

Module 6 - Grade (10)

Vocabulary

un-		in-		im-	
unaffected	غير متأثر	insecure	خطر، غير آمن	impatient	عديم الصبر
unaware	جاهل - غافل	incorrect	غير صحيح	immature	غير ناضج
unkind	قاس - غير لطيف	Inexperienced	قليل الخبرة	impractical	غير عملي
unwilling	متردد	Inappropriate	غير مناسب	impolite	غير مهذب
unreliable	لا يعتمد عليه	Inconvenient	مزعج	impossible	مستحيل
unsuitable	غير مناسب				
il-		ir-		ir-	
illiterate	لا يقرأ ولا يكتب	Irregular	غير منتظم	irrelevant	غير مناسب
illogical	غير منطقي	irresponsible	غير مسؤول	irrational	غير معقول
illegal	غير قانوني				

- I don't think Ali should get a driving licence yet. He's so **im_mature** for his age!
- The politician was **un_willing** to answer the reporters' questions and got up and left.
- Whether I think you're good at maths or not is **ir_relevant**. The important thing is that you pass the exam.
- What I'm going to say may sound crazy and **il_logical**, but it's true.
- Lots of teenagers are **in_secure** about their appearance. We need to help them feel confident about themselves.
- Don't be **im_patient**. I know it's a long queue, but it will be your turn soon.
- My cousin is 24 years old and has a(n) **ir_rational** fear of cats.
- Sometimes Henry works well, but sometimes he's lazy and other times he's lost lots of jobs for being **un_reliable**.
- Mike never says 'please' or 'thank you'. He's very **im_POLITE**.
- Joyce didn't get the job because she was **in_EXPERIENCED**.
- I argued with George, and now he is **un_WILLING** to talk to me.
- I don't trust Marshall. He is completely **un_RELIABLE**.

properly	بشكل مناسب	genius	عبقري	pressure	ضغط
fame	شهرة	passion	عشق - شغف	personal	شخصي - خاص

- Football arouses a good deal of _____ among its supporters.
A. fame B. **passion** C. intelligence D. deactivation
- Hassan can solve any problem, he is really _____.
A. **genius** B. personal C. passion D. pressure
- Passengers are reminded to take all their _____ belongings with them.
A. genius B. **personal** C. passion D. pressure
- The doctors are doing all that they can, but she's still not breathing _____.
A. genius B. personal C. pressure D. **properly**
- She has spent her life running after _____ and fortune.
A. genius B. **fame** C. feat D. intelligence
- The nurse will take your blood _____ in a moment.
A. genius B. personal C. passion D. **pressure**

Extra vocabulary

satisfying	مرضي	well-educated	مثقّف	set a goal	يحدد هدف
made history	دخل التاريخ	developing	ناي - متطور	by nature	بالطبيعة
awarded	جائزة - منحة	seeds	بذور	Go after	يسعى الى شيء

well-educated - satisfying - set - developing - made

- Role-play is helpful in _____ **developing** _____ communication skills.
- The key to a successful modern economy is a ___ **well-educated** ___ and motivated workforce.
- He ___ **made** ___ history by being the first man to walk on the moon.
- To be successful in life, you must ___ **set** ___ goals for yourself.
- It is very ___ **satisfying** ___ to know that the project was a success.

by awarded seeds after of

- It takes about three days for the ___ **seeds** ___ to sprout.
- She was ___ **awarded** ___ a medal for showing supreme courage/bravery.
- After university, Linda went ___ **after** ___ her dream to become a photographer for a newspaper.
- Lionel is a calm person _____ **by** _____ nature.

set a goal	يحدد هدف	make fun of	يسخر من	Victory	انتصار-نجاح
laughter	الضحك	illiterate	لا يقرأ ولا يكتب	Feat	انجاز – عمل فذ

