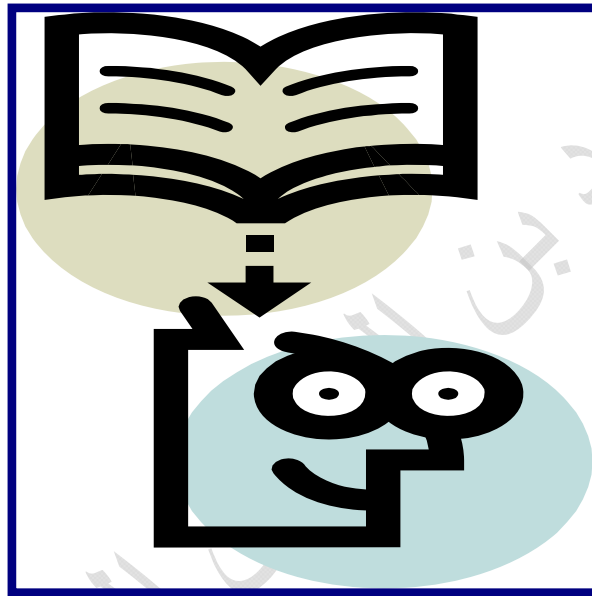




Ministry of Education
Hawally Educational Area
Saeed Ibn Al-Ass Int. School for Boys
Department of English Language



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Grade Ninth (9)
Remedial Exercises

Name:

Class:

Ninth Form : Second Term

Remedial Exercises :(2009)

Unit 7

survival equipment(n)	معدات النجاة	The necessary or needed items to survive.
signal flare (n)	طلقة كاشفة	A tool that produces a bright flare to show people where they are.
signal mirror (n)	إشارة المرأة العاكسة	A mirror used to reflect the sun light in order to show people where you are.
priority (n)	أولوية	Something that is the most important.
oars (n)	مجداف	Tools used for moving boats.
first-aid kit (n)	حقيبة الإسعافات الأولية	A special bag or box containing bandages and medicines for quick treatment.
emergency blanket	بطانية طوارئ	A woolen material used to keep you warm in serious situations.
survive(v)	يبقى على قيد الحياة	To continue live.= stay alive.
whistle(n)	صفارة	A tool used to produce a loud sound.
sea-sickness tablet(n)	حبوب دوار البحر	Medicine you take when you suffer from sea-sickness.
survival manual(n) كتيب لتعليمات النجاة		a book that contains information about how to survive.
induce(v)	يسبب	To cause physical conditions.
experience (v)	يجرب	To face or deal with
effort(n)	جهد	energy
situation(n)	موقف	Things that happen to
systematically(adv)	نظامي	Done using a certain system or plan.
alternative(adj.)	بديل	Something you use or do instead of something else.
effective(adj.)	مؤثر	Successful producing good results.
Evaluate (v)	يقيم	To judge how useful or useless is something.
generate(v)	يولد	To produce, make or create.
Routines(n)	روتين	Actions or things that are done regularly.
breeze(n)	نسيم	A light gentle wind.
antiseptic (n)		Substances prevent the growth of bacteria.
relatively(adv.)	نسبياً	In relation to something else.
decongestant (n)	نقط للأنف	A medicine used to relieve the nose.=congestion
alleviate(v)	يخفف	Make less sever = to relieve = to quieten
gadget(n)	أداة	A small machine or tool.

probably(adv.)	من المحتمل	Almost certainly.
Extract(v)	ينزع	Remove or take out especially by force.
fingerprint(n)	بصمه	A mark made on a surface by a person's fingerprint.
enzyme(n)	أنزيم	A substance acts as a catalyst to bring about a specific biochemical reaction.

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces:

(experience - first-aid kit - situation - alternative - alleviate)

1.A: The doctor gave me an injection to.....the pain.

B: What did you suffer from?

2.A: We are going on a voyage next Friday.

B: You should takewith you.

3.A: It is the first time tolosing a match.

B: Try to train again.

4.A: All students could answer the teachers questions except me.

B: It was really a critical

Write one word:

1 a light gentle wind.

2. to continue live.

3. to face or deal with.

4. something that is the most important.

5. to remove or take out.

Choose the correct answer:

1.A: Our team's coach always follow -----plans during the latest matches.

B: He is a creative coach.

a. effective

b. survival

c. useless

2.A: The government will support the poor families.

B: But the families that have a lot of children will be given -----

a. oars

b. priority

c. signal mirror

3.A: Always -----situations before taking decisions.

B: That's really good advice.

a. evaluate

b. alleviate

c. induce

4.A: Put an -----on that scratch.

B: I'll do.

a. effort

b. oars

c. antiseptic

Structure

Will

Use (will) to predict the future.

Ex: The weather will get hotter.

Use (will) for actions that we decide now, at the moment of speaking.

Ex: I'll make some tea.

The first conditional

If + present simple, will + infinitive

Will + infinitive if present simple

We use the first conditional to express actions that possibly happen

Ex: If the tickets are too expensive, we won't be able to go.

He won't go to school if he doesn't feel well.

Exercise:

1. If you study hard,
2. If you play sports,
3. If you sleep early,
4. You (be) overweight if you eat much. (correct)
5. If you don't do your homework, the teacher (punish) you. (correct)

Connectors

(after - before - as soon as - when - until)

After : at a later time.

Ex: After I had seen the film, I read the book.

Before: at an earlier time.

Ex: It is best to get there at 8 o'clock am, before the crowds of tourists arrive.

As soon as: immediately.

Ex: As soon as I saw the advertisement, I phoned to book some tickets.

When: at the time something else happens.

Ex: Can you call me when dinner is ready?

Until: up to a point in time.

Ex: They played football in the park until it gets dark.

Exercises:

Choose the correct answer:

1. A: I saw the accidents, I phoned the police.
B: Did you know what happened next?
a. until b. as soon as c. before
2. I did my homework I had watched the movie.
a. after b. before c. until
3. A: I won't leave your father comes.
B: It's better to do so.
a. as soon as b. when c. until
4. A: I'll phone you I get to the station.
B: Don't forget.
a. until b. when c. before

Function

What would you say in the following situations:

1. Your friend is going on a trip.

.....

2. Your friend won the first prize.

.....

Read the following dialogue then realize the functions below:

A: In my opinion the red car will be suitable for you.

B: I like the black one.

A: What do you like in that car?

B: It is a large car with many accessories.

A: You shouldn't buy a big car when you don't have a big family.

