

**Grade**

**11**

2011 / 2012

New types  
of  
questions

Word  
Definitions

Literature  
Time

Word  
Meanings

One-theme  
Dialogue

# Remedial Exercises

## Second Period

Module ( 2 ) / Unit ( 4+5+6 )

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Grade 11



<b>adjustment (n.)</b>	a change in the way that someone behaves or thinks.	تعديل
<b>assumption (n.)</b>	a thing that is accepted as true or as certain to happen.	افتراض – ادعاء
<b>block out (ph.v.)</b>	to prevent light from reaching something from being seen or heard.	يعترض طريق- يعيق
<b>capacity (n.)</b>	the ability or power to do, experience or understand something.	سعة – استيعاب-مقدرة
<b>defensiveness (n.)</b>	the state of behaving in a way that shows you feel that other people are criticizing you.	تأهب - دفاع
<b>distraction (n.)</b>	something that interferes with concentration or takes attention away from something else.	الهاء- تشتيت للانتباه
<b>empathy (n.)</b>	the ability to understand and share the feelings of another.	مشاركة وجدانية - تعاطف
<b>enhance (v.)</b>	to intensify, increase, or further improve the quality, value, or extent of something.	يعزز- يطور
<b>interlocutor (n.)</b>	a person who takes part in a dialogue or conversation.	محاور - محادث
<b>non-verbal (adj.)</b>	not involving or using words or speech.	غير لفظي - حرفي
<b>accountant (n.)</b>	a person whose job is to keep or inspect financial accounts.	محاسب
<b>annual (adj.)</b>	occurring once every year.	سنوي
<b>continent (n.)</b>	any of the world's main continuous expanses of land (Africa, Antarctica, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America or South America)	قارة
<b>courteous (adj.)</b>	polite; respectful	مهذب – دمث – كيس
<b>deem (v.)</b>	to regard or consider in a specified way.	يعتبر – يقيم - يحكم
<b>demand (n.)</b>	the desire of consumers, clients, employers, etc., for a particular commodity, service, or other item.	مطلب - طلبية
<b>diva (n.)</b>	a famous female opera singer.	بريمادونا: مغنية رئيسية في الأوبرا
<b>flattering (adj.)</b>	full of praise and compliments.	مديح – مدامن-
<b>harshly (adv.)</b>	cruelly or severely.	بخشونة - بعنف
<b>insult (n.)</b>	a disrespectful or scornfully abusive remark or action.	اهانة
<b>meticulously (adv.)</b>	very carefully and precisely.	بحرص شديد
<b>mountain range (n.)</b>	a line of mountains connected by high ground.	سلسلة جبلية

<b>owe (v.)</b>	to be under a moral obligation to give someone (gratitude, respect, etc.)	يدين بالولاء
<b>pane (n.)</b>	a single sheet of glass in a window or door.	لوح زجاجي في باب أو نافذة
<b>attestation (n.)</b>	a legal statement made by someone in which they say that something is definitely true.	شهادة – دليل – برهان- شهادة حق
<b>cardiac (adj.)</b>	of or relating to the heart.	جراحة القلب (قلبي)
<b>doctorate (n.)</b>	the highest degree awarded by a graduate school or other approved educational organization.	دكتوراه
<b>enclose (v.)</b>	to place ( something ) in an envelope together with a letter.	يرفق
<b>extensive (adj.)</b>	containing or dealing with a lot of information and details.	مكثف – واسع – شامل
<b>in advance (phrase)</b>	ahead of time.	مقدما – مسبقا
<b>reference (n.)</b>	a source of information that ascertains something and proves it reliable.	مرجع
<b>Unit Five</b>		
<b>ameliorated (adj.)</b>	(of something bad or unsatisfactory) made better.	مطور
<b>BCE</b>	Before Common Era	فترة ما قبل الميلاد
<b>character (n.)</b>	a printed or written letter or symbol.	شخصية – ميزة
<b>cuneiform (n.)</b>	denoting or relating to the wedge-shaped characters used in the ancient writing systems of Mesopotamia, Persia, and Ugarit, surviving mainly impressed on clay tablets.	الكتابة المسمارية
<b>empire (n.)</b>	an extensive group of states or countries under a single supreme authority.	إمبراطورية
<b>financial (adj.)</b>	economic activity concerned with the processing of or relating to finance.	تمويل - مالي
<b>gradually (adv.)</b>	slowly.	تدرجياً
<b>hieroglyphics (n)</b>	incomprehensible symbols or writing.	الهيروغليفية
<b>inscribe (v.)</b>	to write or carve (words or symbols) on something, esp. as a formal or permanent record.	ينقش – يكتب
<b>pictogram (n.)</b>	a pictorial symbol for a word or phrase.	كتابة تصويرية (رمزية)

