

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف حل كتاب التدريبات Semester Second

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثامن



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المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثامن والمادة لغة انجليزية في الفصل الثاني

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Ms. Flora's

Student's Book  
حل كتاب الطالب

Grade 8  
Second Semester



Name: .....

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# 7

# Ideas and Thoughts

## Module 3

## Argumentative Text

### 1 Before you read Think, Pair, Share

- In pairs, look at the icons and name the applications.  
Facebook – Instagram – snap chat – whatsapp .
- What do they have in common?

### 2 a. Read the text and give it a title Social media

Social media has become a huge part of everyday life. Some people see this constant use as an **addiction** to social media, but others **defend** it as a normal part of modern life and communication.

The biggest problem is that using social media makes us less social in real life. We can become **obsessed** with checking notifications or messages. This can lead us to ignore the people around us. Often, people **confuse** social media with reality. Having lots of Facebook friends doesn't mean having a connection with those people in real life, and we forget that somebody's 'image' online doesn't always reflect that person's real life. Lots of people only post positive things, so we believe their lives are perfect, and we spend a lot of time trying to live up to those **unrealistic** images.

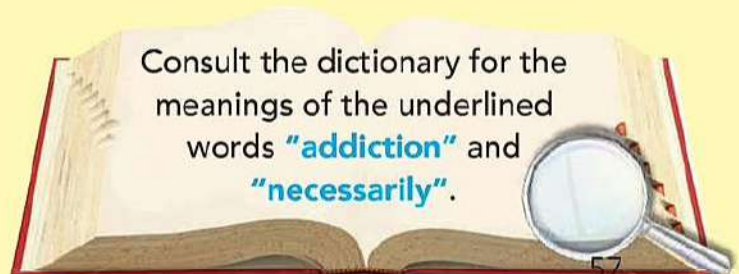
Nobody can **deny** that these problems exist. However, social media has opened up many new possibilities, especially to young people. It allows us to stay in touch with friends around the world, see their pictures and hear about their adventures. Social media is also a great way to raise enormous amounts of money for charity.

In my opinion, social media is not **necessarily** a bad thing. Although using technology excessively is unhealthy, using it in the right way is a huge benefit of living in modern times.



#### Remember to:

- A fact can be proved or disproved, but opinions can differ depending on points of view.





**b. Answer the following questions:**

1. What does the author think the greatest problem with social media is?

Using social media makes us less social in real life .

2. Which paragraph argues for social media and which one is against? How can you tell?

The second paragraph argues against social media .  
The third paragraph argues for social media .

3. What does the writer think about social media?

In his opinion, social media is not necessarily a bad thing. Although using technology excessively is unhealthy, using it in the right way is a huge benefit of living in modern times.

4. What conclusions do you draw after reading this text?

Social media has become a huge part of everyday life. And it's a normal part of modern life and communication.

**3 Grammar in context Contrastive Connectors: although / however**

e.g.: Although using technology excessively is unhealthy, using it in the right way can make life much easier.

**a. Complete the following sentences:**

- He has lots of experience ..... , however, he didn't get the job.
- They went outside ..... , although it was raining.
- Although she knew she was wrong, she didn't apologize.....
- I didn't like the film, however, my brother liked it a lot.....

**Speaking**

You are starting a small business with a group of friends and you want to advertise your **product**.

- Which social media would you choose?
- Discuss what specific features of that social media would make it useful.

**Writing**

Boon Bane?



"Social media can be a blessing or a curse."

**4 a. Fill in the table with ideas for and against social media.**

For	Against
• Bring people together.....	• Health problems.....
• Sharing information, photos and videos...	• It can be dangerous if it is misused.....
• Sharing interests and hobbies.....	• Wasting a lot of time.....
• Building friendships.....	• Web sites are not completely secure.....

**b. In your notebook, develop your notes into an argumentative paragraph explaining whether you are for or against social media.**

**Checklist:**

- Did I express my opinion in the topic sentence (for or against)?
- Did I provide reasons and details to support my argument?
- Did I conclude by summarizing my opinion in a way readers will remember?

# Leaving Message

1  Look at the picture and fill in the following table.

Name of the service	..Voice..mail.....
When to use it	..To..leave..a..message.....
Its importance	People..can..leave..a..message..at..any..time..rather..than..wait.....



2  7.1 a. Listen and choose the best answer

The three callers are talking about:

- a. Likes and dislikes
- b. Future plans and arrangements
- c. Mistakes they made in the past

b. Listen again and match the activities with the callers.

- Kevin ( 3 ) 1. Going to the beach
- Suzan ( 2 ) 2. Staying at home
- Ali ( 1 ) 3. Having a guitar lesson



## Speaking

3 Peter calls his friend, but his mother answers the phone. She tells him that his friend is not at home, so Peter leaves a message.

a. Complete the phone conversation between Peter and the mother.

**Mother:** Hello. This is Mrs. Jones. Who's calling please?

**Peter:** .....This..is..peter..may..I..speak..to..john..,..please?.....

**Mother:** I'm sorry but he's not home, would you like to leave a message?

**Peter:** Could you please tell him that..our..friend..Alan..had..an..accident..and.....  
he's..now..in..the..hospital......

**Mother:** Oh my God! I can't believe it. I'll tell him as soon as he gets home.

**Peter:** .....Thank..you..Good..bye.....

**Mother:** Bye.

 **Role-Playing:** b. Practise the above dialogue with your partner.

#### 4 Grammar in context Present Continuous for Future Arrangements

You can use the present continuous to talk about plans/arrangements for the future.

- Ali **is going** to the beach on Saturday.
- Kevin **is working** on his project on Friday.

 Look at the table and write sentences about their future arrangements.

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Omar		See the dentist			Meet a friend	Work on the English project	Play football
Fatma	Go to the gymnasium		Visit grandma		Fly to Dubai		

1. Fatma is going to the gym on Sunday.
2. She is visiting her grand ma on Tuesday.
3. Omar is seeing the dentist on Monday.
4. He is meeting a friend on Thursday.

5  Ask your partner questions to find out about his/her future plans.



(Practise the dialogue with your partner.)

A: What are you doing tonight?

B: I'm **watching T.V tonight.**

A: Are you doing anything tomorrow?

B: **I'm going to meet my friends.**

A: **What are your** ..... plans for the weekend?

B: **I'm going to the farm with my family.**

# Smart Living

# Opinion Text

## 1 Before you read Think, Pair, Share

- Do you think mobile phones are a good invention? Why?  
*Yes, It can send messages, surf the net, book ticket online, play games and read book.*
- Are there any places where you think mobile phones should be banned? Why?



## 2 Read and sum up what each of the following persons thinks of mobile phones in one sentence.

A radio station recently asked its listeners for their points of view about smartphones. This is what some of them said.



### Omar

"I can't live without my smartphone. I think I'm addicted to it. In fact, I post over ten images a day and send at least thirty text messages. I just like to be in touch with all my friends. I wouldn't give it up for all the money in the world, it's worth a fortune to me."

### Mariam

"I have a mobile, but I try not to use it excessively. I worry about its harmful effects on my health. I read that a lot of studies suggest a possible link between frequent headaches and smartphones. I always keep it away from my children."

### Jaber

"I think smartphones, tablets and computers have a very bad effect on people. They seem to be stuck to those devices all the time. I miss the old days when grandparents and grandchildren gathered to recount their favourite memories and family history."

