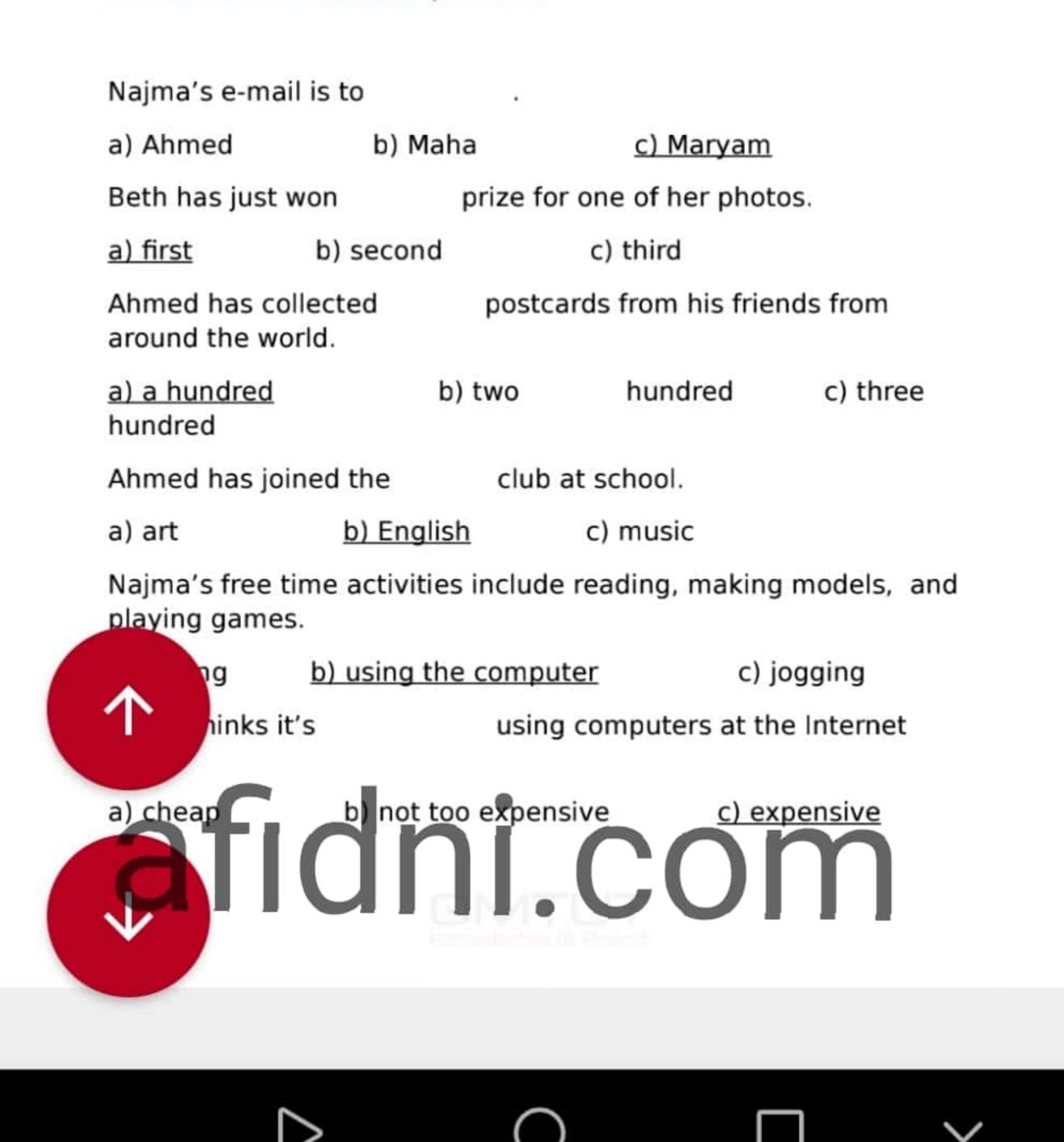




8A Skills Book

Unit 1 More Free Time

1 Read the e-mails on page 4 of your Classbook and circle the correct answer to these questions.





English **/**

English

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2 Read, think and complete

Use these words to complete the sentences

Very adjective before too

1. and are placed the .

2. Be careful! Very and too do not have the same meaning.

We use Very to make an adjective stronger.

We use too when we want to make an adjective stronger and to suggest we don't do something or can't do something. It usually has a negative meaning.

3 Write too or very in the spaces provided

It's too hot to dance, let's sit down.

It's Very windy today. Let's go and fly a kite.

I won't buy them because they're too expensive for me.

I really like her, she's Very kind.

He's Very a good cricket player.

It's too quiet. I can't hear it.

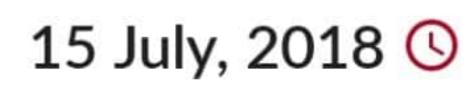


1. really good/ quite good/ really boring





English **/**



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atidn.com

- 2. interesting/ quite good/ awful
- 3. really easy/ easy/ really difficult
- 4. fantastic/ quite good/ awful
- 5. really good/ quite good/ really bad
- 6. really interesting/ good/ awful

l always thought paper-folding was 1) really boring . I picked up this book on origami because it had some 2) interesting pictures of paper models on the front cover. First, when I started to read it, I thought it was 3) really difficult because the written instructions were long and difficult to understand. Then, I realized that I did not need to understand all of the words because the diagrams were 4) quite good. I made a 5) really good origami frog and a flying bird and I felt very proud and pleased with my models. This book is not boring, it is 6) really interesting

