

تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الكويتية



الملف حل كتاب التدريبات (book work)

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روابط مواقع التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف السابع



روابط مواد الصف السابع على تلغرام

[الرياضيات](#)

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

مذكرة للوحدات من (الوحدة السابعة وحتى الثانية عشر)	1
القواعد المقررة في اللغة الانكليزية الفترة الثانية	2
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حل كتاب تدريبات سابع

Workbook

الفصل الدراسي الثاني

Language practice

1 Complete the sentences. Use the past simple form of these verbs:

buy do read go win have meet give

Yesterday ...

1. Faisal and his family **had** dinner at a restaurant.
2. Asma'a **gave** her aunt some flowers.
3. We **met** our friends.
4. Rakan **went** to the market.
5. Yousef **did** all his homework.
6. Samia **won** a prize.
7. I **read** a really good book.
8. Mr Ali **bought** a new car.

2 Change the following sentences into negative.

I saw a good film last night.

I didn't see a good film last night.

1. They had a good time.
They didn't have a good time.
2. I gave you my ticket.
I didn't give you my ticket.
3. My parents bought me a computer.
My parents didn't buy me a computer.
4. Our grandparents came to visit us.
Our grandparents didn't come to visit us.
5. You sang a nice song.
You didn't sing a nice song.

3 Complete the sentences with (*while* or *when*):

1. **While** the cook was chopping the vegetables, he cut his finger.
2. Amal was reading a book **when** she heard a noise.
3. I was practising the guitar **when** mum came home.
4. Nasser met a friend **while** he was shopping.
5. We were studying history **when** our friend called us.

4 Choose the right alternative to complete each sentence.

1. Yesterday, we (moved - were moving) to a new house.
2. While we (slept - were sleeping), a robber tried to enter the house.
3. The driver (sent - was sending) a text message when the accident happened.
4. Last year, my cousin (travelled - was travelling) to the USA to study engineering.

مبنى
المتاح
الكويت
مبنى
مبنى

Things to remember

- Say when something happened in the past with ago:
People walked on the moon over thirty years ago.

5 Write sentences about Majeda. When did she do these things?

- 1 **2:00 PM** have lunch?
She had lunch four hours ago.
- 2 **TUESDAY** send an e-mail
She sent an e-mail five days ago.
- 3 **WEDNESDAY** draw a picture
She drew a picture three days ago.
- 4 **SATURDAY** tell a joke
She told a joke yesterday.
- 5 **3:00 PM** read a magazine
She read a magazine three hours ago.



Things to remember

- 'used to' describes a habit or state in the past. It suggests that the action or situation is no longer true.
- 'used to' has no present form.

6 Talking about changing habits. What would you say to tell about two habits you had and you have now changed?

I used to eat too much fast food, now I eat healthy food.

I used to play football, now I play tennis.

I used to sleep early, now I sleep late.

7 Complete the text with the correct form of these verbs. Some verbs are in the present.

live attract call set up
enter start go



Failaka Island is one of the main historical sites in Kuwait. The Greeks called it Ikarus. They lived in this island and set up localities. It attracted the attention of scientists, who started digging there in early 1958. Failaka's history goes back to the Bronze Age Dilmun civilization which was centred in Bahrain. As you enter the site, the road ends in front of a group of buildings. These are the museum and some offices.

TELLING THE TIME

1 The sundial

The first instrument to measure time was the sundial. It measured the sun's shadow. In the Ancient World there were many kinds of sundials.



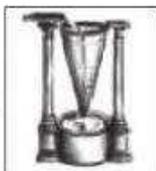
4 The mechanical clock

The Europeans invented the first mechanical clocks in 1364. Leonardo da Vinci was very interested in clocks and designed many of them.



2 The water clock

Water clock measured time with water. The Ancient Egyptians and the Greeks used them. In about 800 AD Haroun Al-Rashid, and Abbasid Caliph, sent a wonderful metal water clock to the French Emperor Charlemagne.



5 The quartz clock

The digital clock came in the 20th century. It used quartz to make it more accurate. Quartz vibrates at a constant speed. It is accurate to one tenth of a second.



3 The hour glass

An Ancient Greek invented the hour glass. At first it was a water hour glass. But sand was easier to use. The sand hour glass came to Europe in 1300 AD.



8 Where do these sentences go? Write the correct text number.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1 It worked with sand instead of water because it was easier. | 3 |
| 2 An Italian inventor made the first face for a mechanical clock in 1364. | 4 |
| 3 These clocks were always outside and needed the sun to work. | 1 |
| 4 Nowadays most people have a clock or watch containing quartz. | 5 |
| 5 These clocks did not work when it was very cold because the water froze! | 2 |

9 Read the text and the extra sentences again. What do these dates refer to?

- 800 AD *Haroun Al-Rashid and Abbasid Caliph sent a wonderful metal clock to the French Emperor.*
- 1300 AD *The sand hour glass came to Europe in 1300 AD.*
- 1364 AD *The Europeans invented the first mechanical clocks.*
- 20th century *The digital clock came in the 20th century.*

ساعة
الوقت
تخبرنا

10 Imagine you are a time traveller. You meet your grandmother or grandfather when they were your age. First, make notes and complete the table.



	myself	my grandparent
get up	at 6.30	at 5:00
school	I go to school when I'm 4 years old	they didn't go to a secondary school
daily routine (housework)	I do my homework, watch TV and chat with friends.	They went pearl diving; had dinner and slept on roofs.
home	I live in a modern house.	lived by the sea

11 Now write six sentences about their life and routine. Finish with a sentence about what they didn't have.

Life in Kuwait in the past was different. People didn't have a lot of money but they were happy. People used to go pearl diving. They had to carry water for kilometres. They used to sit together at night and tell stories. They didn't have electricity, so they had to sleep on roofs for cooling.