<b>practical (adj.)</b>	of or concerned with the actual doing or use of something rather than with theory and ideas.	عملي
<b>precious (adj.)</b>	( of an object, substance, or resource) of great value; not to be wasted or treated carelessly.	ثمين – نفيس
<b>quotidian (adj.)</b>	of or occurring every day; daily.	يومي
<b>reed (n)</b>	a tall, slender-leaved plant of the grass family that grows in water or on marshy ground.	قصب
<b>scribe (n.)</b>	a person who copies out documents, esp. one employed to do this before printing was invented.	نساخ - خطاط
<b>throughout (prep.)</b>	all the way through.	طوال - طيلة
<b>acquire (v.)</b>	to learn or develop ( a skill, habit, or quality)	يكتسب – يحرز
<b>amateur (n.)</b>	a person who engages in a pursuit, esp. a sport, or an unpaid basis.	هاو – غير محترف
<b>ballpoint (n.)</b>	a pen with a tiny ball as its writing point. The ball transfers ink from a cartridge to the paper	قلم حبر كروي
<b>call-in (n.)</b>	a telephone conversation that is broadcast during a radio or television programme.	مكالمة واردة الى برنامج
<b>falloff (n.)</b>	a decrease in something.	تخفيض
<b>literacy (n.)</b>	the ability to read and write.	معرفة القراءة والكتابة
<b>pride and joy (expression)</b>	the main source of satisfaction and happiness.	مصدر سعادة
<b>publish (v.)</b>	( of an author or company ) to prepare and issue ( a book, journal piece of music or other work ) for public sale.	ينشر – يصدر
<b>tryout (n.)</b>	a test of the potential of some one or something especially in the context of entertainment and sport.	اختبار - تجربة
<b>writer's block (n.)</b>	the condition of being unable to think of what to write.	قفلت الفكرة
<b>contribution (n.)</b>	a gift or payment to a common fun or collection.	مساهمة – تبرع - هبة
<b>dominate (v.)</b>	to have a commanding influence on, to exercise control over.	يهيمن- يسيطر
<b>economic (adj.)</b>	of or related to economics or the economy.	اقتصادي
<b>mainly (adv.)</b>	more than anything else.	في الغالب – إلى حد بعيد
<b>wordsmith (n.)</b>	a skilled user of words.	كاتب ماهر – محترف كتابة

