ran to the nearest pharmacy.
4. The daughter had only one pound.
5. The daughter thought that “a miracle” was a medicine.
6. Armstrong was a pharmacist.
7. Armstrong took money for the operation.
8. Armstrong threw the pound away.

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer.

1. An act or event that doesn't follow the law of nature, but caused by God.
a. a miracle b. critical c. surgeon d. tumour
2. Serious and dangerous.
a. a miracle b. critical c. surgeon d. tender
3. A mass of cells growing in or on a part of the body causing medical problems.
a. innocence b. despair c. surgeon d. tumour
4. To continue to live.
a. a miracle b. critical c. surgeon d. survive
5. Kind, gentle and loving.
a. a miracle b. critical c. surgeon d. tender
6. A doctor who performs operations in a hospital.
a. an operation b. survive c. surgeon d. a pharmacist
7. The state of being not guilty.
a. innocence b. survive c. surgeon d. despair
8. This team needs a ----- to win the match.
a. miracle b. survive c. surgeon d. tender
9. She asked the ----- to prepare the medicine.
a. a miracle b. survive c. surgeon d. a pharmacist
10. My friend was filled with ----- when he lost his job.
a. innocence b. despair c. surgeon d. tumour
11. The patient felt better after the -----.
a. an operation b. survive c. surgeon d. a pharmacist

Unit 8 - Algebra (Student's book) P.64			
Symbol (n)	رمز	an object or picture that represents something else	
Rule (n)	قانون - قاعدة	a law or direction that guides behavior or action.	
Operation (n)	عملية رياضية	a number process in mathematics such as adding, subtracting, multiplying, and dividing.	
Variable (n)	متغير	likely to change; not constant	
Concept (n)	مفهوم	a general idea or thought.	
Add	زائد	+	$3+7 = 10$
Subtract	ناقص	-	$5-2 = 3$
Multiply	ضرب	\times	$4 \times 3 = 12$
Divide	تقسيم	/ or \div	$20/5 = 4$ or $20 \div 5 = 4$
Equals	يساوي	=	$1+1 = 2$
not equal to	لا يساوي	\neq	$\pi \neq 2$
less than, less than or equal to	أصغر من - أصغر أو يساوي	$< \leq$	$2 < 3$
greater than, greater than or equal to	أكبر من - أكبر أو يساوي	$> \geq$	$5 > 1$
implies (if ... then)	يفتضي (إذا كان ... فإن)	\Rightarrow	a and b are odd \Rightarrow a + b is even
Therefore	لذلك	\therefore	$a=b \therefore b=a$
equations	معادلات		$x+10 = 20$
Odd	عدد فردي	not able to be divided exactly by two.	لا يقبل القسمة على 2
Even	عدد زوجي	able to be divided exactly by two.	يقبل القسمة على 2

- Algebra is a branch of mathematics dealing with symbols and the rules for manipulating those symbols.
- Basics of Algebra cover the simple operation of mathematics like addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division involving both constant and variables. For example, $x+10 = 20$. This introduces an important algebraic concept known as equations.
- Learning algebra helps to develop your critical thinking skills. That includes problem solving, logic, patterns, and reasoning.

Common Symbols Used in Algebra

Symbols save time and space when writing. Here are the most common algebraic symbols:

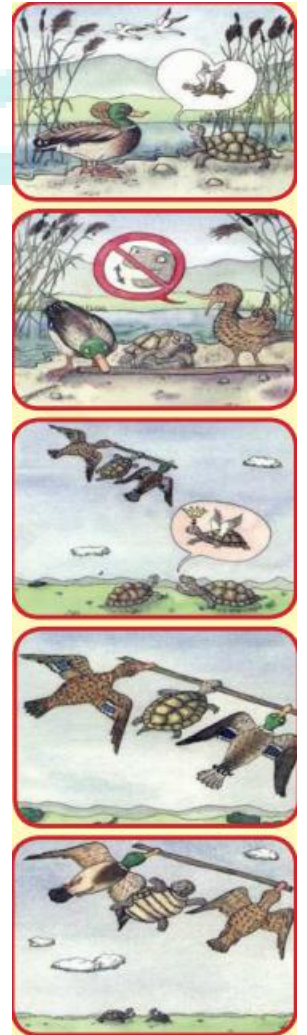
Symbol	Meaning	Example
+	Add	$3+7 = 10$
-	Subtract	$5-2 = 3$
\times	Multiply	$4 \times 3 = 12$
/ or \div	Divide	$20/5 = 4$ or $20 \div 5 = 4$
=	Equals	$1+1 = 2$
\neq	not equal to	$\pi \neq 2$
$< \leq$	less than, less than or equal to	$2 < 3$
$> \geq$	greater than, greater than or equal to	$5 > 1$
\Rightarrow	implies (if ... then)	a and b are odd \Rightarrow a + b is even
\therefore	Therefore	$a=b \therefore b=a$
	equations	$x+10 = 20$

The Boastful Turtle

Once upon a time there was a turtle who had a dream. His dream was that he wanted to fly. He always complained about the matter. He was ready to do anything that could make him fly. The turtle was always unsatisfied and angry because his flippers weren't wings and his shell made him too heavy to fly. He was annoyed that other turtles were happy with swimming, and aren't jealous of the birds who could do the thing he could only dream of. The turtle, finally, asked a goose if she could help him to try flying. She told the other geese about the turtle's demand. The geese wanted to help the turtle and began to think of a way that could make his dream true. Finally, they came up with an idea. They decided that two of the geese would hold a stick which the turtle could hold with his strong mouth. While the geese were flying, the selfish turtle couldn't help keeping silent. He looked at all the turtles who were swimming in the river below. He opened his mouth boasting about how wonderful flying was and that they would never fly like him. But he forgot that the moment he opened his mouth he would fall down and never fly or even swim again.

Answer the following questions.

1. What was the dream of the turtle?
2. Why couldn't he fulfil his dream?
3. How did the geese help the turtle?
4. Think of another end for the story.
5. What is the moral of the story?



Deserve (v)	يستحق	to be worthy of something	
Rejoiced (adj – v)	ابتهج	expressed great happiness about something/ celebrated	
Challenge (n)	تحدي	a difficult task that tests somebody's ability and skill	
Diligently (adv)	بجد	showing care and effort in your work or duties	
to fold (v)	يطوي	to lay one part of a paper on the other part/ to bend	
Reveal (v)	يظهر	make something known/ show something hidden	
Afford (v)	يتحمل نفقة	to have enough money to buy something	
Motivate (v)	يحفز	to cause to move or act by giving incentive or inspiration.	
Symbolic (adj)	رمزي	used to refer to an action that expresses or seems to express an intention or feeling, but has little practical influence on a situation	
Confused (adj)	اكتار	(Of a person) unable to think clearly	
Poverty (n)	فقر	the condition of being poor; a lack of money.	

Who Deserves the Award?

Stay Positive

Mariam was a teacher who wanted to motivate her students and make them do their best in the exam. So, she told them that she would give a gift, which was a new pair of shoes, to the one whose marks would be excellent. Children **rejoiced** over this **challenge** and they all started writing **diligently**. After collecting the papers, the teacher was surprised to find that everyone had a full mark.

Who would get the gift? she thought. The teacher thanked everyone for their effort, but she was confused about who would deserve the award as everyone had got the full mark. The teacher thought of a suitable solution with her students. The students' opinion was that each of them would write his/her name on a **folded** paper and put it in a box from which the teacher would pick one. So, the paper will would **reveal** the name of the award's winner. Indeed, the teacher picked a paper in front of all students and read the child's name [Nada], and said: "you are the owner of the award". With joy and tears in her eyes, Nada came forward where the shoes were. She thanked everyone for this wonderful gift. Her parents couldn't **afford** to buy her new shoes because of their extreme poverty.

The teacher returned home crying and told her husband what had happened. He was surprised and wanted to know the reason of her tears. She said: "When I opened the rest of the papers, I found that all the students had written the same name [Nada]".

Choose the correct answer.

1. Mariam decided to give her students a gift to ----- them.
a. punish b. challenge c. rejoice d. motivate
2. The gift was a -----.
a. a pair of shoes b. a toy car c. a box d. high marks
3. Everyone had -----.
a. a low mark b. a not bad mark c. a full mark d. a zero
4. Mariam thought of a suitable solution in which -----.
a. she chooses the winner
b. the students choose the winner
c. the school chooses the winner
d. the principle chooses the winner
5. The teacher discovered that all her students wrote -----.
a. different names b. the same name c. the teacher's name d. their names
6. The students chose Nada to get the award because she -----.
a. is rich b. is a diligent student c. is poor d. scored a high mark

Decide if the following statements are true or false.

1. Mariam was the headteacher of the school.
2. She decided to give a gift to the politest student.
3. The gift was a series of stories.
4. The students suggested an idea for choosing the winner.
5. The students wrote the name of the winner on the board.
6. Each student wrote his/her name on the paper to get the prize.
7. The teacher returned home crying.

Vocabulary

1. To make someone want to do something
a. deserve b. motivate c. rejoice d. challenge
2. Lack of money
a. challenge b. suitable c. gift d. poverty
3. To have enough money to buy something
a. afford b. motivate c. rejoice d. challenge
4. Make something known/ show something hidden
a. deserve b. motivate c. rejoice d. reveal
5. To lay one part of a paper on the other part/ to bend
a. fold b. suitable c. gift d. poverty
6. Showing care and effort in your work or duties
a. deserve b. motivate c. rejoice d. diligently
7. A difficult task that tests somebody's ability and skill
a. challenge b. suitable c. gift d. poverty
8. To express great happiness about something/ celebrate

- a. afford b. motivate c. rejoice d. challenge

9. To be worthy of something

- a. deserve b. motivate c. rejoice d. reveal

Grammar

Relative Clauses

We use relative clauses to give additional information and avoid repeating certain words so that our text becomes more fluent. The relative clause is usually introduced with relative pronouns.

e.g., He talked to a man. The man lives next door. (additional information)

He talked to the man who lives next door.