Language practice

1 Write three things you must do and three things you mustn't do.

I must do my homework today.

I mustn't watch too much TV.

I must eat healthy food.

I mustn't eat too much fast food.

I must go to bed early.

I mustn't stay up late.

I must practise a sport.

I mustn't play too much video games.

2 Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions about what you would like to be in the future.

A: What would you like to be in the future?

B: I'd like to be a doctor.

A: Why would you like to be a doctor?

B: Because I like to help sick people.

A: Where do you have to work?

B: I have to work in the hospital.

3 Write the names of the jobs.

a bus driver

a shop assistant

a factory worker

a builder

an office worker

This person ...

- drives a bus.
- builds houses.
- sells things in shops.
- works in a factory.
- works in an office.

He is ...

- a bus driver
- a builder
- a shop assistant
- a factory worker
- an office worker

کتاب درسی زبان

Things to remember

- Talk about what is necessary:
You **have to** work outside.
- Say what isn't necessary:
He **doesn't have to** do his homework tonight.
- Talk about a personal necessity:
I **must** study more. I **must** phone my mother.
- Say something is forbidden:
You **mustn't** talk in the class.

4 Circle the correct word or words.

1. Please stop! You must / don't have to show your passport here.
2. This e-mail is important. I (don't have to) must send it today.
3. I'm really hungry. I (mustn't) have to eat a sandwich.
4. It's dinner time. She (doesn't have to) has to turn off the TV and come to the table.
5. They (mustn't) have to go to school by bus.

6 Read the hints and fill in the crossword puzzle.

Across

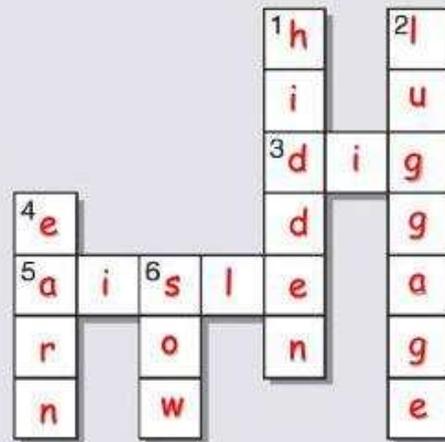
- 3) To make a hole in the ground
- 5) The passage between rows of seats in a plane

Down

- 1) Something that you can't see.
- 2) Suitcases or bags you take when travelling
- 4) To get money in return for work or service
- 6) To plant seeds of a plant or crop

5 Write sentences about what you have to and don't have to do.

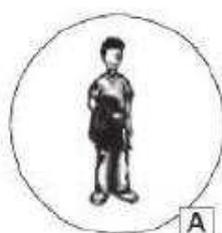
1. do physical exercise
I have to do physical exercise.
2. wear a uniform
I don't have to wear a uniform.
3. do homework every day
I have to do my homework every day.
4. do my homework on a computer
I don't have to do my homework on a computer.
5. get up early
I have to get up early.
6. go to school on Friday
I don't have to go to school on Friday.
7. study religion
I have to study religion.



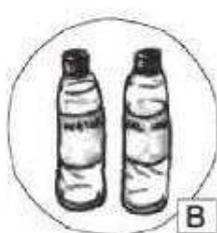
7 Match each piece of advice to its picture.

How to be an ideal passenger!

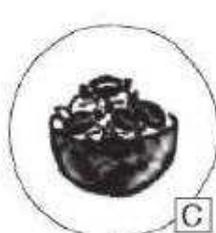
- 1 Label your luggage carefully. **G**
- 2 Don't accept packages from a stranger. **H**
- 3 Don't pack things like scissors in your hand luggage. **E**
- 4 Wear comfortable clothes. It can be cold on a plane so bring an extra layer. **A**
- 5 Carry all the things you need for the flight, such as pens and pencils, books, magazines and your personal stereo, in a small bag. **I**
- 6 Take a bottle of water, double the amount you normally drink. **B**
- 7 Suck sweets during take-off and landing to stop your ears hurting. **C**
- 8 Don't use your mobile phone during or after take-off. **D**
- 9 Walk or move around to keep healthy and do exercises in you seat. **F**
- 10 Don't forget or lose your passport! **J**



A



B



C



D



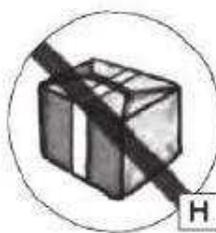
E



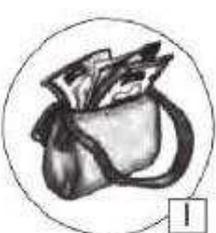
F



G



H



I



J

Writing

8 Choose one of the following jobs. Imagine it's your job.

teacher nurse **doctor** office worker
 bus driver police officer secretary
 builder shop assistant journalist
 factory worker cabin attendant pilot
 cleaner

Complete the table. Tick (✓) what you *have to do* and put a cross (×) next to what you *don't have to do* in the job.

	have to	don't have to
Work:		
outside		×
in a team	✓	
office hours		×
in an office		×
in a hospital	✓	
at an airport		×
with the public	✓	
be:		
independent		×
flexible	✓	
patient	✓	
creative	✓	
physically strong		×
a good communicator	✓	
wear a uniform	✓	
use a computer	✓	
teach		×

9 Now write a paragraph about the job. Follow these guidelines.

I'm a I work I have to and I don't have to Sometimes I I really like but I don't like I love my job because

I'm a .doctor....