- When Omar _____ himself a goal, he always accomplishes it.
A. puts B. sets C. takes D. breaks
- Don't _____ me for what happened. It wasn't my fault.
A. blame B. intent C. reveal D. breaks
- The local team's _____ made the crowd cheer.
A. victory B. passion C. concept D. intelligence
- Climbing Mount Everest is a dangerous and difficult _____.
A. feat B. concept C. passion D. demand
- I can't stand Noor's loud and annoying _____.
A. anger B. response C. laughter D. complain
- Someone who is _____ doesn't know how to read or write.
A. insecure B. immature C. illogical D. illiterate
- I hate it when people make fun _____ others.
A. on B. at C. of D. for

on my own	بمفردتي	laziness	كسل	get to	يصل ل
made history	دخل التاريخ	anger	غضب	Public awareness	الوعي العام

own headlines anger history laziness get awareness

- I can't do this project on my ___ own ___ ; I need your help.
- Qatari athlete, Moataz Barsham, made ___ history ___ when he won a gold medal in high jumping in 2017.
- My father found it hard to control his _ anger _ when I told him I had crashed his new car.
- We need to increase public ___ awareness ___ of the problem.
- In my opinion, he hasn't got a job at the moment because of his ___ laziness ___ .
- The heat started to ___ get ___ to me, so I stayed at the hotel and took a nap.

blame for	يلوم على	reveal	يظهر - يكشف	make fun of	يسخر من
lecture	محاضرة	depth	عمق	take break	يستريح

blame break lectures of depth revealed

1. When I first started wearing glasses, my friends made fun ___of___ me.
2. During the interview the famous race car driver _ **revealed** ___ that he was getting married.
3. You shouldn't ___ **blame** ___ others for your mistakes.
4. After the exams, Karim needed a(n) ___ **break** ___ from studying.
5. During our first scuba diving lesson we went down to a(n) ___ **depth** ___ of six meters.
6. Professor Yousef's ___ **lectures** ___ are always very interesting; that's why lots of students sign up for them every semester.

Grammar

Future Simple Tense المستقبل البسيط

1- will+ v. "bare infinitive" ... تستخدم للتعبير عن:

- for on-the-spot decisions. قرارات سريعة

It's cold. I'll turn on the heating.

• for future predictions based on what we believe or imagine will happen تنبوء

-Tom will enjoy being retired. - I'm afraid Kelly will lose her job.

• for promises. (usually with the verbs promise, swear, etc.) وعود

I promise we'll go on holiday next year.

• Threats تهديدات مستقبلية

If you're late for work again, I'll tell your manager.

• Warnings تحذيرات

You should finish that report today or the boss will be disappointed.

• Hopes آمال

He hopes his manager will approve his leave.

• Offers عرض المساعدة

We'll give you a pay rise.

• for actions/events/situations which will definitely happen in the future and which we cannot control.

أشياء مؤكدة الحدوث في المستقبل

She will be twenty next month.

Time expressions used with the future simple: يستخدم مع الكلمات

tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next week/ month/year, tonight, soon, in a week/month/year, etc.

2- going to + v. "bare infinitive"

تستخدم ... :

- مع الخطط و القرارات النوايا المسبقة لفعل الشيء (غالباً ما يحدد وقت) وخاصة مع أفعال مثل :

Planned / intended / decided - I have decided that I am going to do more exercise in future.

التنبؤ الذي له دليل نراه في المضارع مع ذكر الدليل في الجملة:

I just read the weather report. It's going to be sunny.

The man is driving too fast. He is going to have an accident.

مع بعض الأنشطة التي لا تفعل بدون قصد أو نية أو تفكير مسبق مثل (مشاهدة التلفاز / الدراسة / الوظيفة)

I am going to watch the TV news before I go to bed.

My sister is going to apply for a place at medical school.

He is going to be a doctor when he finishes school.

- التحذير :

Watch out! Be careful! Pay attention! Look out!

Watch out! The baby is going to fall.