5 Tick the words that contain the /ei/ sound

Chair Skiing praying skating painting camping Watching sailing <u>late</u> <u>cake</u> baby name

Flying skating



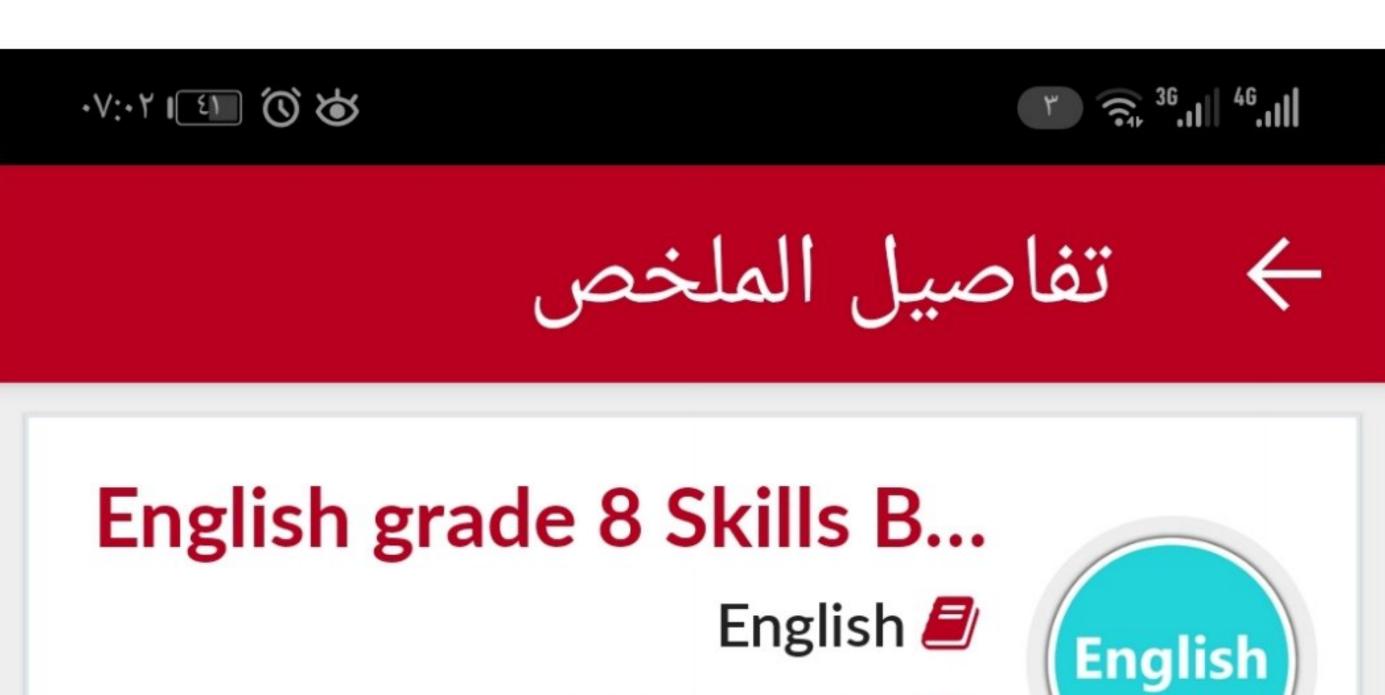
ese sentences about Basim and Latifa and circle True or

sim played football in the story.

True







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Latifa watched her favorite sports program. True False

3) Basim's mother thinks Basim is too lazy.

True

<u>False</u>

4) Basim likes to play chess.

<u>True</u>

False

5) Latifa's father thinks Latifa is too busy with her friends. True False

Self-study activities

Write the following adverbs in order.

fantastic

really good

quite good

good

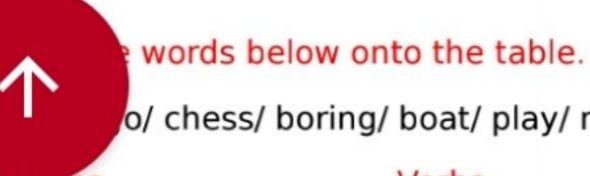
all right

bad

quite bad

really bad

awful



o/ chess/ boring/ boat/ play/ make/ dangerous/ dark

Verbs

Adjectives















Book go boring

Chess play dangerous

boat make dark

Underline the words with an /ei/ sound.

Sail/ pray/ say/ bad/ park/ make/ play/ quite/ May/ easy/ really/ said

Unit 2 Creature Features

Sami's e-mail to Robert. Find the words and write them nple has been done for you.

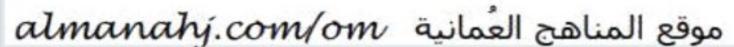




English **/**

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To: robert@itc.com

From: sami@itc.com

Subject: Animals

Hi Robert,

How are you? I hope you are well. It's getting cooler here and I'm really looking forward to the winter and playing outside more. What's the weather like in England?

We're starting a new topic at school all about animals. I studied endangered animals last year and it was very interesting. I learned about lots of extinct animals like dodos and quaggas. They became extinct because they were hunted but now I think the main dangers to wildlife are pollution, accidents and loss of habitat.

I think loss of habitat is a very important issue now. There are flamingoes and some rare birds living on the beach near my house but next year there is a plan to build a hotel there. I wonder what will happen to the birds when they lose their habitat. Are there endangered animals in England? How do you protect them?

