



State of Kuwait
Ministry of Education

Modified

Target

English

Student's Book

Grade
8

7

Ideas and Thoughts

Module 3

Argumentative Text

1 Before you read Think, Pair, Share

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

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

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

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

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

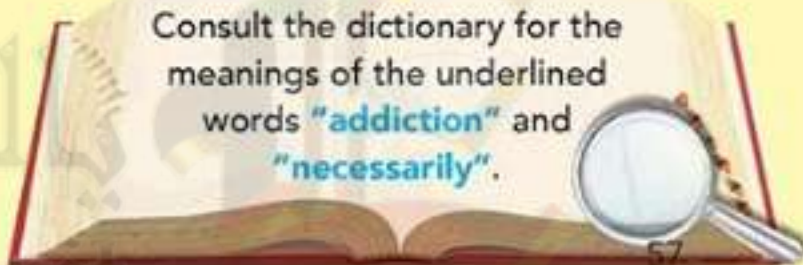
In my opinion, social media is not **necessarily** a bad thing. Although using technology excessively is unhealthy, using it in the right way is a huge benefit of living in modern times.



Remember to:

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

Consult the dictionary for the meanings of the underlined words "**addiction**" and "**necessarily**".



b. Answer the following questions:

1. What does the author think the greatest problem with social media is?
Using social media makes us less social in real life.
2. Which paragraph argues for social media and which one is against? How can you tell?
The second paragraph argues against social media.
The third paragraph argues for social media.
3. What does the writer think about social media?

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

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

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

3 Grammar in context *Contrastive Connectors: although / however*
e.g.: **Although** using technology excessively is unhealthy, using it in the right way can make life much easier.

a. Complete the following sentences:

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

Speaking

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

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

Writing

Boon Bane?



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

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

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

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

Checklist:

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

Leaving Message

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

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



2  7.1 a. Listen and choose the best answer

The three callers are talking about:

- Likes and dislikes
- Future plans and arrangements
- Mistakes they made in the past

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

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



Speaking

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mother: Bye.

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

4 Grammar in context Present Continuous for Future Arrangements

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

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



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

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

1. Fatma is going to the gym on Sunday.

2. She is visiting her grandma on Tuesday.

3. Omar is seeing the dentist on Monday.

4. He is meeting a friend on Thursday.



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



(Practise the dialogue with your partner.)

A: What are you doing tonight?

B: I'm watching T.V tonight.

A: Are you doing anything tomorrow?

B: I'm going to meet my friends.

A: What are your plans for the weekend?

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

Smart Living

Opinion Text

1 Before you read Think, Pair, Share

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



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

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



Omar

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

Mariam

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

Jaber

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

Jassim

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


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

3 Guess who the following people are:

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



Speaking and Writing

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



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

Checklist:

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



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Grade Eight

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What does digital communication mean ?

What are the famous communication Apps ?

8 Digital Communication Module 3



Before you read

1  Answer the following question:

How do you usually communicate with your friends?





We all have different opinions that we want to communicate. Communication helps us **convey** information, it has improved over the years as the ways we communicate have changed **gradually**.



people used to carve and paint. After the invention of printing, people were able to write down everything they knew.



printing, telephone, radio, television and computer communication. Nowadays, we get a lot of our information from the internet. Today, communication satellites send signals around the globe. Consequently, we can experience world events as they happen. Now, communication happens much more **efficiently**.



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



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



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

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

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

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Paragraph 1

4

Modern communication

Paragraph 2

2

Communication in the Past

Paragraph 3

1

The importance of Communication

Paragraph 4

3


Development of Communication

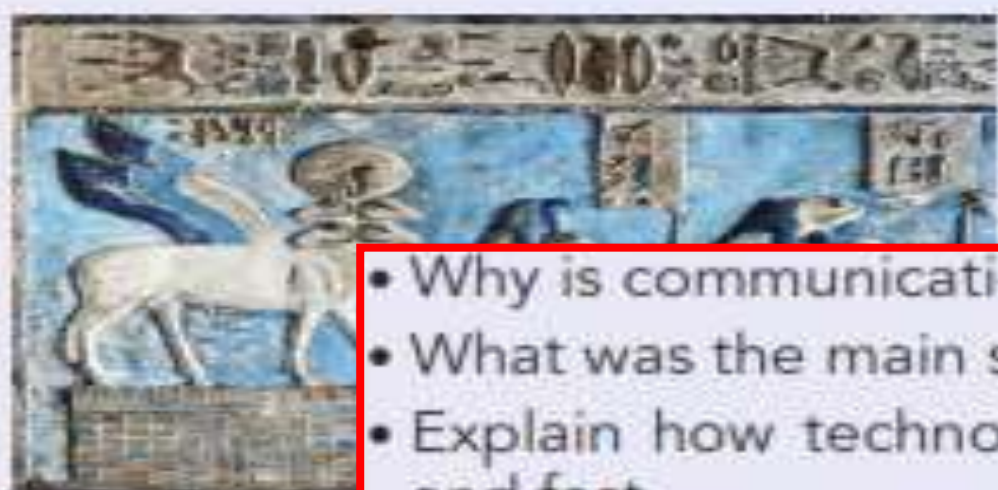
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3  Read again and answer the following questions:



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After writing

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information
signals across
events as they happen. Now, communication happens much more
efficiently.

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

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

- Why is communication important ?
- What was the main source of information in the past?
- Explain how technology has made communication easy and fast.
- Why should we talk to people face to face?
- What is the author's purpose for writing this text?
- Identify **the topic sentence, the supporting details** and **the concluding sentence in** the third paragraph.

past. People
their memories
people told
ations. Later,
change ideas.
new.



• Why is communication important ?

To share ideas , feelings and experiences .

• What was the main source of information in the past?

Telling stories , carving on stones and painting .

• Explain how technology has made communication easy and fast.

You can call everyone, everywhere ,whenever you like .

You can watch news around the world on TV.





• Why should we talk to people face to face?

To communicate easily and convey ideas quickly .

• What is the author's purpose for writing this text?