Relative pronoun	Use	Example
who	for people	I told you about the woman who lost her bag.
whom	for people in the objective case	The parents whom we interviewed were all involved in education.
which	for animals and things or referring to a whole sentence	Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof?
whose	possessive meaning for people and animals.	Do you see the cat which is lying on the roof?
that	for people, animals and things	I don't like the table that stands in my kitchen.
when	for time	Grandma remembers the time when radio shows were popular.
where	for place	I want to visit the island where my teacher lives.

Choose the correct answer.

1. My sister wore a mask ----- made her look like Micky Mouse.

- a. who b. whose c. which d. where

2. He came with a friend waited outside in the car.

- a. who b. whose c. which d. where

3. The man mobile was ringing did not know what to do.

- a. who b. whose c. which d. where

4. I still remember the daysgrandmother told us interesting stories.

- a. whom b. when c. which d. where

5. He didn't wait at the traffic light was red.

- a. whom b. when c. which d. where

6. Is that the hospital your brother works?

- a. who b. when c. which d. where

7. Who was that lady you were talking to?

a. whom b. when c. which d. where

8. I live in the city my friend studies.

a. whom b. when c. which d. where

9. Do you know a good store I can buy a new shirt?

a. whom b. when c. which d. where

10. A person has a lot of friends is lucky.

a. which b. whose c. who d. whom

11. Martha has a brother name is Manuel.

a. which b. whose c. who d. whom

12. That is the house I grew up with my sister Emilia.

a. whom b. when c. which d. where

13. I remember that wonderful summer the whole family gathered again.

a. whom b. when c. which d. where

14. Leila gave me a beautiful souvenir she bought the souvenir from Al-Hamideya souk.

a. whom b. when c. which d. where

15. The teacher smiled at Sami was working very hard.

a. which b. whose c. who d. whom

16. I couldn't write with that pen Dana gave me.

a. which b. whose c. who d. whom

17. I like to eat at that restaurant the food is healthy and the price is reasonable.

a. whom b. when c. which d. where

18. Last week I met Mrs. Smith lives next door.

a. which b. whose c. who d. whom

19. Mary was a teacher wanted to motivate her students.

a. which b. whose c. who d. whom

20. She thought of a simple and symbolic gift, is a new pair of shoes.

a. which b. whose c. who d. whom

21. The gift was for the student marks are excellent.

a. which b. whose c. who d. whom

22. The teacher thought would get the gift?

a. which b. whose c. who d. whom

23. Nada came forward the shoes were.

a. whom b. when c. which d. where

24. She thanked everyone for this wonderful gift came on time.

a. whom b. when c. which d. where

25. This is the bank was robbed yesterday.

a. whom b. when c. which d. where

26. My parents bought a new house was very expensive.

- a. that b. when c. which d. where

27. The woman car was broken is my neighbour.

- a. which b. whose c. who d. whom

28. My sister teaches in a school we all studied.

- a. that b. when c. which d. where

29. He arrived at seven it was nearly dark.

- a. that b. when c. which d. where

Unit 9 – An active Citizen, A Better World (Activity Book) P.58-59			
Orphan (n)	يتيم	a child whose parents are dead	
Honour (n)	يكرم	to show great respect	
Productive (adj)	نو مردودية – مثمر	making goods or growing crops, especially in large quantities	
Contribution (n)	إسهام	an action or a service that helps to cause or increase something	
Welfare (n)	رخاء – رفاه	the general health, happiness and safety of a person or a group	
Principles (n)	مبادئ – أسس	a moral rule or standard of good behaviour	
Clarifies (v)	يوضح	to make easier to understand; make clear.	
Necessity (n)	ضرورة	a person or thing that is needed.	
Develop (v)	يطور – يحسن	to cause to gain strength; cause to grow	
Effective (adj)	فعال	able to make happen or change something	
Society (n)	مجتمع	a large group of people who live together in an organized way	
Rights (n)	حقوق	that which is due to a person from nature or law.	
Duties (n)	واجبات	something that a person should do because it is right or fair; responsibility.	
Proverb (n)	مثل – حكمة	a short, often-used saying that expresses something wise or true.	
Participates (v)	يشارك	to take part	
Urges (v)	يحث – يشجع	to strongly encourage or try to persuade	

An active Citizen, A Better World

Values & Time

Suzan is an **orphan** whose father died when she was a baby. Before his death, he had a strong will of taking care of Suzan and encouraging her to study hard. After her husband's death, the mother worked hard to make her daughter feel comfortable and tried to afford her all what she needed. At night, before they sleep, the mother tells Suzan how much it is important to be a responsible citizen who **respects** the principles of the country. She encourages her daughter to be a **productive** member of society and a person who makes a positive **contribution** to the nation. The mother also clarifies the necessity of developing her daughter's character to be strong and effective in society. She tells her that she must understand her legal rights as well as her duties. Suzan is sure that life is difficult when you cannot have what you want. But she has learnt from her mother to fight till the end. She always says: "when we don't have what we like, we must like what we have". Suzan, who is now 15 years old, works hard to achieve her dreams. She loves reading so she spends her free time in the school library reading about her country's history and social studies. She studies a lot because she believes that what is hard today, will be easy tomorrow and what is black tonight will be white in the morning. She shares her skills, talents, and abilities with others. On holidays she participates in the social activities of her city and looks for ways to make her community a better place to live in. She also urges people of her age to work for **welfare** services.



Choose the correct answer.

1. Suzan's father died when she was -----.
a. at school b. 15 years old c. not born yet d. a baby
2. Suzan's father had a will of encouraging his daughter -----.
a. to be a productive member of society.
b. to develop her character.
c. to study hard.
d. to understand her legal rights.
3. Suzan's mother teaches her -----.
a. to respect the principles of the country
b. not to do what we don't like
c. to be weak
d. to make a negative contribution
4. Suzan spends her free time in -----.
a. playing b. cooking c. reading d. travelling
5. On holidays, Suzan -----.
a. plays with her friends
b. shares her skills with others
c. read stories
d. participates in social activities

Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Suzan's father died when she was a baby.

2. Suzan's grandmother took care of her.
3. Suzan's mother works hard to make her daughter feel comfortable.
4. Suzan's mother teaches her to be a productive member of society.
5. Suzan thinks that life is easy.
6. Suzan believes that what is black tonight turns white in the morning.
7. Suzan thinks that we mustn't like what we have.
8. Suzan likes to do public activities.
9. Working for the welfare of society is an important skill of good citizens.

Vocabulary

1. Suzan's father -----when she was a baby.
a. dies b. dead c. death d. died
2. Suzan's mother ----- her to be a ----- member of society.
a. encourages – productive
b. encouragement – production
c. encouraging – producing
d. encourage – produces
3. Suzan's mother works hard to make her daughter feel -----.
a. comfortable b. comfort c. comforts d. comforting
4. The mother tells Suzan how much it is important to be a ----- citizen.
a. response b. responsibility c. responsible d. responding
5. Suzan's mother teaches her to ----- the principles of the country.
a. respectable b. respect c. respects d. respecting
6. Suzan's mother teaches her to make a positive ----- to the nation.
a. contribute b. contributed c. contributes d. contribution
7. Suzan share her skills, -----, and abilities with others.
a. talent b. talents c. talented d. contribute

Unit 10 – Killing Time is not a Murder!!! (Student's Book) P.74-75			
productive (adj)	مثمر – منتج	fruitful	
Efficiently (adv)	بكفاءة	getting good results without wasting time or energy	
Attain (v)	يحصل على	Gain	
Eventually (adv)	في النهاية	in the end	
Murder (n)	جريمة	illegal killing of a person	
Suicide (n)	انتحار	self-murder	
Applicable (adj)	يمكن تطبيقه على	concerns or related to	
Principle (n)	مبدأ	moral rule	
Precious (adj)	ثمين	of great worth or value	
Consider (v)	يعتبر	to think of as	
Master (v)	يتقن - يجيد	to become skilled in or expert at	
Realize (v)	يدرك	to understand completely	
Task (n)	مهمة - واجب	a piece of work to be done; duty	
Increase (v)	يزيد	to make larger or greater; add to.	
Apply (v)	يطبق	to make use of or put to use	
Ignore (v)	يتجاهل	to refuse to recognize or fail to take notice of; pay no attention to	
Interrupt (v)	يقاطع	to cause to stop, break off	
Opportunity (n)	فرصة	a chance for a better situation	
Knocking (v)	يطرق	hit something, such as a door	
Steal (v)	يسرق	to take from another without permission or right	

Killing Time is not a Murder!!! Time Waits for No One

Time is precious! We should never waste it in any way. People can spend a lot of time doing various things, but they can never get back the time they had spent. That is why most of successful people consider time more important and valuable than money. We all should use our time in **productive** ways. If you master the technique of managing time **efficiently**, you can achieve anything in your life. Time management helps you to **attain** more with less effort.

In the beginning, it will feel like a boring task, but when you do it regularly, you realize that it only helps you to increase your productivity. Eventually, this will encourage you to achieve more in life. Being productive doesn't mean that we have to be involved in multiple tasks at the same time. The proverb, "killing time is not a **murder**; it's a **suicide**" is **applicable** for those who don't understand the value of time and don't respect it. People who say that they don't have enough time to complete their work, don't really know how to manage time. For those, here is an easy way to help them apply the "Do It Now" **principle**:

D = Divide what you have to do.

O = Organise your materials.

I = Ignore interruption.

T = Take the time to learn how to do things yourself.

N = Now, not tomorrow.

O = Opportunity is knocking. Take advantage of opportunities.