This time we are going to learn a little bit about zoos and how they help protect rare species of animals. I think it will be interesting. Have you got a zoo near you in England? There isn't a zoo in Oman but there is a sanctuary for Arabian oryx at Jiddat Al Harasees. If you visit a zoo, please can you send me some leaflets or information?







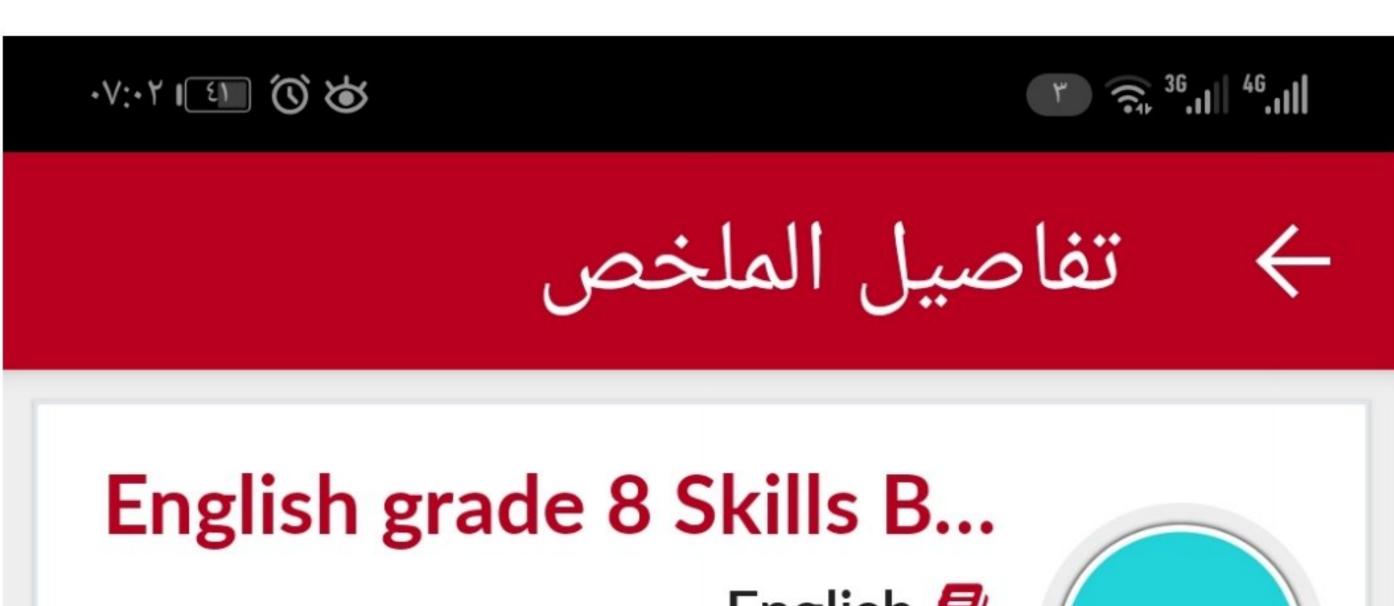






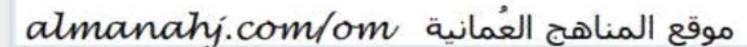






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an adjective that means in danger.

endangered

English

an adjective that describes an animal which does not live on the planet anymore. extinct

a verb that means to chase and kill an animal. HUNT

a noun that is something which can make the land, air or water dirty. Pollution

an adjective that describes an animal which is difficult to find because there is only a small number left. rare

a verb that means to keep something safe and away from danger protect

language focus

<u>clauses</u>

A clause can be part of a sentence or a whole sentence.

It is a group of words containing a verb.

main clause

A main clause is the most important clause in a sentence.

A caracal eats shrikes and shrikes eat grasshoppers.

ond

if clause

clause

onditional sentence has two clauses.

ins, you'll get wet.



OMTUT











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The if clause describes a possible situation in the future.

The main clause describes the result of the if clause.

2 Look at the food web in activity 1 on page 12 of your Classbook. complete the sentences, Then read the language focus box about clauses, and underline the verbs.

Caracal lynx eat . They also eat gecko and snake .

Caracal lynx don't eat grasshopper.

Snakes and eagles eat geckos.

Shrikes eat grasshopper and gecko but they don't eat

If we destroy the vegetation, the grasshopper will have nothing to eat.

If we kill the snakes, the gecko population will grow.

language focus conjunctions

We use conjunctions to join clauses or sentences.

because is a conjunction.

e is used to give a reason. x is happy. He feels safe.

ryx is happy because he feels safe.





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When we join clauses or sentences with because we don't usually use a comma.

3 Write but or because in the language focus box.

because gives a reason for the main clause.

but gives a contrast to the main clause.

We usually use a comma before but .

We don't usually use a comma with because .

4 Write but or because so that these sentences make sense.

The enclosures are big because animals need space to exercise.

There are places to eat and rest because visitors spend all day at the zoo.

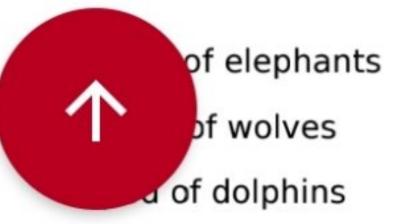
It is wonderful seeing birds, but it is sad they can't fly.

Tickets are expensive, but the money is used for conservation projects.

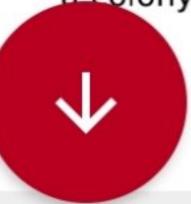
I liked the gift shop, but I didn't like the prices.