To inform us some information about communication in the past and nowadays .

• Identify *the topic sentence, the supporting details and the concluding sentence in* the third paragraph.

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



4 Grammar in context Past Perfect Tense

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

(had + past participle)

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

Past simple + after + had + P.P

After

+ had + P.P, Past simple

Infinitive	Past Perfect	Negative
to be	had been	had not been
to have	had had	had not had
to do	had done	had not done
to say	had said	had not said
to get	had gotten*	had not gotten*
to make	had made	had not made
to go	had gone	had not gone
to take	had taken	had not taken
to see	had seen	had not seen
to come	had come	had not come



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

1. I **felt** (feel) great after I **had passed** (pass) the exam.


2. By the time I **arrived** (arrive), my kids **had finished** (finish) their meal.

3. I couldn't remember where I **had seen** (see) that man.



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



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

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

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

Remember to:

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

Socialization	Good communication	Calling friends	Sending messages	Sharing opinions and feelings
Family Relationships	Sharing feelings	Calling each other	Sharing photos	Sharing advice
Sources of information	Saving personal information	Searching for information	Doing researches	Watching videos
Modern gaming	Playing games on line	Inviting friends for play	Downloading new games	Winning prizes

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Communication Timeline



What do you know about the history of communication ?



Fax

History of Communication



Wireless Radio



What are the stages of communication from the past till today ?

Mobile Telephone

Internet

E-mail

What Next?



Handheld Devices

1  Answer the following questions:

- Which of the following **means** of communication do you prefer? Why?



I prefer smart phone applications .

I can make audio and video calls and send stickers .

I prefer using letters too .

It's expressive . When I write , I write with feelings .



2 8.1 Listen and complete the following table:

Timeline	Means of Communication
1200 BC	Fire
2500	Messengers
900 BC	Postal services
1990	The World Wide Web
1837	The 'One Price' post
1850s	Telegraph
1876	Telephone

3



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



1. What means of communication did people use before technology?

Painting Carving on stones Smoke signal Fire Carrier pigeon

2. What difficulties did people face?

Travelling for a long distance Dangerous roads Bad weather

3. What was the main role of grandparents in communication?

Telling stories . Giving advice



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

Communication was very different in the past. People used to communicate by using fires and messengers. They also used carrier pigeons to convey their messages. People used smoke signals to let other people know about their plans. There were many difficulties. Bad weather was an obstacle. Long distance travelling was another problem people used to face. At war time, people found it difficult to communicate. Really, it was very hard to communicate in the

BOTH ... AND ...

➤ (Both + Noun + and + Noun)

Example: Both Alice and Susan have to comply with the rules.

➤ (Both + Adjective + and + Adjective)

Example: He is both smart and resourceful.

Examples:

- The telephone was invented in the 19th century. The telegraph was invented in the 19th century.

Both the telephone and the telegraph were invented in the 19th century.

- The baby is smart. The baby is **sensitive**

The baby is both smart and sensitive.

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

• Famous actors/**talented/skillful**

Famous actors are both talented and skillful .

• Sky diving/interesting/dangerous.

Sky diving are both interesting and dangerous .

• British people/American people/English

Both British people and American people are English .

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



1. **Both the sky and the sea are blue .**
2. **Winter is both cold and rainy .**
3. **Both the books and the internet are useful .**
4. **The park is both beautiful and clean .**



What do you think communication will be like in the future ?

Future Communication



Will be there any types of mobile phones ?

Before you read

Think, Pair, Share

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

Will robots do any kind of communication with humans ?

How will watches be like in the future ?

Will house be smart like appliances ?

How will mobiles be like in the future ?



(B) - It's a gadget that helps us access to the latest news. This gadget **works** by connecting a smart newspaper to the internet. The reader will be able to **activate** content ranging from audio to advertisements by touching **various** parts of the page.



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





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

Arm bracelet

(A)

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



Smart newspaper

(B)

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



Smart lenses

(C)

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



3 Read again and answer the following questions:

(A)

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



1. What is the function of the bracelet?
2. In what way is the newspaper creative?
3. How will the lenses replace smart devices?

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e content
touching

various parts of the page.

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(C)

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



Think , pair and share :

3 Read again and answer the following questions:

1. What is the function of the bracelet?

It will project a touch screen onto arm to use apps easily .


2. In what way is the newspaper creative?

The reader can activate content by touching parts of the page .

3. How will the lenses replace smart devices?

They can let you watch movies or read messages without opening eyes



4  Your school is organising a writing competition entitled:

"The Development of Communication in the Future."

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



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

The Development of Communication

From the past

messages in bottles

pigeons

Smoke signals

messengers

In the Future

bracelet

Smart houses

Smart cars

Robots as humans

The Development of Communication

Checklist:

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

Communication today is totally different from the people used to communicate by using messages in bottles and pigeons. These old ways are very special. I'd like to use them in our world today. They used messengers to deliver messages. If we come back to use messengers again, it will be great.

Communication is developing very fast, so there will be an amazing change in the future. People will be able to communicate by using bracelets and newspapers. They will also communicate by using smart houses and smart cars. There will be robots that can communicate like humans. It will be a stunning life.

Keeping in Touch

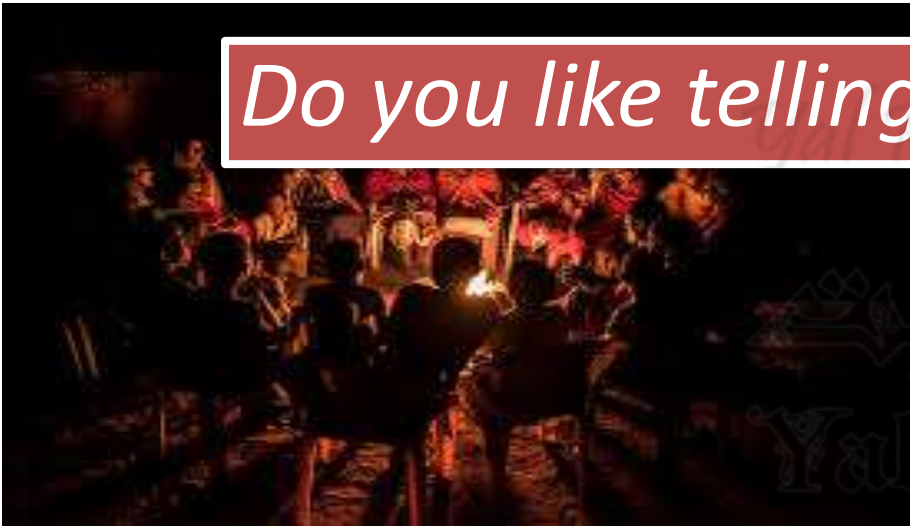
Unit Nine

Is there any relation between storytelling and communication ?