W = Watch out for time stealers. Control how much time you spend on the Internet, reading and sending emails, watching TV, or talking on the phone. Time is the greatest gift of God. Therefore, we should know how to invest it.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Most successful people consider time -----.
a. more important than money
b. less important than money
c. as important as money
d. not important as money
2. You can achieve anything in your life if you -----.
a. manage your money efficiently
b. have a lot of money
c. manage your time efficiently
d. hope for it
3. At first you will feel that time management is -----.
a. an interesting task b. productive c. efficient d. a boring task
4. Time management helps you -----.
a. decrease your productivity
b. increase your productivity
c. do what you want with a lot of effort
d. do one task only
5. The principle "Do It Now" is for people who -----.
a. know how to manage time
b. don't know how to manage time
c. are productive
d. respect and understand time value

Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Time is precious.
2. People can get back the time they had spent.
3. Managing time efficiently enables us to achieve our goals.
4. Being productive means that we have to be involved in multiple tasks at the same time.
5. "Killing time is not a murder; it's a suicide" is applicable for those who understand the value of time.

Vocabulary

1. Is that rule in this case?
a. applicable b. attain c. efficiently d. principle
2. It's against my to lie.
a. applicable b. attain c. productive d. principle
3. She is a successful person. She knows how to use her time
a. applicable b. attain c. efficiently d. principle

4. Most of our students high grades in the final exam.

- a. applicable b. attain c. efficiently d. principle

5. I had a very day; I finished the whole work.

- a. applicable b. attain c. productive d. principle

Grammar

Reported Speech	
To report statements, we use said and told. The reporting verb is in the past tense, and the tense of the reported speech will change as follows:	
Direct	Reported
<u>Simple Present</u> I go to school every day.	<u>Simple Past</u> She said she went to school every day.
<u>Simple Past</u> I had breakfast with my brother yesterday.	<u>Past Perfect</u> She told me she had had breakfast with her brother the day before.
<u>Present Perfect</u> I have tried sushi before.	<u>Past Perfect</u> He told me he had tried sushi before.
<u>Present Progressive</u> I am playing video games now.	<u>Past Progressive</u> He said he was playing video games then.

Direct	Indirect
This	That
These	Those
Here	There
Now	Then
Today	That day
Tomorrow	The next day
Yesterday	The previous day / the day before

Direct	Indirect
I	She – he – you
We	You – they
Singular you	I – she – he
Me	Him – her – you
Us	You – them

My	Your – her – his
Our	Their – our

Reported Questions

To report questions, we use verbs such as inquired, wondered, wanted to know, asked... The reporting verb is in the past tense, and the tense of the reported speech will change as follows:

Direct	Reported
Simple Present Where is the Post Office, please?	Simple Past She asked me where the Post Office was.
Simple Past Who was that fantastic man?	Past Perfect She asked me who that fantastic man had been.
Present Perfect When has he met his friend?	Past Perfect My mother wanted to know when he had met his friend.
Present Progressive Why are you crying?	Past Progressive He inquired why I was crying.
When we report a "yes / no" question, we use "if" or "whether". e.g.	
Direct Question	Reported Question
Do you know him?	He asked me whether I knew him.
Have you ever been to Mexico?	He asked me if I had ever been to Mexico.
Are you living here?	She asked me if I was living there.

Choose the correct answer.

- "Have you met Angela?" She asked us if Angela.
a. had we met b. we had met c. we met d. had we met
- "Did Mark pass all his exams." He asked if Mark all of his exams.
a. has passed b. passed c. passes d. had passed
- "Are you excited about going on a picnic?" He asked the children excited about going on a picnic.
a. if you were b. if they were c. were you d. are you
- "Have you read this book?" He asked me if that book.
a. I had read b. I have read c. had you read d. you had read

5. "How much did the concert tickets cost?" She asked how much the concert tickets
a. cost b. have cost c. costs d. had cost
6. "Are you going to the party?" John asked me if I to the party.
a. was going b. had gone c. went d. go
7. "Where is my umbrella?" She asked me where
a. was her umbrella b. her umbrella is c. her umbrella was d. is her umbrella
8. "How are you?" Martin asked us how
a. we are b. I was c. are we d. we were
9. "Do I have to do it?" He asked if do it.
a. I had b. he had c. he has d. I have
10. "Where have you been?" The mother asked her daughter where
a. she had been b. you had been c. she has been d. you have been
11. "Which dress do you like best?" She asked her friend which dress best.
a. she likes b. she liked c. she has liked d. she had liked
12. "What are they doing?" She asked what
a. they are doing b. they did c. were they doing d. they were doing
13. "Did you enjoy the festival?" He wanted to know if the festival.
a. I have enjoyed b. I enjoyed c. I had enjoyed d. I enjoy
14. "What do you want to do now?" He asked me what to do.
a. you wanted b. I wanted c. you want d. I had wanted
15. "Where did you stay?" He asked me where
a. I had stayed b. I have stayed c. I stayed d. you had stayed
16. "Are you happy to be back?" He asked me if to be back.
a. I am happy b. I were happy c. he was happy d. I was happy
17. "Do you plan to go back?" He asked me if to go back.
a. I plan b. he planned c. I am planning d. I planned
18. "Where are your parents?" He asked me where
a. my parents are b. your parents are c. your parents were d. my parents were
19. "Can you help me to go there?" He asked me if to go there.
a. I could help him b. he could help me c. I can help him d. he can help me
20. He asked her if she English.
a. spoke b. speak c. speaks d. has spoken
21. He asked me if I British or American.
a. was b. were c. have been d. am
22. They wanted to know whether we a computer.
a. have b. have had c. had d. are having

23. She asked if he type.

- a. can b. are able to c. could d. is able to

24. He asked how old her mother

- a. is b. was c. has been d. have been

Unit 10 – Hurry up Before the Gates are Shut! (Activity Book) P.64-65			
Treasury (n)	الخزينة – بيت المال	a place where treasure (money, jewellery) are kept	
Gems (n)	الأحجار الكريمة - مجوهرات	precious stones	
Lazy (adj)	كسول	not willing to give much effort or to work	
Earn (v)	يجني المال	to receive as pay for work done	
Offers (v)	يعرض - يقدم	to present to be accepted or refused	
Enemies (n)	أعداء	one who hates or wants to harm another	
Kind (adj)	لطيف - جيد	helpful; friendly; good	
Wealth (n)	أموال طائلة	a large amount of money or property or the state of having such	
Sunset (n)	غروب الشمس	the moment each day when the sun goes below the western horizon	
Coins (n)	نقود معدنية	a piece of metal money that is small, flat, and round	
Nap (n)	قيلولة	to sleep for a short time during daylight hours	
Palace (n)	قصر	the official home of a king or queen or other persons of high rank or authority	
Magic (n – adj)	سحر	mysterious control of physical forces or events through spells or special ceremonies	
Tricks (n)	خدع - حيل	something done to fool or cheat someone	
Gate (n)	بوابة	a part of a fence or wall that swings to open and close	
Value (n)	قيمة	the worth, importance, or usefulness of something	

Hurry up Before the Gates are Shut!

Once, a king and a lazy man named Hani were very good friends. One morning, the king said, "Why don't you work to earn some money?" Hani said, "No one offers me a job. My enemies told everyone that I never do any work in time." The kind king said, "You can go into my **treasury** and collect as much wealth as you can, but you have to finish before sunset." Hani was so happy and rushed home to tell his wife. She said, "Go and get the gold coins and **gems** now." He said: "I cannot go now. I am so hungry. I'd like to eat first."



After lunch, he took a nap for an hour. Then in the late afternoon, he picked some bags and went to the palace. On the way, he felt hot so he sat under a tree to rest and drink some water. Two hours later, when he wanted to

move on, he saw a man showing some magic tricks. He stopped to watch for an hour again. On the way to the palace, he met an old friend and chatted with him for some time. When he reached the palace, it was already sunset time. The palace gates had been shut.

Hani lost a golden chance because he had not learnt the value of time. If Hani worked hard, he wouldn't be poor. This story teaches us that once time is spent, it will never come back again.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Hani and the king were -----.
a. cousins b. a father and a son c. friends d. enemies
2. Hani was -----.
a. employed b. unemployed c. poor d. both b & c
3. Hani told the king that he had no job because of his -----.
a. parents b. brothers c. enemies d. wife
4. The king told Hani to finish collecting wealth -----.
a. after sunset b. by the next day c. before sunset d. in the morning
5. After the king told him to collect gold and coins, Hani -----.
a. went home b. rushed to the treasury c. took a nap d. told his friend about it
6. Before getting out of his house Hani -----.
a. had lunch b. talked to his friend c. saw the king d. none
7. Hani arrived at the palace -----.

- a. before sunset b. after sunset c. in the morning d. in the afternoon

8. Hani didn't collect the gold because he -----.

- a. knew the value of time
b. was in a hurry
c. didn't know the value of time
d. both b & c

Decide whether these statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

- Hani is the name of the king.
- Hani's wife is the reason behind his poverty.
- The king told Hani not to collect much wealth.
- Hani is the name of the king.
- Hani watched a man who was showing some magical tricks.
- He came across an old friend.
- He didn't get any treasure because he wasted time.

Pronunciation

Short /u/ and long /u:/

/u/	/u:/
Put	Shoot
Look	Juice
Full	Fool
Butcher	School
Push	Soup

Read the following words. Put one line under short /u/ and 2 lines under long /u:/.

Rude pull cruel took fruit would
true blue group bush cook foot

Choose the correct answer.

- The vowel sound heard in the word "rude" is -----.
a. /ɔ:/ b. /b/ c. /u:/ d. /u/
- The word which has a different vowel sound is -----.
a. put b. group c. cook d. pull
- The word which has a long vowel sound is -----.
a. true b. fox c. bush d. foot




4. The word which has a short vowel sound is -----.

- a. blue b. fool c. soup d. took

5. The vowel sound heard in the word “butcher” is -----.

- a. /ɔ:/ b. /ɒ/ c. /u/ d. /u:/

Unit 10 – Social Studies: The History of Time Measurement (Student’s Book) P.79

Ancient (adj)	موغل في القدم - عتيق	Very old	
Observation (n)	مراقبة - ترصد	the act or an instance of perceiving the environment through one of the senses	
Guide (v)	يرشد	to direct or lead along a way that is not familiar	
Sundial (n)	مزولة: ساعة شمسية	a device that stands in a garden or on a lawn to show the time of day. A sundial has a flat, round disk with numbers and a pointer that casts a shadow. As the shadow moves across the numbers, the sundial shows what time it is.	
			