### Jassim

"I think they're really useful. It's great to be able to call or text an employee for an important meeting. The other day my car broke down on the highway and it was great to be able to phone for help. Another time, I got lost on the way to a friend's house and I just looked up the directions on my Maps application. That was really handy."

Omar	..Smart phones become part of our daily life.....
Mariam	..Smart phones have harmful effects in our health.....
Jaber	Smart devices have changed our lives negatively.
Jassim	Smart devices are very handy in many situations.

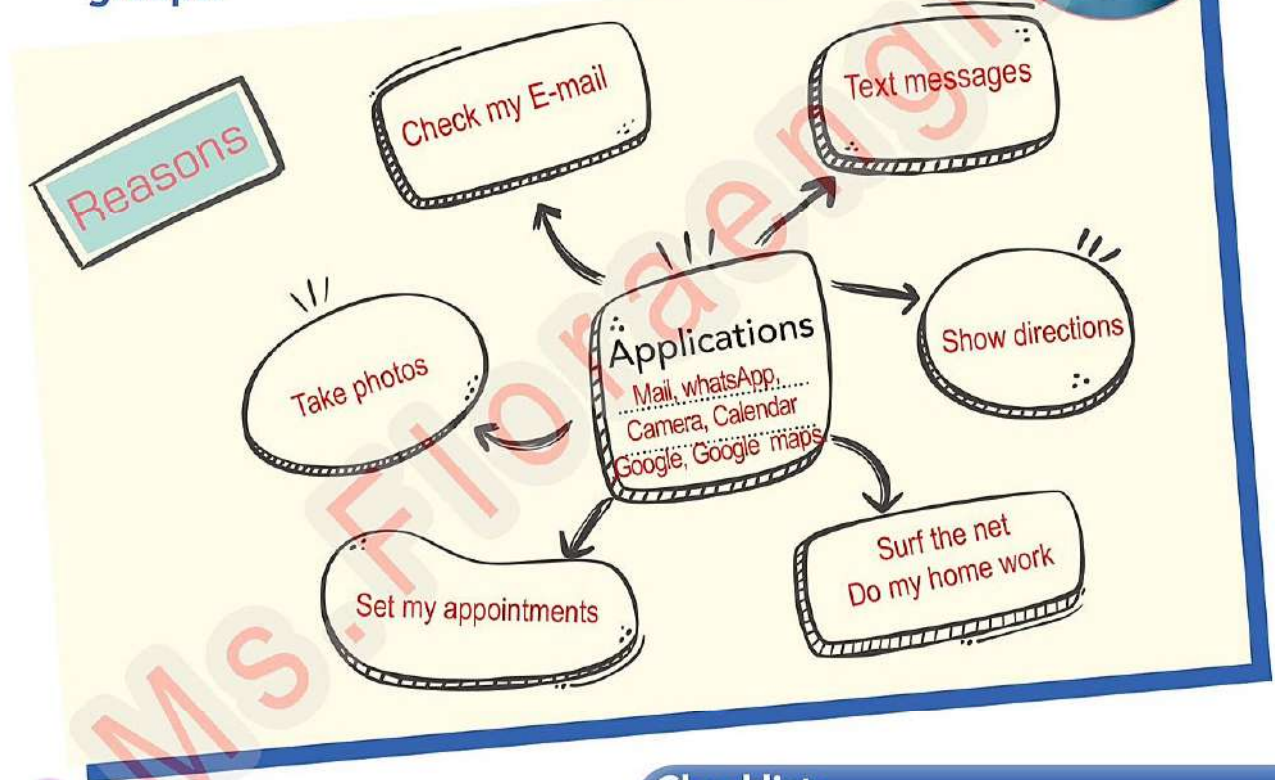
**3** Guess who the following people are:

- |        |       |               |
|--------|-------|---------------|
| Omar   | ( b ) | a) a mother   |
| Maraim | ( a ) | b) a student  |
| Jaber  | ( d ) | c) a manager  |
| Jassim | ( c ) | d) an old man |



**Speaking and Writing**

**4** a. What smartphone application should everybody use? Discuss and fill in the spider-gram with reasons to support your choice. Share your ideas with other groups.



**b.** In your notebook, develop your notes into a two-paragraph report expressing your opinion about this application by discussing its features and benefits.

**Checklist:**

- Did I begin my report by stating the topic and my opinion?
- Did I use facts and details to support my opinion?
- Did I conclude by retelling my opinion in different words?



Imagine you work for a mobile phone company. Design a mobile phone of the future. Think about the features it has and what it can do. Draw the phone and mention all the features. Present your idea to the class.

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## 8

## Digital Communication

## Module 3

## Expository Text

## 1 Before you read

Answer the following question:

How do you usually communicate with your friends?

Face to face – Internet  
Mobiles – Telephone.



We all have ideas, feelings and opinions that we want to communicate to other people. Communication helps us **convey** information, but the process of human communication has improved over the years as the ways we communicate have changed **gradually**.

Oral culture was very important in the past. People had to store all their knowledge in their memories before writing was **invented**. Older people told stories and facts to the younger generations. Later, people learned to carve and **paint** pictures on stones. They used these to

**exchange** ideas. After writing was invented, people were able to write down everything they knew.

The inventions of printing, telephone, radio, television and computer in the last century changed the way we communicate. Nowadays, we get a lot of our information from the internet. Today, communication satellites send signals across the globe. Consequently, we can experience world events as they happen. Now, communication happens much more **efficiently**.



Today's technology **has** made communication faster and easier. We can watch news stories from all over the world, learn facts and information and talk to our **families** and friends even from miles away. However, we must remember to talk to people **face to face** because communication is more than just words. Meeting in person allows us to show our true personalities, emotions and **reactions**.

## 2 Read the text and match the paragraphs with their headings:

- |             |       |                                 |
|-------------|-------|---------------------------------|
| Paragraph 1 | ( 4 ) | Modern communication            |
| Paragraph 2 | ( 2 ) | Communication in the Past       |
| Paragraph 3 | ( 1 ) | The importance of Communication |
| Paragraph 4 | ( 3 ) | Development of Communication    |

**3**  **Read again and answer the following questions:**

- Why is communication important ?  
Communication helps us convey information, ideas, feelings and opinions.
- What was the main source of information in the past?  
Oral culture
- Explain how technology has made communication easy and fast.  
By watching events on live, learn new information and facts and talk to our families and friends from far destinations.
- Why should we talk to people face to face?  
To express feeling and emotions and to be closer to know more about their personalities.
- What is the author's purpose for writing this text?  
To show importance of communications.
- Identify *the topic sentence, the supporting details* and *the concluding sentence* in the third paragraph.

The topic sentence "The inventions of printing, telephone, radio, television and computer changed the way we communicate."

The supporting details " Nowadays, we get a lot of our information from the internet. Today, communication satellites send signals across the globe. Consequently, we can experience world events as they happen."

The concluding sentence " Now ,communication happens much more efficiently."



**4** **Grammar in context** *Past Perfect Tense*

The past perfect tense is used to express an action that happened before another one in the past.