Function	Realization
Preference:	-----
Advice:	-----
Opinion:	-----

Match the utterances:

1. How many friends have you got? () It is the biggest in the world.
2. The bank is too far from here. () No, I haven't got any.
3. Have you got any money? () It was your fault.
4. Tokyo is a large city. () Let's take a taxi, then.
() Too few.

Unit 7 Set-book questions

1. Why is sea air good for you?

Because sea breezes are full of minerals such as iodine and sodium.

2. Why are fingerprints so important?

To recognize the criminals.

3. What do text messages only need a short time to send?

Because they use a very small amount of data.

4.What survival equipment do we need at sea?

A map, a compass, signal flares, sea-sickness tablets, a mobile, etc.

5.What survival equipment do we need when we travel in the desert?

Food, drink, compass, mobile, emergency blanket, batteries ..etc.

6. How can we survive a sea journey?

We should take the survival equipment.

7.What is a problem?

A situation that needs a solution or an improvement.

8.How should we deal with a problem?

By being confident, critical and creative.

9. What are the oars used for?

They are used for moving the boats.

10.Who uses the whistle?

The policeman, the referee and even people who are in danger.

11.Why do doctors use antiseptic?

They use antiseptic for preventing the growth of bacteria or a disease.

12.What is the first-aid kit?

It is a bag or a box that contains bandages and medicines.

Grade (9) Unit 8

Determined (مصمم على	Having a strong desire to do something.
Inspire (v)	يلهم	To give somebody a feeling of being able to do something
Disability (n)	إعاقة	The state of being unable to use a part of you body.
Engage (v)	يستحوذ على	To attract someone's thoughts, time and interests.
Strict (adj.)	حازم	Not allowing people to break rules.
Rigid (adj.)	متزمت-جامد	Very strict and difficult to change.
Specialized (n)	متخصص	Trained or designed for a particular purpose.
Trial and error(n)	المحاولة والخطأ	Testing many ways in order to find the best way.
Devise (n)	يبتكر-يخترع	To invent or plan a new way of doing something.
Influential (adj.)	مؤثر	Having power or influence on something.
Theory (n)	نظرية	An idea that tries to explain something.
Approach (n)	وسيلة	A method of doing something.
Look down upon	يزدري-يحتقر	To behave as if you think someone or something is not good for you.
Belittle (v)	يقلل من شأن	To make someone or something unimportant or not good.
Counsellor(n)	مستشار	A person whose job is to do something.
Promise (v)	يوعد	Assure someone that one will do something.
Common (adj.)	معروف	Done of found often.
Apologize (v)	يعتذر	To express regret for doing something wrong.
Keep in touch(v)	يبقى على اتصال	Stay in contact.
Take up	يبدأ ممارسة	To become interested in a new activity and to spend sometime doing it.
Lonely (adj.)	وحيد	Being alone.
Brainteaser(n)	لغز	Puzzle, problem or riddle.
Challenge (n)	تحدي	A task or situation that tests someone's abilities.
Criteria (n)	معايير	A principle or standard by which something may be judged or decided.
Traffic jam(n)	ازدحام	Road traffic
Escalator (n)	سلم متحرك	A moving staircase.
Stuck (adj.)	عالق	Be fixed in a position or unable to move or be moved.
Marble (n)	بلية-تيلة	A small ball of coloured glass or similar material used as a toy.

Portrait (n)	صورة	A painting, photograph or drawing.
Logic(adj.)	منطقي	A formal method of reasoning in which ideas are based on previous ideas.

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(**determined - strict - promised - common - escalator**)

1.A: Children like playing all the time.

B: This type of behaviour is.....

2.A: I'mto finish my work tonight.

B: Do you need any help?

3.A: I'm sorry. I won't be able to bring you my camera.

B: But youto do.

4.A: Some teachers are alwayswith their students.

B: May be the students are naughty.

Write one word:

1.= a formal method of rezoning.

2.= testing many ways in order to find the best way.

3.=to become interested in a new activity.

4.= puzzle or problem.

5.= particular or standard by which something may be judged.

Choose the correct answer:

1. A: Because of his, he needs constant care.

B: We're going to be at his service anytime.

a. escalator

b. theory

c. disability

2.A:This drawer is I can't open it at all.

B: Why don't you call a carpenter?

a. lonely

b. stuck

c. specialized

3.A: How can we solve theproblem?

B: I think flyovers and tunnels will be good solutions.

a. brainteaser

b. traffic jam

c. challenge

Structure

The second conditional

If + past simple , would + infinitive.

Would + infinitive if past simple

We use the second conditional to express imaginary situations in the present.

Ex: 1. If you **told** me a secret, I **wouldn't** tell anyone.

2. I **would** do regular exercise if I **wanted** to get fit.

3. If I **had** money, I **would** buy a car.

Exercises:

Complete:

1. If I **broke** my mother's vase,

2. If I **were** a pilot,

3. If I **were** you,

4. If I **wanted** to lose weight,

Correct:

1. If I **wanted** to improve my English language, I (**read**)
more English books.

2. I **would get** high marks, if I (**study**) hard.

Language Function

*To give your personal opinion use (I think , in my opinion, in my view)

*To contrast ideas use (however, but , on the other hand)

*To add an idea use (furthermore , also , in addition , as well as)

Exercises:

Match the utterances:

1. Here you are late as usual. () Don't mention it.
2. Why don't you go on a picnic? () with pleasure.
3. Thank you for your help. () I prefer to stay at home.
4. Could you lend me five dinars? () Twice a week.
() Sorry. I won't do it again.

Read the dialogue and realize the functions:

A: Look at what you have done to my car.

B: I'm very sorry, I didn't mean it.

A: But you have damaged the lights. You will have to pay for it.

B: That's right . Ok.

Function	Realization
Obligation:	-----
Blame	-----
Agreement	-----
Apology	-----

What would you say in the following situations:

1. Your friend wants to ask about the way to Mubarak Hospital.

2. Your friend wants to smoke in a hospital

Unit 8 Set-book

1. Who can you ask if you have a difficult problem?

- I can ask parents, relatives and dearest friends.
- I can ask the counsellor for professional advice.

2. How should the society treat the children with disabilities?

By giving them a full opportunity to be active members in the society

3. What advice would you give a friend who feels bored and lonely?

You can join summer schools with interesting activities.

You can learn a new sport or hobby.

4. What steps should we follow to solve a problem?

*Understanding the problem.

*Planning to solve it.

*Trying the plan.

*Checking the solution.

5. Students spend too much time on the computer. Give a solution for this problem.

*Make a timetable and allow yourself a limited time on the computer per day.