Obelisks (n)	مسلة: نصب عمودي	a tall stone shaft with four inclined sides and a pyramid-shaped point at the top.	
			
Shadow (n)	ظل	the dark image cast on some surface by a person or thing blocking the light of the sun or another source of light	
Hourglass (n)	الساعة الرملية	an instrument used to measure time that sends sand through a narrow opening between two larger glass bulbs. It takes exactly one hour for the sand to pass from one bulb to the other.	
			

Focus on

Social Studies

The History of Time Measurement

Ancient humans used simple observation to dictate the time. They used the stars to guide them through the change of day and seasons. Then, the sundial was developed. It was the first solar-powered clock. Egyptians then created four-sided obelisks that throw away a shadow on the ground to show what time of day it was. The water clock was created by the ancient Greeks. It was used to keep track of the hours of night time, but could be used in the day as well. The hourglass is yet another piece which was made from two separate glass bulbs that had been rounded. They were connected with a narrow neck made of glass between the two bulbs.

Module 6 – Unit 11 – Touch People’s Hearts (Student’s Book) P.79			
<i>Inspired (v)</i>	ألهم – حفز	Motivated	
<i>Significant (adj)</i>	ذو أهمية كبيرة	important enough to be noticed	
<i>Fulfilled (adj)</i>	يشعر بارتياح ورضى	happy and satisfied	
<i>Volunteer (n)</i>	متطوع	a person who does a job without being paid for it	
<i>Criticize (v)</i>	ينتقد	to talk about someone’s faults	
<i>Justified (adj)</i>	مبرر	having an acceptable reason	
Inspiration (n)	إلهام	an action, thought, person, or other influence that inspires	
Capable (adj)	قادر على	having the skill or power to do what is needed	
Tips (v)	إرشادات – نصائح	a small but useful piece of practical advice	
Intelligence (n)	ذكاء	the ability to learn, reason, and understand	
Insulted (v)	أهان	to speak to or treat without respect or in a way that hurts feelings	
Performance (n)	أداء – عمل	way of working or operating	
Comprehend (v)	يستوعب – يفهم – يدرك	to understand or grasp the meaning of	
follow-up (adj)	متابعة	to act further to keep something from being forgotten	
Care (v)	يهتم – يعتني	to be concerned	

Have you ever been **inspired** by someone to change your life in a **significant** way that made you healthier, happier, or more **fulfilled**? If so, then you understand how inspiration can create a positive difference in a person's life. Inspiration is powerful. If you want to be positive and capable of inspiring others, here are some tips to follow.

- Show people you care. Remember how many times your day was changed by questions like "How are you today?" or "Is everything going well with you?" said by a friend. Your actions are very important too. Many people's lives are inspired by small acts of kindness.
- Earn trust. If you are told a secret by a friend, it stays between you and him/her. Trust takes a long time to be built, but in many cases it can be destroyed in no time.
- Keep your promises. If someone is being helped by a **volunteer**, he/she needs to do it with a smile. Life has many examples of promises that are kept to save many people's lives. Therefore, you should be wise enough to keep your word no matter what it takes.
- It is easy to **criticise** people, but that doesn't mean it's the right thing to do. Think about it: "How did you react when your intelligence was being once insulted by someone? Or, if your clothing, or your performance had been criticised in a negative way?" Whether the criticism was **justified** or not, sure you would get upset. No one likes to be criticized, so if you don't have anything positive to say, don't say it at all.
- Be an active listener. Words other people say can be heard, but not many people can actively listen to and comprehend those words to fully understand the meaning behind them. Make an eye contact if someone talks to you about their problems, and ask follow-up questions to show them you care.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Inspiration can affect people's life -----.
a. negatively b. positively c. differently d. significantly
2. "How are you today?" is a question that shows people you -----.
a. you don't care about them
b. you care about them
c. like to criticize them
d. trust them
3. You can earn trust by -----.
a. keeping secrets b. insulting people c. criticizing people d. both b & c
4. A volunteer needs to ----- when helping people.
a. take money b. be rude c. be negative d. smile
5. We shouldn't criticize other people negatively because -----.
a. they will get upset
b. they like it
c. they don't like positive criticism
d. they like being criticized

Decide whether these statements are True /T/ or False /F/.

1. Inspiration changes your life in a positive way.
2. Keeping promises can save people's lives.
3. You need to keep your word no matter what it takes.
4. Criticizing people is the right thing to do.
5. If you have something negative to say, say it.
6. Listening actively to people can help you understand the meaning behind their words.

Vocabulary

1. You should be positive and capable..... inspiring others.
a. to b. of c. about d. in
2. Trust can be destroyed..... no time.
a. to b. of c. about d. in
3. You should be honest..... earn people's trust.
a. to b. of c. about d. in
4. Don't make fun..... people.
a. to b. of c. about d. in
5. Show your family that you care..... them.
a. to b. of c. about d. in

Grammar

Passive Voice	
<i>Verbs have both active and passive forms:</i>	
Active	Passive
The teacher rewarded the students	The students were rewarded by the teacher.
Someone has cleaned the windows.	The windows have been cleaned.
The passive voice is not a tense in English. Each tense has its own passive voice which is created by using a form of the auxiliary verb to be + V3 (past participle)	

The passive voice in each tense:

Tense	Auxiliary verb + V3 (past participle)	Examples
Present simple	am, is, are + V3	The flowers are watered by the gardener every morning. (are + watered)
Past simple	was, were + V3	We were invited to John and Mary's wedding. (were + invited)

Present progressive	am, is, are + being + V3	The email is being sent right now. (is + being + sent)
Past progressive	was, were + being + V3	Their cars were being washed while they were shopping in the mall. (were + being + washed)
Present perfect	have, has + been + V3	The dinner has been prepared. (has + been + prepared)
Past perfect	Had + been + V3	Lunch had been served in the hotel restaurant. (had + been + served)

	Subject Pronoun	Object Pronoun
Singular	I you he she it	me you him her it
Plural	We You They	us you them

Choose the correct answer.

- A lot of coffee ----- in Brazil.
a. are grown b. is grown c. grow d. have grown
- The world's highest mountains ----- in the Himalayas.
a. found b. is found c. are found d. find
- The Mona Lisa ----- by Leonardo da Vinci.
a. is painted b. are painted c. were painted d. was painted
- Many electronics goods ----- in Japan.
a. is made b. made c. are making d. are made
- The first modern Olympic Games ----- in 1896.
a. was held b. are held c. is held d. were held
- Papers ----- from all the students at this moment.
a. are taken b. is being taken c. are taken d. are being taken

7. When we reached the airport, we found that all the flights ----- due to the storm.

- a. have been cancelled b. had been cancelled c. was cancelled d. cancelled

8. My laptop ----- when the teacher asked about the project.

- a. is being fixed b. was being fixed c. was fixing d. were fixing

9. Our house ----- with antiques.

- a. have been furnished b. has been furnished c. furnished d. furnishing

10. He ----- a book for his birthday.

- a. were given b. was given c. are given d. have been given

11. New machinery ----- by the factory.

- a. was bought b. were bought c. bought d. buys

12. "The workers are building a new school in this area."

The correct passive voice form of the previous sentence is:

- a. A new school was built in this area by the workers.
b. A new school is built in this area by the workers.
c. A new school is being built in this area by the workers.
d. The workers are being built in this area by a new school.

13. "Two horses were pulling the farmer's wagon."

The correct passive voice form of the previous sentence is:

- a. Two horses were being pulled by the farmer's wagon.
b. The farmer's wagon is being pulled by two horses.
c. The farmer's wagon was being pulled by two horses.
d. The farmer's wagon had been pulled by two horses.

14. "The teacher is explaining the passive voice rule."

The correct passive voice form of the previous sentence is:

- a. The passive voice rule is explained by the teacher.
b. The passive voice rule is being explained by the teacher.
c. The passive voice rule was explained by the teacher.
d. The passive voice rule was being explained by the teacher.

15. "Mark had returned the book to the library."

The correct passive voice form of the previous sentence is:

- a. The book was returned to the library by Mark.
b. The book has been returned to the library by Mark.
c. The book had been returned to the library by Mark.
d. Mark had been returned to the library by the book.

16. "Someone has made a mistake."

The correct passive voice form of the previous sentence is:

- a. A mistake was made by someone.
b. A mistake has made by someone.
c. A mistake has been made by someone.
d. Someone had been made by a mistake.

17. "Italy produces a lot of olive oil."

The correct passive voice form of the previous sentence is:

- a. A lot of olive oil is produced by Italy.
b. A lot of olive oil are produced by Italy.

- c. A lot of olive oil has been produced by Italy.
d. A lot of olive oil was produced by Italy.

18. "A storm destroyed many places in the city."

The correct passive voice form of the previous sentence is:

- a. Many places in the city were destroyed by a storm.
b. Many places in the city was destroyed by a storm.
c. Many places in the city have been destroyed by a storm.
d. Many places in the city had been destroyed by a storm.

19. "He had already delivered the mail by the time I left school."

The correct passive voice form of the previous sentence is:

- a. The mail had already been delivered by him by the time I left school.
b. The mail has already been delivered by him by the time I left school.
c. The mail have already been delivered by him by the time I left school.
d. The mail had already be delivered by him by the time I left school.

20. "Teachers have rewarded the hard-working students."

The correct passive voice form of the previous sentence is:

- a. Teachers have been rewarded by the hard-working students.
b. The hard-working students have been rewarded by teachers.
c. The hard-working students had been rewarded by teachers.
d. The hard-working students were rewarded by teachers.