I'm a doctor. I work in a hospital.

I have to wear a uniform and

I don't have to work outside.

Sometimes I have to work in a

team. I really like working with

the public but I don't like to work

in an office. I love my job because

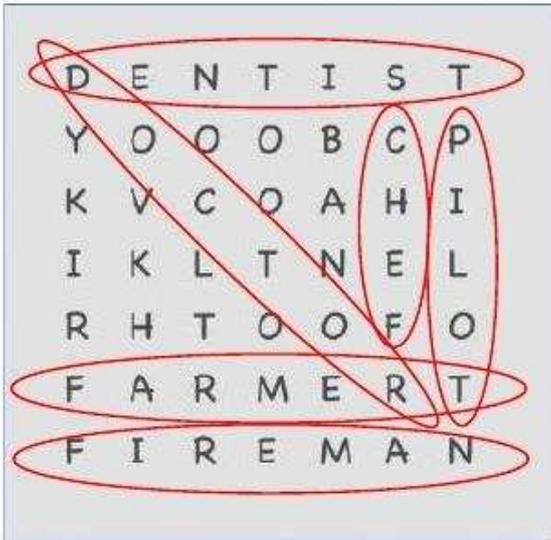
I can help sick people.

Language practice

1 Word Search Puzzle

Find the following hidden words:

doctor - chef - fireman - farmer -
dentist - pilot



Things to remember

- Adjectives describe a noun and are used in front of nouns.
- Adverbs describe a verb.
- Some adverbs have the same form as adjectives; e.g. fast, hard.
- Other adverbs are made by adding -ly to the adjectives.

3 Complete the sentences with an adverb or an adjective.

1. She is a graceful singer.
She sings gracefully

2. Sami walks slowly.
Sami is a slow person.

3. Eman is a careful writer.
She writes carefully

4. I passed my exam successfully.
I am a successful student.

2 Write the opposite words.

1. mean generous
2. lazy active
3. selfish unselfish
4. unfriendly friendly



عبد النعم صابر

4 Write two pieces of advice for these problems. Use **should/ shouldn't/why don't you**



1 Hamad doesn't get good marks

- *You should watch an English film.*
- *Why don't you learn ten new words every day?*

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2 Abdullah watches too much TV. (do a sport)

- *You shouldn't watch too much TV.*
- *Why don't you do a sport?*

3 Reem is worried. She's got an exam tomorrow.

- (study notes again)
- *You shouldn't be worried.*
- *Why don't you study notes again?*



4 Hanan wants to buy a present for her mother. (buy some flowers / chocolates)

- *You should buy her some flowers.*
- *Why don't you buy her some chocolates?*



5 Complete the sentences. Use **had to, did ... have to or didn't have to** and the verbs in brackets.

1. A: What did you do in school today?

B: I (do) **had to do** an English test.

2. A: Why **did** you **have to take** (take) a photo of your family to school?

B: We **had to give** (give) a talk about our family.

3. A: **Did** you **have to study** (study) English when you were at school?

B: Yes I did. That's why I speak it now!

4. A: I **didn't have to get** (not get) the bus to school because my dad drove me.

5. A: **Did** the Ancient Romans **have to pay** (pay) taxes?

B: Yes, they did.

Things to remember

- We use question marks (?) only after questions.
- We use exclamation marks (!) in informal writing only.

6 Add exclamation marks or question marks where necessary.

A: Where are you going

B: To the mall. I need to buy a present. I'm late

A: Can I come with you

B: Yes, come on. Hurry

Reading

Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Jaber Al-Sabah

Sheikh Jaber, of the Al-Sabah dynasty, was born in Kuwait City on 29 June, 1926. He served as the thirteenth Emir of Kuwait and was the third Emir since Kuwait's independence.

Sheikh Jaber received his early education at Al-Mubarakiya School, Al-Ahmedia School and Al-Sharqiya School. In 1949, Sheikh Jaber served as Director of Public Service for the Ahmadi region. In

1962, he was appointed as Kuwait's first Minister of Finance and Economy. While he was a minister, oil money changed the country from a largely tribal society into a modern state.

Under his ministry, the Kuwaiti dinar was introduced. Sheikh Jaber was appointed Prime Minister of Kuwait in 1965, and was subsequently named Crown Prince in 1966. Sheik Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah is credited for his involvement in the creation of the Gulf Cooperation Council, and of the Future Generations Funds, and for his assistance in the unification of North and South Yemen. He also created the Martyr Office. In September 2000, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah suffered a stroke and went to the United Kingdom for treatment, returning four months later on January 15th. Exactly five years later he died, on January 15th 2006.