My children liked the playground, but I thought it was dangerous

5 Write the sentences correctly and then circle the group nouns



a colony of bats















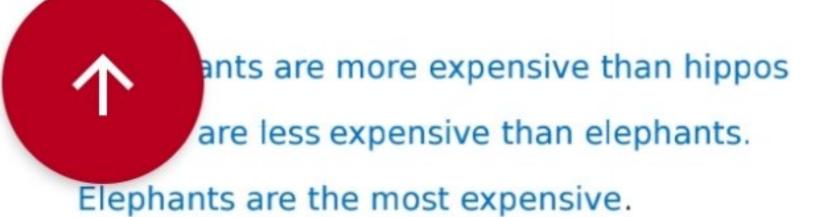
- 1 Horses are more boring than zebras.
- Zebras are less boring than horses.

Horses are the most boring.

Zebras are the least boring.

2 dinosaurs are more amazing than frogs frogs are less amazing than dinosaurs.

Dinosaurs are the most amazing.







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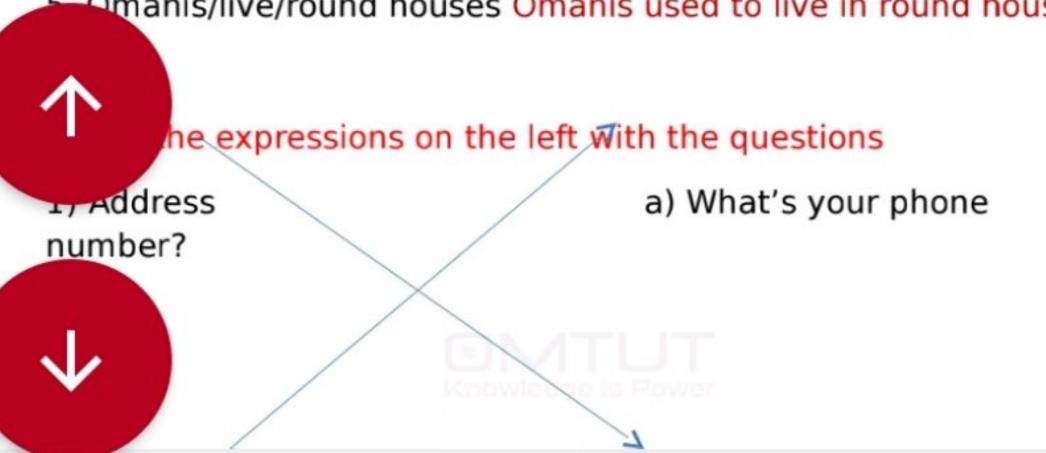
Self-study activities

Complete the conditional sentences using the words in brackets

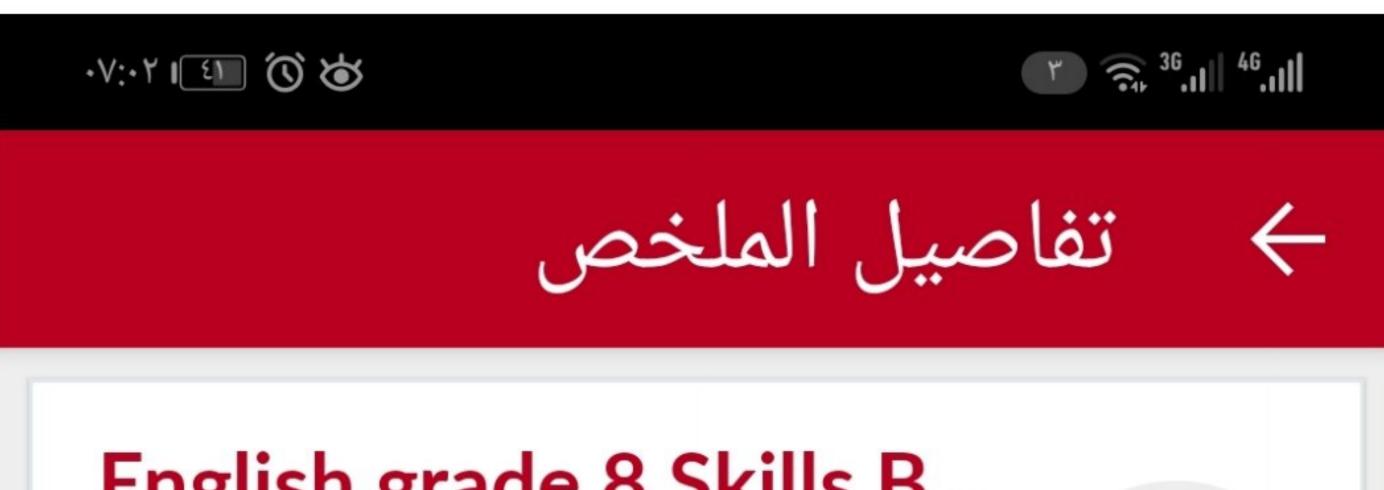
- 1. If I feel unwell, I will stay at home (home / stay)
- if you go to the Jiddat Al Harasees , you will see oryx. (the Jiddat Al Harasees / go)
- 3. If you push that window, it will break (break)
- if you don't exercise , you will have a healthy heart.
 (exercise)
- 5. If you go to the zoo, you will see animals (see / animals)
- 6. if you join the organisation, you will help conserve animals. (join / organisation)

Write sentences with used to. Start with the words provided

- 1.They/go they used to go to Salalah
- 2. He/like he used to like riding bikes
- 3. I/be scared of I used to be scared of bats
- 4. We/enjoy we used to enjoy swimming
- manis/live/round houses Omanis used to live in round houses.



