

الكورس  
الأول

الصف  
الثامن

# اللغة الإنجليزية







## الفهرس

<b>UNIT (1)</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<i>Kuwait Then and Now: Living the Change</i> .....	3
<i>Vocabulary</i> .....	4
<i>Grammar</i> .....	5
<i>Grammar</i> .....	7
<i>Writing</i> .....	9
<b>UNIT 2</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<i>Vocabulary</i> .....	12
<i>Grammar</i> .....	13
<i>Grammar:</i> .....	15
<i>Writing</i> .....	16
<b>UNIT 3</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<i>Vocabulary</i> .....	19
<i>Grammar</i> .....	20
<i>Writing</i> .....	24
<i>Reading Comprehension</i> .....	26
<b>UNIT (4)</b> .....	<b>28</b>
<i>Vocabulary</i> .....	29
<i>Grammar</i> .....	30
<i>Writing</i> .....	34
<i>Reading Comprehension</i> .....	36

**UNIT (1)****Kuwait Then and Now: Living the Change**

The word	Part of speech	The meaning
rich	Adj	غني
wonderful	Adj	رائع
landmark	N	معلم بارز
recently	Adv	حديثا- مؤخرا
digital	Adj	رقمي
become	V	يصبح
museum	N	متحف
locate	V	يحدد موقع
provide	V	يمد - يزود
receive	V	يستقبل - يستلم
nowadays	Adv	في الوقت الحاضر
social	Adj	اجتماعي
almost	Adv	تقريبا - حوالي
Fond of	Ph. V	مغرم ب - متعلق ب
communicate	V	يتواصل
deliver	v	يسلم- يوصل
Convenient	Adj	ملائم - مناسب
previously	Adv	سابقا
Instant	Adj	فوري
tutorial	N	درس تعليمي



## Vocabulary

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

1. The Eiffel Tower is a famous ... ..... in Paris.  
a-museum                      b- landmark                      c-tutorial                      d-convenient
2. Sending money online is more... ..... than carrying cash.  
a-convenient                      b-digital                      c-wonderful                      d-rich
3. A teacher may ..... ..... assignments to students through email.  
a-become                      b-locate                      c-deliver                      d-social
4. He has been very successful in business and is now extremely ... ....  
a-almost                      b-previously                      c-rich                      d-digital
5. Ali grew up in a ..... *rich* ..... family in London.  
a-museum                      b- landmark                      c-tutorial                      d-rich
6. They live in a ... *wonderful* ..... house near the lake.  
a-convenient                      b-digital                      c-wonderful                      d-rich
7. Omar ... ..... started learning how to play the guitar.  
a-recently                      b-greatly                      c-previously                      d-almost
8. .... ..... communication is faster but less personal.  
a-Invention                      b-Museum                      c-Rich                      d-Digital

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

(provide - fond - wonderful - receive - previously)

1. He is one of the most ..... teachers. His lessons are inspiring and full of wisdom.
2. She has visited the library ..... but this time she noticed new digital resources.
3. The minister promised to ..... financial support to the poor families.
4. My brother is very ..... of playing football.

**A. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:**

(museum - recently - became - locate - provides)

1. Omar and Ali \_\_\_\_\_ close friends after working together.
2. Maha visited a famous art \_\_\_\_\_ in the city.
3. Can you \_\_\_\_\_ Kuwait on this map?
4. The restaurant \_\_\_\_\_ vegetarian options.

**Grammar****Present Simple Tense**

Subject	Verb Form	Affirmative	Negative	Question
I	Base form	I play football.	I do not (don't) play football.	Do I play football?
You	Base form	You watch TV.	You don't watch TV.	Do you watch TV?
We	Base form	We study English.	We don't study English.	Do we study English?
They	Base form	They work hard.	They don't work hard.	Do they work hard?
He	Verb + s/es	He plays football.	He does not (doesn't) play football.	Does he play football?
She	Verb + s/es	She goes to school.	She doesn't go to school.	Does she go to school?
It	Verb + s/es	It rains a lot.	It doesn't rain a lot.	Does it rain a lot?



### Keywords (Time Expressions)

**Always, Usually, Often, Sometimes, Seldom / Rarely, Never,  
Every day / week / month, On Mondays / Fridays, Once a week, Twice a month**

#### **C Usage of Present Simple**

1. **Habits and routines** → I get up at 7 o'clock every day.
2. **General truths and facts** → The sun rises in the east.
3. **Permanent situations** → She lives in London.
4. **Scheduled events (future meaning)** → The train leaves at 6 p.m.
5. **Feelings, thoughts, states** → I believe you. / She likes ice cream.