7 Find a word in the text that means the same as:

1. a line of hereditary rule of a country:
..... **dynasty**
2. the process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university:
..... **ministry**
3. to assign a job or role to someone:
..... **appoint**
4. the action or process of bringing something into existence:
..... **creation**
5. the action of helping someone with a job or task:
..... **service**

8 Based on the passage, answer the following questions:

1. Where did Sheikh Jaber receive his early education?
..... **At Al-Mubarakiya School, Al-Ahmedia School and Al-Sharqiya School**
2. What did he introduce to Kuwait?
..... **He introduced the Kuwaiti Dinar**
3. When was Sheikh Jaber appointed Prime Minister of Kuwait?
..... **He was appointed Prime Minister of Kuwait in 1965**
4. What did Sheikh Jaber achieve?
..... **He created Future Generations Funds and the Martyr Office**

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Writing

9 Write a paragraph about Sara Akbar using the information in the fact file.

You can refer to the following websites for more information:

- <http://www.ons.no/2018/news/iron-lady-of-the-middle-east-sara-akbar-to-speak-at-ons/>
- <http://knowledge.wharton.upenn.edu/article/sara-akbar-makes-a-name-for-herself-in-the-oil-industry/>

Her name	Sara Akbar
Her nickname	Iron woman
Nationality	Kuwaiti
Her studies	Chemical Petroleum Engineering
Her job	Petroleum engineer / the Kuwait Oil Company
Her achievements	* Played an important role in stopping the oil fires following the gulf war * Middle east speaker * 30-year experience in oil and gas * Received the 'Global 500' award from the United States Environmental programme
Her supporters	Her family



Sara Akbar is a Kuwaiti petroleum engineer. She is called the Iron Woman. She studied chemical petroleum engineering. She works at the Kuwait Oil Company. She played an important role in stopping the oil fires following the gulf war. She was the Middle east speaker. She has 30-year experience in oil and gas. She received the 'Global 500' award from the United States Environmental programme. Her supporters are her family as they are 10 brothers and sisters.

Progress Check

Language practice

1 Write the places at an airport.

runway / passport control / departure lounge / boarding gate / information office

1. You wait here until you hear an announcement about your flight. **departure lounge**
2. You go here if you have a question or need some information. **information office**
3. The planes leave and arrive here. **runway**
4. This is where you get on the plane. **boarding gate**
5. They check your passport here. **passport control**

2 Choose the correct words, then write the sentence out again.

1. It's time to go to school, Amal. You (don't have to / **have to**) stop playing.
It's time to go to school, Amal. You have to stop playing.
2. The computer has a problem. You (**must** / don't have to) turn it off now!
The computer has a problem. You must turn it off now.
3. When I was young, I (**had to** / have to) go to primary school.
When I was young, I had to go to primary school.
4. My grandparents (don't have to / **didn't have to**) live in a flat when they were young. They lived in a house.
My grandparents didn't have to live in a flat when they were young. They lived in a house.
5. Paul (doesn't have to / **has to**) study hard for his science exams. He isn't very good at science.
Paul has to study hard for his science exams. He isn't very good at science.
6. I don't have school tomorrow. I (**don't have to** / must) get up early.
I don't have school tomorrow. I don't have to get up early.

Self-assessment

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Reading Comprehension

3 Read the texts and decide if the statements are true (T) or false (F).
Correct the false sentences.

Basma, from Kuwait

I sent some e-mails to my friends. I also played chess with my father and listened to some music. I love music. I had to go to the library to get a book to read. I also had to do some shopping for my mother.

Juan, from Spain

I had to help my dad clean the car. I do it once a week. Then I played tennis with my friends and had a pizza. I also went to see a film. I didn't have to do any homework so I played computer games.

1. Basma sent some e-mails to her friends.

(T)

2. Juan had to clean the car.

(T)

3. Basma had to do sports. (F)

She had to go to the library to get a book to read.

4. Juan had to do a lot of homework. (F)

She didn't have to do any homework so she played computer games.

Writing

4 Write a paragraph about yourself, your personal qualities, what you are good at, what you love doing and what job you would like to do.

Paragraph 1

- Personal qualities: generous, imaginative, shy, funny, etc.
- Good at: maths, science, sport, etc.

Paragraph 2

- Love doing: writing stories, inventing things, etc.
- Job: I'd like to be a ...

I'm in grade 7. I'm generous and like helping the poor. I'm imaginative and creative. I'm not shy. I'm funny and like to have fun with my friends. I'm good at playing football. I like maths and science.

I love writing stories and inventing things. I'd like to be a doctor when I grow up because I like helping sick people.

10 Travels and Exploration

Language practice

1 Choose the correct answer from a, b, c and d to complete the sentences:

- The little boy was by the types of animals he saw in the zoo.
a. ambitious b. brilliant c. lovely d. **fascinated**
- Scissors were thousands of years ago in ancient Egypt.
a. filmed b. interviewed c. repaired d. **invented**
- In Hala February, we attended the of the famous Kuwaiti singer.
a. engine b. issue c. **concert** d. submarine
- I'm looking forward to the holiday to travel abroad and have fun.
a. probably b. **impatiently** c. neatly d. carefully

2 Rewrite the following sentences using the words between brackets:

- The cat has dark spots. It's mine. **(that)**
The cat, that has dark spots, is mine.
- This is the student. He got top marks in the exam. **(who)**
This is the student who got top marks in the exam.
- The restaurant is around the corner. We usually have dinner there. **(where)**
The restaurant where we usually have dinner is around the corner.
- Mum threw away all the old things. She didn't need them. **(which)**
Mum threw away all the old things which she didn't need.
- I remember the old times. My grandma used to tell us stories. **(when)**
I remember the old times when my grandma used to tell us stories.