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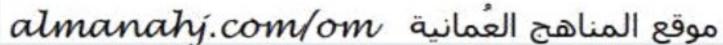


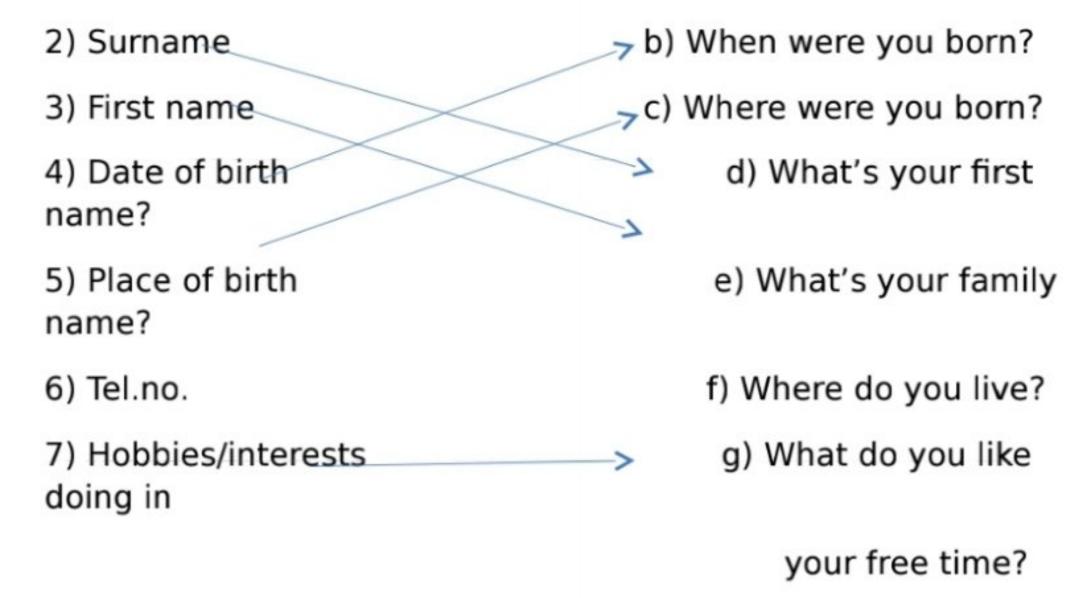
English **/**

English



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Unit 3 Inventors and Inventions

1 Intissar is deciding which word to use in the following passages. Read the passages and fill in the blanks with the correct word.

design (v) design (n) invention (n) invent (v) process (n) materials (n) inventor (n)

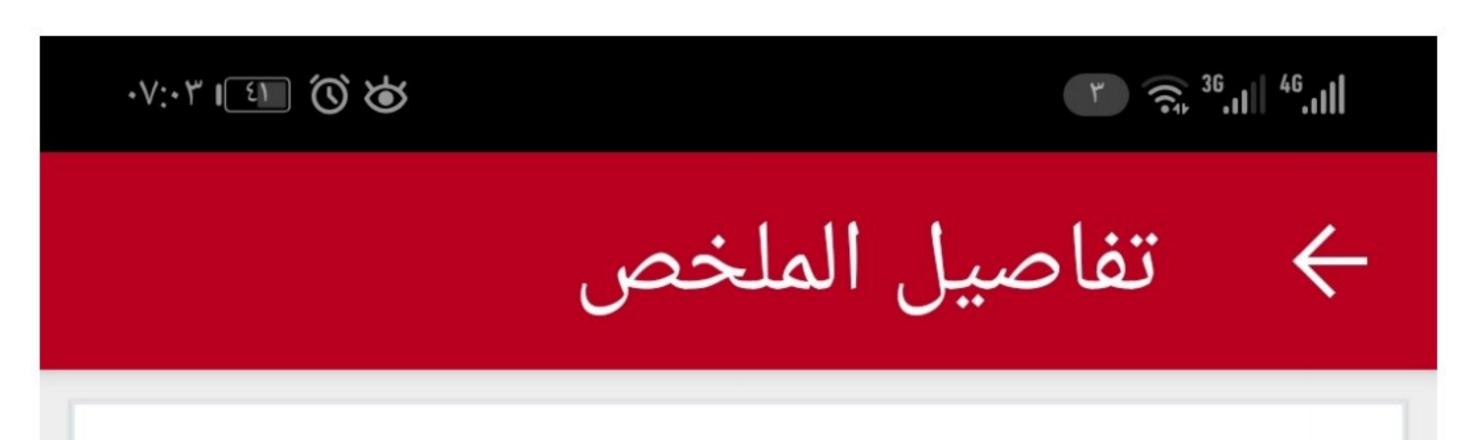
Wood, card, bottles, screws and nuts are examples of materials you will need to make something.

Light bulbs, radios, cars and aeroplanes are different types of ion .

ntor is a person who has good ideas and makes new

The sequence of steps we follow when we make something like a balloon rocket or paper is called a





English **/**

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To design is the process of planning and making detailed drawings.

To invent something means to make something new that has not been made before.

A design is a detailed drawing.