## Unit Six

<b>agenda (n.)</b>	a list of items of business to be considered and discussed at a meeting.	برنامج – جدول أعمال
<b>a great deal of (phrase)</b>	much or a lot	مقدار هائل من
<b>browse (v.)</b>	to survey object casually, especially goods or sale.	يتفرج على السلع
<b>calendar (n.)</b>	a chart of series of pages showing the days, weeks and months of a particular year, or giving particular seasonal information.	تقويم - مفكرة
<b>cell phone (n.)</b>	short for cellular phone: a telephone with access to a cellular radio system so it can be used over a wide	هاتف خلوي
<b>complement (n.)</b>	a thing that completes or brings two perfection	تكلمة - متمم
<b>customise (v.)</b>	to modify ( something ) to suit a particular individual or task.	يعدل
<b>dominant (adj.)</b>	most important, powerful or influential	مسيطر – مهيم
<b>function (v.)</b>	to work or operate in a proper or particular way.	يعمل – يؤدي وظيفة
<b>lately (adv.)</b>	recently, not long ago.	مؤخرا
<b>miscellaneous (adj.)</b>	of various types or from different sources.	متنوع - مختلف
<b>necessity (n.)</b>	the fact of being required.	احتياج – عوز - ضرورة
<b>notepad (n.)</b>	a pad of blank or ruled pages for writing on.	مفكرة
<b>rely on (ph. v.)</b>	to depend on.	يعتمد على
<b>reminder (n.)</b>	a thing that causes someone to remember something.	مذكر
<b>teleputer (n.)</b>	a combination of the word " telephone " and " computer " used to describe increasingly advanced mobile phones.	جهاز كمبيوتر هاتفي
<b>tend (v.)</b>	to regularly or frequently behave in a particular way or to have a certain characteristic.	يميل إلى – يتجه نحو
<b>theme (n.)</b>	a subject of artistic representation.	موضوع أدبي
<b>via (prep.)</b>	traveling through ( a place ) on route to a destination, by way of, by means of	عن طريق – عبر
<b>weblog (n.)</b>	another term for blog: a Web site on which an individual or group of users produces an ongoing narrative.	
<b>hike (v.)</b>	to walk for a long distance, esp. across the country or in the woods.	يقوم بجولة في الريف

<b>mountainous (adj.)</b>	(of a region ) having many mountains.	كثير الجبال
<b>notify (v.)</b>	to inform someone of something, typically in a formal or official manner.	يخطر – يندر
<b>recognize (v.)</b>	to identify someone or something from having encountered them before, to know again.	يتعرف على يميز
<b>security (n.)</b>	freedom from risk or danger, safety.	أمن – اطمئنان
<b>usher (n.)</b>	a person who shows people to their seats, esp. in a theatre.	الدليل: مرشد الرواد الى أماكنهم
<b>beforehand (adv.)</b>	before an action or event, in advance.	مسبقاً – سلفاً
<b>bookmark (n.)</b>	a record of the address of a file, web page or other data used to enable web access by a user.	المؤشر: شريطة توضع بين صفحاتي الكتاب - دليل
<b>don't tell a soul (expression)</b>	keep in a secret.	يبقى سراً

**Module Two unit four                      11<sup>th</sup> form 1<sup>st</sup> term –                      ( WB)**

<b>chime ( n. )</b>	a sound made by a bell or a metal bar or tube.	قرع الأجراس
<b>illiteracy ( n.)</b>	inability to read or write.	أمية
<b>inaccessible ( adj.)</b>	unreachable, out of reach.	متعذر الوصول إليه
<b>integrate ( v.)</b>	to combine something with another so that they become a whole.	يدمج
<b>lifeline ( n.)</b>	( figurative ) a thing that is essential for the survival of someone or something.	حبل السلامة / النجاة
<b>mailbag ( n.)</b>	a large sack or bag for carrying mail.	صندوق البريد
<b>transcribe ( v.)</b>	to put ( thoughts, speech or data ) into written or printed form.	يدون - يسجل

**Unit Five**

<b>industrial design ( n.)</b>	design related to industry.	تصميم صناعي
<b>mechanism ( n.)</b>	a natural or established process by which something takes place or is brought about.	تقنية
<b>reliable ( adj.)</b>	consistently good in quality or performance: able to be trusted.	موثوق
<b>socket ( n.)</b>	a natural or artificial hollow into which something fits or in which something revolves.	مقبس - تجويف