Choose the correct answers:

- I promise that I _____ you some Swiss chocolates when I return from Switzerland.
A. will bring B. will have brought C. am bringing D. bring
- The weather is very hot. I _____ on the AC.
A. am going to switch B. am switching C. will switch D. switch
- The sky is very cloudy. It _____
A. rains B. is raining C. will rain D. is going to rain
- I think, my uncle _____ home tomorrow.
A. returns B. will return C. is going to return D. will have returned
- I promise that I _____ you as soon as I reach Rome.
A. will have called B. call C. will call D. am calling
- The president _____ an announcement about the future of the company at four o'clock.
A. making B. is going to make C. be going to make D. make
- Don't worry about your shirt. I _____ it for you.
A. wash B. will wash C. going to wash D. washing
- _____ me some milk from the shop, please?
A. Are you going to buy B. Are you buying C. Will you buy D. Do you buy

Rewrite the following sentences using the words given.

- I think I _____ will order _____ (order) a pizza.
- I hope you _____ will change _____ (change) your mind and play ice hockey with us.
- I promise I _____ will make _____ (make) you scrambled eggs for breakfast tomorrow.
- Next year I _____ will be _____ (be) fifteen years old.
- I am feeling energetic. So, I think I _____ will wash _____ (wash) my car.
- Gary _____ will not visit _____ (not visit) his cousin today because he is tired.
- There are no clouds in the sky. It _____ is not going to rain _____ (not rain) today.
- It has been decided that we _____ are going to climb _____ (climb) Mount Everest tomorrow.
- We have already made plans for the vacation. We have decided that we _____ are going to go _____ (go) to the Bahamas.
- Tonight seems like a nice night to be outside. I think I _____ will go _____ (go) for a walk after dinner.
- I guess I _____ will help _____ (help) you clean the kitchen if no one else will.
- My car tires look low on air. I think I _____ will fill _____ (fill) them up at the next gas station.
- The weatherman said that it _____ is going to rain _____ (rain) tomorrow.

14. I think my dad said we _____ **will go** _____ (go) to the beach this weekend.

15. I think I _____ **will sleep** _____ (sleep) early.

16. My father _____ **will buy** _____ (buy) a new car, he has already saved money for that.

17. I promise that I _____ **will tell** _____ (tell) the whole truth.

18. I'm feeling really bored. I think I _____ **will ask** _____ (ask) Jack to come over so we can watch a film.

19. I **won't play** _____ (not/play) football tomorrow. I have an injury.

20. Hopefully I _____ **will finish** _____ (finish) my homework before the end of today..

21. Your bags are too heavy. I **will carry** _____ (carry) them for you.

22. The sky is very cloudy. I think, it **is going to rain** _____ (rain).

23. I think our football team **will lose** _____ (lose) the finals tomorrow.

24. We **will take** _____ (take) an English exam next Thursday.

25. Are you inviting Gary to your barbecue? Going

Are _____ **you going to invite Gary** _____ to your barbecue?

26. This time tomorrow we'll be on a plane to Australia. flying.

We _____ **will be flying on a plane to Australia** _____ this time tomorrow.

27. Look at those big black clouds. It is very likely that it will rain. going

_____ **Look at those big black clouds. It is going to rain** _____

28. He always returns to the office in the afternoon. Call him then. will

_____ **He will return to the office in the afternoon. Call him then.** _____

29. Jane has arranged to fly to Portugal in the summer. She bought the tickets yesterday. flying

_____ **Jane will be flying to Portugal in the summer. She bought the tickets yesterday.** _____

30. My cousin has planned to play in a charity football match at the weekend. going

_____ **My is going to play in a charity football match at the weekend** _____

31. Mandy isn't expected to come over later because she has to work overtime. going

_____ **Mandy isn't going to come over later because she has to work overtime** _____

The Present Progressive

I	am	+V+ing
He, She, It, Ali	is (not)	+V+ing
We, They, You, Boys	are	+V+ing

الكلمات الدالة على ومن المضار المستمر

now, at present, at the moment, currently, today, these days, this week, this year next week, next year, tonight, tomorrow

✓ وصف حدث يحدث الآن

Sister Aisha **is washing** the dishes right now.