(had + past participle)


e.g. *The storm started after the villagers had left the forest.*

 **Choose the correct form of the verbs to complete the following sentences:**

1. I ..... **felt** ..... (feel) great after I ..... **had passed** ..... (pass) the exam.
2. By the time I ..... **arrived** ..... (arrive), my kids ..... **had finished** ..... (finish) their meal
3. I couldn't remember where I ..... **had seen** ..... (see) that man.

**Speaking**

**" Modern technology has improved communication around the world.."**

**5**  **In groups, discuss how modern technology has positively changed the way we communicate.**

In a table (in your notebook), make notes about the following:

**socialization- family relationships - sources of information - modern gaming.**

**Remember to:**

- respect each speaker.
- listen politely, even if you disagree with your partner's ideas.



# History of Communication

## Listening

1  Answer the following questions:

- Which of the following means of communication do you prefer? Why?  
I prefer mobile phone because it's easy and fast.



Mobile phone



face to face



E-mails



letters




telephone

2  8.1 Listen and complete the following table:


Timeline	Means of Communication
1200 BC	Fires
2500 years ago	Messengers
900 BC	Postal service
In the 1990s	The World Wide Web
In 1837	The 'One Price' post
1850s	The telegraph
1876	The telephone

## Speaking and Writing

4  a. In groups, talk about how people used to communicate in the past discussing the following questions:

1. What means of communication did people use before technology?  
Smoke signals - Messengers - Pigeons - Drumming - Telegraph.
2. What difficulties did people face?  
killed - lost - bad weather - darkness.
3. What was the main role of grandparents in communication? Telling stories.



 b. In your notebook, use your ideas to write a paragraph about communication in the past.

### 3 Grammar in context 'both ... and'

#### Examples:

- The telephone was invented in the 19th century. The telegraph was invented in the 19th century.
- Both the telephone and the telegraph were invented in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- The baby is smart. The baby is sensitive
- The baby is both smart and sensitive.

#### a. Write full sentences using (both...and):

- Famous actors/talented/skillful  
Famous actors are both talented and skillful.
- Sky diving/interesting/dangerous.  
Sky diving is both interesting and dangerous.
- British people/American people/English  
Both British and American people speak English.

#### b. Use (both...and) to form sentences about the following pictures:



1. Both pigeons and bottles were used to send messages.
2. The weather is both rainy and cold.
3. Both books and google can help us get a lot of information.
4. The park is both clean and quiet.

# Future Communication

## Informatinal Text

### 1 Before you read Think, Pair, Share

- If you could ask someone from the future about communication, what questions would you ask?

What technological device will substitute smart phones in the future?

#### (A) ....Wearable.Bracelet.....

The next step in wearable technology will be a bracelet that will make your skin your new touch screen. It will be able to project a touchscreen onto your arm, making it possible for you to easily access and use your apps without having to take out your phone. You can play games, answer your calls, check the weather, find your way and keep whatever you want on your arm.



#### (B) ...Electronic.Newspapers.....

It's another creative gadget that is being designed to help users get access to the latest news. This gadget woks by connecting a smart newspaper to the internet. The reader will be able to activate content ranging from audio to advertisements by touching various parts of the page.

#### (C) ....Smart.Contact.Lenses.....

They look like normal lenses but they will have three tiny lasers and a micro mirror to reflect pictures directly into your eyes. There is no need to wear a smart watch, have a mobile phone, tablet or TV because these lenses can let you watch movies or read your messages without opening your eyes.



### 2 Read the short texts above and write a name for each creative gadget.

2  Read again and answer the following questions:

1. What is the function of the bracelet?  
It will make skin our new touch screen.
2. In what way is the newspaper creative?  
It is designed to help users get access to the latest news.
3. How will the lenses replace smart devices?  
They reflect pictures directly into eyes. They can let us watch movies and read messages.



## Writing

4  Your school is organising a writing competition entitled:

*"The Development of Communication in the Future."*

Plan and write a report of two paragraphs to take part in this competition.



1. In the 1st paragraph, write what means of communication from the past you would like to bring back and why (messages in bottles, pigeons, smoke signals ..etc)
2. In the 2nd paragraph, write about what you think communication will be like in the future.
3. Fill in the following organizer with your notes, then write your report in your notebook.

## The Development of Communication

### From the past

- \* I would like to bring back pigeons, because they are fast and homing.
- \* Smoke signals. They can save many lives in emergency.
- \* Face to face. It allows to express personalities and emotions.

### In the Future

- \* I think communication in the future will use following:
- Wearable bracelet, Smart newspaper,
- Smart eye lenses, Auto voice translating,
- Flying cars and house hold robots.

### Checklist:

- Did I include an Introduction that attracts the reader's attention?
- Did I make sure that each paragraph consists of a topic sentence and details that support the topic sentence? Did I end with a final thought stating my opinion?
- Did I edit my writing?

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# 9

## Story telling and Communication

### Module 3

## Narrative Text

### 1 Before you read

Look at the picture and guess what the story might be about. **Joha and his donkey**



Joha used to be famous in many Arab countries. He is known by lots of different names, Goha, Joha, Hodja, Mollah and Nasreddin. He was loved by grown-ups and children alike. Whatever people call him, he appears as an innocent or even a fool, but sometimes the fool turns out to be wise and to outwit those who call him a fool.

### This is one of his famous stories:

Joha and his son were on their way to a nearby village. The son rode their donkey while Joha walked alongside.

On their way, they passed some people who pointed at Joha and his son. "Look at that boy", they said. "He is riding the donkey and his poor old father is walking." When he heard this, Joha said, "You get off the donkey and I'll ride."

"Look at that man. He is riding the donkey and his poor young son is walking," said some other passers-by, pointing at the two of them. Joha thought about this. "Get on the donkey, we'll both ride it," he said.

Joha and his son passed by more people who pointed at them. "Look at those people riding that poor donkey. How cruel," they said. Joha thought about this as well. "Let's both get off the donkey," he said to his son, and so they both walked alongside it.

The next people they passed pointed at them and said, "look at those fools, walking along when they have a donkey they could ride!"

After some thought, Joha said, "Don't listen to them! I have a good idea ....."

**2**  Read the story and answer the following questions.

- Who is the story about? **Joha and his son**
- What is the main problem in the story? **pleasing and satisfying all people.**
- What details in the story let you know that Joha was trying to please people?  
**First, the son rode the donkey. Next, Joha rode the donkey. Then, both Joha and his son rode the donkey. After that, both of them got off the donkey.**

**3 a. The ending of the story is missing, write what you think happened to Joha and his son.**

Finally, they carried the donkey. When people saw them,  
They called them mad persons.

**b. What did Joha and his son learn in this story?**

- 1) It is difficult to please all people.
- 2) satisfaction of all people can't be reached.

**4 Grammar in context** Reported Speech (imperatives)

**When we report someone's words, we use two different ways:**

1. We can use direct speech with quotation marks: "Close the door.", or
2. We can use reported speech: He asked me to close the door.

- "Get off the donkey," said Joha → **Joha asked his son to get off the donkey.**
- Later he said, "Don't listen to them." → **He asked his son not to listen to them.**

** Rewrite these requests/commands in reported speech.**

1. "Listen to your father," said his mother.

**The mother asked her son .....to listen to his father.....**

2. "Don't disturb me," he said.

**My friend asked me .....not to disturb him.....**

**Speaking**

** In your own words, retell Joha's story to your partner.**

**You can start like this:**

"Once upon a time there was a poor man who lived in ... . One day, while..."