### Unit Six

<b>bin ( v.)</b>	to place ( something ) in a receptacle in which to deposit trash or recyclable material.	يرمي - يتخلص
<b>disposable ( adj.)</b>	intended to be used once and then thrown away.	ممكن التخلص منه
<b>pass on ( ph v.)</b>	to give something to someone else, after one has had it or finished with it first.	ينقل
<b>reclaim ( v.)</b>	to retrieve or recover ( something previously lost, given or paid )	يحسن - يستصلح
<b>sibling ( n. )</b>	a brother or sister	نسيب – شقيق - قريب

### VOCABULARY

#### UNIT 4

I- **Fill in each space with words from the list :**

( meticulously \ owe \ inaccessible\ deem \ distraction )

- 1 – I can turn the TV off , if you find it a .....
- 2-My speech was impressive ;the words were.....chosen.
- 3-We .....much to those who render us great services .
- 4-His lecture about genes is entirely .....to all of us .

II= **From a , b , c or d choose the right answer :**

- 1- It is usually difficult for an emigrant to.....into a new culture
  - a) enhance                      b) integrate                      c) enclose                      d) transcribe
- 2- Badr is a \ an ..... student ; he is admired by all his teachers .
  - a) extensive                      b) cardiac                      c) annual                      d) courteous
- 3- The poor are always badly in need of care and .....from others
  - a) empathy                      b) capacity                      c) chime                      d) insult
- 4- Fluency in English has become a basic .....to get a good job .
  - a) continent                      b) demand                      c) mailbag                      d) pane

**III- Choose the best definition for the underlined words :**

5- Illiteracy is increasing dramatically in developing countries .

- a) a line of mountains connected by high ground.
- b) the highest degree awarded by a graduate school .
- c) a person who takes part in a dialogue or conversation.
- d) the inability to read or write.

10-Tom is an aggressive guy ; he treats his classmates harshly.

- a) a sack for carrying mail.
- b) a famous female opera singer..
- c) cruelly or severely.
- d) full of praise and complements

11-Television is deemed a vital source of entertainment .

- a) to regard or consider in a specified way.
- b) to place something in an envelope .
- c) to be under a moral obligation.
- d) to combine something with another .

**V- Use three of the following words in meaningful sentences :**

( enhance - accountant – flattering – annual )

12.....

13.....

14.....



**VOCABULARY****UNIT 5****I- Fill in each space with words from the list :****( economic - publish - wordsmith– tryout - ballpoint )**

- 1- .The .....of the new players will be next week .
- 2- Our government does its best to boost the .....state of the country .
- 3- The magazine will .....the names of the winners tomorrow
- 4- Salem is a .....writer ; his reviews appeal to all of us .

**II= From a , b , c or d choose the right answer :**

5- I hired an electrician to repair the .....in my room .

- a) theme          b) literacy          c) socket          d) scribe**

6- Our company is facing .....difficulties nowadays .

- a) financial          b) cardiac          c) quotidian          d) practical**

7- A successful tutor should .....the latest techniques of teaching

- a) attract          b) accelerate          c) converse          d) acquire**

8- Our English teacher always uses the method of .....to convey the meaning of difficult words to us .

- a) contribution          b) pictogram          c) amateur          d) mechanism**

**III- Choose the best definition for the underlined words :**9- Milk is **mainly** the most beneficial nutrition for babies

- a) not involving or using words or speech.
- b) more than anything else.
- c) design related to industry.
- d) a skilled user of words

- 10- The **ameliorated** ways of irrigation have reclaimed more lands .
- of something unsatisfactory made better.
  - of an object, , or resource of great value .
  - incomprehensible symbols or writing
  - a gift or payment to a common fun
- 11- The **falloff** prices of garments has attracted a lot of customers .
- a decrease in something .
  - a design related to industry
  - a telephone conversation
  - a list of items of business

**V- Use three of the following words in meaningful sentences :**

( precious \ scribe \ gradually \ reed \ contribution )

- 12.....
- 13.....
- 14.....