2 Sort the words into countable and uncountable nouns and write them in the correct place

Wire/ screw/ nail/ paper/ balloon/ wood/ stick/ spring string/ glass/ metal/ bottle/ cardboard/ fabric

Countable

Uncountable

language focus

Countable nouns can be singular or plural.

banana, bananas

Uncountable nouns have one form only.

rice or glue

subjects and objects

The subject usually comes before the verb. The subject does the



ect usually comes after the verb and receives the action.

3 Read the language focus box and then circle the subject and derline the object in the sentences below.



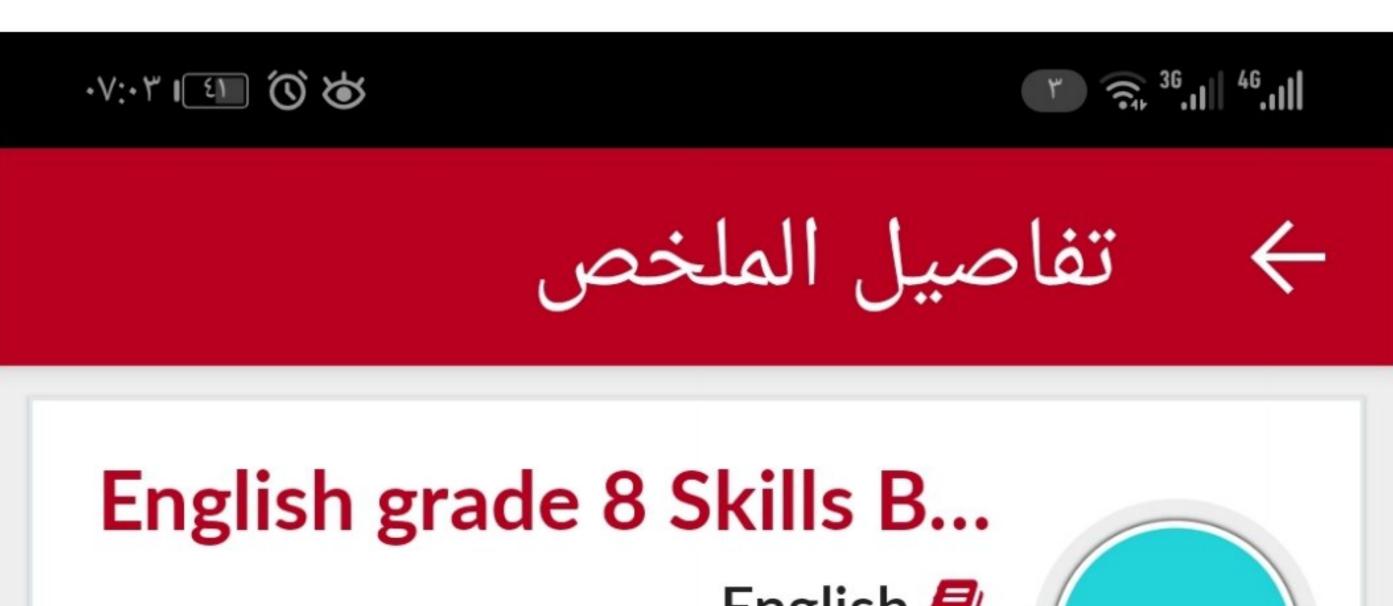








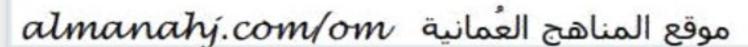




English



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In 1903, Edward Binney invented crayons.

In 1904, Thomas Sullivan invented the tea bag.

In 1919, Charles Strite invented the pop-up toaster.

In 1980, Tim Berners-Lee invented the World Wide Web.

language focus

the passive

To form the passive, we put the object in the position of the subject.

We use the passive when we want to focus on what happens more than on the person who makes it happen. Sometimes the person is left out of the passive sentence. It is usually used for news reports, signs and scientific descriptions.

The boy wrote the story. (The boy is more important.)

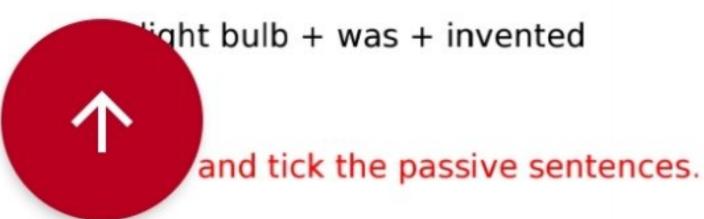
The story was written by the boy. (The story is more important.)

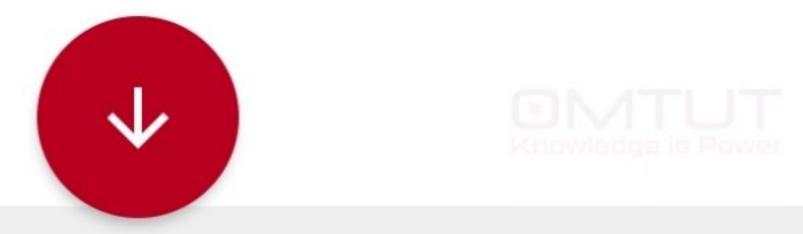
He stuck the straw on the balloon. (The person is important.)

The straw was stuck on the balloon. (The person is not important.)

We form the passive with the verb be (is/was, are/were) and the past participle of the verb.

object + be + past participle of verb





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Paper was invented by Ts'ai Lun ✓

The Wright brothers made the first aeroplane.

The light bulb was invented in 1887. <

Traffic lights were invented in 1923 by Garrett Morgan. 🗸

In 1929, the first robot was built. 🗸

Carl Magee invented the first parking meter in 1935.