3 Write questions and answers.

1. Ayoub / play football / Saturday

(play tennis)

Did Ayoub play football on Saturday? No, he didn't. He played tennis.

2. Basma / study Arabic / Sunday

(read a book)

Did Basma study Arabic on Sunday? No, she didn't. she read a book.

3. Hussein and Jaber / go shopping / Monday

(see a film)

Did Hussein and Jaber go shopping on Monday? No, they didn't. they saw a film.

4. Nadia and Eman / play tennis / Tuesday

(have a barbecue)

Did Nadia and Eman play tennis on Tuesday? No, they didn't. they had a barbecue.

5. Bader / paint a picture / Wednesday

(write a story)

Did Bader paint a picture on Wednesday? No, he didn't. he wrote a story.

4 Circle the right preposition between brackets to complete the sentences.

1. This poem was written (by - in) the Kuwaiti writer Ebrahim al-Khaldi.

2. Omar was born (in - for) 2004.

3. I'm looking (for - in) my keys. Have you seen them?

4. You can look up the word (in - through) a dictionary.

5. They are waiting (for - to) the taxi driver.

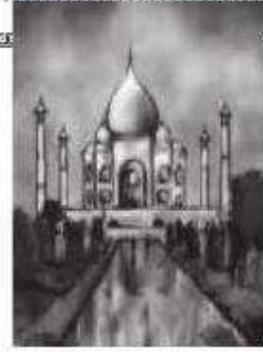
6. We have an important meeting that we shouldn't miss (in - on) Sunday.

7. Last year, we travelled (by - through) train across Eastern Europe.

8. The movie will start (by - at) exactly 5 o'clock.

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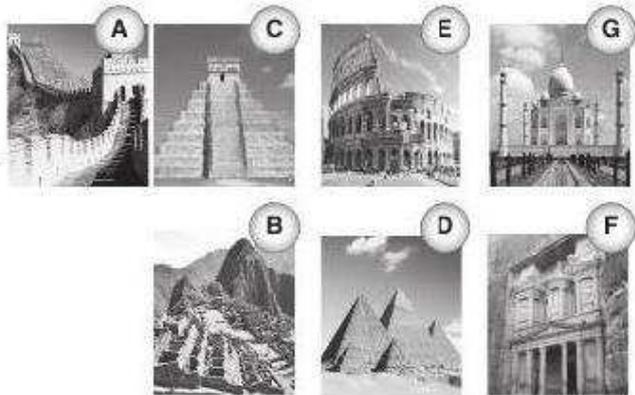
There were seven wonders in the Ancient World. Voters around the world chose the new Seven Wonders of the World. The organisers received more than 100 million votes and announced the results on 7th July, 2007 (07/07/07), the seventh day of the seventh month of the seventh year of the third millennium, in Lisbon, Portugal.



This new set of seven wonders includes The Pyramid at Chichen Itza, Mexico; Christ Redeemer, Brazil; the Colosseum, Rome; the Great Wall, China; Machu Picchu, Peru; Taj Mahal, India; Petra, Jordan. The new seven wonders represent some of the most important civilisations - Arab, Chinese, Inca, Indian, Mayan and Roman.

5 Match the names with the pictures.

1. The Colosseum --- **E** ---
2. Machu Picchu --- **B** ---
3. The Pyramid at Chichen Itza --- **C** ---
4. The Great Wall --- **A** ---
5. Egyptian Pyramids --- **D** ---
6. Taj Mahal --- **G** ---
7. Petra --- **F** ---



6 Read the text and decide if the sentences are true (T) or false (F).

1. Voters chose the new seven wonders of the world. **T**
2. The organisers received nearly 100 million votes. --- **T** ---
3. The results were announced on 7th July, 2007. --- **T** ---
4. The new set of wonders includes the Parthenon. --- **F** ---
5. The Great Wall was one of the wonders of the Ancient World. --- **F** ---
6. One of the new seven wonders is Indian. --- **T** ---