# Storytelling

## Listening

- 1  Match the adjectives with the nouns they describe. The first one has been done for you.

Adjectives		Nouns
1. proud	( b )	a. well
2. humble	( f )	b. astronomer
3. narrow	( e )	c. sky
3. deep	( a )	d. ladder
4. short	( d )	e. alley
5. clear	( c )	f. person



- 2  9.1 a. Listen and decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F). Justify your answers.

- The astronomer knew everything about farming. ( F )  
..... Universe
- The astronomer was a very modest person. ( F )  
..... Proud of him self
- The astronomer's neighbours did not like him. ( T )  
..... Because he ignored them
- The neighbour saved the astronomer. ( T )  
..... He got a ladder and saved him

## Speaking

- a. Discuss the following questions with your partner, then share your answers with the class.

- What do you think of the astronomer? The neighbour?  
not good person / kind person.
- If you were the kind neighbour, would you save the astronomer? Why? Why not?  
yes, Because we should treat others well.
- What is something you are proud of? why?  
Being a good student and doing my duties.
- What things are people proud of that they should not be? why?  
Wealth, beauty, noble family, physical strength, Because these things are gifted from Allah and not accomplished by the person himself.



### 3 Grammar in context Phrasal Verbs (with look)

A **phrasal verb** is a verb that is made up of a main **verb** together with a **preposition**.

Often this gives the verb a new meaning.

For example:

- *The astronomer was looking at the sky.*
- *He was looking for something.*



Choose the right preposition to complete these phrasal verbs.

after - out - up - for

1. If you don't know the meaning of a word, you should **look** it ..... **Up** ..... in a dictionary.
2. **Look** ..... **Out** .....! There's a boy crossing the street.
3. Can you **look** ..... **after** ..... my cat while I am on holiday?
4. He **looked** ..... **for** ..... his keys everywhere but couldn't find them.



**Look out** = be careful  
**Look after** = take care of  
**Look for** = search for  
**Look up** = search in a reference book

## Writing

4



Think about a time when you helped someone.

- Where were you?
- Whom did you help?
- How did you help?
- What was the result?

Write a narrative paragraph describing this experience and explaining how you felt about helping this person.

Last month, I was in the supermarket. I was waiting my turn to pay my purchases. There was a man in front of me, when he discovered that he didn't have the money to pay his bill. I helped him and paid the remaining. I felt comfortable and glad to help this man and not to cause embarrassment to him in front of his kids.

### Checklist:

- Did I choose words and expressions that describe feelings?
- Did I include only important events and put them in order?
- Did I use sequencing words such as (first, then, later ..etc)?

# The Pleasure of Reading

## Expository Text

### 1 Before you read

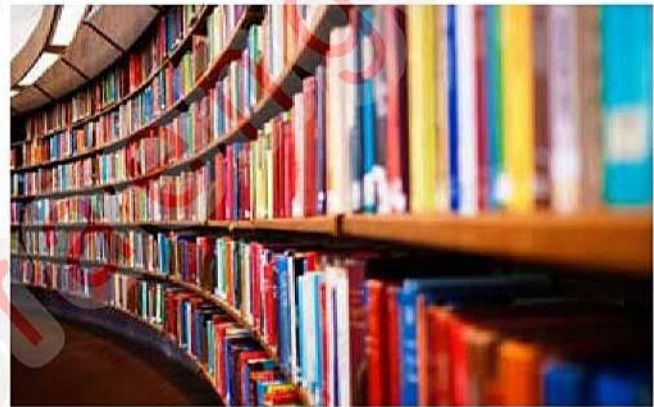
Answer the following questions:

- How often do you read? **twice a week**
- What do you usually read? Why? **stories, to have fun and learn new things**



### 2 Read the text and answer the questions that follow:

We all grow up with stories. Stories of our family, stories from our friends and stories we read. There are stories we hear at school, at work, on television and in the movies. Stories are everywhere! They make us feel alive and inspire us. Our interest in stories is a reflection of the basic human need to understand life - not merely as knowledge but as a personal and emotional experience. Stories are a way to reach out to people.



Stories are the most effective way to communicate and deliver messages from one human being to another. They have been shared since the beginning of time. Our ancestors stood around the fire passing on their wisdom to the next generation through stories. Stories communicate values, not just skills. They help parents teach their children about life.

Here are just a few of the reasons why stories are so powerful: They quickly build trust between the speaker and the listener. They increase interest, engage emotions, and allow the listener to be part of the story. They help people understand their world. They shape understanding via the subconscious mind, change behaviour, and give people opportunities to remember and retell messages. Stories are creative tools that engage our senses and emotions as well as our intellect. They help us see the world through someone else's eyes.

**3**  Write the main idea of each paragraph:

Paragraph 1	<i>Stories are part of our nature.</i>
Paragraph 2	<i>Stories are the most effective way to communicate.</i>
Paragraph 3	<i>The reasons of why stories are so powerful.</i>

**4**  Find words in the text which mean:

- Grwad-grandparents: ..... **ancestors** .....
- good judgment: ..... **wisdom** .....
- confidence between people: ..... **trust** .....



**Speaking and Writing**

**3**  a. In groups, discuss the following questions and take notes:

1. How important are stories in our life? **They make us feel alive and inspire us. They are away to reach out to people, communicate and deliver messages**
2. In what situations do people usually tell stories?  
**In gatherings, parties, situations, problems.**
3. Can we use stories for communication? How?  
**Yes, by delivering messages. Teaching. Sharing values and skills.**

**b. In your notebook, use your notes to plan and write two paragraphs about the importance of stories in our lives and how they help us to communicate with others.**

**Checklist:**

- Did I start with a general idea about the topic?
- Did I give examples, facts and details to support my main idea?
- Did I edit my writing, checking spelling and punctuation?
- Did I take care with my handwriting?



Think of a good story to tell your class. Think of the message behind the story. Check if your message has been clearly delivered.

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# 10

## Discoveries and Inventions

### Module 4

#### 1 Before you read Think, Pair, Share

- Look at the pictures. Name the inventions and discuss why people need them.



Vase (to be antiques)



Glass (beads for jewellery, bottles, cups, windows)



Wheels (Transportation)

#### 2 Read the text and answer the questions that follow:

1 There were inventions in the past that were even more important than TVs and cars. In fact, people started inventing stone tools about 2.5 million years ago. About 100,000 years ago, people invented the wheel, machines for digging, pots and metal tools.

2 The ancient Egyptians were skilled glassmakers. As far back as 2500 BC, the first glass objects they made were probably beads, for jewellery. The ancient Romans **spread** the skill of glass making from Egypt to the rest of the world. They made glass bottles and cups, and **they** also discovered how to make clear glass. They were the first people to use glass windows.

3 The Chinese invented fast food about 3,500 years ago. **They** made noodles from flour and water and sold them, with delicious sauces, in cities around China.

4 Today you can buy chewing gum everywhere in the world. Until 1870, however, it was only known in Mexico. Chewing gum comes from the Sapodilla tree. If you cut in the tree, a thick, milky liquid comes out. This liquid becomes gum and tastes very good. The Mexicans made chewing gum for **themselves**. While searching for sapodilla trees, they found the ruins of many cities from the past.