**VOCABULARY**

**UNIT 6**

**I-Fill in each space with words from the list**

( recognize \ dominant \ reliable \ security \ beforehand )

- John is not a .....person; he is sure to let you down
- English is the most .....language worldwide.
- I could hardly ..... my friend Jim after these long years .
- Students should be informed of the timetable of the exams.....

**II= From a , b , c or d choose the right answer :**

5-To get the best results ; you have to.....all the tools properly.

- a) acquire            b) tend            c) hike            d) function

6-All the minutes of the staff meeting are included in my.....

- a) sibling            b) agenda            c) weblog            d) cell phone

7- We should clean the area from all the .....papers .

- a) disposable            b) flexible            c) portable            d) durable

8- A tourist often buys souvenirs as a .....of the places he visits

- a) security            b) reminder            c) teleputer            d) calendar

**III- Choose the best definition for the underlined words :**

9- I haven't been feeling so well lately .

- a) before an action or event, in advance .  
b) recently, not long ago.  
c) consistently good in quality.  
d) a record of the address of a file .

10- One of the main tasks of the new government is to reclaim the desert .

- a) to walk for a long distance.  
b) to survey object casually .  
c) to retrieve or recover something .  
d) to place something in a receptacle .

12-I have collected miscellaneous information for my research on myths

- a) of various types or from different sources.  
b) intended to be used once and then thrown away.  
c) of a region ) having many mountains.  
d) the fact of being required urgently .

**V- Use three of the following words in meaningful sentences :**

( usher \ notify \ necessity \ rely on \ originally )

12.....

13.....

14.....

**STRUCTURES**

I- **From a , b , c or d choose the right answer:**

1- Hamad went to school .....his illness .

- a) **because of**      b) **in spite of**      c) **however**      d) **although**

2- I haven't seen Jassim .....we last met in Hawally .

- a) **for**                      b) **yet**                      c) **ago**                      d) **since**

3- Depend on ....., I won't help you .

- a) **yourself**              b) **myself**              c) **herself**              d) **itself**

4- This is the man.....car is badly damaged in an accident .

- a) **who**                      b) **which**                      c) **whose**                      d) **whom**

II- **Correct the verbs in brackets :**

5- It ( rain ) since yesterday.

6- My chest ( hurt ) me occasionally.

7- My sister ( peel ) an apple when she cut her finger .

8- If I had known your address . I ( pay ) you a visit .

III- **Do as shown in brackets :**

9- Both Ali and I are pilots . ( Make negative )

.....

10- Had you followed my advice ,.....

( complete )

11-He left his house . It began to rain . ( Join using : No sooner )

.....

12-“ why are you so angry ? she asked me ( Reported )

.....

13- Despite the bad weather , we went out for a walk . ( use: Although)

.....

14- We can't solve this intricate problem . ( Make passive )

.....

**Unit ( 4 ) Lesson ( 1+2 ) Communication Breakdown**

1-" Communication leads to community, that is, to understanding, intimacy and mutual valuing"

**a- Mention some of the main means of communication nowadays.**

- a. mobile phones
- b. the Internet
- c. Family meetings

**b- What do you think are the characteristics of a good listener?**

- a. He should listen with full comprehension

b. He should listen with empathy

### **Unit ( 4 ) Lesson ( 1+2 ) Communication Breakdown**

2-" For effective listening, listen openly and with empathy to the other person"

**a- Why is empathy an essential factor for healthy communication?**

To show your interlocutor that you sympathize with his cares and problems

**b- Mention two suggestions for an effective listening.**

- a. Listen openly
- b. listen between lines
- c. Don't judge before you comprehend

### **Unit ( 4 ) Lesson ( 1+2 ) Communication Breakdown**

3-" For effective listening, listen openly and with empathy to the other person"

**a- Which barrier to effective communication do you think is the most important? Why?**

- a. defensiveness
- b. because when people feel threatened they will try to protect themselves.