* Do outdoor activities.

Grade (9) Unit 9

Emergency(n)	طوارئ	A serious unexpected and often dangerous.
Rescue(n)	انقاذ	An act of saving someone or something from danger.
Volcano(n)	بركان	A mountain with a large opening at the top through which melting rock, hot vapour and gas are erupted from inside the earth.
Earthquake(n)	زلزال	A sudden and violent shaking of the ground.
Hurricane(n)	اعصار	A storm with a violent wind that moves in a funnel-shaped circle.
Erupt(v)	ينفجر	When a volcano becomes active and throws out lava, ash and gases.
Avalanche(n)	انهيار صخري او جليدي	A mass of snow, ice and rocks falling rapidly down a mountainside.
Push out(v)	يدفع للخارج	Throw something out in a violent or sudden way.
Powerfully(adv.)	بقوة	Having great power or strength.
Plate(n)	طبقة الارض	One of the very large sheets of rock that form the surface of the earth.
Predict(v)	يتنبأ	To say what is going to happen in the future.
Resist(v)	يقاوم	To remain unchanged by the damaging effect of something.
Tsunami(n)	تسونامي	A very large ocean wave caused by an earthquake.
Simply(adv.)	ببساطة	Merely
Coastguard(n)	حرس سواحل	A person who watches on the sea near a coast.
Stranded(adj.)	غير قادر على الحركة	Unable to move from place to place.
Luckily(adv.)	لحسن الحظ	Fortunately
Lift(v)	يرفع	Raise to a higher position or level.
Halt(v)	يتوقف	Bring or come to a sudden stop.
Lightening(n)	البرق	A natural bright flash of light happens in the sky.
Realize(v)	يدرك - يعي	To become aware or conscious of something.
Authority(n)	سلطة	Someone or something with official power.
Alert(n)	يحذر ينبه	To make somebody aware of possible dangers.
Paramedic(n)	رجل اسعاف	A person who is trained to do medical work.
Risky(adj.)	محفوف بالمخاطر	Full of possibilities of danger / dangerous.

Salvage(n)	انقاذ سفينه	The rescue of a wrecked ship.
Breed (v)	يلد	When an animal produces young.
Challenging(adj.)	تحدي	Demanding physical or psychological effort.
Isolated(adj.)	منعزل	Far away from other places, buildings or people.
Deliver(v)	يوصل	Bring something to the right address or person.
Wilderness(n)	برية - قفر	A large area of land.
Smoke jumper(n)	اطفائي الغابات	A firefighter for forest's fire.
sanctuary	محمية طبيعية	A nature reserve.
Rust(v)	يصدا	To become covered with rust.
Affect(v)	يؤثر	To have an effect on somebody or something.
Extremely(adv.)	الى حد بعيد	To a very high degree.
Restore(v)	يستعيد	To bring something back to an earlier or better condition

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces:

(authority - alert - coastguard - erupt - powerfully - predict - risky)

1.A: Can we -----volcanic eruptions?

B: Yes, and that helps save lives.

2.A:You need to check the -----before you go to a sea journey.

B: We always do.

3.A: It's -----to drive in a snowstorm.

B: Yes, drivers should be very careful.

4.A: Be -----! A volcano might erupt soon

B: It's our job to observe it.

5.A:Did you see the boxing match?

B: Yes, Mohammad Ali Clay hit his rival -----.

6.A:Would you please tell me the password?

B: Sorry, I have no -----to do that.

Write one word to each definition:

1.come to a sudden stop.=

2.a revolving storm.=

3.a sudden falling of huge amounts of snow.=

4. exceptionally large.=

Structure

Correct the verbs:

1.A: Is lunch ready?

B: No, it (**prepare**) now.

2.A: The car can (**repair**) by the mechanic.

B: That's right.

3.A:Exams usually (**do**) at the end of each school semester.

B: I hope you the best of luck._

Do as shown in brackets:

1. They are building a new house.

(Passive)

2.Scientists can predict volcanic eruptions, -----?

----- (Tag question)

3.The sun heats the water in the ocean.

(Passive)

Language Functions

A)- Match the utterances to their suitable reactions :

- 1- Tom doesn't listen to his father. () I had a sprained ankle.
2- Would you give me your book? () Take this medicine.
3- Why were you crying? () Thank you
4- I have a stomachache. () He should obey him.
() Yes, of course

B) Read the following dialogue then realize the functions:

Ali : What's that box?

Khalid: It's a computer game. My father has just bought it. Let's play it together.

Ali : I'm sorry. I have to study. I'll see you tonight.

Khalid : All right. Don't be late. Can you help me, please?

Ali : Don't worry. I advise you to read the catalogue first.

Khalid : Thanks a lot. Bye.

Functions	Realizations
1) Agreement	_____
2) Suggestion	_____
3) Request	_____
4) Advice	_____

C) What would you say in the following situations :

1) Someone helped you doing something.

2) Your friend is visiting you. You want to offer him something to drink.

3) Your friend is hiding something behind the door.

Unit 9 Set-book

Answer the following questions:

1. Why is a volcano dangerous?

The hot ash and gases cause changes to the weather. It can kill people and destroy villages.

2. What is a volcano?

It's a hole in the Earth's surface which pushes out hot ,liquid rock.

3. What are Tsunamis?

They are huge killing waves often in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

4. What are Tsunamis caused by?

They are caused by an earthquake or volcanic action at sea.

5. Mention four examples of the forces of nature.

Volcanoes, hurricanes, earthquakes and Tsunami.

6. How can a hurricane take place?

When air rises over warm, tropical seas such as the pacific, and starts going round in circles. Then it blows over countries at 500 kilometres across.

7. What damage does a hurricane cause?

Trees and buildings are destroyed and towns are flooded by the rainfall.

8. When does an earthquake happen?

When two massive earth plates move past each other which makes ground shake powerfully.

9. What happens when a tsunami take place?

A large amount of water races across the sea for thousands of miles at the speed of 800 kilometres an hour.

10. How is the strength of the earthquake measured?

By the Richter Scale.

11. How can we survive the forces of nature?

Effective warning system and Emergency and Rescue plans.

12. What modern technology that can save lives?

Text messages through the mobile or wireless devices and satellite.

13. Why is the coastguard's job very important?

They defend and protect the borders of the country. They rescue people.

14. What does a paramedic do?

He drives an ambulance and helps people who make accidents or become seriously ill.

15. What do divers wear?

They wear diving suits and carry oxygen tanks on their backs.