#### **B. Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d:**

1. Maha usually ..... her homework after school on weekdays.  
a) doing                      b) did                      c) does                      d) do
2. Students always ..... early to go to school on time.  
a) get up                      b) getting                      c) are getting                      d) will get up
3. Footballers ... use their hands to move the ball.  
a) don't                      b) haven't                      c) hadn't                      d) aren't
4. He is always late. He never ..... on time.  
a) arrives                      b) arriving                      c) arrived                      d) arrive
5. They often ..... to football matches.  
a) go                      b) goes                      c) going                      d) gone
6. Where ..... he live?  
a) does                      b) do                      c) will do                      d) doing
7. She ..... speak English. She is Chinese.  
a) doesn't                      b) don't                      c) do                      d) does
8. My uncle ..... at the hospital. He is a doctor  
a) had worked                      b) works                      c) working                      d) work
9. We always ..... shopping in the Avenues.  
a) enjoyed                      b) enjoying                      c) were enjoying                      d) enjoy
10. Ali never ..... swimming in the sea.  
a) go                      b) goes                      c) will go                      d) had gone

**C. Do as shown between brackets:**

1. Omar goes to school at five o'clock. (Ask a question)

.....

.....

2. My cousins live in London. (Ask a question)

.....

.....

3. Lama likes adventure movies. (Make negative)

.....

.....

4. We go to school on Saturdays. (Make negative)

.....

.....

5. Omar enjoy swimming in the sea. (Correct the verb)

.....

.....

**Grammar****Present Continuous Tense**

Subject	Verb Form	Affirmative	Negative	Question
I	am + verb+ing	I am playing football.	I am not playing football.	Am I playing football?
You	are + verb+ing	You are watching TV.	You are not (aren't) watching TV.	Are you watching TV?
We	are + verb+ing	We are studying English.	We aren't studying English.	Are we studying English?
They	are + verb+ing	They are working hard.	They aren't working hard.	Are they working hard?
He	is + verb+ing	He is playing football.	He is not (isn't) playing football.	Is he playing football?
She	is + verb+ing	She is going to school.	She isn't going to school.	Is she going to school?
It	is + verb+ing	It is raining a lot.	It isn't raining a lot.	Is it raining a lot?

Keywords (Time Expressions)**Now, right now, At the moment, Currently, these days, Look! Listen! Today**Usage of Present Continuous

1. **Actions happening right now** → She is talking on the phone.
2. **Actions happening around now (temporary)** → I am living in Paris these days.
3. **Future arrangements** → We are meeting our friends tomorrow.
4. **Changing situations** → The weather is getting colder.
5. **Annoying repeated actions (with always)** → He is always losing his keys.

D. Choose the correct answers from a, b, c and d:

1. What are they ----- now?  
a) do                      b) does                      c) did                      d) doing
2. Omar ----- a documentary at the moment.  
a) is watching              b) watches                      c) watch                      d) watched
3. Sara ----- an email to her teacher now.  
a) write                      b) wrote                      c) is writing                      d) writes
4. My sister ----- now; instead she is doing her science project.  
a) don't read                      b) didn't read                      c) isn't reading                      d) aren't reading
5. I ----- how to play the guitar at the moment.  
a) learns                      b) are learning                      c) learn                      d) am learning

Do as shown between brackets:

1. Omar is watching TV now. (Make negative)  
.....
2. The children (eat) the dinner at the moment. (Correct the verb)  
.....
3. The students are studying English right now. (Ask a question)  
.....
4. Omar (read) an exciting book now. (Correct the verb)  
.....
5. The students are presenting their project. (Ask a question)  
.....



## Writing

Plan and write a two-paragraph report comparing life in Kuwait in the past and nowadays.

### Paragraph (1): Life in Kuwait in the past

#### Topic sentence:

In the past, life was simple and peaceful.

#### Supporting details:

People lived in mud houses.

There were no schools.

People worked in fishing.

People had more free time.

#### Concluding sentence:

Really, life in the past was easy and people lived happily together.

### Paragraph (2): Life in Kuwait nowadays

#### Topic sentence:

Nowadays, life is completely different

#### Supporting details:

Life is easy and comfortable.

People live in modern houses

People depend on modern technology

People can travel faster

#### Concluding sentence:

Really, life today is better than before.