Place	Invention	Order
Egypt	Glass	1st
Mexico	Chewing gum	1st
China	Fast food	1st

**3 Read the text again and answer the following questions:**

- When did people start inventing stone tools? *About 2.5 million years ago .*
- How was chewing gum discovered? *From the sapodilla tree when we cut it .*
- What are the consequences of what the Chinese invented?  
*Health problems as a result of fast food .*



**4 What words would you use to replace the underlined pronouns in the text:**

- '**they**' in the 2<sup>nd</sup> paragraph *The ancient Roman*.....
- '**They**' in the 3<sup>rd</sup> paragraph *The Chinese*.....
- '**themselves**' in the 4<sup>th</sup> paragraph *The Mexicans*.....

**5 Grammar in context Reflexive Pronouns**

a. Read the last paragraph and answer the following question:

- Who made the chewing gum for the Mexicans?

b. Complete the following sentences:

- You can walk to school by ..*yourself*.....
- The **president** .....*himself*..... came to our school.
- My sister made a delicious cake by.....*herself*.....
- I did the homework by .....*myself*.....

Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
I	myself
you	yourself
he	himself
she	herself
we	ourselves
they	themselves
you	yourselves



**Speaking**

**4 In pairs, choose an invention and discuss the following questions: (The Plane)**

- Why was it invented? *To make travelling easier and faster*
- Who uses it? *Passengers*
- How did it change our lives? *It saves our time and effort*
- How would you like to improve it? *Make it more comfortable*



# Greatest Inventions of all time

## Listening

- 1 Sort the following inventions according to their importance to you:



1

electric light

2

fridge

6

television

3

car

4

internet

5

computer

- 2 10.1 a. Listen to the dialogue which took place between Nada and Fatima many years ago, and fill in the table with what they thought were the five most important inventions:

No.	Inventions	Reasons
1	.....Computer.....	.....It is used for everything.....
2	.....Fridge.....	.....allows us to keep food cold.....
3	.....T.V.....	To see things a live around the world
4	.....Internet.....	It is an amazing source of information
5	.....electric light.....	Can't live without it ,.It changes our life

- b. If you met Nada and Fatma today, what would you tell them about today's 5 most important inventions? How about in 2050?

- 3 Grammar in context *a few/a little/many/much*

*many/ a few* + a **countable noun** → There are a few books about the history of inventions in our school library.

*much/ a little* + an **uncountable noun** → I save a little money every month. *much* is mainly used in negative sentences and questions.

- a. Fill in the table with words from the list:

kilos – butter – shoes – money – months – photos – sand – milk – rice – dinars

a few	kilos	.....shoes.....	.....months.....	.....photos.....	.....dinars.....
a little	rice	.....butter.....	.....money.....	.....sand.....	.....milk.....



b. Complete the following sentences with *a few / a little / much / many*:

1. I haven't got ..... **much** ..... time, we'll have to talk fast.
2. There will be ..... **a little** ..... rain this week.
3. I have ..... **a few** ..... close friends. It's hard to find a true friend.
4. There aren't ..... **many** ..... extra chairs in our classroom, we need more.

### Speaking and Writing

4



a. Work in groups to decide on an invention that you cannot live without.

- Name the invention and explain how important it is for you.
- Discuss how the world would be different without it.
- Take notes, then tell the class about your decision.



b. Write an opinion paragraph explaining why you think your invention is important.

There are many important inventions in our life. One of these inventions is the mobile phone, It plays a great role in our life. It helps us to be in touch with friends. It has many different applications with great usefulness. It helps to look up directions. It helps in emergency cases.

Without mobile phones, the world will be different. People won't be able to chat with family and friends as needed. News will be slower to transport. People won't be able to get access to their Email and post until they reach their homes or offices. People will be lost if they don't know directions. Difficulties for asking for help in emergency cases. I think the existance of mobile phones is very important.

#### Checklist:

- Did I include a topic sentence stating my main idea?
- Did I add supporting details to develop the topic sentence?
- Did I end with a strong concluding sentence?
- Did I edit my paragraph?

# Inventions who changed the world

## Informational Text

### 1 Before you read Think, Pair, Share

- Make a list of famous inventors you know. Then compare your list with other groups. **Thomas Edison** \_ **wright brothers** \_ **Albert Einstein** \_ **Isaac Newton** .

### Read the text and answer the questions that follow:

#### *Willis Carrier: The Father of Air Conditioning*

Genius can strike anywhere. On a foggy day in 1902, Willis Carrier had an idea that led to the first air conditioner. He used this idea to invent the first electrical air conditioner. It was not created for people, he wanted to control the humidity at his printing company because the water was ruining paper. In 1915, he founded Carrier Corporation, a company that sells heating and air conditioning systems. In 1998, he was named one of TIME magazine's "100 Most Influential People of the 20th Century".



#### *Sadeq Ahmed Qasem: The Inventor of ALCHEMIST*

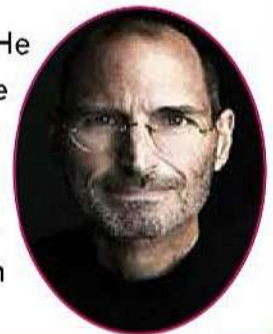


Sadeq Qasem is a Kuwaiti inventor. He was born on December 6, 1984. Sadeq was given the best invention award and the title of "Arab Inventor" in 2010 by the Stars of Science TV show. He won the award for his invention 'Alchemist', a machine that scientists use to work with chemicals. He has also won many other awards.

He is the head of the invention development department at Sabah Al-Ahmed Center for Development and Innovation. He has created over 20 inventions.

#### *Steve Jobs: The Man Who Thought Different*

Steve Jobs was an American businessman, designer and an inventor. He was born on February 24, 1955. He was the chairman, chief executive officer (CEO), and co-founder of Apple Inc. He played a key role in the creation of the Apple II, MacBook, iPod, iPhone, and iPad. When Jobs died, at the age of 50 in 2011, he was worth \$10.2 billion, and Apple was one of the largest, most profitable and most influential tech companies on the planet.






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

1. The writer's purpose is to .....
  - a. compare the three inventors.
  - b. explain how genius can strike anywhere.
  - c.** give information about great inventors.
  - d. describe how people become inventors.
2. The underlined pronoun 'it' in the 1st paragraph refers to .....
  - a. genius
  - b. day
  - c. idea
  - d.** air conditioner
3. The underlined word 'profitable' in the last paragraph means .....
  - a. powerful
  - b. advanced
  - c. helpful
  - d.** beneficial


**2 Read the text again to answer the following questions:**

1. Why did Willis Carrier invent the first air conditioner?  
**To control the humidity at his printing company because water was ruining paper.**
2. What did Sadeq Qasem receive the title of "Arab Inventor" for?  
**For his invention AI chemist**
3. How did Steve Jobs contribute to the development of Apple?  
**He played a Key role in the creation of Apple , MacBook .ipad , iPhone and iPad .**

### Speaking and Writing

**3**  **If you could invent one thing that would make your life easier, what would you create?**

a. In groups, think of a new invention that does not exist. Name the invention, describe it and make notes of its uses and benefits. Then, select a member to present your invention to the class.

 b. In your notebook, plan and design a presentation describing your invention by answering the following questions:

What does the invention look like? (*shape/ size/ colour..etc*)

What does it do? (*different uses*)

Why is it important? (*benefits*)

You can draw a picture of your invention.