21. Have you ever ----- by someone to change your life?

- a. was inspired b. inspired c. are inspired d. been inspired

22. Remember how many times your day ----- by certain questions.

- a. were changed b. was changed c. have been changed d. are changed

23. Many people's lives ----- by small acts of kindness.

- a. is inspired b. was inspired c. has been inspired d. are inspired

24. If someone ----- helped by a volunteer, he/she needs to do it with a smile.

- a. is being b. are been c. are being d. is been

25. How did you react when your intelligence ----- once insulted by someone?

- a. is being b. was being c. were being d. are being

26. No one likes to ----- criticized.

- a. is b. was c. be d. been

27. Words other people say can ----- heard.

- a. is b. was c. be d. been

28. This poem ----- by Nizar Qabani.

- a. wrote b. was written c. is writing d. were written

29. Our house ----- now.

- a. is decorating b. is being decorated c. was decorated d. was decorated

30. I ----- by the manager not to receive guests.

- a. was warned b. was warning c. has been warned d. is warned

31. The dam ----- before 1963.

- a. hadn't built b. hadn't been built c. hasn't built d. hasn't been built

Pronunciation

/ɒ/ and /ɔ:/

/ɒ/	/ɔ:/
Not	Naught
Cock	Cork
Fox	Forks
Pot	Port
Shot	short


box – dock – torn – torch – spot – cord – rob – born – clock – bought – lost – horn

/ɒ/	/ɔ:/

Choose the correct answer.

- The vowel sound heard in the word “box” is -----.
a. /ɔ:/ b. /ɒ/ c. /ei/ d. /u/
- The word which has a different vowel sound is -----.
a. not b. cock c. port d. pot
- The word which has a long vowel sound is -----.
a. rob b. fox c. pot d. short
- The word which has a short vowel sound is -----.
a. shot b. short c. boot d. horn
- The vowel sound heard in the word “bought” is -----.
a. /ɔ:/ b. /ɒ/ c. /ei/ d. /u:/

Unit 11 – Messages to and from Outer Space (Activity Book) P.70			
Wonder (v)	يتأمل	think about something curiously	
Civilization (n)	حضارة	the culture and way of life of a society during a particular period of time	
Astonishing (adj)	مذهل	very surprising/ difficult to believe	
to capture (v)	يلتقط	to catch/ to take control	
Universe (n)	كون	everything that exist (planets, stars, space, etc.)	
Galaxy (n)	مجرة	the large system of stars in outer space	
Communicate (v)	يتواصل	to exchange thoughts, ideas, or information	
Outer (adj)	خارجي	of or having to do with the part most distant from the center.	

Century (n)	قرن (مئة عام)	a unit of time equal to one hundred years	
Signal (1) (n)	إشارات	a movement, action, or device used to give directions, warning, or other information	
Planet (n)	كوكب	a large body in outer space that circles around the sun or another star	
Mentioned (v)	ذُكر	to speak of briefly or in passing	
Wireless (adj)	لاسلكي	working or sent without wires	
Methods (n)	طرائق	A way of doing something	
Engineer (n)	مهندس	one who is trained in the use or design of machines or engines, or in other technologies	
Claim (n)	ادعاء	to state as true	
Reported (v)	أبلغ - أخبر - أعلن	give a spoken or written account of something that one has observed, heard, done, or investigated	
Press (n)	صحافة	newspapers and magazines and the people who work for them	
Media (n)	وسائل الإعلام	those ways of communicating that reach large numbers of people, such as newspapers, magazines, television, and radio	
Scientist (n)	عالم	a person who works in some branch of science	
Existence (n)	وجود - توافر حياة	the condition of being alive or real	
Clear (adj)	واضح - جلي	perfectly easy to understand; obvious	
solar system (n)	النظام الشمسي	our Sun, its eight planets and their moons, and all other bodies that travel around the Sun 	
Detect (v)	يكشف - يضبط - يلاحظ	to discover or notice	
Prove (v)	يثبت - يبرهن	to show to be true or correct	
Contact (n)	اتصال - تواصل	Communication	

Messages to and from Outer Space

If you look up at the stars, you might wonder if anyone is really out there. You might also **wonder** if they have found as many strange ways to communicate with each other as we have. The wish to communicate with the outer space has always been there in our minds. As the 20th century began, interest in the possible life on Mars and the possible **civilizations** there led to a search for signals. Could we communicate with another planet? How might we look for signals and messages from other worlds? An example of how we might receive communications from the planet was mentioned in 1896 when a newspaper article entitled "A Signal from

Mars" had offered one. In the late 19th and early 20th centuries the idea of wirelessly sending and receiving waves through the air, was developed. New methods of searching for communications from space were offered too. In 1901, engineer Nicola Tesla made the **astounding** claim that he was receiving radio communications from Mars. His story was picked up and reported in the press.

The Media was **captured** by the idea of communicating with Mars, but it did not find much serious interest from scientists. In the 1960s a number of other scientists began searching for signals showing the existence of another life elsewhere in the universe. As it became increasingly clear that there was no intelligent life on other planets in the solar system, it became possible to detect signals from much farther away. Radio signals were detected to look for life or civilizations out in the **galaxy**, but none was proved, yet most of us still look at the sky and wonder if there is someone trying to contact us.

Choose the correct answer.

- According to the text, which of the following statements is true?
 - We have found many ways to communicate with the outer space.
 - People on Earth have found many ways to communicate with each other.
 - We are not interested in communicating with the outer space.
 - both a & b
- An example of how we might receive communications from Mars was mentioned in ----- .
 - 1901
 - the 20th century
 - 1896
 - 1960s
- Nicola Tesla made a claim that he was receiving radio signals from Mars in ----- .
 - 1901
 - the 20th century
 - 1896
 - 1960s
- One of the following statements is true about the text.
 - The Media and scientists were seriously interested in the idea of communicating with Mars.
 - The Media liked the idea of communicating with the outer space.
 - The scientists were not really interested in the idea of communicating with Mars.
 - Both b & c
- Scientists began searching for signals they might receive from ----- .
 - the sun
 - another galaxy
 - a planet other than Mars
 - both b & c

Decide if the following sentences are True /T/ or False /F/. Correct the false ones.

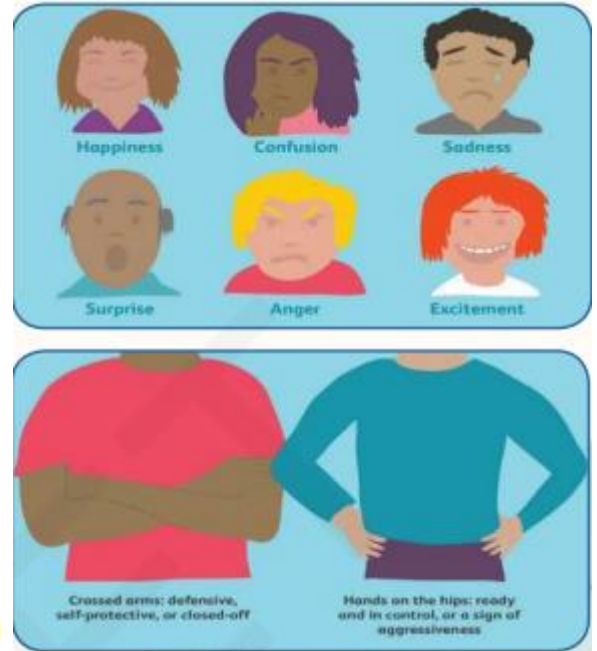
- According to the text, we have found many ways to communicate with the outer space.
- Scientists first adopted the idea of the existence of life on other planets.
- Inventing the Wireless made the idea of connecting the world unreasonable.
- "A Signal from Mars" was the title of the newspaper article mentioned in the text.
- Tesla claimed that he received messages from the sun.
- After many experiments, it was proved that there might be life on other planets.

Unit 12 – Let's Communicate in a Different Way! (Student's Book) P.89			
Signal (2) (n)	إشارة جسدية	an action that shows what someone feels.	
Convey (v)	يوصل أو ينقل فكرة	to make ideas, feelings known to somebody	

Indicate (v)	يشير – يبدي - يُظهر	to show something is true	
Determine (v)	يحدد – يبت	to find out the facts about something.	
Clasping (v)	يقبض – يتشبث	holding something tight in your hand.	
Anxious (adj)	قلق – مشغول البال	worried about something.	
Frustrated (adj)	محبط	feeling annoyed, upset.	
Deaf (adj)	أصم	physically unable to hear	
Nonverbal (adj)	لا لفظي – غير شفوي	not involving or using words or speech	
Experts (n)	خبراء	someone who knows a great deal about a particular thing	
Facial (adj)	وجهي – خاص بالوجه	of or relating to the face	
Expressions (n)	تعبير	the appearance of one's face at a particular moment that communicates how one feels	
Volume (n)	كمية	amount; quantity	
account for (v)	يشكل	to make up or form (a part of something)	
Frown (n)	قطب الجبين – تجهّم	to wrinkle the forehead to show anger, unhappiness, or confusion	
Disapproval (n)	رفض – استهجان	a refusal to approve	
Reveal (v)	يكشف – يُظهر	to show or uncover	
Particular (adj)	معين – محدد	being clearly distinct; specific	
Disgust (n)	اشمئزاز – تقزز	to cause strong dislike or illness in	
Emotions (n)	مشاعر	feelings	
Universal (adj)	عالمي – دولي	of, having to do with, or characteristic of the whole world or the world's population.	
Cross (v)	تقاطع – تصليب	the intersection of two ways or lines	
Discomfort (n)	انزعاج – عدم راحة	a condition of being uneasy or in pain	
Defence(n)	دفاع	the act of protecting or guarding.	
self-protective (adj)	اتقائي - متحفظ	tending to protect oneself	
Tapping(v)	ينقر – يربت	to strike lightly	
Evaluating (v)	يقيم	to judge the level or value of.	
picking up (v)	يفهم – يتعلم	to learn or master	
Visual (adj)	بصري	having to do with sight or seeing	
Traits (n)	ملامح – سمات	a characteristic or quality that makes a person or animal different from others	

Body language refers to the nonverbal **signals** that we use to communicate. According to experts, these nonverbal signals make up a huge part of our daily communication. From our facial expressions to our body movements, the things we don't say can still **convey** volumes of information.