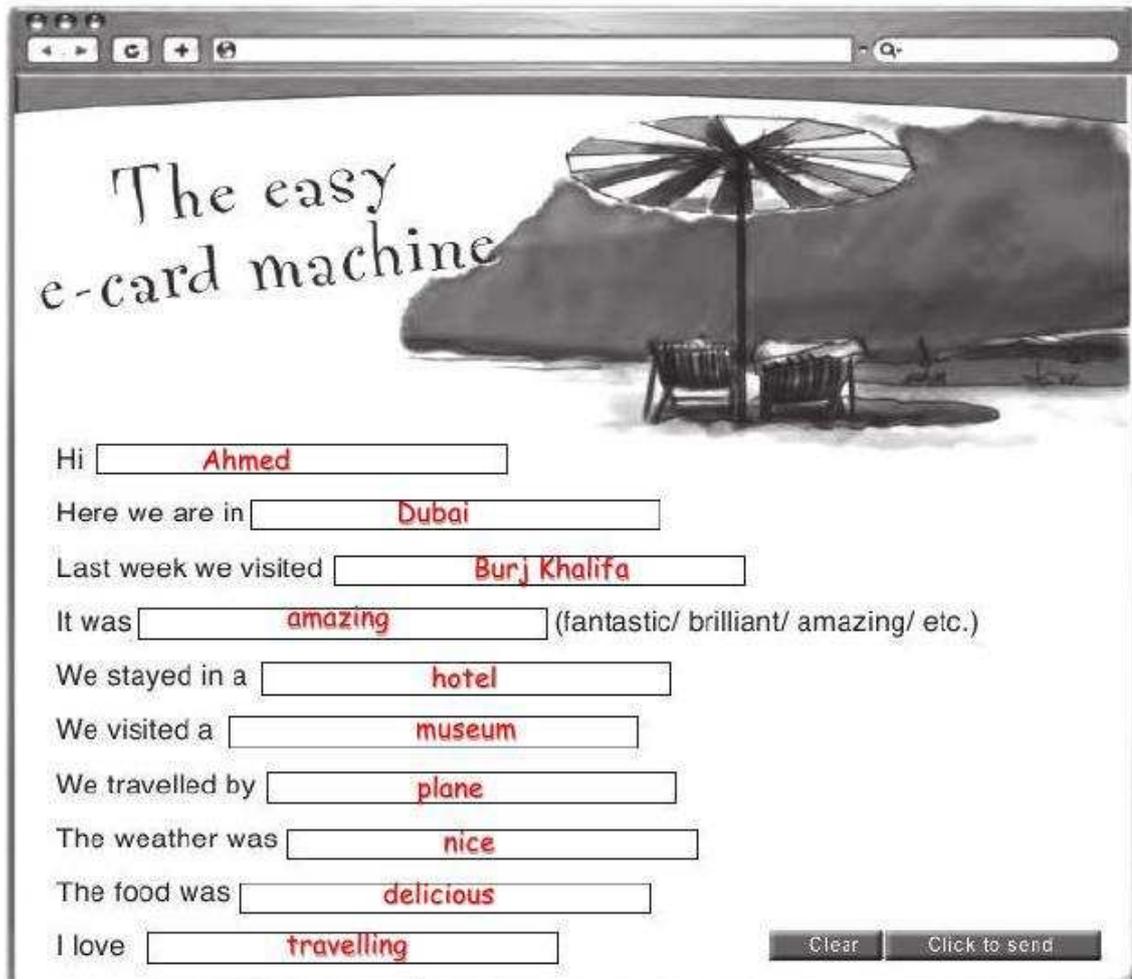
Writing

7 Imagine you are on holiday in your own country. Make notes about your holiday.

- Where did you go? Al-Khiran Resort
- Where did you stay? Hotel
- Describe the food: Delicious
- Describe the weather: Wonderful
- What was your favourite part? Swimming and walking by the sea...

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8 Now write an e-card to a friend.



The easy e-card machine

Hi

Here we are in

Last week we visited

It was (fantastic/ brilliant/ amazing/ etc.)

We stayed in a

We visited a

We travelled by

The weather was

The food was

I love

المنهاج

11 Energy and Recycling

Language practice

1 Match the words with their opposites.

- | | | |
|----------|------------|------------|
| 1 steep | d. flat | a increase |
| 2 reduce | a. increas | b full |
| 3 reuse | e. throw | c huge |
| 4 empty | b. full | d flat |
| 5 tiny | c. huge | e throw |

2 What is going to happen? Complete the sentences.



1



2



3



4



5



6

1. She's going to fall into the pool. (fall)
2. ~~She's going to post~~ a letter. (post)
3. ~~They aren't going to play~~ tennis. (not play)
4. ~~He's going to hit~~ the tree. (hit)
5. ~~She's going to open~~ her front door. (open)
6. ~~He isn't going to catch~~ the bus. (not catch)

3 Complete the sentences with the correct form of going to and these verbs.

send buy do eat meet play

1. I'm going to do some exercise this afternoon. (✓)
2. I'm not going to meet my brother at the theatre. (✗)
3. ~~Are~~ you ~~going to send~~ some e-mails?
4. We ~~'re going to play~~ football tonight. (✓)
5. What ~~are~~ you ~~going to do~~ tonight?
6. They ~~'re not going to buy~~ a new car. The old one is fine. (✗)

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4 Change the following sentences into passive.

1. A small red car hit the dog.

The dog was hit by a small red car.

2. A thief stole Noura's painting.

Noura's painting was stolen by a thief.

3. He cut the bread with a big knife.

The bread was cut by a big knife.

4. The news surprised us all.

We were all surprised by the news.

5. The policeman took the thieves to prison.

The thieves were taken to prison by the policeman.

5 Complete the sentences.

1. You can't ride a bicycle, *can you?*

2. You will remember my birthday, *won't you* ?

3. They are not from Kuwait City, *are they* ?

4. You won't forget your school bag, *will you* ?

5. She can speak Arabic, *can't she* ?

6 Read the clues carefully and fill in the crossword puzzle.

Across

3) things that are not wanted and thrown away

5) relating or obtained from the sun

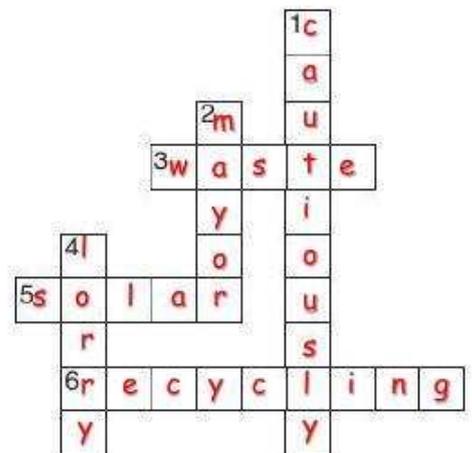
6) the process of reusing waste materials

Down

1) in a cautious way to avoid problems or danger.