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# 11

## Discoveries and Inventions

### Module 4

#### 1 Before you read

#### Expository Text

Think of what you can do with these objects other than their **intended** purpose.

I can reuse them in different things.



# Be creative



Creativity is using your imagination to create something original. Everyone is creative, but some people act on their ideas and others don't.

There are many ways of being creative and creativity can help us solve many different problems.

#### 1 The evolution of ideas

Creativity is not only about dramatic new ideas, it is also about making gradual improvements to existing ideas. Car development is an example of this. If a car designer creates a more comfortable car, he builds on many changes made by designers in the past.

#### 2 Putting ideas together

Two or more ideas can be combined to create a new idea. If you join the ideas of a computer and a network, you get the Internet.



#### 3 Changing how we do things

Sometimes new ideas bring about a change in how we do things. In the past, all surgical operations involved cutting into the patient. But now doctors can send a small tube with a camera into a person's body and treat the patient from the inside.

#### 4 Finding a new use for things

Creativity doesn't always involve inventing something new. If you look at something that exists, you can often think of another use for it.



Some of the best scientific developments have come this way. In the 19th century, plastic was developed for making balls. In 1889, a man discovered that you could use it for photographic film.

#### 5 Changing approach

When we try to solve a problem, we often use one way to approach it, which may not work. If you change your approach, you can sometimes find a different solution. For example, most city planners slow traffic down with speed restrictions and signs. But one planner proved that if you take all the signs away, cars go slower! This is because drivers have to be more careful.

**2**  Read the text, then fill in the table below:

No.	Type of creativity	Example	Give your own example
1	The evolution of ideas	A car designer uses changes made by designers in the past	plane designers
2	Putting ideas together	combining computer and a network, get internet	water and cold in fridge, get ice.
3	changing how we do things	now doctors send a small tube with a camera rather than cutting	look up meanings of words in google translator rather than dictionaries
4	finding a new use for things	Plastic for making balls used for photographic film	old paper to make new notebooks
5	Changing approach	old planner proved that if you take all signs a way, cars go slower	changing old way of studying

**3** Grammar in context Suffixes (-ment/-able/-ed/-less/-ful)

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

<b>-ment</b> action or process	<b>-able</b> can be done
<b>-ed</b> past tense verb	<b>-less</b> without
	<b>-ful</b> full of

Add the right suffixes to the words in brackets:

(.improvements. / .development. / ..Comfortable... / ....Combined..... / .....Careful.....)

**4**  Find the words in the text that end with suffixes:

- I like to be (help) .....helpful..... at home.
- The (fear) .....fearless..... boy saved the cat.
- The teacher wanted to see (impro....improvement..... in my grades this month.

**Writing Part 1:**

**4**  Be creative. In groups, design a character profile for a person from your imagination.

Draw a face and give it a name. Write four things to describe the person's appearance. Write four more things to describe the person's personality, then write three things that the person likes doing.

**Appearance**

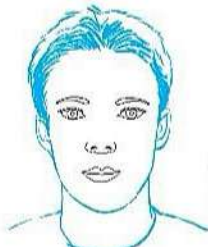
- .....fit.....
- ..handsome.....
- .....gentle.....
- .....smart.....

**Personality**

- ..hard worker...
- ..organized.....
- ..motivator.....
- ..modest.....

**Likes**

- .....diving.....
- watching.T.V..
- .....travelling.....
- .....reading.....



Talal  
Name

# Creative Thinking



## Listening

### 1 Before you read

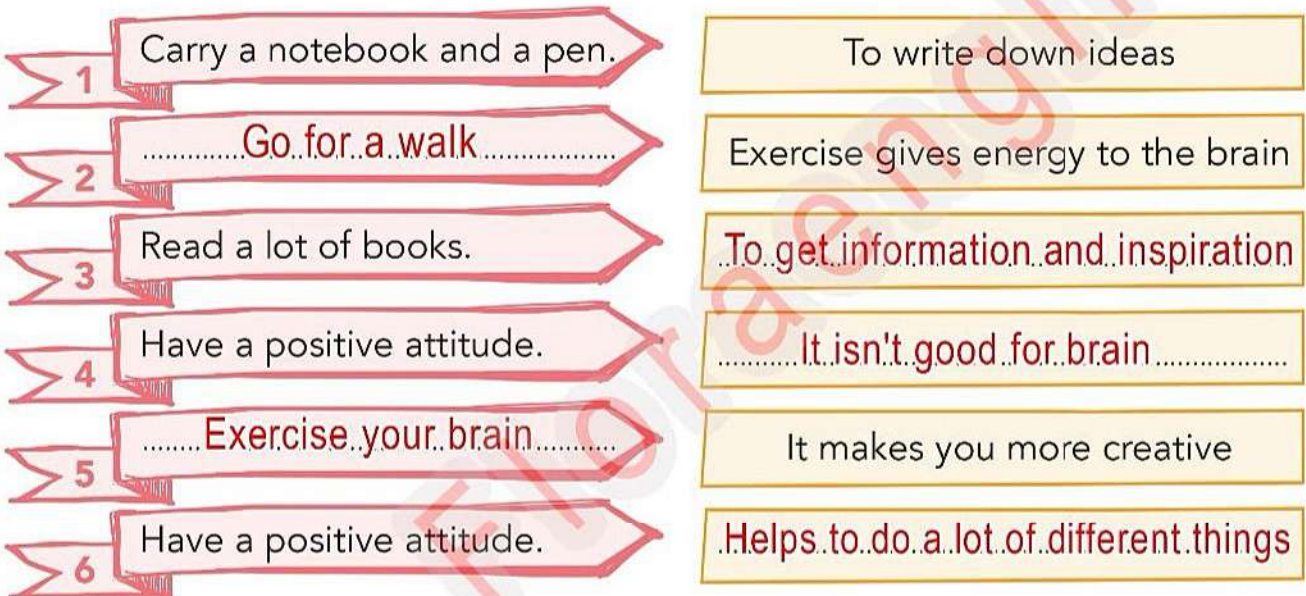
- Who is the most creative person in your family? Why?

My father because he always find new uses for things

### 2 10.1 Listen to Lee Johnson, an expert on creative thinking, and complete the following diagram:

#### Six Secrets of Creativity

#### Reasons



## Speaking

- ### 3
- What do you think of Johnson's tips? Do you agree with all of the tips?
  - What tips would you give to make the lessons more fun?



#### Add Your Own Tips

I think that Johnson's tips are awesome. I really agree with all the tips. Furthermore, we should think outside the box, try to find new uses for the materials we use. We can learn from old things and develop them to get better things.....

### 3 Grammar in context Double comparatives

(The + **comparative adjective**, the + **comparative adjective**)

e.g. The **more** books I read, the **more** I learn.

The **older** we grow, the **wiser** we become.

#### a. Complete the following sentences:

1. **The more study you do**, the better your marks will be.
2. The more time I spend with my family, **the stronger relations we get**.
3. **The earlier you go**, the sooner you arrive.

#### b. Rewrite the sentences using 'double comparatives':

1. If we exercise more, we will become healthier.  
**The more exercise we do, the healthier we become**.....
2. If the sun is brighter, I will be happier.  
**The brighter sun is, the happier I am**.....