I can't talk right now, I'm driving.

✓ وصف موقف مؤقت (فترة ويخلص):

I'm **taking** an intensive Spanish course this month.

Mike **is learning** French this year.

✓ وصف حدث مزعج يحدث بتكرار وخاصة مع كلمات (always – constantly - continually)

You **are** always **interrupting** me

You **are** constantly **making** a mess in the kitchen.

✓ وصف موقف يتغير ويتطور في الوقت الحالي

Air pollution **is increasing** in our city.

Fortunately, recycling **is becoming** more and more popular nowadays.

المضارع المستمر لوصف فعل في المستقبل

✓ نستخدم المضارع المستمر للتعبير عن أفعال مستقبلية وبالتحديد عندما نخطط لشيء ما مسبقا في المستقبل القريب او البعيد مع العلم أن المخطط مؤكد أن يحدث بنسبة 100 %.

✓ I am travelling to Canada this weekend.

✓ I am going to watch a movie tonight.

✓ حدث مستقبلي تم التجهيز له (**booked – reserved – bought ticket – arranged**) وخاصة مع أفعال السفر والزيارة

✓ I'm **meeting** my brother for lunch tomorrow. I have booked the table.

✓ We **are visiting** Mexico with some friends next summer.

✓ They **aren't leaving** until the end of next year.

✓ We **are staying** with friends when we get to Boston.

Choose the correct answers:

1. They are _____ their coats today.
A. put B. puts C. put on D. **putting on**
2. I _____ a really good book at the moment.
A. read B. reads C. **am reading** D. reading
3. Ahmed _____ a shower at the moment.
A. has B. have C. having D. **is having**
4. I _____ an intensive Spanish course this month.
A. take B. takes C. took D. **am taking**
5. They _____ eating their dinner right now because their food is too hot.
A. not B. don't C. **aren't** D. haven't
6. My mother is busy at the moment. She _____ her favourite programme.
A. watches B. **is watching** C. has watched D. watched
7. Some students _____ their homework in the classroom now.
A. were doing B. is doing C. did D. **are doing**
8. She _____ to the new boy in her class at the moment.
A. speaks B. **is speaking** C. has spoken D. spoke
9. She usually listens to pop music but she _____ to jazz these days.
A. **is listening** B. listens C. has listened D. doesn't listen
10. Listen! I think somebody _____ the piano.
A. plays B. **is playing** C. are playing D. played

Rewrite the sentences using the words given.

1. My sister _____ **is washing** _____ (wash) the dishes right now.
2. Fortunately, recycling _____ **is becoming** _____ (become) more popular nowadays.
3. I _____ **am taking** _____ (take) an English course this month.
4. I can't talk right now. I _____ **am driving** _____ (drive).
5. Ahmed _____ **is having** _____ (have) a shower at the moment.
6. We _____ **are visiting** _____ (visit) London with some friends next month.
7. We _____ **are playing** _____ (play) Monopoly at the moment.
8. He _____ **is wearing** _____ (wear) a t-shirt and shorts today.
9. Mona _____ **is doing** _____ (do) her homework at the moment.
10. My parents _____ **are shopping** _____ (shop) right now.
11. The baby _____ **is not sleeping** _____ (sleep / not) at the moment.
12. I _____ **am not reading** _____ (read / not) a book now.
13. Today, I _____ **am meeting** _____ (meet) my grandfather for lunch.

Conditional Sentences الجمل الشرطية

Conditional clauses consist of two parts: the *if*-clause (hypothesis) and the main clause (result).

When the *if*-clause comes before the main clause, the two clauses are separated with a comma.

If you go to the gym, I'll come with you.