16. How do smoke jumpers protect themselves?

They wear special protective clothes.

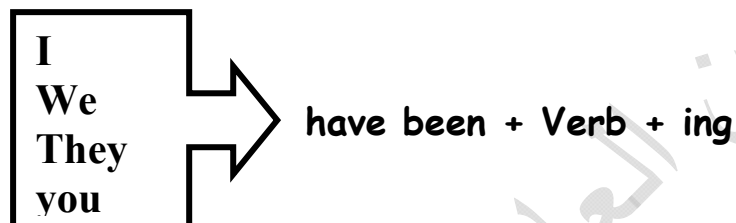
Grade 9 Unit 10

whirlpool (n)	دوامة	A rapidly rotating mass of water.
terror (n)	رعب	A feeling of extreme fear
overboard (adv.)	على ظهر السفينة	from a ship.
recover (v)	يتعافى - يسترد صحته	return to a normal state of health, mind or strength.
barrel (n)	برميل	A cylindrical container.
float (v)	يطفو	to move or rest on the surface of a liquid without sinking.
tie (v)	يربط	attach or fasten.
exhausted (adj.)	متعب	very tired.
horizon (n)	الأفق	the line at which the earth's surface and the sky appear to meet.
escape (v)	يهرب	to break free from danger.
terrified (adj.)	مفزع	very frightened
pick up (phr. v)	يلتقط	to lift someone or something up.
break down (v)	يتوقف عن العمل	to stop working properly, effectively or usefully.
rally (n)	سباق سيارات	a competition for motor vehicles
yearly (adv.)	سنوياً	Happening or produced every year.
importantly (adv.)	بأهمية	used to emphasize a significant point or matter.
set off (phr. v)	يبدأ رحله	to start out on a journey.
spare (v)	قطع غيار	an item not being used so it is available if the one usually used breaks, gets lost...
ahead (adv.)	للامام	Further forward.
mechanical(adj.)	ميكانيكي	of or relating to mechanics
wonder (v)	يتعجب	to speculate or be curious to know about something.
silk(n)	حرير	a fine, strong, soft lustrous fiber.
region (n)	منطقه	area of a city or country.
trade (n)	تجارة	buy and sell goods and services.
exchange(v)	يتبادل	give or receive one thing in place of another
caravan (n)	مسكن متنقل	a group of people traveling together across a desert.
decline (v)	يقلل	Become smaller , fewer or less, decrease.
track (n)	ممر	a continuous line of rails on a railway.

Grammar Unit 10

Present perfect continuous

Use the present perfect continuous tense to talk about actions that were in progress at a time in the past, and are continuing in the present or have just recently finished.



Examples:

- 1) A: Why is he crying?
B: He has just been watching a sad film.
- 2) A: Where have you been?
B: I have been waiting for you all morning.
- 3) A: What is she doing?
B: She has been making a cake.

Question tags

We use question tag (mini questions) at the end of sentences, to ask for information, to check information or to make a question sound more polite.

Examples:

- 1) You are Kuwaiti, aren't you?
- 2) It's a nice dress, isn't it?
- 3) He can't drive, can he?
- 4) We didn't walk to school, did we?

5) The boys have to wear a school uniform, don't they?

Composition

Write an email to your friend about a rally that you have watched.

You may use the following guide words.

Race - lots of cars - ready - start line - crash - broken down - 5 kilometres -
finish line - winner - fun

Reading Comprehension

There were two McDonalds - Mac and Dick - and they were brothers. In 1948, they owned a restaurant in California. They liked working in the restaurant, but they got tired of the customers ordering so many different things to eat.

"If we gave a smaller menu, we could make some of the food in advance, and they wouldn't have to wait long for their meals," said one of the brothers. The other brother agreed and added, "And if we made the customers come to the counter, we wouldn't need any waiters," "We could also use plastic plates so there wouldn't be any washing up."

These were good ideas that the McDonald brothers used, and customers were very pleased. They got their meals. The first McDonald's restaurant had no seats. This meant that people had to take their food away. And that no one had to clean up any tables after them.

Then a man called Ray Kroc came to the brothers and asked to buy their business. They agreed to sell it to him for 27 million dollars. After that, people paid Ray Kroc to open their own restaurants using McDonald's name and menu. Before long, there were McDonald's restaurants all over the USA, and they are all over the world-even in Russia and China.

The most successful McDonald's business is in Hong Kong that sells more hamburgers every day than anywhere else in the world. McDonald's restaurants are so successful because children love going to them. They like the food, toys and games they can get at McDonald's.

A) Choose the correct answer:

1. The McDonald's ideas were
a. good ideas b. bad ideas c. greedy ideas
2. Children all over the world
a. dislike going to McDonald's b. like going to McDonald's c. like working in McDonald's
3. The McDonalds wanted to use plastic plates
a. to get rid of customers. b. to avoid washing up c. to make people pay much.
4. The first McDonald's restaurant had no seats that
a. made people pay more b. made people take their food away. c. made them hire more waiters.

B) Mark (/) or (X):

5. The McDonald's restaurants took along time to spread all over the world. ()
6. The ideas of the two brothers met no appeal from the customers. ()
7. The two brothers liked working at their restaurants. ()
8. The ideas of the two brothers cost them more money. ()

C: Answer these questions:

9. Which city sells most of McDonald's meals?

10. Who is Ray Kroc?

Spelling

Circle the mistake and write them correctly:

1. In the rally some cars brok down and they needed mechanical help.

2. The narrator was tieing himself to a barril to escape the whirlbool, wasn't he?

Punctuation

1. the silk road connected the continents of asia and Europe

2. roald amundsen was the first person to reach the south pole

Translation

Translate into Arabic:

A true friend is someone who is always there for you, someone who understands your feeling without even having to ask.

Vocabulary

Fill in with words from the list:

(floats - rally - importantly - track - decline - terror - exhausted)

1. A: To win the race, you have to keep to the

B: I know.

2. A: Have you noticed the in the oil prices?

B: It's because the current financial crisis.

3. A: Are you ready for the?

B: Right. We've just checked our cars.

4.A: I am against showing films on TV.

B: Yes, they affect viewers badly especially children.

5.A: Do you know why wood on water?

B: No not exactly.

6. A: How did you feel after the long journey?

B: Very I slept for 10 hours non-stop.

Match the words with definitions:

1. track () a competition for motor vehicles.

2. route () happening every year.

3. yearly () relating to mechanics.

4. rally () a way followed from place to another.

() a continuous line of rails on a railway.

Structure

Choose the correct answer:

1.A: They have been to Egypt, -----?