## **Kuwait in the past and nowadays**

**Life is different from time to time. Life in the past was simple and peaceful. Houses were made of mud. People worked as fishermen, sailors and traders. There were no schools. In addition, Children learned in Al-katateeb. People had more free time. They also used to play simple games. Really, life in the past was easy. people lived happily together.**

**Nowadays, life is completely different. Life is easy and comfortable. People live in modern houses. People depend on modern technology. There are a lot of jobs. Children learn many subjects at schools. People enjoy playing online games. In fact, life today is better than before.**



**UNIT 2****Innovation and Creation**

The word	Part of speech	The meaning
Brochure	N	كتيب
Contribute	V	يساهم - يشارك
Create	V	يخلق - ينشئ
invention	N	اختراع
organisation	V	منظمة - هيئة
Talented	Adj	موهوب
inventor	N	مخترع
creatively	Adv	بإبداع
competition	N	منافسة - مسابقة
fair	N	معرض
scholarship	N	منحة دراسية
tool	N	أداة
successfully	Adv	بنجاح
Achievement	N	إنجاز
Greatly	Adv	الى حد كبير
Junior	Adj	صغير
Invent	V	يخترع
Surgeon	N	جراح
determination	N	تصميم - إصرار
Develop	V	يطور
worldwide	Adv	حول العالم
Proud	Adj	فخور
Honour	N	شرف - تكريم
success	N	نجاح
Improve	V	يحسن - يطور



## Vocabulary

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

1. With strong ... ..., she overcame all obstacles and became a surgeon.  
a- competition    b- determination    c- achievement    d- success
2. The company published a colorful ... *brochure* ... to promote its new services  
a- brochure    b- scholarship    c- honour    d- organisation
3. The new vaccine was developed ... *successfully* ... to respond to the global health crisis.  
a- greatly    b- creatively    c- successfully    d- worldwide
4. Doctors and especially a ..... *surgeon* ... helped save the patient's life.  
a- fair    b- brochure    c- inventor    d- surgeon

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

**(tools - honour – scholarship-improve -invent)**

1. If you study hard, you can *improve* your English skills.
  2. The university offered her *scholarship* to complete her studies abroad
  3. Engineers rely on specialized *tools* to carry out their experiments.
- The scientist's discovery brought him international



## Grammar

### Present Perfect Tense

#### Forms

Form	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + have/has + V <sup>3</sup>	She has visited London.
Negative	Subject + haven't/hasn't + V <sup>3</sup>	They haven't finished the homework.
Question	Have/Has + Subject + V <sup>3</sup> + ...?	Have you seen this movie?

#### Keywords

**ever, never, just, already, yet, since, for, recently, lately, so far, up to now, how many times**

#### Examples with Keywords

**ever** → Have you ever been to Paris?

**never** → I have never eaten sushi.

**just** → She has just finished her homework.

**already** → They have already visited the museum.

**yet** → He hasn't called me yet.

**since** → I have lived here since 2015.

**for** → We have studied English for 3 years.

**so far** → I have read three books so far.

**up to now** → Nobody has complained up to now.

**how many times** → How many times have you watched this film?

**A. Choose the correct answers from a, b, c, and d:**

1. They ---- in this city for 10 years.  
a) have lived                      b) has lived                      c) lives                      d) was living
2. Have you ever ----- in a hot air balloon?  
a) fly                      b) flew                      c) flown                      d) flying
3. Omar ----- finished his breakfast.  
a) have already                      b) haven't                      c) has already                      d) did
4. We have not ----- the new film yet.  
a) saw                      b) seen                      c) see                      d) seeing
5. They ----- on holiday for a fortnight.  
a) have been                      b) has been                      c) was                      d) am
6. Have you ----- ever ----- seen a white elephant?  
a) for                      b) since                      c) ever                      d) never
7. Coffee has been a favored drink ----- for ----- hundreds of years.  
a) for                      b) since                      c) ago                      d) yet
8. They have lived in London ----- for ----- ten years.  
a) since                      b) ever                      c) for                      d) ago
9. I have waited ----- for ----- a long time.  
a) for                      b) ever                      c) since                      d) ago
10. My brother has studied in the UK ----- 2020.  
a) yet                      b) just                      c) since                      d) for

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

1. I (seen) Dickson House yet. (Correct)  
.....
2. I have already (wash) my hands before eating. (Correct)  
.....
3. We have already visited lots of interesting places. (Ask a question)  
.....
4. We have just finished homework. (Negative)  
.....
5. My friend has studied English for three years. (Make a question)  
.....

**Grammar:****Question Tags – Past Simple****1. Past Simple with Regular Verbs**

Sentence (Main Part)	Question Tag	Example
Positive → Negative tag	didn't + subject	She visited London, didn't she?
Negative → Positive tag	did + subject	They didn't play football, did they?