1- IF type Zero

الحالة الصفرية

General truth or scientific fact

تعبر عن الحقائق العلمية

1- IF When	present simple (v+ s/es) مضارع بسيط	present simple (v+ s/es) مضارع بسيط
ex. If / When you boil water, it evaporates. If you eat too much, you gain weight.		

2- IF type 1

الحالة الشرطية الأولى

Probability / real situation, likely to happen in the present/future

أشياء محتمل حدوثها في المستقبل أو المضارع

2- IF When	present simple (v+ s/es) مضارع بسيط	simple future(will), imperative, can/must/may + bare infinitive الفعل بدون إضافة
ex. If there's enough time, we will play football in the park. If you study hard, you will pass the test. If you see a lion, run away.		

3- IF type 2

الحالة الشرطية الثانية

Improbability/ unreal, imaginary situation in the present/ future / • advice

أشياء غير محتمل حدوثها في المستقبل / وكذلك للنصيحة

2- IF	past simple (V(2)/V+ ed/d) ماضي بسيط - was / were / had	would/could/might + bare infinitive الفعل بدون إضافة
ex. If we had a net, we could play volleyball. (but we don't) (untrue in the present) If I were you, I wouldn't eat so much junk food. (advice)		

1. If you don't water plants, they _____ .

- A. have died B. died C. would die **D. die**

2. If I heat water, it _____ .

- A. boils** B. Will boil C. Would boil D. Is going to boil

3. When I get back from the supermarket, I _____ the shelf in the bedroom.

- A. will fix** B. going to fix C. fix D. am fixing

4. If you decide to order coffee after lunch, I _____ you.
 A. will join B. be joining C. join D. am about to join
5. If you _____ in the front row at the dolphin show, you will get wet.
 A. will sit B. sit C. must sit D. can sit
6. If you don't work hard, you _____ your goals.
 A. won't achieve B. wouldn't achieve C. would achieve D. achieve
7. If you paint the house yourself, it _____ unprofessional.
 A. may look B. looks C. would look D. look
8. Unless Andrew _____, I won't take him anywhere with me again.
 A. behaved B. behaves C. doesn't behave D. will behave
9. If you sleep early. You _____ up early.
 A. wake B. wakes C. will wake D. won't wake
10. If she cooks well, we _____ a delicious meal.
 A. eat B. eats C. will eat D. would eat
11. If my father _____ me, I will immediately go home.
 A. call B. calls C. will call D. would call
12. Will you lend me your car if I _____ to bring it back tomorrow?
 A. would promise B. promise C. must promise D. will promise
13. If I _____ you, I wouldn't give a speech wearing that suit.
 A. am B. will be C. would be D. were
14. If the marshmallows were cheaper, I _____ some.
 A. will buy B. would buy C. buy D. don't buy
15. What would you do if you _____ a huge spider in the bathtub?
 A. find B. found C. would find D. might find
16. If Emma _____ so inexperienced, I would ask her to take over the company.
 A. wouldn't be B. isn't C. won't be D. weren't
17. If I had money, I _____ a new mobile.
 A. buy B. buys C. will buy D. would buy

Correct the verb between brackets .

1. If he _____ presses _____ (press) that button, the machine starts.
2. If it rains, the ground _____ gets _____ (get) wet.
3. If you pour oil on water, it _____ floats _____ (float).
4. If he _____ mixes _____ (mix) yellow and blue, he gets green.
5. If we put water in the freezer, it _____ turns _____ (turn) into ice.

6. If she studies (study) hard, she will definitely succeed.
7. If you promise to pass the exam. I will bring (bring) you a present.
8. If he plays (play) well, he will join the national football team.
9. If you see Omar, tell (will tell) him to call me.
10. If I do this test, I will tell (improve) my English.
11. If he finds (find) his ring, I will give it back to you.
12. I will go (go) shopping if I have time in the afternoon.
13. Martin will help (help) you if you ask him.
14. If you don't hurry (not hurry), we'll be late.
15. You won't succeed (not succeed) unless you work hard.
16. A 'help box' will appear (appear) on the screen when you press F1.