B: I don't know.

- a. aren't they b. haven't they c. have they

2. A: They have been sleeping ----- 2 o'clock.

B: Let's wake them up.

- a. since b. for c. ago

3. A: You are Kuwaiti, -----?

B: No. Egyptian.

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

4.A: Ali has been studying ----- a long time.

B: He is a very hardworking boy.

- a. for b. yet c. since

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. A: We (be) ----- ready to set off, aren't we?

B: That's right . Let's go.

2. A: Where have you been?

B: I (wait) ----- for you all the morning.

3.A: My father gave me some money, I (spend) ----- it on an adventure book.

B: I can lend you some.

4.A: I wish I (join) ----- the health club last week.

B: You should join it as soon as possible.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. I can't go to his party as I don't have an invitation. (Use: If..)

2. " I went to the beach." said Ali. (Reported)

3. You can eat sushi chopsticks. (Passive)

4. I didn't notice the traffic sign. (Complete)

I wish-----

Language Functions

E) Match the following utterances :

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1- I like playing chess. | () That's a good idea |
| 2- Thanks for helping me | () My son hasn't come home yet. |
| 3- Let's go swimming today. | () You are welcome. |
| 4- Why are you worried? | () I prefer reading the Quran. |
| | () It's the seagull . |

F) Write what you would say in the following situations:

1- Your friend smokes cigarettes.

2- Your friend said, " A computer is a useful machine."

3- Tomorrow is a holiday and your family wants to go out .

4- You want your brother to help you with your homework.

Read the following dialogue and realize the functions below:

A : Why don't we go for a walk today?

B : I'm sorry, I can't. I'm busy.

A : You should get some rest. You look exhausted.

B : I agree with you, but I've a lot of work to do.

A : Be careful. Too much work is not good for your health.

B : Unfortunately, I've to finish it today.

Functions	Realization
1) Advice	-----
2) Warning	-----
3) Apology	-----
4) Suggestion	-----

Unit 10 Set-book question

1. How do the narrator's feelings change during the journey?

At the beginning, he was happy about the fish they caught.

During the storm, they were terrified. When they were picked up, they felt lucky to be saved.

2. What is a whirlpool?

It is a mass of water that rotates rapidly in a river or a sea because of strong currents.

3. How did the story end?

The narrator was thrown out of the whirlpool onto a quiet place.

The waves carried him to where the other fishermen were able to pick them up.

4. What is the terrible incident that the narrator is talking about?

There was a terrible storm and they were caught in a whirlpool?

5. How did the narrator try to save himself?

He tied himself to a barrel and dived into the sea trying to escape the whirlpool.

6. What was the main purpose of a rally?

To raise money for charity to help people .

7. What is the Silk Road?

It was an ancient road which connected the continents of Asia and Europe.

8. Describe the Silk Road nowadays.

There are paved roads and train trucks that follow the Silk Road.

9. What was a caravan like?

A group of people leading camels.

10. How long is the Silk Road?

It is about 7000 kilometres long.

11. What regions that the Silk Road cross?

It linked China, Central Asia, Northern India.

12. What were the dangers that faced caravans on the Silk Road?

Cold and heat. Hunger and thirst. Thieves.

13. What goods were exchanged in the Silk Road?

Silk and spices were exchanged for silver, precious stones, gold and horses.

Unit 11

wealthy(adj.)	ثري	Rich
butler (n)	رئيس الخدم	the chief manservant of a house
modest(adj.)	متواضع - خجول	Moderate, limited or small
dusty(adj.)	مغبر	covered with or full of dust.
affluent(adj.)	موسر - غني	having a great deal of money.
residence(n)	إقامة	a house or a place in which somebody lives
genuine(adj.)	صادق - أصلي	sincere
grimy(adj.)	قذر	very dirty
pleased(adj.)	مسرور	happy, glad
trap (v)	يوقع في فخ	To prevent someone from escaping.
content(adj.)	راضي - قانع	happy
humble(adj.)	رخيص	inexpensive
fashion(n)	موضة	popular trend in styles of dress.
kimono(n)	لباس ياباني	a Japanese dress.
chopstick(n)	ملاعق خشبية	spoons made of wood.
bullet train(n)	قطار سريع	a high speed passenger train
raw(adj.)	نيء	uncooked
sushi (n)		
sumo wrestling(n)	مصارعة السومو	a Japanese wrestling.
happiness(n)	سعادة	a feeling of calm satisfaction
identify(v)	يتحقق من هوية	recognize or distinguish.
spiritual(adj.)	روحي	related to human soul.
reasonable(adj.)	معقول	appropriate or fair, moderate.
serotonin(adj.)		a compound present in blood platelets and serum that constricts the blood vessels and acts as a neurotransmitter.
genetic(adj.)	وراثي	relating to genes.
identical (adj.)	متماثل - مطابق	exactly alike.
twins(n)	توأم	two children or animals born at the same birth.
flow(v)	سريان - جريان	continuous movement.

Unit 11 grammarReported Speech

*Use reported speech to report what someone says or said.

*In reported speech the verbs change.

<u>Direct speech</u>	<u>Reported speech</u>
<u>Present simple:</u> ' I always play football on Mondays.' said Ali.	<u>Past simple:</u> Ali said (that) he always played football on Mondays.
<u>Past simple:</u> 'Last week I went to Dubai.' said Fatima.	<u>Past perfect:</u> Fatima said (that) she had gone to Dubai last week.
<u>Future:</u> ' I'll show you the photos from my holiday,' he said.	<u>Would:</u> She said (that) she would show me the photos from her holiday.
<u>(am / is / are) going to / can:</u> ' We're going to the zoo,' said Zainab. You can come with us .	<u>(was / were) going to / could:</u> Zainab said (that) they were going to the zoo. She said (that) I could come with them .

In reported speech, the pronouns change.

I → he / she / it

me → him / her

We → they

us → them

You → we

you → me / us

In reported speech, (that) can be omitted after (said).

Reported Speech (Questions)

*Remember to change the tenses and the pronouns in reported questions:

1) 'Why are you laughing?'

He asked me why I was laughing.

2) 'What are you going to do after school?'

She wanted to know what I was going to do after school.

- In reported (YES / NO) questions, use asked / wanted to know + if or whether.

1) ' Did you **enjoy** the class?'

She asked me **if / whether** I **had enjoyed** the class.

She wanted to know **if / whether** I had enjoyed the class.

2) 'When did you start learning English?'

They wanted to know when we had started learning English.

3) ' Do you have any questions about it?'