**2. Past Simple with Verb 'to be' (was/were)**

Sentence (Main Part)	Question Tag	Example
Positive (was/were) → Negative tag	wasn't / weren't	She was at school, wasn't she?
Negative (wasn't/weren't) → Positive tag	was / were	They weren't happy, were they?

**Examples**

He was late, **wasn't he?**

She wasn't at the party, **was she?**

We were tired, **weren't we?**

They weren't ready, **were they?**

I was at home yesterday, **wasn't I?**

She visited London, **didn't she?**

They didn't play football, **did they?**

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

1. My father called you yesterday, -----? -----?

a) didn't he                      b) does he                      c) hasn't he                      d) did he

2. Habiba was the best student in her class, -----? -----?

a) doesn't she                      b) isn't she                      c) hasn't she                      d) wasn't she

3. Ali was born in 2019, -----? -----?

a- isn't he                      b- did he                      c- wasn't he                      d- was he

4. My friend didn't go to the club yesterday, -----? -----?

a- did he                      b- does he                      c- will he                      d- won't he

5. They went to Failaka by a boat, -----? -----?

a- don't they                      b- do they                      c- will they                      d- didn't they



## Writing

Plan and write a two-paragraph report about the advantages and disadvantages of using smart devices daily.

### Paragraph (1): The advantages of using smart devices

#### Topic sentence:

Smart devices have many advantages that make our daily life easier.

#### Supporting details:

They help students learn new things and find information quickly

Smart devices also track our health and fitness

In addition, they make communication and housework easier

For example, people can control lights or air conditioners using their phones

#### Concluding sentence:

In conclusion, smart devices are useful and save time

### Paragraph (2): The disadvantages of using smart devices

#### Topic sentence:

However, using smart devices too much also has some disadvantages.

#### Supporting details:

They can cause people to spend too much time on screens

people may lose sleep or feel tired because they use their phones at night

Smart devices can also risk our privacy if we are not careful online.

For example, sharing personal information can be dangerous.

#### Concluding sentence:

To sum up, we should use smart devices wisely to enjoy their benefits and avoid problems.



## Using smart devices daily

Smart devices have many advantages that make our daily life easier. First, they help students learn new things and find information quickly. Smart devices are also track our health and fitness. In addition, they make communication and housework easier. For example, people can control lights or air conditioners using their phones. Really, smart devices are useful and save time.

However, using smart devices too much also has some disadvantages. They can cause people to spend too much time on screens. Moreover, people may lose sleep or feel tired because they use their phones at night. Smart devices can also risk our privacy if we are not careful online. For example, sharing personal information can be dangerous. To sum up, we should use smart devices wisely to enjoy their benefits and avoid problems.

**UNIT 3****Healthy Inside, Healthy Outside**

The word	Part of speech	The meaning
infographic	N	مخطط معلوماتي
wholegrain	N	حبوب كاملة
Junk food	N	وجبات سريعة
active	Adj	نشيط
engage	V	يشارك - ينشغل
physical	Adj	بدني
enough	Adv	كاف
track	V	يتتبع - يتعقب
record	V	يسجل
frequently	Adv	بشكل متكرر
Serious	Adj	جاد - خطير
expert	N	خبير
actually	Adv	في الحقيقة - فعلا
device	N	جهاز
chat	V	يحدث
affect	V	يؤثر في
memory	N	ذاكرة
stressed	Adj	متوتر - مضغوط
encourage	N	يشجع
regular	Adj	منتظم - اعتيادي
instead of	Prep	بدلا من



## Vocabulary

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

- Doctors need to ..... patients' information carefully.  
a-chat                      b-affect                      c-record                      d-master
- This is a very ..... problem; it needs to be solved quickly.  
a-stressed                      b-expert                      c-physical                      d-serious
- The ..... gave us advice about how to eat more healthily.  
a-expert                      b-record                      c-memory                      d-device
- She has an excellent ..... and remembers details easily.  
a-record                      b-device                      c-track                      d-memory
- He feels very ..... because he has a lot of work to do.  
a-expert                      b-stressed                      c-physical                      d-serious
- We had water with lemon ..... of soda at lunch.  
a-frequently                      b-memory                      c-instead                      d-actually
- Parents should ... their children to be physically active every day.  
a-encourage                      b-affect                      c-instead                      d-record

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

(active - engage - enough - junk food - deliver)

- The story failed to ..... the audience.
- She spoke loudly ..... for everyone to hear.
- The volcano is still ....., inhabitants were told to stay away for a fortnight.
- Doctors warn against consuming too much .....