9 Storytelling and Communication **Module 3**

Do you like telling stories ? why ?





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

This is a famous story:

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

On their way, they **passed** some people who pointed at Joha and his son, saying "Look at that boy" riding the donkey and his poor old father is walking alongside it. "You get off the donkey and I'll ride."



"Look at those people pointing at the two of them. How **cruel**," Joha said to his son. "Get off the donkey, we'll ride together."

Joha was **outwitted** by more people. "How **cruel**," Joha said to his son. "Get off the donkey," he said to his son. "Let's both ride together."

The next people they passed pointed at them. "Look at those people pointing at this as well. Let's both get off the donkey, we'll ride together."

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



Outwit

(verb)
To get the better of by being more clever.



Frank can outwit most of his friends; this frustrates them.

2 Read the story and answer the following questions.



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

- Who is the story about?
- What is the main problem in the story?
- What details in the story let you know that Joha was trying to **please** people?

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

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

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

2  Read the story and answer the following questions.

• Who is the story about?

It's about Joha and his son with the donkey

• What is the main problem in the story?

Listening to what people are saying is sometimes a problem .

• What details in the story let you know that Joha was trying to please people?

Joha and his son sometimes rode the donkey . Other times , they

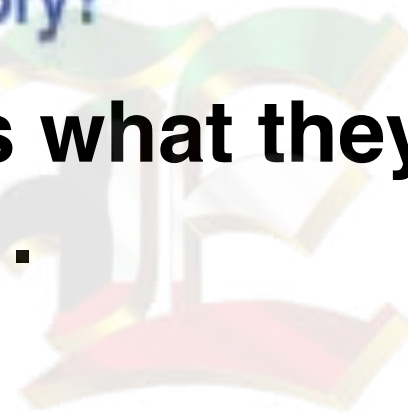


3 a. The ending of the story is missing, write what you think happened to Joha and his son.

Joha and his son would carry the donkey ,then they would meet other people who would ask why again and they ended the story carrying the donkey to their home .

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

Never listen to people or do as what they say without making up your mind .



4 Grammar in context Reported Speech (imperatives)

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

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

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

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 Rewrite these requests/commands in reported speech.

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

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

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

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

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

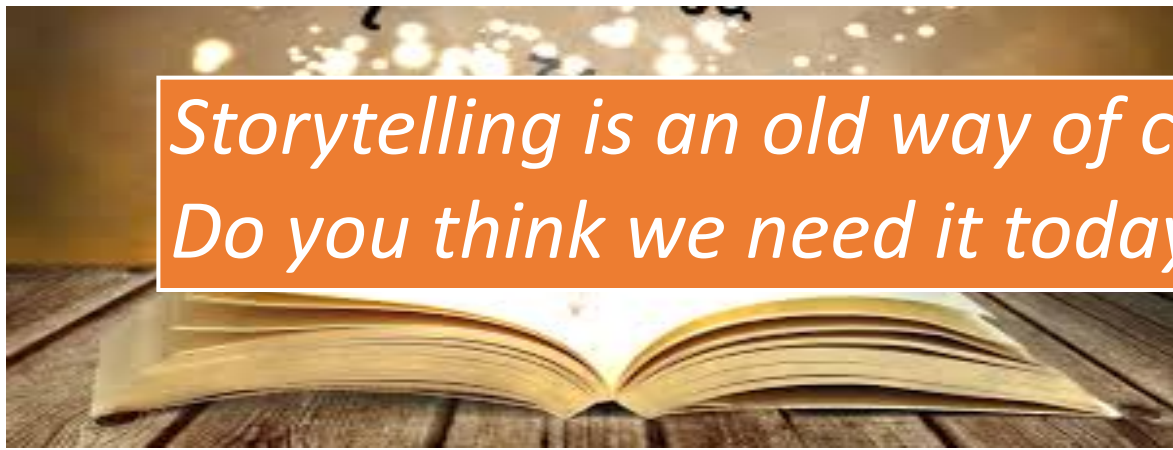
You can start like this:

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

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 - Is Joha famous in your culture? What other stories do you know about him? Visit the school library or ask your parents and grandparents. Then, exchange your answers with the class.

*Storytelling is an old way of communication .
Do you think we need it today ?*








Storytelling



Who used to tell you stories when you were young ?



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

Adjectives			
1. proud	(b)		
	(f)		
	(e)		
4. short	(a)	d. ladder	
5. clear	(d)	e. alley	
	(c)	f. person	



9.1

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

1. The astronomer knew everything about farming. (F)

the universe

2. The astronomer was a very **modest** person. (F)

proud

3. The astronomer's (T)

4. The neighbour saw (T)



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

- What do you think of the astronomer? The neighbour?

He is mistaken . He will realise that soon a wise and good man

- If you were the kind neighbour, would you save the astronomer Why? Why not?

Yes, I would . One should help those in troubles ,especially if they are neighbours .

- What is something you are proud of? why?

I am proud of being a Muslim to worship Allah and be happy in my life

- What things are people proud of that they should not be? why?

They shouldn't be proud of being healthy while others are not .

They shouldn't be proud of being wealthy while others are not .



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

Often this gives the verb a new meaning.