**b. What are the causes of poor listening skills**

Lack of interest in the speaker or the topic,  
distractions in the environment,  
disagreement with the speaker,  
passive listening.

### **Unit ( 4 ) Lesson ( 1+2 ) Communication Breakdown**

4-" Communication leads to community, that is, to understanding, intimacy and mutual valuing"

**a. What is the most common problem causing a communication breakdown?**

Defensiveness is the most common communication problem.

**b. How would you deal with defensiveness when you take part in a conversation?**

When you become aware of defensiveness you make the necessary adjustments.

**Unit ( 4 ) Lesson ( 1+2 ) Communication Breakdown**

5-" For effective listening, listen openly and with empathy to the other person"

**a. Why is empathy an essential factor for healthy communication?**

Empathy enables you to see the world through the eyes of others and understand them better.

**b. What does “listening between the lines” mean?**

It means listening to implied or indirect meanings.

**Unit ( 4 ) Lesson ( 1+2 ) Communication Breakdown**

2-" For effective listening, listen openly and with empathy to the other person"

**a. How do people usually communicate with each other?**

They use letters, telephones, emails, chat rooms, Bluetooth, text-messages, etc.

**b. Why is communication between people difficult in poor remote rural areas?**

Because the necessary infrastructure - such as roads, phone lines, postal services, etc... are not available.

**Unit ( 4 ) Lesson ( 3 ) Communicating**

3-" For many people, the Internet and e-mails are still not available. Instead, they prefer writing and posting letters"

**a. Why do you think people still write traditional letters?**

Some people prefer letters because they are more personal.  
Others do not have the new technological means of communication.

**b. Which forms of communication would you prefer modern or traditional?  
Why?**

I'd prefer modern means of communication because they are easier, cheaper, and more reliable.

**Literature Time**

**Episode Four**

1-"We met a young man " You are not Mr. Harvey Wilks !" He asked the king ." No" , the king replied ."

A)What did the king and the duke plan to do after collecting information from the young man ?

.....

B) How could the doctor discover that they were frauds ?

.....

C) Who revealed the truth of the king and the duke ?

.....

D)Why did Huck reveal the truth ? Why didn't he like both the king and the duke?



.....

E) Do you think Huck was right when he revealed the truth? Why?

.....

F) What are the characteristics of the duke and the king ?

.....

**Episode Five**

1- "Miss Watson, your runaway servant, Jim, is here at Pikesville and Mr. Phelps will give him back to you for the reward."

A- Who sent this letter, to whom? Why?

.....

B- Did Miss Watson receive the letter? Why \ Why not?

.....

C- Why did Huck go to Phelps' farm?

.....

D- Whom did Huck meet while looking for Jim?

.....

E- Seeking freedom for himself(Huck) and for Jim was clear in the story. Give Examples.

.....

.....

F- What were your feelings when Huck thought about sending the letter to Miss Watson?

.....

G - How were the duke and the king punished? What was Huck's reaction to their punishment?

.....

**Episode Six**

1- "Just like the adventures Tom read, he wanted to use unordinary things to set Jim free."

A- Tom was fond of adventures. Discuss this statement .

.....  
 .....

B- What happened to Tom while they were getting Jim out for the river ? What did Huck do to help him ?

.....  
 .....

C- What did the farmer want to do with Jim ? Why ? What was the doctor's reaction ?

.....

2-" Tom said that old Miss Watson died two months ago and she set Jim free in her will. "

A- Why was Tom trying to set Jim free while he was already free ?

.....

B- Do you think Huck will stay in Aunt Sally's home to civilize him ? Give reasons.

.....

C- What is "civilization" meant to Huck?

.....

**Language Functions**

**1)Write what would you say in the following situations :**

1-Your father wants to buy a new mobile phone .

.....

2-You want to use your friend’s pen .