**C. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:****(tracked - expert - physical - whole grain - deliver)**

1. He enjoys \_\_\_\_\_ pancakes in the morning.
2. An \_\_\_\_\_ can tell a story visually.
3. Soldiers \_\_\_\_\_ the enemy across the desert.
4. Regular exercise improves \_\_\_\_\_ health.

**Grammar****Adjectives – Comparative & Superlative**

Type	Rule	Adjective	Comparative (+ than)	Superlative
Short (1 syllable)	+ -er / -est	Tall	taller than	the tallest
		Small	smaller than	the smallest
Short (ending in -e)	add -r / -st	Nice	nicer than	the nicest
Short (CVC ending)	double last consonant + -er/-est	Big	bigger than	the biggest
		Hot	hotter than	the hottest
Short (ending in -y)	change -y → -ier / -iest	Happy	happier than	the happiest
		Easy	easier than	the easiest
Long (3+ syllables)	use more / the most	Beautiful	more beautiful than	the most beautiful
		Expensive	more expensive than	the most expensive
		Interesting	more interesting than	the most interesting
		Important	more important than	the most important
Irregular	do not follow rules	Good	better than	the best
		Bad	worse than	the worst
		Far	farther/further than	the farthest/furthest



 Example: She is happier than her friend, but he is the most interesting person in the class.

**A. Choose the correct answers from a, b, c, and d:**

1. The aquarium in the Scientific Centre is ----- in Kuwait.  
a) big                      b) the biggest                      c) bigger                      d) biggest
2. You look ----- than the last time I saw you.  
a) fitter                      b) fit                      c) fittest                      d) the fittest
3. Good health is ----- than having a lot of money.  
a) important    b) more important    c) as important    d) the most important
4. I think Einstein was the ----- scientist in the world.  
a) brilliant    b) more brilliant    c) most brilliant    d) as brilliant as
5. This exercise is as ----- the other one.  
a) easier                      b) the easiest                      c) easy as                      d) easier than
6. We met ----- man on earth when he visited Malaysia.  
a) tall                      b) taller than                      c) the tallest                      d) tallest
7. Your handwriting is ----- mine. I need to improve it.  
a) good                      b) better than                      c) bad                      d) the best
8. This house is ----- that one.  
a) large                      b) larger                      c) larger than                      d) largest
9. The leopard is ----- animal.  
a) fastest                      b) the fastest                      c) faster                      d) as fast as
10. The Gulf isn't as ----- as the Pacific.  
a) deep                      b) deeper                      c) the deepest                      d) smallest
11. The ----- you work, the more you gain.  
a) more                      b) most                      c) less                      d) than



12. Ahmad is older ----- Emad.

- a) than                      b) then                      c) that                      d) as

13. Magazines are ----- than books.

- a) more interesting    b) most interesting    c) much interesting    d) interesting

14. Today you can go to ----- place on Earth by planes.

- a) the far                      b) further                      c) the farthest                      d) far

15. Ali is ----- as Hamad.

- a) taller                      b) tall                      c) the tallest                      d) as tall

16. An Olympic swimmer can swim ----- a tiger sharks.

- a) faster                      b) fast                      c) the fastest                      d) as fast as

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

1. Vegetables are healthy. Fruits are healthy too. (Use: as ... as...)

2. Fahd is the ----- (tall) boy in the class. (Correct)

----- tallest -----

3. Action films are ----- (interesting) type of films. (Correct)

4. Jassim is my ----- (good) friend. (Correct)

5. English is (difficult) Maths. (Use: as.....as)

6. Omar is (young) than Nader. (Correct)



## Order of Adjectives – Expanded Examples

1. Opinion	2. Size	3. Age	4. Shape	5. Color	6. Origin	7. Material	8. Purpose
nice	big	old	round	red	English	wooden	sleeping
beautiful	small	young	square	blue	Arabic	plastic	cooking
lovely	tall	new	thin	green	French	metal	walking
ugly	short	modern	flat	yellow	American	cotton	sports
interesting	huge	ancient	long	black	Chinese	leather	gardening
boring	tiny	middle-aged	oval	white	Italian	glass	reading
wonderful	massive	brand-new	curved	brown	Spanish	silk	swimming
terrible	narrow	historic	pointed	purple	German	stone	shopping

### Example:

- She wore a beautiful long red silk dress.
- We visited an old square white Spanish church.
- He bought a big modern black American car.
- They built a lovely small round wooden table.
- I found an interesting ancient green Chinese vase.
- She is reading a boring short old French book.