For example:

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





Choose the right preposition to complete these phrasal verbs.

after - out - up - for

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




Look out = be careful

Look after = take care of

Look for = search for

Look up = search in a reference book

Writing

5  Think about a time when you helped someone.

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

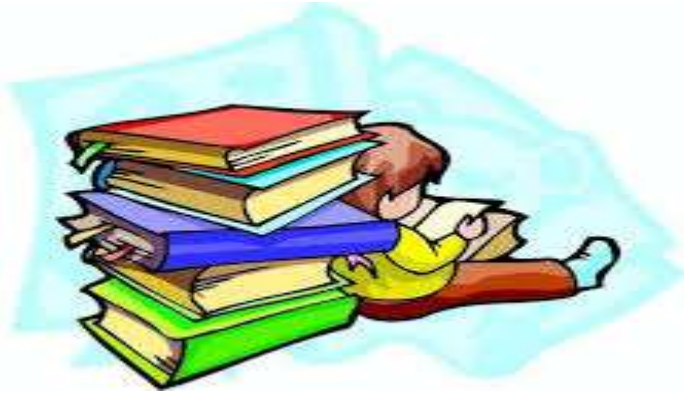
Write a narrative paragraph describing this experience and explaining how you felt about helping this person.

Checklist:

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

Once , I was driving home when I saw an accident .
That was so horrible . A driver was lying in pain with a broken
arm and leg . First , I called the ambulance to get him to hospital .
Then , I helped him to get out of his car . After that he was taken
to hospital . Later , he got better and came back to his family .

Do you like reading ?Why?



The Pleasure of Reading



What kind of books do you enjoy reading ?



Before you read

1 Answer the following questions:

- How often do you read? **I read every day .**
- What do you usually read? Why?

I read Quran and short stories .

Reading is the fuel of thinking and knowledge .



2  Read the text and answer the questions that follow:

We all grow up with stories. Stories of our family, stories of friends and stories we read. The stories we hear at school, at work, and in stories are alive! They are our need and as emotional experiences. a way to **reach out** to people.



the most effective way to communicate and **deliver** messages from one human being to another. They have been shared since the beginning of **ancestors** gathered around the fire passing on their **wisdom** to the next generation through stories. Stories communicate values, and they help parents tell their children about life.

Here are just a few of the reasons why stories are so powerful: They quickly build **trust** between the speaker and the listener. They help the listener to be part of the story and gain a better understanding of the message. They help people to retell messages and well as our mirror to the world through someone else's eyes.



3 Write the main idea of each paragraph:

We all grow up with stories. Stories of our family, stories from our friends and stories we read. There are stories we hear at school, at work, on television and in the movies. Stories are everywhere! They make us feel alive and inspire us. Our interest in stories is based on our need



Paragraph 1 *Stories are part of our nature.*

Paragraph 2

Paragraph 3

trust between the speaker and the listener. They increase interest, **engage** emotions, and allow the listener to be part of the story. They help people understand their world. They affect understanding, change behaviour and give people opportunities to remember and retell messages. Stories are creative **tools** that engage our senses and emotions as well as our minds. They help us see the world through someone else's eyes.



3

Write the main idea of each paragraph:

Paragraph 1

Stories are part of our nature.

Paragraph 2

The history of stories **The importance of stories**

Paragraph 3

Why stories are powerful .

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4 Find words in the text which mean:

We all grow up with stories. Stories of our family, stories from our friends and stories we read. There are stories we hear at school, at work, on television and in



- Great-grandparents:
- good judgment:
- confidence between people:



their children about life.

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

4  Find words in the text which mean:

- Great-grandparents: **Ancestors**
- good judgment: **Wisdom**
- confidence between people: **Trust**



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

1. How important are stories in our life?

They are effective way to communicate .They convey messages and

w 2. In what situations do people usually tell stories?

Giving advice , telling about History and important events .

3. Can we use stories for communication? How?

Yes , we can When we want to deliver a message or give advice

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

Stories are the most effective way to communicate . They deliver messages . They can deliver wisdom too . Stories communicate values , not just skills . They help parents teach children about life .