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17. If I were (am) you, I would tell him the whole story.
 18. If I had enough money, I would go (go) to U.S.A.
 19. If they told (tell) their father, he would be very angry.
 20. She would spend (spend) a year in the USA if it were easier to get a green card.
 21. If I lived (live) on a lonely island, I would run around all day.
 22. My brother would buy (buy) a sports car if he had the money.
 23. Where would you go if you could (can) travel anywhere in the world?
 24. If Michelle had more time, she would cook (cook) more often.
 25. I wouldn't stay (not stay) up late if I were you. It's a school day tomorrow.
 26. If Barry didn't live (not live) in the countryside, we'd see him more often.
 27. You must finish your homework, and then you will be allowed to go out. **if**
if you don't finish your homework, you won't be allowed to go out.
 28. I can't buy a sports car because I haven't got enough money. **Could**
If I had a lot of money, I could buy a sports car.
 29. Study harder, or else you won't pass the test. **unless**
Unless you study harder, you won't pass the test.
 30. Don't eat all that chocolate because you will get sick. **If**
If you eat all that chocolate, you will get sick.

1 There was once a king of Scotland whose name was Robert Bruce. He needed to be both brave and wise because the times in which he lived were wild and rude. The King of England was at war with him and had led a great army into Scotland to drive him out of the land.

2 Battle after battle had been fought. Six times Bruce had led his brave little army against his foes and six times his men had been beaten and driven into flight. At last his army was scattered, and he was forced to hide himself in the woods and in lonely places among the mountains.

3 One rainy day, Bruce lay on the ground under a rude shed listening to the patter of the drops on the roof above him. He was tired and sick at heart and ready to give up all hope. It seemed to him that there was no use for him to try to do anything more.

4 As he lay thinking, he saw a spider over his head making ready to weave her web. He watched her as she toiled slowly and with great care. Six times she tried to throw her frail thread from one beam to another, and six times it fell short.

5 "Poor thing," said Bruce: "you, too, know what it is to fail." But the spider did not lose hope with the sixth failure. With still more care, she made ready to try for the seventh time. Bruce almost forgot his own troubles as he watched her swing herself out upon the slender line. Would she fail again? No! The thread was carried safely to the beam and fastened there.

6 "I, too, will try a seventh time!" cried Bruce. He arose and called his men to gather. He told them of his plans and sent them out with messages of cheer to his disheartened people. Soon there was an army of brave Scotchmen around him. Another battle was fought, and the King of England was glad to go back into his own country. I have heard it said that, after that day, no one by the name of Bruce would ever hurt a spider. The lesson which the little creature had taught the king was never forgotten.

1. What is the main purpose of the text above?

- A. the troubles of wars
- B. The spider and the king
- C. try hard to reach your goal.**
- D. knowing the value of things.

2. Which word is closest in meaning to the underlined word (glad) in paragraph 6?

- A. lazy
- B. happy**
- C. furious
- D. sorrowful

3. What does the underlined pronoun (He) in paragraph 1 refer to?

- A. Robert Bruce**
- B. Soldiers
- C. spider
- D. foes

4. According to paragraph 2 , What did Robert Bruce do after his army was scattered? Mention two things.

The 1st thing	He was forced to hide himself in the woods
The 2nd thing	sit in lonely places among the mountains.

5. In paragraph 3, how did Bruce feel while he was laying on the ground under a rude shed? Support your answer with evidence from the text.

Feeling	Tired
Evidence	He was tired and sick at heart and ready to give up all hope.

6. In paragraph 6, Why did Bruce arise and call his men to gather? Mention two reasons.

Reason 1	He told them of his plans
Reason 2	He sent them out with messages of cheer to his disheartened people.