They asked her if she had any questions about it.

Composition

Write a report of not less than 10 lines about "Happiness". You may use the following guide words.

Sources of happiness: family, friends, money, health, work, social life
Happiness and health. Simple and easy life makes people happier.

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below:

"Wash everyday, and you'll die young." People often said those words, Napoleon's wife had new clothes every month, instead of a bath." It's quicker. She always said. Rich people didn't often have a bath. They washed their hands and faces, but not their bodies. Many poor people didn't wash at all. A young once said to a doctor." Soap and water have never touched my body." That's true. I see..." answered the doctor.

Why didn't people wash in those days long ago? Well, they didn't have enough water in their houses.. They carried water from rivers or holes in the ground, which are known as wells. Town people bought it from a water carrier. Sometimes it was expensive. **They** drank it and so they were clean inside. They didn't think about outside. Modern life is different. We use a lot of soap and water. We are all quite clean. However, a few people use too much soap and they get ill. Many young women work as hairdressers. They wash their dresses and other women's hair. That is their job and they like it. Those hairdressers sometimes wash thirty heads on a

busy day. Their hands are soapy for seven or eight hours and are not a good thing. A young hairdresser's hands are often red and ugly and she must then go to a doctor.

A: Choose the right answer:

1. Napoleon's wife had new clothes because-----
 - a. **She liked fashion.**
 - b. **She was fond of new clothes.**
 - c. It was faster than having a bath.
2. People in the old days didn't often wash because-----
 - a. **it didn't often rain.**
 - b. **They were too lazy.**
 - c. **They didn't have enough water at home.**
3. The underlined word "they" refers to -----
 - a. **poor people**
 - b. **town people**
 - c. **hairdressers**
4. On a busy day a hairdresser may wash-----
 - a. as many as thirteen heads.
 - b. As many as thirty heads.
 - c. as many as fifteen heads.

B: Mark (✓) or (X):

5. Wash everyday and you will live long. ()
6. People along time ago thought washing was dangerous. ()
7. Nowadays, we use a lot of soap and water for washing. ()
8. Napoleon's wife used to take a bath everyday. ()

C: Answer the following questions:

9. Why are the hairdressers' hands so red and ugly.

10. Why did Napoleon's wife have new clothes so often?

Spelling

Circle the mistakes and write them correctly:

1. We dont eat row fishes or use shopsticks.

2. A chemical called sirotonen in our brain contributees to the feeling of happiness.

Punctuation

Punctuate the following:

1. what do people eat in japan

2. ahmed said i fell and broke my leg

Translation

Translate into Arabic:

We all forget things and it's true that as we grow older, it becomes harder to remember things as quickly as we used to.

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

1.A: Have you ever eaten-----fish?

B: Never, I can't even imagine it.

a. **sumo**

b. **chop**

c. **raw**

2.A: The manager of the company is very -----

B: That's right. He owns five multinational companies.

a. **wealthy**

b. **genetic**

c. **identical**

3.A: Scientists are trying to ----- the gene responsible for happiness.

B: Is there a gene for happiness?

a. **identify**

b. **flow**

c. **please**

4.A: Does the ----- factor affect the way we feel happy?

B: Scientists think so.

a. **modest**

b. **humble**

c. **genetic**

5.A: Look at the two babies. They are extremely similar.

B: I think they are ----- twins.

a. **identical**

b. **different**

c. **raw**

Structure

Choose the correct answer:

1.A: Rashid has neither gone out ----- done his homework.

B: Maybe.

a. and

b. nor

c. or

2.A: Last year, many malls-----

B: They look wonderful.

a. build

b. built

c. were built

3.A: It's good to be proud of ----- ,my students.

B: You are right, sir.

a. yourself

b. himself

c. yourselves

4.A: That is the wealthy man -----gave a lot of money to charity organizations.

B: Oh! What a kind man!

a. whose

b. who

c. whom

Do as shown in brackets:

1. " I bought a new shirt a few days ago." (reported)

Salma said-----

2." Do you have any questions about it?" (Complete)

He wanted to know-----

3. "Where did you go last Monday?" (complete)

She asked Ali -----

Language Functions

Match the utterances under (A) with their responses under (B):

(A)

(B)

1- I forgot to bring your book. () Great! Well done.

2- Our school team won the match . ().No, it isn't mine.

3- What's wrong with Fahd ? () Why don't you see a doctor?

4- I've got a terrible headache. () Never mind.

() His cousin has just made an accident.

Read the following dialogue then realize functions below:

A: Let's go to the club.

B. Sorry . I can't.I'm too busy at the moment .

A: By the way, I need your help to do some homework ..

B: I disagree. I advise you to do it yourself.

A: All right, I should depend on myself.

1- : Apology :

2- : Suggestion :

3- : Agreement :

4- : Advice :

What would you say in the following situations:

1-Your brother is going to drive his car without wearing a seat belt.

.....

2-I bought you a present for your success.

.....

3-Your friend has bought a new car.

.....

4--Someone walked on your leg.

.....

Set-book questions

1. How can the rich people help in developing society?

They can give money to charity organizations, building hospitals, schools and mosques.

2. What's real happiness?

To be content and help others.

3. How do the people in poor areas feel after they receive assistance?

They feel pleased because money can change their lives to the best.

4. What do people wear in Japan?

They wear traditional long robes called "Kimonos"

5. What sports are popular in Japan?

Karate, Judo, sumo wrestling.

6. What are the main sources of happiness?

Health, enough money, faith, family and friends.

7. What are the three elements to happiness?

Having a spiritual life.

Experiencing pleasures in life.

Using strengths in positive way.

8. How is happiness good for health?

It gives us a strong immune system.

9. Which side of the brain controls positive feelings?

The left side of the brain.