### Choose the best answer from (a, b, c & d): -

1. I bought that ---- *American* ----- car. It was the best in the market.
  - a. American red big
  - b. American big red
  - c. red big American
  - d. big red American
2. I want to build a ----- *round* ----- villa in Kuwait City.
  - a. grey round small
  - b. round grey small
  - c. grey small round
  - d. small round grey
3. I keep my money in a ----- *metal* ----- box.
  - a. small black metal
  - b. black metal small
  - c. metal small black
  - d. small metal black



## Writing

**Plan and write a two-paragraph report about the ways to lead a healthy lifestyle and the risks of following unhealthy habits.**

### **Paragraph (1): Ways to lead a healthy lifestyle**

#### Topic sentence:

There are many ways to lead a healthy lifestyle

#### Supporting details:

First, people should eat balanced meals that includes fruits, vegetables and proteins

They also need to drink plenty of water and get enough sleep every night

Doing regular exercise keeps the body strong and active

In addition, keeping a positive mind helps reduce stress and makes life happier

#### Concluding sentence:

In short, eating well, exercising and resting help people stay healthy and energetic

### **Paragraph (2): Risk of following unhealthy habits**

#### Topic sentence:

Following unhealthy habits can cause many problems

#### Supporting details:

Eating too much junk food can lead to obesity and heart diseases

Not exercising makes the body weak and tired

Lack of sleep affects concentration and mood

Also, spending too much time on screens can harm the eyes and the mind

#### Concluding sentence:

Therefore, avoiding bad habits is important to live a long and healthy life



## Healthy lifestyle

There are many ways to lead a healthy lifestyle. First, people should eat balanced meals that includes fruits, vegetables and proteins. They also need to drink plenty of water and get enough sleep every night. Doing regular exercise keeps the body strong and active. In addition, keeping a positive mind helps reduce stress and makes life happier. In short, eating well, exercising and resting help people stay healthy and energetic.

Following unhealthy habits can cause many problems. Eating too much junk food can lead to obesity and heart diseases. Not exercising makes the body weak and tired. Moreover, Lack of sleep affects concentration and mood. Also, spending too much time on screens can harm the eyes and the mind. Therefore, avoiding bad habits is important to live a long and healthy life



## Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

Since the 1950s, television has played an integral role in people's lives. It has both reflected our cultural values, although it has sometimes been criticized for its declared negative influences on children. At other times, television has also been praised for its ability to create a standard viewing experience for people. Some of the world's most major events have played out before our eyes on television, uniting people in a shared tragedy, yet offering hope. Currently, internet technology and satellite broadcasting is paving the way for the future, changing the way we view content. Indeed, television is one of the foremost important inventions of the 20th century.

Television is a powerful agent that has changed the way we see the world. From the unclear image and poor sound quality we saw in its early days, to the hundreds of channels in high definition and stereo sound we see today, television has come a long way. As we look at how the evolution of television technology weaves its way through the decades, it is easy to see how something so simple — pictures matched with words — affects everyone in the world. Additionally, with such a large departure of the evolution of television technology from decade to decade, it comes with no surprise to understand that television technology and communication through television-nearby products shape where we are going as developed people into an age of communication.

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

1. What is the best title for this passage?

- |                                |                       |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|
| a. Televisions                 | c. Television shapes  |
| b. The Evolution of Television | d. Modern Televisions |

2. The underlined pronoun its in the 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph refers to...

- |           |              |               |        |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------|
| a-ability | b-experience | c- television | d-role |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|--------|

3. The meaning of the underlined word (decade)in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph means:

- |             |                |              |                |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|
| a-ten years | b-eleven years | c-nine years | d-twenty years |
|-------------|----------------|--------------|----------------|



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

- a. to persuade us to buy a new television.
- b. to make us sell our old televisions.
- c. to give information about the evolution of televisions.
- d. to teach us how to operate televisions.

5. Television is one of the foremost important inventions of the.....

- a- 19th century      b-past      c- 18 century      d-20th century

6. According to the passage, all the following statements are False except:

- a. The internet technology and satellite broadcasting are paving the way for the past.
- b. television has played an integral role in children's lives.
- c. The evolution of television technology weaves its way through the decades.
- d. Television is a weak agent that has changed the way we see the world.

**B. Answer the following questions:**

1. How was the television criticized?

...

...

2. The idea of television is easy. Explain.

.....

.....