The crossword was invented in 1913 by Arthur Wynne. 🗸

5 Quickly read the following sentences. Then, look at the numbered paragraphs from the Wrong Right Inventor story the Classbook. Then, decide which of the following sentences best describes each paragraph. Write the number of the paragraph in the space provided.

- a. Intissar carried on making inventions.
- b. There was a bicycle race.
- c. She made a cleaner for her parents.
- d. The monkey was holding the box.
- e. Intissar liked collecting things.
- f. A monkey had escaped from a private zoo.

musical jewellery box didn't open.

nade a motor for the bicycle.



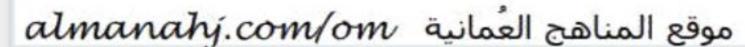
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English **/**

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6 The following sentences are about the Wrong Right Inventor story. Quickly read through the story, and decide if the sentences are true or false. Then circle the correct answer.

Intissar is a girl who likes collecting shells and toys. <u>true</u> false

Intissar's grandparents think Intissar should become an inventor. true <u>false</u>

Intissar makes a musical box for her mother.

<u>true</u> false

Intissar's parents think she will become better at inventing. true <u>false</u>

Intissar's brother nearly hits a camel. true <u>false</u>

The family catch the escaped monkey using the cleaner. true false

7 Sort the words below into nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs. Some words can be put into more than one column.

Black/ cat/ run/ quietly/ blow up/ balloon/ red/ carefully/ drive/ car/ quickly/ fast/ stick/ paper/ large/ cut/ wood/ strong/ recently/ tie up/ long/ string/ slowly/ kite/ forest/ fly/ away/crash

nouns verbs adjectives adverbs

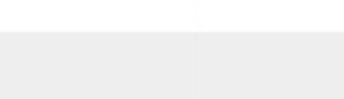
ok to help you sequence the events.

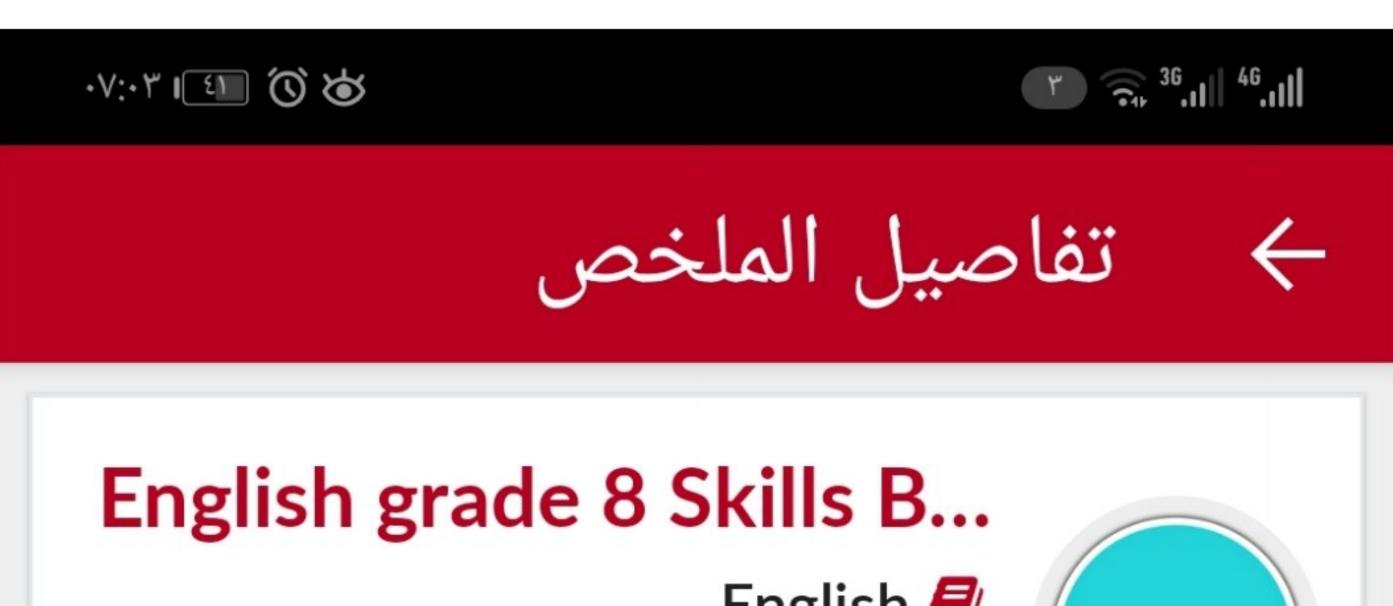
s were collected from family and home,

ans were flattened and cut to plan,

To give as presents with best wishes.







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The cans were polished when finally finished,

The cans were washed and dried in the sun,

From ideas collected throughout the land,

Self-study activities

Choose the correct quantifier and write it in the sentence

a) Please can I have <u>some</u> nails? [some a a piece of]

b) Please can I have lots of wire? [two lots of several]

c) Please can I have a piece of wood? [a couple of a packet of

a piece of]

d) Please can I have a bag balloons? [a bag of a a piece of]

e) Please can I have a stick. [a couple of several a]

Look at the sentences and rewrite them in the passive.

A Willis Carrier invented the air conditioner in 1902.

the air conditioner was invented in 1902 by Willis Carrier

b) The teacher made the bottle rocket.

tle rocket was made by the teacher.

oy blew up the balloon.

alloon was blown by the boy.

d) Vinh Dan drew the plan.