10. How does happiness contribute more to the community?

If we feel happy, we become more sociable, helpful and health

Unit 12

Upset(adj.)	غاضب	unhappy and worried.
Mend(v)	يصلح	to heal
Knock(v)	يضر	to strike loudly against something.
wish(n)	أمل - أمنية	a desire or hope for something to happen.
regret(n)	نم	a feeling or sadness, repentance or disappointment.
organize(v)	ينظم	make arrangements or preparations.
complain(v)	يشكي	express dissatisfaction or annoyance.
Train(v)	يدرب	teach for a particular skill through practice.
luckily(adv.)	لحسن الحظ	used to say that it is good that something happened or was done.
Mess(n)	لخبطة	chaotic, confused or troublesome state or situation.
pleasure(n)	سرور	a feeling of happiness, delight or satisfaction.
arrange(v)	يرتب	bring about by agreement or planning.
enjoy(v)	يستمتع	to have a pleasurable experience.
enough(adv.)	كاف	to an extent that it is as much as is needed.
give up(v)	يقلع عن - يترك	to stop trying or doing something.
tidy up(v)	يرتب	to arrange neatly and in order.
friendship(n)	الصدقة	a relationship between two or more people who are friends.
loyalty(n)	الإخلاص	the quality of giving or showing firm and constant support.
honest(adj.)	أمين	never cheating, lying or deceiving.
respect(n)	احترام	when you admire someone, especially because of their personal qualities, knowledge or skills.
clever(adj.)	ماهر - ذكي	having sharp mental abilities.
cheerful(adj.)	مبتهج	in a happy and optimistic mood or causing people to feel cheerful.

trustworthy(adj.)	موثوق	able to be relied on as honest or trustful.
appreciate(v)	يقدر	to recognize and like the qualities in somebody or something.
secret (n)	سر	known by only a few people.
share(v)	يشارك	use, occupy, or enjoy something with another or others.

IF TYPE (3)

*Use if + past perfect , would have + pp to talk about imaginary situations in the past.

Examples:

01) If I had seen the accident, I would have phoned for help.

02) If I hadn't got up so late, I wouldn't have missed the bus.

03) I would have asked you first if I had wanted to borrow your camera.

04) She would have emailed you if she hadn't crashed yesterday.

05) If it had been me, I would have started my homework sooner.

Wish + past perfect

* Use I wish + past perfect to talk about past situations that you wish had been different.

Examples:

01) I wish I had studied more languages at school.
(but I only studied one.)

02) I wish I had known that you were ill. I would have come to see you.
(I didn't know, so I couldn't come to see you)

03) I wish I had brought a map.

04) I wish I had stayed at home.

Vocabulary

Choose the correct answer:

1.A: The food tastes horrible.

B: You can -----to the manager.

- a. wish b. regret c. complain

2.A: Visitors are coming in and the place is still a -----

B: I'll tidy up now.

- a. mess b. pleasure c. secret.

3.A: Who is your dearest friend?

B: Aziz. I feel ----- to have him as a friend.

- a. upset b. cheerful c. lucky

4.A : My watch was broken.

B: I know someone who can ----- it for you.

- a. mend b. give up c. knock

Composition

Write a report on " Your last summer holiday " The following guide words may help you :

start - July - go - Egypt - family - plane - stay - hotel - eat - restaurant - food -
delicious - visit - the pyramids - camera - photos - places - buy - presents -
ended - September -came back - happy .

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage then answer the questions :-

Most of the passengers were fast asleep in the eight o'clock train . It was already half past nine. I was reading the newspaper . Suddenly we were all shocked to hear a very loud cry from a young lady. She screamed , "Help ! Help ! He's going to kill me." Many people ran towards her. We asked her where the murderer was. She looked around her for a few moments, then at us, and finally whispered to herself "What a terrible dream ! He killed my mother and sister. That thief ! He had a gun and a big knife." We comforted her saying that she was safe and nobody will hurt her.

One of us got her a cold drink. When she felt better, we returned each to his seat. I observed an old man sitting beside her. He kept talking with her all through the last thirty minutes of the journey. I wondered what they were discussing. Finally I knew that he wanted to prevent her from sleeping again and having another bad dream.

A) Choose the correct answer :

- One of the passengers gave the young lady-----
a- an train ticket b- a cold drink c- a newspaper
- The girl woke up when -----
a- the old man spoke to her. b- people comforted her. c- the thief attacked her .
- The man in the dream was holding -----
a- a gun and a knife b- food and drink c- newspapers and magazines
- The passengers were traveling -----
a- by train b- in a plane c- on a boat

B) Put (✓) or (×) :-

5. The old man talked to the girl to help her to be quiet . ()
6. The passengers were happy to hear the girl crying loudly . ()
7. The writer was sleeping when the girl cried . ()
8. The girl was dreaming that somebody killed her father and sister. ()

C) Answer the following questions :-

9. What was the young girl's terrible dream ?

10. How long did the train journey take when the young girl gave a loud cry ?

Punctuation

B) Punctuate the following .

3) how can you help your country i study very hard

Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with words from the list:

(**organize - wish - pleasure - share - honest - mess - respect**)

1.A: You missed the sport programme.

B: I I had seen it.

2.A: it's good to show yourto parents.

B: I always do. And to my teachers, too.

3.A: Most companiessales during Hala February.

B: It's a good time for shopping.

4.A: There is a meeting at 7 pm.

B: It's a chance toour ideas.

Write one word for each definition:

1.= feel sorry.

2.a feeling of happiness or delight.

3.unhappy or worried.

Structure

Choose the correct answer:

1.A: -----do you get from your new job?

B: K.D 350.

a. How much

b. How many

c. How often

2.A: If She hadn't invited me, I -----upset.

B: I see.

a. would feel

b. will feel

c. would have felt

3.A: -----I was going to school, I saw a fire.

B: Did you call for help?

a. If

b. While

c. After

4.A: I didn't have cash money. I didn't have the K-net card, -----

B: Who paid for the dinner then?

a. too

b. yet

c. either

Correct the verbs between brackets:

1. A: What happened?

B: Our team (win) -----the cup.

2. A: It's raining now. I wish I (have) -----an umbrella.

3. If the children had seen the film, they (enjoy) -----it.

4. A: I regret (break) ----- the camera.

B: You should have been careful.

Do as shown between brackets:

1. She didn't study. She didn't pass.

If ----- (Complete)

2. I didn't notice the traffic sign.

I wish ----- (Complete)

3. "Where did you go? "

They asked me.....(Complete)
4. You didn't ask me. I didn't help you. (Join using: If..)
.....

Functions

E) Match the following utterances :

- 1.- What do you think of my new shirt? () Never mind
2- Why didn't you do your homework? () That's a good idea.
3- Let's go swimming () It's very nice .
4- I'm sorry for being late. () I prefer having orange juice.
() I was ill.

F) Write what you would say in the following situations

- 1- Your friend smokes cigarettes.
.....
2- Your father bought you a mobile.
.....
3- Someone says, " living in a village is boring."
.....
4- The weather is fine today.
.....

B)- Read the dialogue and write the realizations to the functions:

Ahmad : Hello, would you mind helping me, please?

Bader : Sorry, I'm busy now.

Ahmad What do you think, then? Shall I have to ask someone else?

Bader : It's better to ask your friend Tom.