It was suggested that body language itself may account for between 60 to 65% of all communication. A smile may **indicate** approval or happiness. A frown can signal disapproval or unhappiness. In some cases, our facial expressions may reveal our true feelings about a particular situation. While you say that you are yourself feeling fine, the look on your face may tell people otherwise. Happiness, sadness, anger, surprise, disgust and fear are just a few examples of emotions that can be expressed through facial expressions. The expression on a person's face himself can even help **determine** if we trust or believe what he/she is saying.



Facial expressions are also among the universal forms of body language. The expressions used to convey fear, anger, sadness, and happiness are similar throughout the world. The arms and legs can also themselves be useful in conveying nonverbal information. Crossing legs away from another person may indicate dislike or discomfort with that individual. Crossing the arms can indicate defence, being self-protective. **Clasping** the hands behind the back might indicate that a person is feeling bored, **anxious**, or even angry. Rapidly tapping his/ her fingers can be a sign that a person is bored, impatient, or **frustrated**. Crossed legs can indicate that a person is feeling in need of privacy. So, when you are evaluating somebody, pay attention to the body language, which could tell many unspoken words.

Some research suggest that **deaf** people may be especially skillful at picking up visual traits in the actions of others through their body language because they are trained on using sign and body language.

Choose the correct answer.

1. Body language can convey information -----.
a. verbally b. nonverbally c. by talking d. by expressing feelings
2. A frown can signal -----.
a. approval b. happiness c. unhappiness d. both a & b
3. A smile may indicate -----.
a. approval b. happiness c. unhappiness d. both a & b
4. Anger, sadness, surprise, and fear are a few examples of -----.
a. feelings b. facial expressions c. body language d. both a & b
5. Crossing the arms can indicate -----.

a. dislike b. discomfort c. defence d. both a & b

6. Some research suggest that people who ----- may be especially skillful at picking up visual traits.
a. can't read b. can't see c. can't walk d. can't hear

Decide if the following sentences are True /T/ or False /F/. Correct the false ones.

1. Body language refers to the nonverbal signals we use in communication.
2. Body language makes up a very big part of our daily communication.
3. Facial expressions can indicate the opposite of what you say.
4. The expressions used to convey fear, anger, sadness, and happiness are similar throughout the world.
5. The arms and legs can also themselves be useful in conveying nonverbal information.
6. Clasping the hands behind the back can indicate boredom.
7. Blind people are skillful at picking up visual traits.

Vocabulary

Verb	Noun
-----	communication
express	-----
-----	movement
suggest	-----
determine	-----
defend	-----

Grammar

Possessive Pronouns	
Possessive pronouns are used to refer to ownership. They are not followed by a noun; they can stand alone. e.g., That car is hers.	
Mine	Please give me that book. It is mine.
Yours	Here are some toys. They are yours
Ours	Here are some toys. They are ours.
Theirs	Don't take that dress. It is theirs.

His	Don't spill the cat's milk. It is his.
Hers	My father bought a new car. It is hers.
Its	They live in a beautiful house. it is its.

Subject pronoun		Emphatic and Reflexive pronoun	
I	saw	myself	in the mirror.
You		yourself	
We		ourselves	
They		themselves	
He		himself	
She		herself	
It		itself	

Choose the correct answer.

- This book is -----.
a. you b. yours c. your d. yourself
- The ball is -----.
a. I b. mine c. my d. myself
- We met Paul and Jane last night. This is ----- house.
a. they b. theirs c. their d. themselves
- The ring is -----.
a. she b. hers c. her d. herself
- The blue car is -----.
a. we b. our c. ours d. ourselves

6. This is ----- luggage.
a. he b. his c. him d. himself
7. There is a bird in our garden. The nest is -----.
a. it b. itself c. it's d. its
8. Robert made this T-shirt -----.
a. itself b. hisself c. himself d. herself
9. Tim and Gerry, if you want more milk, help -----.
a. yourselves b. yourself c. themselves d. ourselves
10. Alice and Doris collected the stickers -----.
a. yourselves b. yourself c. themselves d. ourselves
11. The girl looked at ----- in the mirror.
a. she b. hers c. her d. herself
12. Freddy, you'll have to do your homework -----.
a. you b. yours c. your d. yourself
13. I introduced ----- to my new neighbour.
a. I b. mine c. my d. myself
14. We can move the table -----.
a. yourselves b. yourself c. themselves d. ourselves
15. Signals make up a huge part of ----- daily communication.
a. ours b. our c. we d. ourselves
16. It was suggested that body language ----- may account for between 60 to 65% of all communication.
a. it b. itself c. it's d. its
17. Expressions may reveal ----- true feelings about a particular situation.
a. our b. ourselves c. themselves d. yourself
18. While you say that, you are ----- feeling fine, the look on your face may tell people otherwise.
a. our b. ourselves c. themselves d. yourself
19. Arms and legs ----- can also be useful in conveying nonverbal information.
a. yourselves b. yourself c. themselves d. ourselves
20. Rapidly tapping ----- fingers, can be a sign that a person is bored.
a. their b. theirs c. themselves d. they

Question Tags

They are used at the end of the sentence. Speakers use question tags to make sure that their information is correct or to seek agreement.

e.g., Mary is here, isn't she?

e.g., Jack can't come to the party, can he?

Affirmative sentence + Negative tag

Mary is here, isn't it?

You like tea, don't you?

They have left, haven't they?

(Affirmative answer is expected)

Yes, she is.

Yes, I do.

Yes, they have.

Negative sentence + Affirmative Tag

Mary isn't here, is she?

You don't like tea, do you?

They haven't left, have they?

(Negative Answer is expected)

No, she isn't.

No, I don't.

No, I don't.

Note: the question tag for (*let's*) → (*Shall we?*)

Choose the correct answer.

1. You like fish,?

- a. aren't you b. are you c. do you d. don't you

2. John isn't very happy,?

- a. isn't John b. is he c. isn't he d. doesn't he

3. Your parents aren't at home,?

- a. aren't you b. are you c. are they d. are they

4. He didn't eat much lunch,?

- a. did he b. didn't he c. does he d. doesn't he

5. Your friends haven't left yet,?

- a. haven't they b. have they c. haven't you d. have you

6. Let's go to the party,?

- a. don't we b. do we c. shall we d. shall you

Unit 12 – Do Animals Have a Language? (Activity Book) P.76-77

Value (v)	قيمة	how much something is worth	
Sibling (n)	شقيق	a brother or a sister	
to get along with (v)	ينسجم مع – يستأنس بـ	to have a friendly relationship with someone	
a sign (n)	إيماءة – إشارة	a movement or sound that you make to tell somebody something	
Wag (v)	يهز	to move a finger / head / tail from side to side	
Gesture (n)	إيماءة – إشارة جسدية	to move a finger / head / tail from side to side	
Command (n)	أمر	order	

Do Animals Have a Language?

a response (n)	استجابة	a reaction to something	
Motivations (n)	حافز – دافع	willingness to do something	
to engage (v)	ينشغل – يشتبك	to become involved in an activity	
Intellectual (adj)	فكري	relating to the ability to understand intelligently	
Complex (adj)	مركب – معقد	having many connected parts	
Occurs (v)	يظهر	to be found; appear	
Express (v)	يعبر	to show or tell the thoughts or feelings of (oneself)	
Unsure (adj)	غير متأكد	not certain; having doubt	
Researcher (n)	باحث	one who does careful, dedicated study of something in order to gain information about it or solve a problem	
roll over (v)	ينقلب – يتدحرج	the turning or rolling over of something or someone, as in an automobile accident or gymnastic activity	
Intentions (n)	نوايا	a decided course of action; plan	
Unique (adj)		being the only one of its type; sole; single	
Characteristics (n)	صفات – خصائص	having to do with a typical or special quality of a person, group, action, or thing	

Language is considered a very complex form of communication that occurs among humans who use words while talking to express their needs and they cry and make faces when they want to express feelings. Animals also show signs of communication such as a bird singing a song or a dog wagging its tail when excited. However, do animals have their language? Scientists are still unsure about this question. Researchers say that animals do not have a true language like humans. However, they do communicate with each other with sounds and gestures. Children show these same forms of communication as babies when crying and gesturing, but they slowly learn the words of language and use them as a form of communication. So, what about animals such as dogs that understand commands or birds that can "talk"? Dogs can be trained to follow certain commands such as "sit", "come" and "roll over", but does this mean they understand language and use it as well? Dogs are known to be experts at reading their owner's intentions and that they do not respond to actual words but the tone in which it is said.



There is no doubt that animals communicate with each other to one degree or another in response to different motivations such as hunger or fear. Human language is creative and consists of unique characteristics that give us the ability to engage in intellectual and logical ways. However, it can be said that although animals do not have a true language like humans, they can still communicate.

Choose the correct answer.

- When humans want to express their feelings, they -----.
a. make faces b. talk c. cry d. both a & c
- Humans use ----- to communicate.
a. words b. gestures c. intentions d. both a & b
- Birds communicate by -----.
a. using words b. wagging their tails c. crying d. singing a song
- Animals communicate with each other with -----.
a. language b. words c. sounds and gestures d. both b & c
- When dogs follow commands, that means they -----.
a. understand languages
b. respond to actual words
c. respond to tones
d. both b & c

Decide if the following statements are True /T/ or False /F/. Correct the false ones.