.....

3-Someone says that watching TV is a waste of time.

.....

4-Your friend is not patient while listening .

.....

5-Your friend invites you to dinner but you are busy.

.....

6- The English teacher has asked you about your plans when you leave school.

.....

7-You are having difficulty in stepping down from the bus. Ask the bus driver to give you a hand.

.....

8- One of your friends wants to know your opinion about eating too much meat.

.....

2-Your friend asked you what to drink laban or a soft drink.

.....

**2)Complete the following dialogue with the suitable responses:**

Fahd : It’s very boring today .

Bander :.....

Fahd : .....

Bander :Let’s move now .

Fahd : Can we invite Bader to go with us ?

Bander : .....

**Unit ( 5 ) Writing: الكتابة / الوحدة الخامسة****Unit ( 5 ) Lesson ( 1+2 ) The History of Writing**

**1-" Human beings have been writing for over five thousand years. The story started in Mesopotamia in about 3000BC".**

a- Do you think that writing is as old as man on our planet? How?

-No, because it only started nearly about 3000 BCE.

b- Mention two forms of old writings across the history.

a. pictogram

b. hieroglyphic

**Unit ( 5 ) Lesson ( 1+2 ) The History of Writing**

**2-" Human beings have been writing for over five thousand years. The story started in Mesopotamia in about 3000BC".**

a- Where did the first writing started?

In Mesopotamia

b- What did people first used to write on?

a. blocks of clay

b. reeds

c. tortoise shells

**Unit ( 5 ) Lesson ( 1+2 ) The History of Writing**

**3- "The written form of Arabic, which people have been using since the 4th century CE, is the second most widely used alphabet in the world".**

a- How is the Arabic alphabet different from the Roman alphabet?

Arabic writes from right to left, Roman writes from left to right.

b- Why did people need to develop writing systems?

They needed systems of writing to communicate important economic information and record their history.

### **Unit ( 5 ) Lesson ( 1+2 ) The History of Writing**

**4- "The written form of Arabic, which people have been using since the 4th century CE, is the second most widely used alphabet in the world".**

a- How did the Phoenicians help the development of writing systems?

They were the first to use an alphabet where letters represented sounds and combined to make words.

b- Why is the Arabic alphabet important?

It is the second most widely used alphabet.

It is used for writing the Quran.

It used by all Arab countries.

It is used by other languages such as Malay, Persian, and Urdu.

### **Unit ( 5 ) Lesson ( 3 ) Ballpoint Pens**

**5- " Lazlo Biro, the Hungarian journalist, designed the first quick drying ink for fountain pens in 1940s".**

a- Why were the pens invented by Laszlo and his brother an instant success?

Because they used quick-drying ink and were stronger than normal ink pens.

b- Why were the first ballpoint pens expensive?

Because they used an expensive technology.

### **Unit ( 5 ) Lesson ( 3 ) Ballpoint Pens**

**6- " Lazlo Biro, the Hungarian journalist, designed the first quick drying ink for fountain pens in 1940s".**

a- What is so distinctive about the Bic pens?

- they were meticulously designed.

- they were cheaper than their American counterparts.

b- How does the ballpoint pen work?

When the ball moves across a piece of paper, it revolves in its socket and thus transfers quick-drying ink onto the paper.

**Why can't ballpoint pens write upside-down?**

Because the ink needs gravity to move down the ball.

### Unit ( 6 )Lesson ( 1+2 ) On the phone

1-" Lately, mobile phones have become a necessity for people of different ages and occupations.



a- Why do you think most people need the mobile phone nowadays?

- a. for calling
- b. for playing games
- c. for listening to the integrated radio
- d. for taking pictures.

b- Why do college students and parents need the mobile phone nowadays?

- a. to inform their parents if they want to stay out home.
- b. to plan a day out.