Ahmad : Ok Why not? .Where is he?

Bader : I don't know. Why don't you phone him?

Ahmad :I prefer meeting him to calling him.

Functions	Realizations
5-Agreement	
6 - Advice	
7- Preference	
8-Suggestion	

Set-book questions

1. What makes a true friend?

He must be helpful, loving, loyal, cheerful, honest and trustworthy.

2. What does friendship depend on?

Respect, loyalty, trust and mutual understanding.

3. How can we make friends?

By joining clubs and schools.

By chatting.

4. Mention two tips for a good friend.

A. be helpful and loyal. B. be trustful and forgiving.

Composition

A)- People read newspapers or watch TV to know the news. Others use the internet. Write a short paragraph of (10 - 12) sentences about your favourite way of getting news. You may use the following guide words:
(think - important - world - ways - find out - about - news - anywhere - in details - coloured pictures - watching TV - reading newspapers - internet - interesting - any time - relaxing)

Composition

In a report of (10 - 15) write about **the importance of holidays** and **how and where people can spend their holidays**

Guide words and Phrases:

have a rest - renew - energy - enjoy time - fresh air - flowers - green trees - clubs -
sea resorts - rubbish - pins - picking flowers - allowed

[illegible]

B)- Punctuate the following sentences :

A: where did you go

B: to the beach

B)- Punctuate the following two sentences:

1- who are you going shopping with

2- i am going with my friends

Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage, then answer the questions below :

Once upon a time, there was an old lion. He tried to get food by force as he used to do but he couldn't. He returned to his den and lied down there. He began to think of a trick to get food. He pretended to be sick. The animals expressed their sadness and came one by one to his den, where the lion ate them greedily.

After many of the animals had thus disappeared, the Fox discovered the trick. He came to the den and stood outside. He presented himself to the lion, at a respectful distance, and asked him how he was. "I am still sick" replied the lion, "but why do you stand out? Come inside to talk with me." "No thank you," said the Fox. "I notice that there are many prints of feet entering your cave, but I see no trace of any returning."

He is wise who is warned by the misfortunes of others

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

1. The lion was lying down because

- a) he was too old b) he was afraid of people c) he wanted to sleep

2. When the animals entered the den, the lion

- a) ate them b) gave them presents c) was dying

3. When he visited the lion, the fox stood

- a) on a tree b) outside the den c) inside the den

4. The best title for this passage could be

a) The strong lion

b) The clever fox

c) The stupid animals

B) Mark (✓) or (X)

5- The lion lives in a cage in the city ()

6- The animals were sad because the lion was ill. ()

7- All the animals that entered the den could leave it. ()

8- The fox fell in the trick. ()

C)- Answer the following questions :

9- How did the lion use to get his food ?

.....

10- Why did the lion ask the Fox to enter the den?

.....

Reading Comprehension

In the past Kuwait was a small town surrounded by a wall. Streets were very narrow. Houses were small and there was no pure water or electricity. Fishing and diving for pearls were the main jobs. There were no schools, but the pupils used to go to the teacher's house where he used to teach them in one of the rooms. They went to him to learn reading and writing.

They also studied the Holy Quran. The teachers were paid by the pupil's parents. Life was hard and difficult in the past.

Now life is different. Kuwait is a big city. We can see large buildings, wide streets and beautiful gardens everywhere. People are rich. They have their own modern houses and cars. Their children go to schools. In summer many people travel abroad. Some families visit Arab countries such as Lebanon and Egypt. Others go to America and Europe because the weather is very hot and humid in Kuwait in summer. Life today is much better than it was in the past.

People can get anything they need at any time.

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

1-In the past pupils used to go to to learn .

- a) big schools b) teachers' houses c) universities

2-Nowadays Kuwait is

- a) a small town b) a big city c) a modern village

3- According to the passage, life in the past was than it is now

- a) harder and slower b) better and easier c) noisier but faster

4- The teachers were paid by

- a) the pupils' parents b) businessmen c) rich people

B) Mark (✓) or (X) :

5- Some families visit Arab countries like Europe and America . ()

6- The weather is very cold in Kuwait in summer ()

7- We can see modern buildings in Kuwait ()

8- Fishing and surfing were the main jobs in the past. ()

C) Answer the following questions :

9- How did Kuwaiti people earn their living in the past?

10- What did the teachers teach their pupils?

Reading comprehension

Mr. and Mrs. Black live in a big villa outside London . Her husband is a reporter. He works for a local magazine in London . He is always busy . Mrs. Black is a housewife . She likes watching TV and cooking.

Last Tuesday , Mrs. Black felt sick so she went to see her doctor . He examined her and sent her to the hospital for some blood tests . Next day , he telephoned her and gave her a list of things she should not eat . Mrs. Black wrote that on a piece of paper , left it near the telephone in the living room and drove her car to the town to visit to her mother .

Two hours later , she came back and found her husband waiting for her with a big basket full of things . He said to her , “ How are you ? I’ve done all the shopping for you . “ Mrs. Black was surprised . “How did you know what I want for today ?” She asked . “ I found the shopping list near the telephone , so I went to the market and bought what you wrote on the list “ He answered .

Mrs. Black was sad for her husband . She didn’t know how to tell him that he had bought all the things she didn’t want .

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

- 1-Mr. Black is a reporter for a in London .
a) local magazine b) local newspaper c) local TV station
- 2-Mrs. Black went to hospital for
a) seeing a dentist b) blood tests c) visiting her aunt
- 3- Mrs. Black was her husband.
a) happy for b) sad for c) angry with
- 4- Mr. And Mrs. Black live in a
a) big villa b) humble cottage c) small house

B) Mark (✓) or (X) :

- 5- Mr. Black is an athlete . ()
- 6- Mrs. Black likes cooking . ()
- 7- Her doctor called her last Wednesday . ()
- 8- Mr. Black bought what his wife needed . ()

C) Answer the following questions :

- 9- How did Mrs. Black go to her mother ?

- 10- Why did Mrs. Black go to see her doctor ?

Translation

A)- Translate the following into good Arabic :

Cities developed when farming countries produced more than they needed. Some people stopped being farmers and worked in manufacturing and commerce and built big cities.

-Correct the verbs between brackets:

1-A: What's your little brother doing?

B: He (watch) a cartoon film now. -----

2-A: Did your uncle arrive from America?

B: I think he (arrive) next month -----

3-A: What happened to your leg?

B: While I (walk) in the street, I fell down. -----

4-A: When did Salem buy his new car?

B : He (buy) it last week. -----