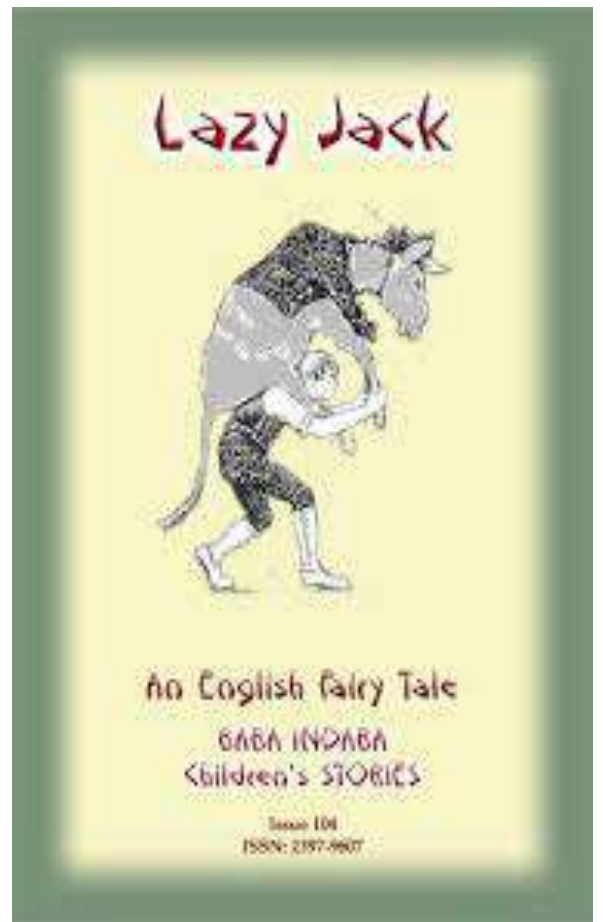
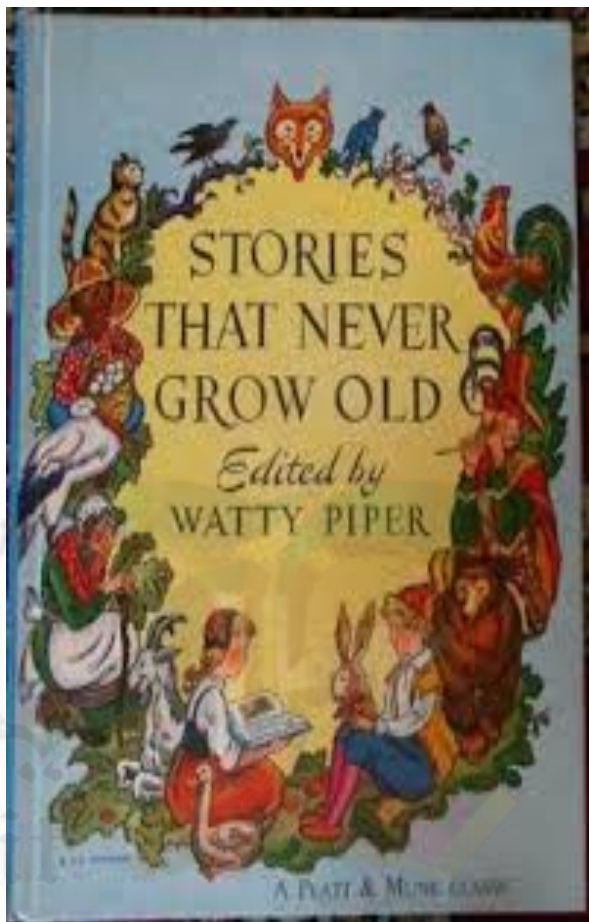
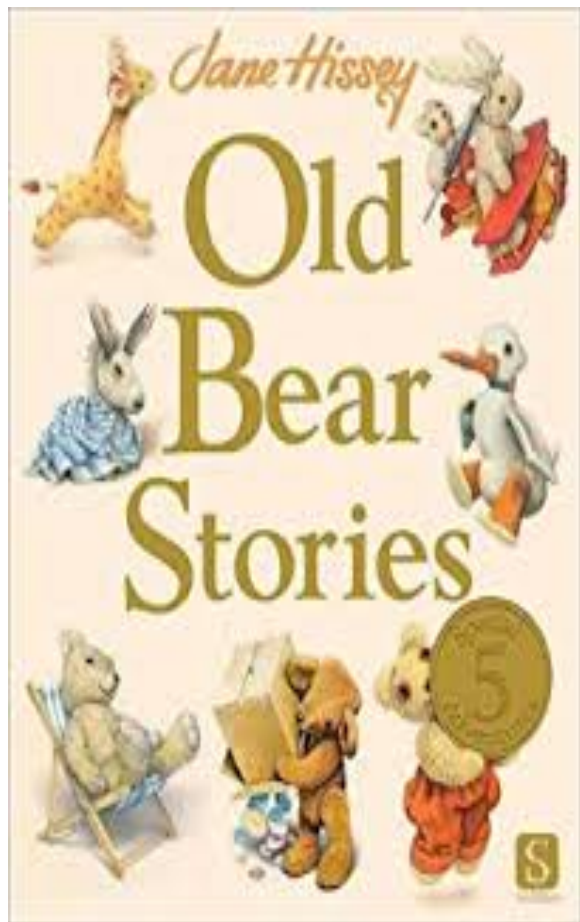
Stories are so powerful . They can build trust between the speaker and the listener . They increase interest . They can engage emotions . They also help people understand the world .

Checklist:

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



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





فضل الدعاء للمسلمين بظهور الغيب

**ما من عبد مسلم يدعو لأخيه
بظهور الغيب إلا قال الملك :
ولك بمثل**

[رواه مسلم]



Module

Exploring Abilities

Unit Ten

Discoveries and Inventions

10

Discoveries and Inventions

Module 4

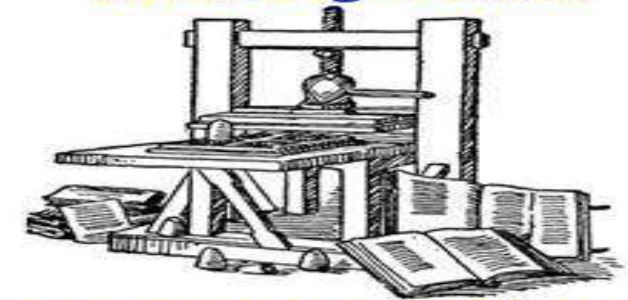
76

Top 10 Inventions That Change the World



Thomas Elva Edison


Ancient Sumerians



Johannes Gutenberg

Before you read Think, Pair, Share

Informative Text

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



pots



**Store food
and liquids**

glass



**Make
glassware**

wheels



**Make
vehicles**

2  Read the text and complete the table that follows:

1 There were inventions in the past. Even more people started inventing things about 2000 years ago, people invented things like machines, cars, and TVs.



But Egyptians were skilled at making pottery. As far back as 2500 BC, the things they made were probably **beads**, for jewellery. The ancient Romans

spread the skill of glass making from Egypt to the rest of the world. They made glass bottles and cups, and **they** also discovered how to make clear glass. They were the first people to use glass windows.

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

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





2 Read the text and complete the table that follows:

1 There were inventions in the past that were even more important than TVs and cars. In fact, people started inventing stone tools about 2.5 million years ago.

About
and me

2
first gla
spread

bottles
first pe

3
from fl

4

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

Place	Invention	Order
Egypt		1st
Mexico		
China	Fast food	

pots

, the
mans
glass
the

dles
ia.

ever,

Place	Invention	Order
Egypt	glass	1st
Mexico	Chewing gum	3rd
China	Fast food	2nd



2 Read the text and complete the table that follows:

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

3 Read the text again and answer the following questions:

1. When did people start in...
2. How was chewing gum c...
3. In your opinion, what are the **consequences** of what the Chinese invented?



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

3 Read the text again and answer the following questions:

1. When did people start inventing stone tools?

About 2.5 million years ago

2. How was chewing gum discovered?

By cutting the Sapodilla tree.