**UNIT (4)****Careers and Future Jobs**

The word	Part of speech	The meaning
face	V	يواجه
patience	N	صبر
discovery	N	اكتشاف
rapidly	Adv	بسرعة
opportunity	N	فرصة
appear	V	يظهر
require	V	يتطلب
career	N	مهنة - حياة مهنية
programmer	N	مبرمج
designer	N	مصمم
comfortably	Adv	بشكل مريح
robotics	N	روبوتات
design	V	يصمم
machine	N	آلة
space	N	الفضاء
planet	N	كوكب
Launch	V	يبدأ - يطلق
mission	N	مهمة
Incredibly	Adv	بشكل لا يصدق
retired	Adj	متقاعد
wildlife	N	الحياة البرية
rainforest	N	غابة مطيرة
protect	V	يحمي
widely	Adv	على نطاق واسع



## Vocabulary

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

1. We must ... .....our problems with courage instead of avoiding them.  
a-face                      b-protect                      c-design                      d-appear
2. Learning a new skill requires ..... and practice.  
a-mission                      b-patience                      c-career                      d-machine
3. A ..... ..... makes and tests computer software.  
a- planet                      b-mission                      c-programmer                      d- retired
4. The astronauts completed their..... ..... successfully.  
a-machine                      b-rainforest                      c-launch                      d- mission
5. The company will ..... .....a new smartphone next month.  
a-face                      b-launch                      c-protect                      d-appear
6. We must protect the ..... ..... In our forests.  
a-mission                      b-patience                      c-wildlife                      d-discovery
7. Earth is the only ..... ..... we know that supports life.  
a- planet                      b-mission                      c-machine                      d- career
8. The fashion ..... ..... presented her new collection at the show.  
a-machine                      b-programmer                      c- designer                      d- discovery

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

(patience - engage - comfortably - programmer - appear)

- 1- The moon will ..... in the sky after sunset.
- 2- A ..... works with codes to build computer programs.
- 3- Students need ..... when preparing for the final exams.
- 4- He sat ..... on the sofa.

**C. Fill in the spaces with words from the list:****(opportunity - face - widely - rainforest - require)**

- The internet is now \_\_\_\_\_ all over the world.
- The Amazon \_\_\_\_\_ is home to thousands of animals and plants.
- To solve this problem, we \_\_\_\_\_ more time and resources.
- Studying abroad gives students an amazing \_\_\_\_\_ to experience new cultures

**Grammar****The past continuous tense**

Form	Subject + was/were + verb(-ing) (He was reading, They were playing)
Positive	I/He/She/It was + V-ing You/We/They were + V-ing → She was cooking dinner.
Negative	Subject + was not / weren't + V-ing → They weren't watching TV.
Question	Was/Were + Subject + V-ing? → Were you studying?
Short Answers	✓ Yes, I was. / Yes, they were. ✗ No, I wasn't. / No, they weren't.
Usage (When?)	1. Action happening at a certain time in the past (Yesterday at 7pm, I was reading). 2. Two long actions at the same time (with while) → She was cooking while I was cleaning. 3. One action interrupted by another (with when) → I was studying when my friend called.
Keywords	while, when, as, yesterday at (time), all day yesterday, last night at (time)
Examples	- At 8 o'clock last night, I was doing my homework. - They were playing football while it was raining. - He wasn't sleeping when I called.



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

1. My father ..... the grass when a snake appeared.  
a. is cutting      b- was cutting      c. cuts      d. has cut
2. We met an old friend while we ..... in the Avenues last Friday.  
a. shop    b. shopping      c. are shopping      d. were shopping
3. While my friend ..... in the street yesterday, a car hit him.  
a. walk      b. walked      c. was walking      d. is walking
4. They ..... to music when you opened the door.  
a. were listening      b. was listening      c. listened      d. listen
5. It ..... heavily when the accident happened.  
a. rains      b. rained      c. were raining      d. was raining
6. When the phone rang, she ..... in her bed.  
a. sleeping      b. was sleeping      c. were sleeping      d. slept

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

- 1-While I (drive) ..... home, my car broke down.      (Correct)
- 2- Fahad (ride) ..... a quadbike when he fell off and broke his arm.  
(Correct)
- 3- While we (walk) ..... along the beach, my dad called me.      (Correct)
- 4- He was watching the match when electricity (go) ..... out.      (Correct)
- 5- While Salem (do) ..... his homework, the phone rang.      (Correct)



## The Passive Voice (Past Simple)

Form	Subject + was/were + past participle (V3) (The cake was eaten, The books were sold)
Positive	- Singular: Subject + was + V3 → The letter was written. - Plural: Subject + were + V3 → The cars were washed.
Negative	Subject + wasn't/weren't + V3 → The door wasn't closed.
Question	Was/Were + Subject + V3? → Was the homework done?
Short Answers	✓ Yes, it was. / Yes, they were. ✗ No, it wasn't. / No, they weren't.
Usage (When?)	1. Focus on the action, not the doer (The window was broken). 2. When the doer is unknown or not important (The bridge was built in 1990). 3. Often used in news, history, instructions.
Keywords	yesterday, ago, last (week, year, night), in (2000), by (someone)
Examples (Active → Passive)	Active: They cleaned the room yesterday. Passive: The room was cleaned yesterday.  Active: The teacher explained the lesson. Passive: The lesson was explained by the teacher.  Active: The workers built the bridge in 1990. Passive: The bridge was built in 1990.  Active: She didn't finish the homework. Passive: The homework wasn't finished.