- Humans can communicate using language only.
- Animals communicate with each other through sounds and gestures.
- Animals can slowly learn the words of the language and use them as a form of

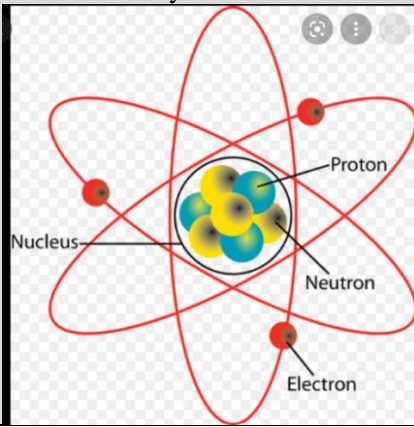
4. Dogs follow the commands by being trained.
5. Animals have a true language like us, humans.

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer.

1. The student was very -----; he gave a smart answer to a very difficult quiz.
a. intellectual b. intellect c. intelligence d. smartness
2. The police are always ready to ----- to people's calls for help.
a. sign b. respond c. responding d. response
3. The dog was wagging its tail as a ----- of happiness.
a. sign b. respond c. responding d. response
4. The animals at the circus do the movements following their trainers' -----.
a. commands b. motivations c. responding d. response

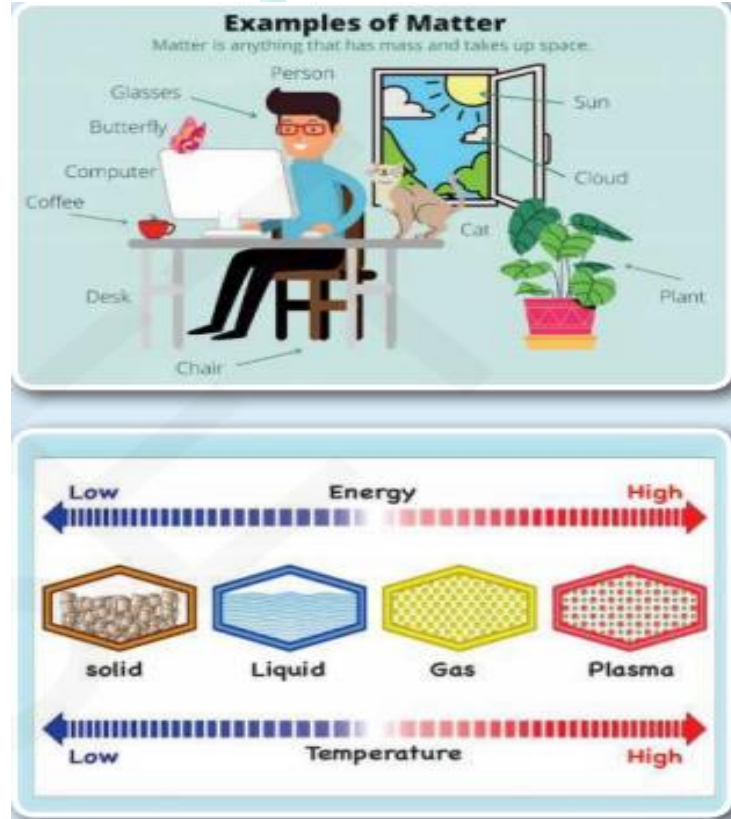
Unit 12 – Focus On – Chemistry (Student's Book) P.93

Chemistry (n)	الكيمياء	the science that studies the form and function of basic elements and their compounds.	
Matter (n)	المادة	all substances that contain atoms and take up space	
Stuff (n)	المادة – الشيء	the material or matter from or with which something is made.	
Mass (n)	كتلة	a body of matter that has no form	
Atoms (n)	ذرات	the smallest possible unit of a chemical element. The major parts of atoms contain protons, neutrons, and electrons. They are the basis of all matter in the universe.	
			
States (n)	حالة	the condition of a person or thing	
Solids (n – adj)	المواد الصلبة	having a firm shape or form that can be measured in length, width, and height; not like a liquid or a gas.	
Liquids (n – adj)	المواد السائلة	a form of matter that flows easily and is neither a solid nor a gas. Liquid can take on the shape of any container it is poured into.	

Plasma (n)	بلازما	the clear, liquid part of blood. Blood cells are suspended in the plasma	
Definite (adj)	واضح – محدد	clear or exact.	
Particles (n)	جزيئات	a tiny amount or small piece; speck; trace	
Loose (adj)	طليق – سائب	not joined or attached tightly; free.	
Superheated (adj)	حار جداً	very hot	
Steam (n)	بخار	water vapor formed by boiling	
Invisible (adj)	غير مرئي	not able to be seen; not visible	
Tightly (adv)	بإحكام	closely and firmly	
Held (past tense and past participle of HOLD) (v)	يمسك – يحمل	to have or contain within one's hand	

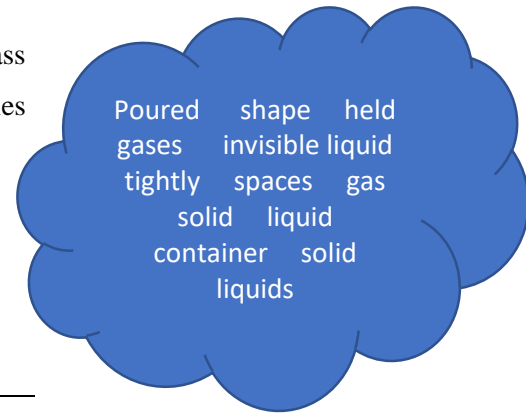
Chemistry

What is Matter? Matter is the "stuff" that makes up the universe. Everything that takes up space and has mass is matter. Matter is made up of atoms, which are in turn made up of protons, neutrons and electrons. There are four natural states of matter: solids, liquids, gases and plasma. Solids have a definite shape, as well as mass and volume, and do not take the shape of the container in which they are placed. In a liquid, the particles are more loose and are able to flow around each other. Therefore, the liquid will take the shape of its container. In a gas, the particles have a great deal of space between them and have high moving energy. A gas has no definite shape or volume. Plasma is not a common state of matter here on Earth, but it may be the most common state of matter in the universe. Stars are essentially superheated balls of plasma.



Complete the paragraph with words from the following cloud.

All materials are either solid, 1....., gas or plasma. A brick, chocolate and glass are all 2 They can be 3..... They have a definite 4..... The molecules that make up a solid are packed 5..... together. Water, milk and syrup are all 6..... They can be 7..... and take the shape of the 8..... they are in. Steam, helium and carbon dioxide are all 9..... They are mostly 10..... They fill empty 11..... Steam is a 12....., water is a 13..... and ice is a



Stories from around the World

Three Wishes

Once there lived a woodcutter with his wife. He used to cut wood in the forest and sell them in the market. This was the only means of his livelihood. One day, he went to cut wood in the forest. There he saw a very big tree in front of him. He thought of cutting the whole tree to get more wood. As the woodcutter picked up his axe to cut the tree, he heard a voice, "Please do not cut this tree." The woodcutter stopped and looked here and there, but he found no one. He thought it to be an illusion. Then a fairy spoke from the tree, "I am a fairy and I live in this tree. If you cut it, I will be homeless, the winter is approaching fast and I will die of cold. Do not destroy my home. I will fulfil your three desires instead." The woodcutter was very happy. Now he could be rich without doing any work. He accepted the fairy's offer and ran to his house to tell his wife about this. His wife was waiting for him as usual. She was surprised to see the woodcutter back so early and said, "You look very happy. What is the matter?" The woodcutter replied, "I got a big treasure today. I will get a treasure soon." And he started dancing. The woodcutter narrated the whole incident to his wife. His wife jumped out of joy. The woodcutter said, "I am hungry. Give me something to eat." His wife said, "I have not prepared anything till now. Wait, I will just prepare something for you." The woodcutter said, "No, do not cook anything. I can fulfil any three desires. Now as the first one, I want sweets and hot pudding." As soon as he uttered these words, a plate of hot pudding came before him. He ate to his satisfaction and the plate continued to fill again and again. Then he asked his wife also to eat the tasty pudding. But she was very angry and said, "You have wasted one chance, and now I wish that the pudding should be pasted on your nose!" The pudding immediately stuck to his nose. The woodcutter got annoyed and said, "Oh, what a fool you are!" He tried to clear the pudding from his nose, but the pudding remained stuck. He scolded his wife and said, "You have wasted the second chance while we can ask for lots of money." The woodcutter got irritated and continued

screaming: "I wish that the pudding of my nose should vanish immediately!" The pudding vanished. This way, the woodcutter and his wife failed to avail the golden opportunity and remained poor as before.

Answer the following questions

1. What did the man do for a living?
 2. What did the fairy offer him?
 3. Why did his wife become angry after dinner?
 4. How did they lose the golden opportunity?
-

Review 2

How to be a Good Son or Daughter?

It's not always easy to be a good son. Sometimes, you make a mistake and can't find a way to fix it. Other times, you disagree with your parents and don't know how to talk to them without starting a fight. What shall you do?

Show your love

Tell your parents what's going on in your life. Your parents love you and want to know what's going on in your life. They need to know all of the daily details, but they would love to know what's on your mind, from your struggles with your studies to any big problems you're having with your friends. They really do care, and even if they can't always help, they would just like to know what's happening. Don't be afraid to ask for their advice. Believe it or not, your parents were once your age, and they've gone through the same struggles that you're going through. They'll appreciate that you value their opinion.

Be kind to your siblings

It's sometimes difficult to get along with your siblings, whether they are older or younger, but you should try to develop relationships with them. You can help your siblings do their schoolwork or clean up. This will not only help you be a good example to your siblings, but it will also help your parents.

Do as well in school as you can

Your parents will be happy if you respect your teachers, do your homework, and keep your grades up to the best of your ability. If you need help in school, ask your teachers or your parents for help. This will put you on a path to succeed in your future, and it will also make life much easier for your parents. At the end of the day, the thing that will please your parents the most is to see their son/daughter growing into a happy, responsible adult.

Answer the following questions.

1. How will asking your parents for advice show your love to them?
2. How could you be a good example to your siblings?
3. What should you do at school to be a good student?
4. Mention one more way to be a good son/daughter.