3. In your opinion, what are the **consequences** of what the Chinese invented?

We can now buy fast food meals at any time we want.





2 Read the text and complete the table that follows:

1



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

1. 'they' in the 2nd paragraph
2. 'They' in the 3rd paragraph
3. 'themselves' in the 4th paragraph

bottles and cups, and **they** also discovered how to make clear glass. They were the first people to use glass windows.

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

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



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

1. 'they' in the 2nd paragraph

The ancient Romans

2. 'They' in the 3rd paragraph

The Chinese

3. 'themselves' in the 4th paragraph

The Mexicans

5 Grammar in context *Reflexive Pronouns*

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

- Who made the chewing gum for the Mexicans?

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

The Mexicans made chewing gum for themselves.

b. Complete the following sentences:



1. You should study by **yourself**.

2. The president **himself** came to our school.

3. My sister made a delicious cake by **herself**.

4. I did the homework by **myself**.

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

Speaking

- 6  In pairs, choose an invention and discuss the following questions:
- Why was it invented?
 - Who uses it?
 - How did it change our lives?
 - How would you like to improve it?



The Internet

It was invented for communication.

Most people use it nowadays.

It made our life easy.

I would like to make it free for all people.

Greatest Inventions of all time

78

Listening

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



4

electric light

2

fridge

6

television

3

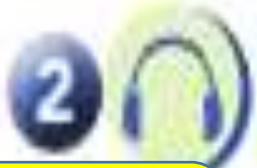
car

1

internet

5

computer



10.1

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

78

No.	Inventions	Reasons
1	The computer	It is used for everything.
2	The fridge	It is used for keeping food.
3	The television	It is used for watching things.
4	The Internet	It is a source of information.
5	The electric light	It is used for lighting .

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

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

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

mainly
about
games



much + uncountable noun → I save a little money every month.

much is **mainly** used in negative sentences and questions.



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

~~kilos~~ - butter - shoes - money - months - photos - sand - milk - ~~rice~~ - dinars

a few	kilos	shoes	month s	photos	dinars
a little	rice	butter	money	sand	milk



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

1. I haven't got ... **much** time, we'll have to talk fast.


2. There will be ... **a little** rain this week.

3. I have ... **a few** close friends. It's hard to find a true friend.

4. There aren't ... **many** extra chairs in our classroom, we need more.

Speaking and Writing

9

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

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





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

The Internet is a very important invention for me. It helps me to keep in touch with my friends and relatives. It saves my time and effort. I can get a lot of information on it. I think that the world will be a difficult place without the Internet.

Checklist:

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

Inventors who changed the world

Informative Text

1 Before you read Think, Pair, Share



- Make a list of famous inventors you know. Then compare your list with other groups.

1- Thomas

Edison

2- The Wright Brothers

3- Benjamin Franklin

4- Alexander Bell

5- Tim Berners Lee

2



Read the following text and choose the correct answers:



Willis Carrier: The Father of Air Conditioning

... strike anywhere. On a foggy day in 1902, he had an idea that he could invent the first **electrical** air conditioner. It was designed for people,



... to control the **humidity** at his printing house because the water was ruining paper. In 1915, he **founded** Carrier Corporation, a company that sells heating and air conditioning systems.



... TIME magazine's "100 Most **Influential** People of the 20th Century".



Sadeq Ahmed Qasem: The Inventor of ALCHEMIST



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



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

Steve Jobs: The Man Who Thought Different

Steve Jobs was an American entrepreneur, designer and an inventor. He was born on February 24, 1955, in San Francisco, California. He was the **chairman**, chief executive officer (CEO), and co-founder of Apple Inc. He played a key role in the creation of the Apple II, the Macintosh, the iPhone, and iPad. When Jobs died, at the age of 56, his net worth was estimated at \$10.2 billion, and Apple was one of the largest, most **profitable** and most influential tech companies on the planet.



1. The writer's purpose is to
 - a. compare the three inventors.
 - b. explain how genius can strike anywhere.
 - c. give information about great inventors.
 - d. describe how people become inventors.

2. The underlined pronoun '**it**' in the **1st paragraph** refers to
 - a. genius
 - b. day
 - c. idea
 - d. air conditioner

3. The underlined word '**profitable**' in the **last paragraph** means
 - a. powerful
 - b. advanced
 - c. helpful
 - d. beneficial

3 Read the text again to answer the following questions:

1. Why did Willis Carrier invent the first air conditioner?


To control the humidity at his printing company.

2. What did Sadeq Qasem receive the title of "Arab Inventor" for?

For his invention 'Alchemist'.

3. How did Steve Jobs contribute to the development of Apple?

He played a key role in the creation of Apple II, MacBook, iPod, iPhone and iPad.

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

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

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

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

What does it do? (*different uses*)

Why is it important? (*benefits*)

You can draw a picture of your invention.



Module

Exploring Abilities

Unit Eleven

Intelligence and

Creativity

A vibrant, multi-colored illustration of a brain, rendered in a style reminiscent of a watercolor or a textured print. The colors are bright and varied, including shades of blue, green, yellow, orange, red, and purple. The brain's surface is covered in intricate, swirling patterns and small circular motifs. The text 'Creativity is intelligence having fun.' is written across the center of the brain in a white, sans-serif font. The words are arranged in four lines: 'Creativity' on the first line, 'is' on the second, 'intelligence' on the third, and 'having fun.' on the fourth. The background of the brain is a mix of these colors, creating a rich, textured effect.

Creativity
is
intelligence
having fun.

ALBERT EINSTEIN

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1 Before you read

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



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

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

Expository Text

1 The



Creat
to existi
comfort

dramatic new ideas, it is also about making gradual **improvements**
development is an example of this. If a car designer creates a more
many char

2 Putt

Two or more ideas can be **combined**
of a computer and a network, you get ti



If you join the idea



3

Changing how we do things

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

4 Find



Creat
look at s

or things
ys involve inventing something new. If you
ists, you can often think of another use for it.