7. What is the moral lessons of the story? Support your answers with a piece of evidence.

Moral lesson	Try hard
Evidence	"I, too, will try a seventh time!" cried Bruce.

8. Based on the text, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) .

- Robert Bruce was the King of England. (F)
- The spider failed six times before succeeding on the seventh attempt. (T)

9. Based on the text, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) .

- Bruce decided to give up after seeing the spider fail multiple times. (F)
- The King of England eventually retreated to his own country after being defeated by Bruce's army. (T)

The Earth, the planet on which we live, is basically made from three elements: water, earth (or dust) and air. When dust is mixed with water, it is called mud. Air is mainly composed of oxygen, nitrogen and carbon dioxide.

Nitrogen and carbon dioxide are toxic and can be extremely harmful. However, oxygen is **vital** to life on Earth. All living things on Earth would disappear if there was no oxygen. It is the most common element of the human body. It makes about 65% of the mass of the human body. Most of this is in the form of water (H₂O). Oxygen also makes about 30% of the Earth and 20% of the atmosphere.

Oxygen is always used in many processes on planet Earth. All of these processes together make up the oxygen cycle. The oxygen cycle is connected with the carbon cycle. Plants are the main producer of oxygen through the process of photosynthesis. Here, plants use sunlight and carbon dioxide to produce energy and oxygen. Other living things on Earth: people, animals and birds use lungs to breathe in oxygen and breathe out carbon dioxide. Plants use this carbon dioxide, and the cycle is complete. Fish can breathe using their gills to get oxygen only from water. That's why fish die when they are taken out of water.

Oxygen is used in other important processes. It is used in decomposing. When plants and animals die, they decompose. This process uses up oxygen and releases carbon dioxide. Moreover, oxygen is used for burning. Without oxygen you cannot have a fire, when things burn, they use up oxygen and replace it with carbon dioxide.

1. What is the MAIN purpose of the text?

- A. to show us how to make fire
- B. to explain how oxygen works in nature
- C. to show us how to use oxygen
- D. to explain how fish live in the sea

2. What does the underlined word vital MOST likely mean?

- A. useless
- B. harmful
- C. important
- D. unnecessary

3. How much water is there in the human body?

- A. 20%
- B. 30%
- C. 56%
- D. 65%

4. What do air composed of? Mention two things.

The 1st thing	
The 2nd thing	

5. What elements do the earth made from? Mention two elements.

Element 1	
Element 2	

6. How do plants produce oxygen? Mention two things.

The 1st thing	
The 2nd thing	

7. What processes do Oxygen used in? Mention two processes.

Process 1	
process 2	

8. Based on the text, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) .

1. Oxygen is the most common element in the human body, making up about 65% of its mass. ()
2. Plants produce oxygen through the process of photosynthesis using sunlight and oxygen. ()

9. Based on the text, decide whether the following statements are True (T), False (F) or Not Given (NG) .

1. Fish can survive without water because they breathe oxygen from the air. ()
2. Oxygen is used in processes like decomposition and burning. ()

Wearing the school uniform

There is no doubt that wearing the school uniform is a controversial issue nowadays. Some people are for wearing the school uniform because it has many advantages, but some other people are against it because it has some disadvantages.

On the one hand, some people are for wearing the school uniform for many reasons. First of all, all students look and feel the same as there is no difference between rich and poor students. Second/, some students are stick to the customs and traditions of their country. In addition, some students feel comforted and relaxed. Moreover, it is not expensive.

On the other hand; some other people are against wearing the school uniform for many reasons. First of all, they are forced to wear it. Secondly, some students like imitating stars and wear fashionable clothes like them. In addition, it is a daily routine because you wear the same clothes every day. Moreover, some students may not feel comforted or relaxed e.g. when they run or play football.

To sum up, we can say that wearing the school uniform is a double-edged weapon because it has advantages and disadvantages. As for me, I am totally for wearing the school uniform because it has more advantages.