2) the chief or the leader of a town or a city

4) a large vehicle for carrying things from place to place



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SAVING OUR FUTURE

Animal detective

A What do you do?

I'm a scientist in a big laboratory in Oregon, USA. But I don't solve crimes against people. I solve wildlife crimes!

B 2. What are wildlife crimes?

It's the illegal buying and selling of wild animals. All over the world, criminals steal rare animals and sell them. Or they kill them and sell their meat or skins. They make millions of dollars.

C 3. How do you do your job?

My job is to show that the criminals took the animals. First the police find the criminals and collect samples for us. Then, we test the samples and identify the animals.

D 1. What animals do the criminals take most often?

We see a lot of elephants, rhinos, fish, birds and snakes, but any rare animal is important. A lot of the animals are for food or medicine.

E 6. Is your job dangerous?

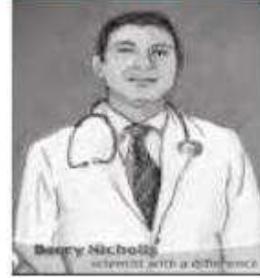
Yes, it is. We often have to go out with the police and the criminals can be dangerous.

F 5. Do you feel happy about the future?

Well, yes I am. I believe that we are going to beat the criminals with the help of the international police.

G 4. What do you want to say to the criminals?

Be warned. We're going to catch you.



7 Read the text and write the questions in the correct place.

1. What animals do the criminals take most often?
2. What are wildlife crimes?
3. How do you do your job?
4. What do you want to say to the criminals?
5. Do you feel happy about the future?
6. Is your job dangerous?
7. What do you do?

8 Find these words in the text. Then match them with the definitions.

- | | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| a. to solve | 5 | 1 the covering of an animal's body |
| b. illegal | 4 | 2 a small piece of material, used as an example |
| c. rare | 6 | 3 to control a problem successfully |
| d. skins | 1 | 4 against the law |
| e. sample | 2 | 5 to find the answer |
| f. to beat | 3 | 6 not common |

9 Read the paragraphs. Underline the topic sentences.

- a. My father's favourite drink is tea and he drinks a lot of it. He always has tea in the morning for breakfast. He makes a pot of tea and then he drinks it all himself. Sometimes he has another pot before lunch. In the evening, he makes a cup of mint tea. Mint tea is good for the health.
- b. All my brothers have good jobs. My eldest brother, Jassim, is a doctor at the hospital in Farwaniya, and the second, Nasser, is an accountant in Kuwait Petroleum Company. My youngest brother is a policeman. I am the only one who is still at intermediate school.

10 Use the information in the table to write sentences about what you are going to do and what you are not going to do.

Tomorrow	I'm going to	help my parents
Next week		play football
This evening	I'm not going to	visit my grandmother
Tonight		meet my friends
		go to the Avenues Mall
		tidy my room

1 Tomorrow, I'm going to help my parents.

2 Tomorrow, I'm going to tidy my room.

3 Tonight, I'm going to meet my friends.

4 This evening, I'm not going to visit my grandmother.

5 Next week, I'm not going to play football.

12

Predicting the Future

Language practice

1 Label the weather symbols with these words.

cold snow/snowy wind/ windy
hot cloud/cloudy rain/ rainy

	1 sun/ sunny
	2 cloud / cloudy
	3 wind / windy
	4 fog/ foggy
	5 ice/ icy
	6 rain / rainy
	7 snow / snowy
	8 storm/ stormy
	9 freezing
	10 cold
	11 cool
	12 hot

2 Read the weather forecast and complete the map with symbols from exercise 1.



Weather Forecast

Kuwait: It will be sunny and warm. It won't rain.

U.A.E.: It will be sunny all day. There will be strong winds.

Yemen: It will rain with sunny spells. There will be heavy rain and thunder.

Oman: It will be very sunny. There won't be strong winds.

Saudi Arabia: It will be cloudy and a bit foggy.

Bahrain: It will be very sunny and hot. There will be strong winds.

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3 Describe what you like or what you don't like about each type of the weather.

Snowy: I like snowy weather. Snow is beautiful.
People can go skiing and ice skating.

Windy: I don't like windy weather.
It becomes dusty. Dust is dangerous for health.

Sunny: I like sunny weather. We can go out and enjoy walking.
But staying in the sun for long is dangerous.

Foggy: I don't like foggy weather.
Accidents might happen because drivers can't see well.

4 Make the sentences negative or positive.

1. Alia will win the prize. I don't like foggy weather.

Alia won't win the prize.

2. My parents will buy a new car.

My parents won't buy a new car.

3. The film won't be boring.

The film will be boring.

4. My friend will be famous in the future.

My friend won't be famous in the future.

5. The cake won't taste good.

The cake will taste good.