Some

19th century, plastic was developed for making balloons. In 1888, George Eastman discovered that you could use it for photographic film.

OUR APPROACH



approach
to solve a problem, we often use o
approach, you can sometimes fin
ffic down with speed **restrictions**



with it, which may not work. If
tion. For example, most city
e planner proved that if you

away, cars go slower! This is because drivers have to be more careful.

1 The evolution of ideas

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

2 Putting ideas together

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

No.	Type of creativity	Example	Give your own example
1		A car designer uses changes made by designers in the past	
2	Putting ideas together		
3			
4		Plastic for making balls used for photographic film	
5	Changing approach		

5 Changing approach

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



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

No.	Type of creativity	Example	Give your own example
1	The evolution of ideas	A car designer uses changes made by designers in the past	A technician uses past ideas
2	Putting ideas together	If you join a computer and a network, you get the net	If you join a telephone and a printer, you get the fax
3	Changing how we do things	Doctors send tube with a camera to treat the body from inside	Doctors use the laser to do operation
4	Finding a new use for things	Plastic for making balls used for photographic film	Glass for making pots used for lens
5	Changing approach	City planners slow traffic with signs	

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

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

-ment

action
or
process

-able

can be
done

-ed

past
tense
verb

-less

without

-ful

full of

Find the words in the text that end with suffixes:

development

combined

careful

comfortable

involved



4 Add the right suffixes to the words in brackets:

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



creative. In groups, design a character profile for a person
your imagination.

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

Appearance

1. **tall**
2. **thin**
3. **handsome**
4. **Black hair**

Personality

1. **helpful**
2. **smart**
3. **active**
4. **friendly**

Likes

1. **reading**
2. **swimming**
3. **travelling**
4. _____



Name

**John is a young man. He is tall and thin.
He has got black hair and brown eyes.
He is friendly and helpful. He is smart
and active. He likes reading, swimming
and travelling.**



Creative Thinking

84

Listening



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



My father is the most creative person in our family because he always has effective solutions for our daily problems.

11.1 Listen to Lee Johnson, an expert on creative thinking complete the following



Six Secrets of Creativity

Reasons

1 Carry a notebook and a pen

write down ideas

Go for a walk.

Exercise gives energy to the brain

2 Read a lot of books.

It broadens your mind .

3 Don't watch a lot of TV

It isn't good for your brain

Exercise your brain

It makes you more creative



4 **attitude.**

It enables you to do different things

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



Add Your Own Tips

Create classroom games.

Give students choices.

Think outside the box.

4 Grammar in context Double comparatives

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

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

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

a. Complete the following sentences:

1. **The more you study** the better your marks will be.

2. The more time I spend with my family, **the happier I will be**

3. **The earlier you go**, the sooner you arrive.

b. Rewrite the sentences using 'double comparatives':

1. If we exercise more, we will become healthier.

The more we exercise, the healthier we become.

2. If the sun is brighter, I will be happier.

The brighter the sun is, the happier I will be.



Writing

Part 2:

5  In groups, work on identifying a story about the character.

Previously
on

at of a short
previously.



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

- ✓ It was the
- ✓ He/She had assumed written in



- of his/her life.
- one on an island or so they takes up to find a message

Remember to:

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

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

Think of the following questions:

- Where was he/she? (time/ place)
- Was he/she alone?
- What happened to him/her?
- How did he/she feel?

- Now, use your notes to write your own story.

Strange or Creative

Expository Text

- 1  Look at the pictures; Do you know any of these people? What did they do?



It is very important to know that being creative doesn't eq



Even the most creative people in the world can have strange or even **unusual**

habits. You'll read below about three creative people that were unusual in

their own way.

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



sixty books in

a Christie wrote over
rooms, on kitchen
room. Sometimes
before she even had



she **generally** started with the **details** before moving on.

2

Charles Dickens, the author of many novels including, "David Copperfield" and "A Tale of Two Cities", had some truly strange habits. He only slept and wrote facing north and believed that this practice improved his creativity. He was also obsessed with the need for tidiness. He always required that his furniture, pens and ink be specially arranged to help him think.



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



2  Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What was strange about each of the three characters?

2. What is the purpose of the writer?

3. Give another title for the text.



1. What was strange about each of the three characters?

Agatha Christie over sixty books in hotel rooms, on kitchen tables or in her bedroom.

Charles Dickens only slept and wrote facing the north and believed that this practice improved his creativity.

Nikola Tesla rarely slept for more than two hours straight.



2. What is the purpose of the writer?

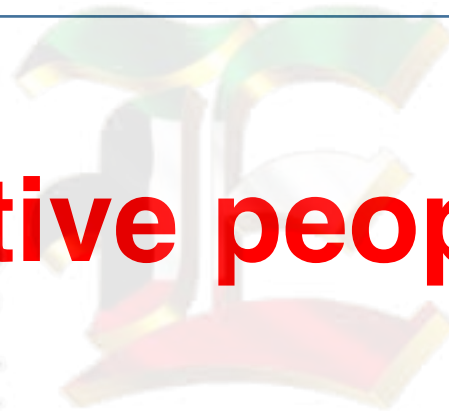
He wants to tell us about creative people that were unusual in their own way.

3. Give another title for the text.

Unusual Habits of creative people.

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Yal Kuwait





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

1. The opposite of the underlined word "**details**" in the first paragraph is

.....


- a. facts b. whole c. items d. pieces

2. Charles Dickens was interested in

- a. Science b. Psychology c. History d. Literature

3. The underlined word '**mad**' in the third paragraphs means

- a. angry b. upset c. crazy d. strict

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

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




John is a young man. He is tall and thin. He has got black hair and brown eyes. He is friendly and helpful. He is smart and active. He likes reading, swimming and travelling.

One day, John went on a trip to an island. He went there with some of his friends. While they were preparing their camp on the island, a huge bear attacked them. John was very afraid so he ran away quickly.

John climbed a tall tree and waited silently. He used his mobile phone to call for help. After some time, a helicopter landed on the island. The policemen managed to control the wild animal and saved all the boys. John was very happy to see his friends safe. It was one of the worst days in his life.

b. Read your story to the class.