Do as shown between brackets:

1. Kuwait imported wood from India in the past. (Make passive)
2. My grandmother made this delicious cake. (Change into passive voice)
3. The mother took the girl to school yesterday. (Make passive)
4. The teacher cancelled the quiz. (Change into passive)
5. We played tennis last week. (Passive)
6. Many children drank milk yesterday. (Passive)
7. My father painted nice pictures. (Passive)
8. They made cars in Japan. (Passive)
9. They scored goals in football. (Passive)



## Writing

**Plan and write a two-paragraph report describing your dream job and explaining the required skills to succeed in this job**

### **Paragraph (1): My dream job**

**Topic sentence:**

My dream job is to be a pilot

**Supporting details:**

I love planes and travelling to new countries  
pilots help people reach their destinations safely and on time  
In addition, they can see beautiful views and visit new places around the world.

**Concluding sentence:**

Being a pilot is an exciting and important job that helps people travel safely

### **Paragraph (2): Required skills to succeed**

**Topic sentence:**

To become a good pilot, you need many important skills.

**Supporting details:**

A pilot must be calm, confident, and able to make quick decisions  
They should follow rules carefully and work well in a team  
In addition, pilots need good eyesight and strong focus to control the plane safely

**Concluding sentence:**

As a result, being responsible and well-trained helps pilots succeed in their jobs



## My Dream Job

**My dream job is to be a pilot. I always love planes and travelling to new countries. Pilots help people reach their destinations safely and on time. In addition, they can see beautiful views from the sky and visit many places around the world. Really, being a pilot is an exciting and important job that helps people travel safely.**

**To become a good pilot, you need many important skills. A pilot must be calm, confident, and able to make quick decisions. They should follow rules carefully and work well in a team. Pilots also need good eyesight and strong focus to control the plane safely. As a result, being responsible and well-trained helps pilots succeed in their job**



## Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions below:

A good school is driven by its educational vision and outlook. The role of school buildings, whether new or partly renewed, can facilitate this vision. In school design there are many common parts, teaching spaces, staff spaces, and large spaces. However one size does not fit all. The school building needs to function, eliminating challenges such as restricted spaces, lack of natural light, and bad audibility. What's more, school buildings should relate to their surrounding community, each offering its single set of challenges and opportunities.

Having space and natural light should be absolute in a school building. It should be welcoming and strengthening, providing a sense of pride for pupils and staff. Research has been carried out over the years on the impact of well-designed buildings and it is proved hard to measure, in terms of its impact on educational realization, low pupil absence, better staff maintenance and productivity, or perhaps a combination of all these factors. The researches help define and quantify the value of good school design. It is common sense; the environment you are in has a massive impact on how you feel. Through building schools for the future and priority schools building programme, money has been invested in the educational school estate, however due to the lack of investment for years, this has focused on the growth maintenance required across the whole school estate, alongside pupil place needs.

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

1. What is the best title for this passage? ( )

a. Schools

c. School Buildings

b. Big Schools

d. Lighted Schools

2. The underlined pronoun It in the 2nd paragraph refers to.... ( )

a-Having space and natural light

b- school

c- building

d- light

3. The meaning of the underlined word (realization)in the 2nd paragraph means ..... ( )

a-learning

b-understanding

c-process

d-area



4. What is the purpose of the writer in this passage? ( )
- to persuade us to study well.
  - to make us join big schools.
  - to tell us information building new schools.
  - to teach us how to use the school services.
5. Research has been carried out over the years on the ..... ( )
- impact of well-designed buildings
  - small schools
  - the atmosphere of schools
  - place of schools
6. According to the passage, all the following statements are True except: ( )
- School building has got an impact on students.
  - School buildings should relate to their surrounding community.
  - The researches do not help define and quantify the value of good school design.
  - A good school is driven by its educational vision and outlook.

**B. Answer the following questions:**

1. What is the role of money in building schools?

*Money has been invested in the educational school estate.*

2. How does space and natural light affect pupils and staff?

*welcoming and strengthening, providing a sense of pride for pupils and staff*

Events



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