### Unit ( 6 )Lesson ( 1+2 ) On the phone

2-" Lately, mobile phones have become a necessity for people of different ages and occupations.

a-Mobile phones have recently become a necessity for people. Explain

People need the mobile phones for almost every matter in their life . They use it to get information, to keep in touch , to register sweet memories, etc.....

b- What other usages rather than calling can you do with your mobile phone?

Other usages of mobiles:

- a. for shooting pictures
- b. for listening to music
- c. for registering important things

### Unit ( 6 )Lesson ( 1+2 ) On the phone

2-" Lately, mobile phones have become a necessity for people of different ages and occupations.

a- How many times a day do you use your mobile phone? Why?

a. very often

b. because it's necessary to arrange appointments, to run business and to keep in touch with my family.

b- What is the best thing about having a mobile phone?

Advantages of mobiles:

It makes everyone reachable at any time and everywhere.

Are you for or against giving mobile phones to children? Why?

a. For

b. To ensure that your children are safe wherever they go.

## **READING COMPREHENSION**

### **Read the following passage and then answer the questions below:**

Time is very important in our lives. It organizes our everyday moments. However, time never had any importance in my life until I received a watch from my father that organized my life and made me more responsible.

**It** came from Denmark to the U.A.E. jewelry shop in a gray box. It weighs 8 oz. It's round in the center with two silver bands that go around my wrist. And all of it is made of silver. This object tells me the importance of time in my life.

I received this gift on a gray-sky day. I had to go to the airport at 9:00 AM to pick up my Uncle Ali and take him to my father's house. However, I was late because I was hanging out with my friends. Later on that day, around 11:00 AM, I remembered my uncle, but I was very late for him. He had left the airport and taken a taxi to my father's house.

I got to my father's house at 2:00 PM on the same day and looked at my angry father's face. I felt ashamed of myself at that moment. After I said hi to my angry father and tired uncle, my father asked me to sit next to him where he handed me this watch which was a gift from him. Then he said, "Essa did you have fun with your friends today?" I answered, "Yes father, and I'm sorry about not picking up my Uncle Ali." He said, "What you did was not very nice and you should be sorry for your actions." I was ashamed and said, "Father I'll never do it again. I promise." He said, "I hope today you learned something important, and this watch will be a reminder for you." He told me to take this watch and use it as an organizer of my life.

I learned a very important lesson from my father: to respect time and never be late to get someone. This watch is important to me, not because of its price, but because of the lesson that I learned from it.

### **A-Choose the right answer fro a, b, c, or d :**

#### **1-Time plays a very significant role in our lives.....**

- a -by teaching us new things.
- b- by organizing our daily activities.
- c- by calling our attentions to change of events.



d- by waking us from bed early.

**2- The main idea of the fourth paragraph is.....**

- a- learning how to organize one's life.
- b- receiving a watch from a father.
- c- picking up an uncle from the airport.
- d- sitting closer to an uncle and a father.

**3- The underlined word "it" refers to.....**

- a-father                      c- Denmark
- b- watch                      d- U.A.E.

**B- Tick true (√) or false (X):**

- 4- Time has no importance in our lives.
- 5- Essa picked up his uncle from the airport very early.

**C- Answer the following questions:**

6- What lesson did Essa learn from his father?

.....

7- Why is time important to our lives?

.....

**D- Complete the following sentence:**

8- Essa was given a watch to use it

as.....

9- Time became important into Essa's life when

he.....

10- The watch is important to Essa

because.....

**COMPOSITION****Write the following:****An Email**

In the last email your friend wrote to you: "Knowledge can be gained from books and scientific observation. What are some other important sources of knowledge, my friend? And why do you think they are valuable?" Now have your turn to reply to his email, and to answer his question, sharing, your ideas about the topic.

**The following words and phrases may help you:**

Important sources/ knowledge/ books/ scientific observation/ one's own experience/ life/ Internet/ TV/ radio/ old people/ nature

**Writing Plan**