Speaking

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



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12

Explore and Present

Module 4

1 Before you read

Expository Text

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



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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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





2 Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What did astronomy focus on in the beginning?
On observation of what appears in the sky.
2. How can satellites help us to study our planet?
It helps to snap great images of the Earth from space . They help to make researches and save time .
3. What is the theme of the passage?
To learn about studying space in the past and now .
4. How can astronomy help us to protect the Earth?
He can do researches and predict disasters as Earthquakes .

3 Grammar in context *Indefinite Pronouns*

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

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

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

1. I am excited. Is there **anything**..... I can do to help with this project?
2. **Everything**..... in this museum is from the outer space.
3. **Everybody**..... is happy with the wonderful pictures of the Earth.
4. There is **nobody**..... living on the moon. There are no animals either.
5. **Somebody**..... wants to travel in a spaceship to explore space.

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

1. I have **nothing** to do today .
2. My mother is cooking **something** in the kitchen .
3. **Everybody** is going to the party of my friend Amna .
4. My brother and I aren't going **anywhere** this night .



Project Work

Listening

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

1 Before you read

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



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

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

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



b. Answer the following questions:

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

Writing

4 There are many ways to help save the environment. Write an opinion paragraph about what people should do to help save our planet.

(save water / recycle / turn off devices / short showers...etc)



Our environment is our home . It faces some problems . pollution of air and water . Destruction of natural habitat . Wasting natural resources as water and energy . over population and using pesticides .

Environment needs some ways to be saved . we should recycle , reuse old thing . we should plant more trees . we should save natural resources we should use renew able resources .we should save wild life and ecosystem .

Checklist:

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



4 Grammar in context Need to ...

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

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

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



1. The cats are hungry. need to / feed



2. The iPad was working well. (fix)

I need to ... feed them.

The technician didn't need to ... fix it.

3. The museum offers free entry. (pay)

4. The test is cancelled. (study)

Visitors ... don't need to pay.

He doesn't need to study for it.

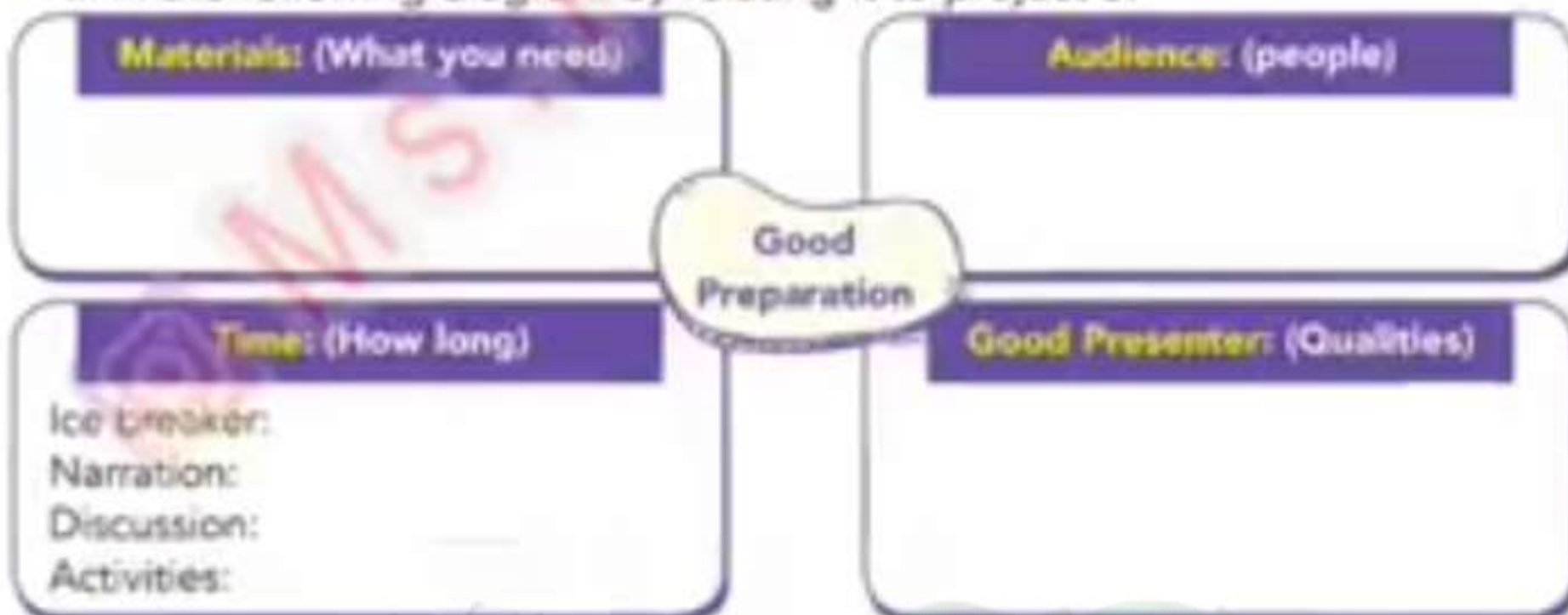
Speaking

5 Exploring ways to present information to other people:

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

- Discuss the importance of giving presentations and how you can prepare for a good one. Think about time, audience, materials, and the qualities of a good presenter. Then share your answers with the class.

- Fill in the following diagram by relating it to project 3.



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

e.g. I need to find good materials for my project.



Planning a Presentation

1 Before you read Think, Pair, Share

Expository Text

- Do you like giving presentations? Why? Why not?

Yes , because it allows to express myself and my skills .

Mohamed needs to present information to the class.

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

How to Make a Good Presentation

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



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

2 Read the text and answer the following questions:

1. What are the key points to preparing a good presentation?
Yes , because it allows to express myself and my skills .
2. What details in the text support the idea that you need to focus on your narration?
It is important to attract the audience's attention .
3. Why did the writer end the text this way?
To focus on summarizing the topic to help the audience .
4. Who needs to give presentations?
People are going for a meeting for a job .