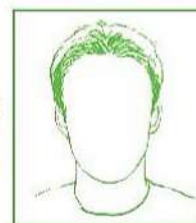
### Writing Part 2:

#### 4 In groups, work on ideas for the first draft of a short story about the character you decided on previously.

- Choose one of the following ideas for your story or create your own.

✓ *It was the best/ worst day of his/her life.*

✓ *He/She has been left alone on an island or so they assumed until he/she wakes up to find a message written in the sand.*



#### Remember to:

- focus on getting your ideas down in the first draft rather than perfecting your word choice.

- Add events and include details to describe actions, thoughts, and feelings.

#### Think of the following questions:

- Where was he/she? (time/ place)
  - Was he/she alone?
  - What happened to him/her?
  - How did he/she feel?
- Now, use your notes to write your own story.



Search the internet or other sources for more pieces of advice on how to be creative. Prepare a poster or a presentation and add pictures and quotes about creativity.

# Strange or Creative

## Expository Text

- 4  Look at the pictures; Do you know any of these people? What do/did they do? **Agatha Christie, she was English crime novelist.**

It is very important to know that being creative doesn't equal being perfect. Even the most creative people in the world can have strange or even unusual habits. You'll read below about three creative people that are/were unusual in their own way.

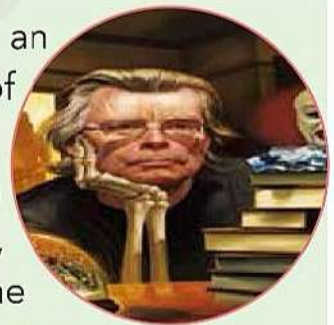


This English crime novelist, short story writer and playwright didn't write at a desk. She never even had an office! Agatha

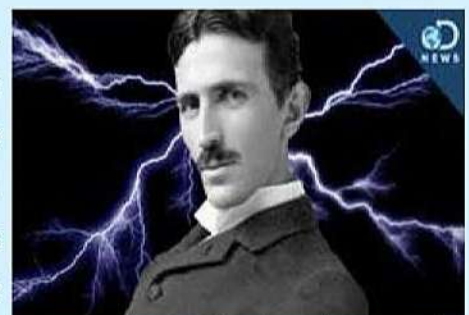
Christie wrote over sixty books in hotel rooms, on kitchen tables or in her bedroom. Sometimes she started writing before she even had a plot. She generally started with the details before moving on.

Stephen King is an American author of horrorfiction. Sadly, He suffers from triskaidekaphobia, the fear of the number 13. Can you

believe that this very creative man is afraid of the number 13 and its multiples? He also hates adverbs! He can write page after page without using a single one.



This is Nikola Tesla, one of history's greatest inventors. Remember his face every time you are showered with the blessings of electricity. But this genius was also called "mad" because of the strange things he did. He rarely slept for more than two hours straight. This harmed his physical and psychological health. Once he stayed awake for eighty-four hours! He also loved pigeons so much that he would go out and look for injured ones to take to his home and nurse them back to health.



**2**  **Read the text and answer the following questions:**

1. What was strange about each of the three characters?
2. What is the purpose of the writer?  
Being creative doesn't equal being perfect.
3. Give another title for the text. Creativity with no limit.

Agatha Christie: she didn't write and never had an office.  
Charles Dickens: He only slept and wrote facing North.  
Nikola Tesla: He rarely slept for more than two hours straight.

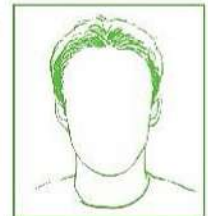
**3**  **Read again and choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d:**

1. The underlined word 'one' in the first paragraph refers to .....  
a. page      b. number      c. adverb      d. author
2. The opposite of the underlined word 'details' in the second paragraph is .....  
a. facts      b. whole      c. items      d. pieces
3. The underlined word 'mad' in the third paragraph means .....  
a. angry      b. upset      c. crazy      d. strict


**Writing** **Part 3:**

**4**  **a. In groups, write the final draft for your short story. Edit your story by answering the following questions:**

- Does your story have a beginning, a middle and an end?
- Is the setting described clearly?
- Are all the events and details clear? Can you offer more details to explain your characters or events?
- Are there boring parts in your story that need to be deleted?
- Did you check for grammar, spelling and punctuation?



**b. Read your story to the class.**

- 4**  Work in groups to vote on the most creative story. Make notes about why you think it's the best one, then explain your opinion to your group.



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## 1 Before you read

## Expository Text

Look at the pictures and guess what the text is about. It is about Astronomy.



Mohammed is a student in grade 8. His teacher asked him to prepare a project and a PowerPoint presentation about Astronomy. Here is what he found on the internet about Astronomy.



Mankind has long looked to the sky, trying to understand the **universe**. Astronomy is defined as "the study of stars, planets and space."

Historically, astronomy has focused on observations of what appears in the sky. Unlike most other fields of science, astronomers are unable to observe a system **entirely** from birth to death. The life of stars and galaxies is millions to billions of years.

In the past, it was very difficult to study astronomy because people didn't have **advanced** technology or the necessary equipment to see distant things.

Inventing the telescope helped us discover our universe, solar system and galaxies. Early astronomers noticed patterns in the sky and attempted to organise them in order to follow the stars and planets and predict their motion. The movement of the stars and planets was studied by people around the world, but was **widespread** in China, Egypt, Greece, Central America, and India.

Most astronomy today is done by using **remote** telescopes - on the ground or in space - that are controlled by computers, with astronomers somewhere far away studying data and images.

Since the beginning of digital photography, astronomers have provided amazing pictures of space. Astronomers and space flight programmes have also contributed to the study of our own planet. When missions travelled to the Moon and beyond, they looked back and snapped great images of The Earth from space.

Consult the dictionary for the meanings of the underlined words "**entirely**" and "**remote**".



**2**  **Read the text and answer the following questions:**

1. What did astronomy focus on in the beginning?

On observation of what appears in the sky.

2. How can satellites help us to study our planet?

It helps to snap great images of the Earth from space . They help to make researches and save time .

3. What is the theme of the passage?

To learn about studying space in the past and now .

4. How can astronomy help us to protect the Earth?

He can do researches and predict disasters as Earthquakes .

**3** **Grammar in context** *Indefinite Pronouns*

We use indefinite pronouns to refer to people or things without saying exactly who or what they are.

	Person	Place	Thing
every	everybody	everywhere	everything
some	somebody	somewhere	something
any	anybody	anywhere	anything
no	nobody	nowhere	nothing

**Complete the following sentences using everything, anything, everybody and nobody:**

1. I am excited. Is there **anything**..... I can do to help with this project?

2. **Everything**..... in this museum is from the outer space.

3. **Everybody**..... is happy with the wonderful pictures of the Earth.

4. There is **nobody**..... living on the moon. There are no animals either.

5. **Somebody**..... wants to travel in a spaceship to explore space.

**4**  **Write four sentences about yourself, friends or family using indefinite pronouns.**

1. I have nothing to do today .....

2. My mother is cooking something in the kitchen .....

3. Everybody is going to the party of my friend Amna .....

4. My brother and I aren't going anywhere this night .....

# Project Work

Refer to Project 3 on page ..... to see the task we are working on in this unit.

## Listening

### 1 Before you read

- Why are projects important?
  - \_ They help to gather information .
  - \_ They improve team work skills .