Match the words with their meanings.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| 1- to appreciate | a- a brother or a sister |
| 2- value | b- to have a friendly relationship with someone |
| 3- sibling | c- to know the good qualities of somebody/something |
| 4- to get along with | d- how much something is worth |

Fill in the gaps with suitable words.

1. I don't have a car. I wish I..... a car.
2. I can't play the piano. I wish I..... the piano.
3. I'm at work. I wish I..... at work.
4. It's winter. I wish it..... winter.
5. I'm ill. I wish I..... ill.
6. I don't have new shoes. I wish I..... new shoes.
7. I can't afford to go on holiday. I wish I..... to go on holiday.
8. I don't have time to read lots of books. I wish I..... time to read lots of books.

Change the following sentences into reported speech.

1. Mandy: "Are the boys reading the book?"
Mandy asked me
2. Robert: "Is Tim leaving on Friday?"
Robert asked me
3. Daniel: "Will it rain tomorrow?"
Daniel asked me
4. Jennifer: "Where do you play football?"
Jennifer wanted to know
5. Nancy: "Why didn't Nick go to New York last summer?"
Nancy asked
6. Linda: "Did Max fly to London two weeks ago?"
Linda wanted to know

Change the following statements into passive voice.

1. The chef baked a chocolate cake yesterday.
.....
2. The workers built a new house.

3. The school manager advised students to study well.

4. Mum drank a lot of coffee.

Complete the sentences with the correct question tag. The first one is an example.

1. Mr. O'Connor is from Ireland, *isn't he?*
2. The car isn't in the garage,?
3. You are John,?
4. She went to the library yesterday,?
5. He didn't recognize me,?
6. Cars pollute the environment,?
7. Mr. Pritchard has been to Scotland recently,?
8. The trip is very expensive,?
9. He won't tell her,?
10. Huda had a red car,?

Complete the sentences with the suitable relative pronoun.

1. He wore a mask made him look like Mickey Mouse.
2. She came with a friend waited outside in the car.
3. The woman gave him the money was young.
4. The bag contained the money was yellow.
5. The woman bag was stolen went to the police station.

Prepositions

because2	but	so	and
----------	-----	----	-----

My life in twenty years' time

In twenty years' time I will be over thirty years old. I will be married we will have two children. I will have a good job. I will be an English teacher it's my favourite subject. We will have a nice house it will not be very big. We will spend a lot of time playing with our children. I'm interested in music, I will have a wonderful music collection. We will only get our music from the Internet. I will play traditional folksongs very well I'm learning them now.

Prepositions of Time

To refer to one point in time, use the prepositions "in," "at," and "on."

Use "in" with parts of the day (not specific times), months, years, and seasons.

- He reads **in** the evening.
- The weather is cold **in** December.
- She was born **in** 1996.
- We rake leaves **in** the fall.

Use "at" with the time of day. Also use "at" with noon, night, and midnight.

- I go to work **at** 8:00.
- He eats lunch **at** noon.
- She often goes for a walk **at** night.
- They go to bed **at** midnight.

Use "on" with days.

- I work **on** Saturdays.
- He does laundry **on** Wednesdays.

To refer to extended time, use the prepositions "since," "for,"

- I have lived in Minneapolis **since** 2005. (I moved there in 2005 and still live there.)
- He will be in Toronto **for** 3 weeks. (He will spend 3 weeks in Toronto.)

Prepositions of Place

To refer to a place, use the prepositions "in" (the point itself), "on" (the surface).

- They will meet **in** the lunchroom.
- He left his phone **on** the bed

Some Common Verb + Preposition Combinations

About: worry, complain, read

- He **worries about** the future.
- She **complained about** the homework.
- I **read about** the flooding in the city.

At: arrive (a building or event), smile, look

- He **arrived at** the airport 2 hours early.
- The children **smiled at** her.
- She **looked at** him.

From: suffer

- She **suffers from** dementia.

On: focus, depend, insist

- He is **focusing on** his work.
- They **depend on** each other.
- I must **insist on** following this rule.

With: (dis)agree, argue, deal

- I **(dis)agree with** you.
- She **argued with** him.
- They will **deal with** the situation.

Writing

1. Think of a job you would like to have in the future and how it will make a difference to your life and to others' lives and write about it.

What is it? How did you know it? What is it like? Why is it perfect to you?

Introduction: Many jobs in the world are well paid, such as a teacher, a doctor, a nurse, and so many more.

2. Ahmed is your neighbour. He has a problem with his legs, so he can't walk. You always see him watching you sadly playing with your friends. Think of an idea to help him and write the steps you will follow to solve his problem.

Not making Ahmed feel different. Setting a program to help Ahmed do nonmovements activities.

Introduction: Ahmed mustn't feel that he's different from us.

3. Write about your life in twenty years. How old will you be? What will your job be? Where will you be living? What will your house be like? Will you be married or single?

Introduction: The key to happiness lies in doing what one loves.

4. Imagine how your future house will be and write a paragraph about it.

What is your future house like? Where is it? How many rooms does it have? Does it have everything? Does it have a view?

5. Complete the following paragraph with the suitable adjectives from the box.

great extended open minded unique happy

I have a family. All the members of my family are flexible and They always promote me to do well in every field. They never pull me back. I am very to be born in this family. My family is an family where my uncles, aunts, grandparents, cousins, etc. live together. I have a time with my family because we celebrate each festival together. I help other kids in family in doing their homework daily.

6. My group decided to visit a village because we wanted to get away from the noise of the city. We wanted to get an insight into the lifestyle of the local people there. Fill in the gaps with words from the box to complete this paragraph.

Then first finally after that

We set out for a day trip quite early at 5 a.m., I was over the moon shortly after starting the trip to the village. After a long drive, we got to the village; we rented some bikes to cycle around the village.

....., we visited some 400-year-old ancient houses and had a look at communal houses where the local people gathered for festival celebrations or public meetings., we had lunch and the food was wonderful. In the afternoon, we joined a cooking class with the villagers who were friendly and clever at making traditional cakes. We enjoyed everything in the village., we hoped that we could have a longer trip to the countryside down the road if we had more time.

7. Write a short paragraph about the planes of the future. Include both facts and opinions about this means of transport. How will they look like? Will they be safer? Will they be faster? Will they still have a loud noise?

Introduction: I think future planes will look familiar \ different. Safety and environmental issues will play an important role ...

8. Write about a decision you have made recently. What are the steps you have followed?

The following questions may help you.

What was your decision about? When did you make it? What was the result? How did you feel about it?

Introduction: One of the most important decisions I made was to ...

9. Write a short biography about a famous person you know.

Who is that person? Where is he\she from? What does he\she do? What is he\she famous for? How does he\she affect you?

Introduction: Steve jobs, one of the greatest inventors and businessmen in the US...

10. It's important to think carefully and ask yourself some questions to decide if a choice you're making is good or bad.

Let's say you're at school and you hear people making fun of someone in your class.

Write what you would do.

Choose one of the following solutions and write about it:

- to be kind.
- to defend your colleague who is being bullied.

What is bullying? What will you do if your classmate gets bullied? Think of some solutions. Will you tell your teacher about it? Will you tell your parents about it? Will you be an upstander?

Introduction: Bullying is when you keep picking on someone because you think you are cooler, smarter, stronger or better than them.

11. Write a paragraph about a pleasant experience you've been through.

When was it? What happened? What did you learn? Has your life been affected by this experience?

12. Many species of animals are in danger. - In your opinion, what are the ways we can adopt to protect animals on the edge of extinction? Write a paragraph of no more than 80 words.

What are some causes of animals being endangered? What is the role of humans? Think of way to protect endangered animals – reserves, organizations, families...etc.

Introduction: Today, many species are in danger of extinction because of environmental changes....

13. A. Rewrite the following sentences after selecting one choice given in brackets.

1. (Yesterday he / He yesterday) found (in his garden a ring / a ring in his garden).

2. I received (from my uncle an invitation to a party / an invitation to a party from my uncle)

B. Correct the following sentences paying special attention to the word order, then write similar alternative ones.

1. You will have to write twice this drill.

2. It is pleasant to spend sometimes an hour in a library.

3. The teacher gave to the boy some good advice.

4. On my way to school happened something very funny.

5. They both again reached home.

6. Used to live two doctors opposite our house.

7. I used very often to visit in the country my cousin.

14. Read the paragraph and write suitable pieces of advice below.

My friend complained about her teenage son's behaviour and his struggle with the family about studying and academic failure. He used to waste time with things that were not useful, rebell against the authority of his parents and showing

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- Specify the problem
- Give details
- Use words such as: I think, advise, recommend, it is better, you should

Introduction: Cheating is a wrong way to deal with exams. It is like stealing....

18. Write a diary about what you do to manage and organize your time.

Introduction: A good student manages his\her time perfectly without wasting any time...

I have a daily to do list.....

I always, often, sometimes....

19. Imagine you have a friend living on another planet.

Write an email to tell him/her about your life on Earth. What things would you like to mention? What technology have people on Earth reached? What would you like to ask him about?

Introduction: Dear friend

I am writing this email on my laptop. Here on planet Earth modern technologies are developing rapidly.

20. Complete the following paragraph with words from the box.

Keeping in Touch as an Emigrant

friends *presents* *gifts* *attend* *button* *daughter* *photographs*

My sister and her little 1) used to live close to us. They have moved abroad now; yet today, I was able to 2) my niece's birthday on Skype and give her 3) I chose from the internet. Facebook and email mean that grandparents, family and 4) can see the most up- to- date family 5) and events and stay in touch with them. We can send flowers and 6) to our family by just pressing a 7) What a wonderful world we live in these days!

21. Complete the following paragraph by adding your own ideas.

When I started travelling, one of my favourite things to do in order to stay connected with friends and family was It was an exciting experience when I was able to talk to my family through I was even able to use the When I missed my mother's voice, I used to use To send birthday cards or invitations I used to

22. Write about a person who positively affected your personality and your life.

- Name this person.
- What did this person do?
- How did s/he inspire you to do something good?

23. Write a paragraph about an event or a celebration you've been to or read about.