5 Choose the correct word:

1. I **may** (will **may**) go to the cinema at the weekend, I'm not sure.

2. With luck, tomorrow **will** (**will** could) be a sunny day.

3. The questions **might** (**might** will) be easy. You never know.

4. We **won't** (couldn't **won't**) travel to the UAE next week because we have exams.

5. Tomorrow is Sunday, I **will** (**will** might) definitely go to school.

What will my life be like in twenty years?

I think I'll play football for my country.

Ahmed

I think I'll work with animals. Maybe I'll work in a zoo, or I'll become a researcher with dolphins. That'll be fantastic.

Bader

I think I'll become a teacher and set lots of homework.

Jumana

I think I'll get married and I'll have lots of children.

Sarah

I won't work in an office. I don't want to do that, I think I'll be a famous writer.

Nadia

I think I'll live in a big city. I love the museums, the restaurants and the excitement.

Eman

I think I'll join my parents' business. They've got a shop and I really like meeting the tourists. I will speak English with them.

Jaber

I think I'll live in the country and grow vegetables. I'll be very happy.

Najeeb



6 Read about the students and complete the table. Write notes.

Name	Prediction
Nadia	be a famous writer
Jumana	be a teacher
Jaber	join my parents' business
Ahmed	play football for his country
Eman	live in a big city
Najeeb	live in the country
Sarah	get married and have children
Bader	work with animals

7 Use punctuation marks and capital letters where needed.

clouds have different shapes and sizes they form in different places in the sky it's fun looking at clouds

Clouds have different shapes and sizes. They form in different places in the sky. It's fun looking at clouds.

8 Complete the composition with these words:

because (x2) but so and

My life in twenty years' time

In twenty years' time I'll be over thirty years old. I'll be married (1) and we'll have two children.

I'll have a good job. I'll be an Arabic teacher (1) **because** it's my favourite subject.

We'll have a nice house (3) **because** it would be very big. We'll spend a lot of time playing with our children.

I'm interested in music. (4) **so** I'll have a wonderful music collection.

We'll only get our music from the internet in 20 years time! I'll play traditional folk songs very well (5) **but** I'm learning them now.

9 Write about what will happen in your life in the next twenty years.

a. Complete the table with your ideas.

job	engineer
interests	computer
lifestyle	Having a fit and healthy body

b. Use the notes in the table to write about your life in the future.

My life in the future will be different from my life now. I'll study hard and become an engineer. I'm interested in computer programmes and I will use them for designing buildings and towers. I will try to have a healthy and fit body so I'll join a health club and do exercises daily.

Progress Check

Language practice

1 Complete the dialogues with the correct form of going to.

A: What **are** you **going to do** (do) this evening?

B: Well, I **'m going to do** (do) my homework. Then my family **is going to watch** (watch) TV.

A: And what **are** you **going to do** (do) tomorrow morning?

B: I'm not sure. I **'m not going to study** (not study). I think I **'m going to play** (play) tennis.

A: Hi. **Are** you **going to play** (play) computer games after school?

B: Yes, I am. What **are** you **going to do** (do)?

A: I **'m going to visit** (visit) my aunt and uncle. They **'re going to have** (have) a party.

2 Write sentences with (will, won't, may or may not):

1. the sea / get / warmer (✓ Certain)

The sea will get warmer.

2. farmers / grow / the same plants (✗ Certain)

Farmers won't grow the same plants.

3. the sea level / go up (✓ Possible)

The sea level may go up.

4. some hot countries / grow plants (✗ Possible)

Some hot countries may not grow plants.

5. many islands / flood (✓ Certain)

Many islands will flood.

6. millions of Chinese people / lose their homes (✗ Possible)

Millions of Chinese people may not lose their homes.

7. insects / die in cold winters (✗ Certain)

Insects won't die in cold winters.

8. American plains / become very dry (✗ Possible)

American plains may not become very dry.

9. animals / adapt fast enough (✓ Possible)

Animals may adapt fast enough.

Self-assessment

تیمت

Reading Comprehension

Three students were asked about their ideas for the future.

My city will become very crowded. People won't be able to get around quickly because there will be a lot of traffic. The city will have bad air and there won't be many green spaces.

Michael

Schools will be really different in the future. We won't study from books. Students won't have to go to school every day. They will study online at home.

Fatma

Our cities will be inside tall buildings. Restaurants will have robot waiters and trains will have robot drivers. Some people won't live on Earth; they will live in space.

Tim

3 Read the texts and answer the following questions:

1. Give two results of the city becoming crowded, according to Michael.

People won't be able to get around quickly. The city will have bad air.

2. How will schools be different, according to Fatma?

Students won't go to schools. They will study online.

3. What will be the role of robots according to Tim?

Robots will work as waiters and drivers.

Writing

4 Put the following sentences in order to explain the water cycle, then rewrite them in paragraph form.

a. The vapour changes into little drops of water.

4

b. The water changes into water vapour.

2

c. These little drops make clouds.

5

d. The sun warms the water and the air.

1

e. Heavy drops of water and ice fall to Earth as rain or snow.

6

f. The vapour goes up in the warm air and meets cold air.

3

First, the sun warms the water and the air. Next, the water changes into water vapour. After that, the vapour goes up in the warm air and meets cold air. Then, the vapour changes into little drops of water. These little drops make clouds. Finally, heavy drops of water and ice fall to earth as rain or snow.