Mohamed is interviewing Noura from Kuwait and Simon from the UK to learn about their projects.



### 2 12.1 a. Listen to the interviews. Which projects are Noura and Simon doing?


- Recycling mobile phones
- Helping save wild animals
- Tree planting
- Reusing paper



### b. Answer the following questions:

1. Why are Noura and Simon doing these projects? **To help environment .**
2. Who is helping them with their projects? **Charities .**
3. What are the benefits of their projects?  
**Saving the environment to be clean and saving wild life .**

## Writing

- 4  **There are many ways to help save the environment. Write an opinion paragraph about what people should do to help save our planet.**  
(save water / recycle / turn off devices / short showers...etc)



Our environment is our home . It faces some problems . pollution of air and water . Destruction of natural habitat . Wasting natural resources as water and energy . over population and using pesticides .  
Environment needs some ways to be saved . we should recycle , reuse old thing . we should plant more trees . we should save natural resources . we should use renew . able . resources . we should save wild life and ecosystem .

### Checklist:

- Did I explain my ideas clearly?
- Did I punctuate my sentences correctly?

**4 Grammar in context** *Need to ...*

**I need to do something = it is necessary for me to do it.**

*e.g.: I need to eat/ learn/ work ...*

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

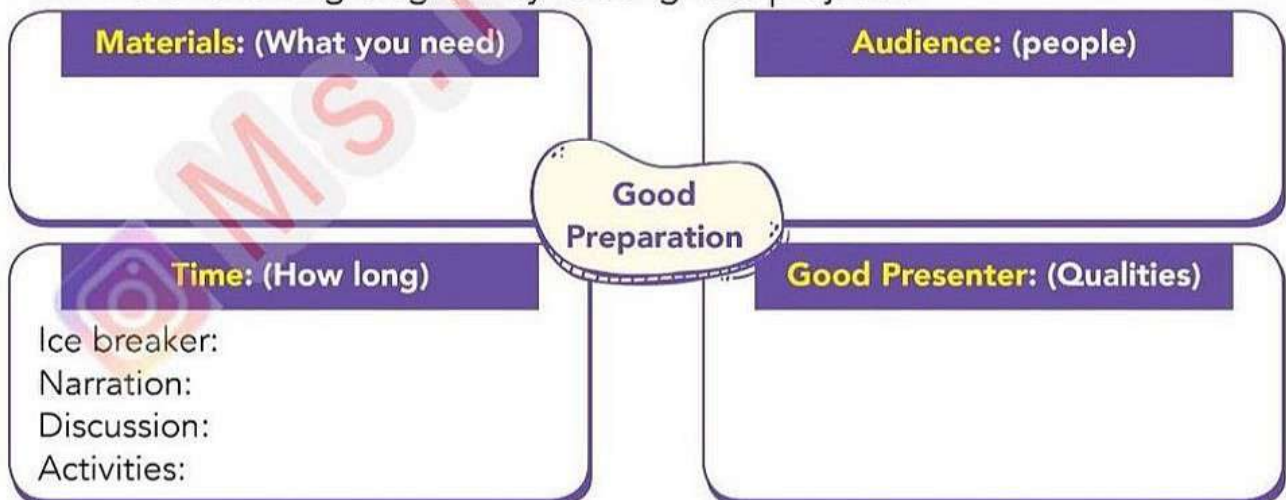
 1. The cats are hungry. <i>need to / feed</i>	 2. The iPad was working well. ( <i>fix</i> )
I need to ... <i>feed them</i> .....	The technician didn't need to ... <i>fix it</i> .....
3. The museum offers free entry. ( <i>pay</i> ) Visitors ... <i>don't need to pay</i> .....	4. The test is cancelled. ( <i>study</i> ) He <i>doesn't need to study</i> for it.

**Speaking**

**5 Exploring ways to present information to other people:**

When you prepare projects about certain topics, how can you present them to your class?

- Discuss the importance of giving presentations and how you can prepare for a good one. Think about **time**, **audience**, **materials**, and the **qualities** of a **good presenter**. Then share your answers with the class.
- Fill in the following diagram by relating it to project 3.



**5 In your notebook, write what you think you need/don't need to do to prepare your project.**

*I need to find good materials for my project.*

# Planning a Presentation

## 1 Before you read Think, Pair, Share

## Expository Text

• Do you like giving presentations? Why? Why not?  
**Yes, because it allows to express myself and my skills.**

Mohamed needs to present information to the class. He wants to know how to make his PowerPoint presentation a great one. Here is what he found on the web:

## How to Make a Good Presentation



Preparation is the most important part of making a successful presentation. When you are designing a presentation, you need to plan ahead.

- First you need to decide what your presentation is trying to achieve. Select a topic that is interesting to your audience and to you. Once you have selected a topic, decide on how much information you can present in the amount of time **allowed**. Setting a time limit will help you focus on the **content** that is most important. Then you need to understand what material you have. Think about what you need to show so that your audience will understand your message.
- During the opening of your presentation, it's important to attract the audience's attention and build their interest. The body of the presentation is where you present your content. Research your content using the best sources and make sure it is **suitable** for your audience. Pictures and charts will help your audience to understand more. Text can help to **emphasise** important points. The most important part should be in your **narration**. Your slides should only be there to illustrate what you are going to say. Don't read your slides.
- During the conclusion of your presentation, **reinforce** the main ideas you communicated.
- Remember to consider copyright. You must not use images or any other media that belong to other people.

## 2 Read the text and answer the following questions:

حل الأسئلة بالصفحة التي بعد

1. What are the key points to preparing a good presentation?
2. What details in the text support the idea that you need to focus on your narration?
3. Why did the writer end the text this way?
4. Who needs to give presentations? ● ● ● ●

8

Grade



## 1. What are the key points to preparing a good presentation?

- \* The goal of the presentation.
- \* Interesting topic.
- \* Amount of information in the amount of time allowed.
- \* Understand what material you have.

## 2. What details in the text support the idea that you need to focus on your narration?

- \* Using Pictures and charts will help audience to understand more. Text can help to emphasise important points.

8

Grade



**3. Why did the writer end the text this way?**

\* To Protect the intellectual property and respect rights of others.

**4. Who needs to give presentations?**

\* a student at school, an intern in their first job, or a professional.

# على الانستجرام

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## موجود أكثر

نطق ومعاني الكلمات بالفيديو 

شرح القواعد بالفيديو 

جمل على كلمات كل وحده 

نماذج التعبير 

دروس الاسماع 

دائماً مع  
اعياننا من البداية وحتى النهاية

بداية: بتأهيل عيالنا وتطويرهم  
نهاية: الانضمام إلى كورسات المناهج من الصف الرابع إلى العاشر

نسعى لخلق  
جيل متعلم



# معهد فلورا كيدز للغة الانجليزية

📍 الجابية - قطعة 3ب

نخبة من المعلمات  
الأردنيات والسوريات واللبنانيات

تطوير  
مهارة القراءة

تأسيس

كورسات  
مدار العام

مناهج  
الوزارة

كتابة  
التعبير

أساسيات  
القواعد

دائماً مع  
اعياننا من البداية وحتى النهاية

بداية: بتأهيل عيالنا وتطويرهم  
نهاية: الانضمام إلى كورسات المناهج من الصف الرابع إلى العاشر

نسعى لخلق  
جيل متعلم