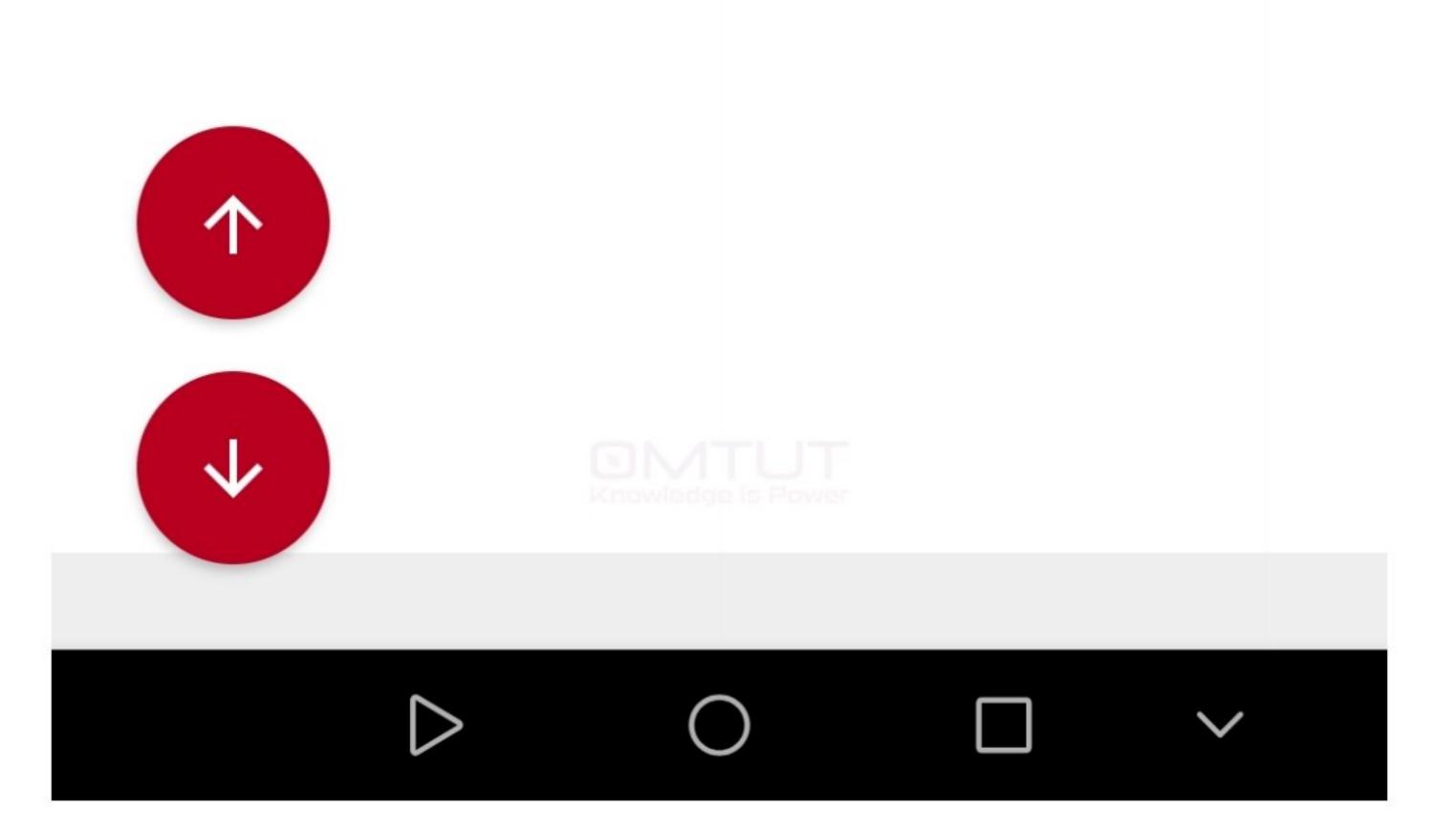




the plan was drawn by Vinh Dan

These sentences are in the passive. Rewrite them to emphasise the person who does the action.

- A The air conditioner was invented by Willis Carrier.
- b) The story was written by Ahmed.
- c) The "Test-Fast-Tera" machine was invented by an Egyptian woman.
- d) The mouse was chased by the cat.
- e) The food was made by his mother





Unit 4 Great Cities

- 1 Read the following clauses and complete the second half of each sentence by adding a contrasting clause
- 1 Mexico City is noisy, but it is nice
- 2 Reykjavik is cold, but very attractive
- 3 Tokyo is big, but easy to tour
- 2 There are many words that can be used to contrast ideas. These include <u>however</u> and <u>although</u>. First, circle the contrasting word in each of the following sentences and then underline the contrasting idea
- 1 <u>Although</u> the pollution is bad, there are many good things about <u>Mexico City</u>.
- ummers are too hot to walk outside. <u>However</u>, the cooler are very nice.
- weather is cold, <u>although</u> you can keep warm by visiting one of the many famous swimming pools, or Hot Pots.





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4 Travelling in many large cities can be difficult, <u>however</u>, it's quite easy to get around Tokyo on the subway, train or buses.

3 Now complete the rules in the language focus box using the information from the previous activities. Use the words in the box to help you.

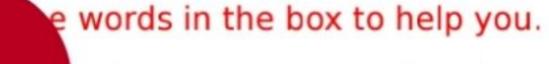
language focus

contrasting words but, however, although

however although but

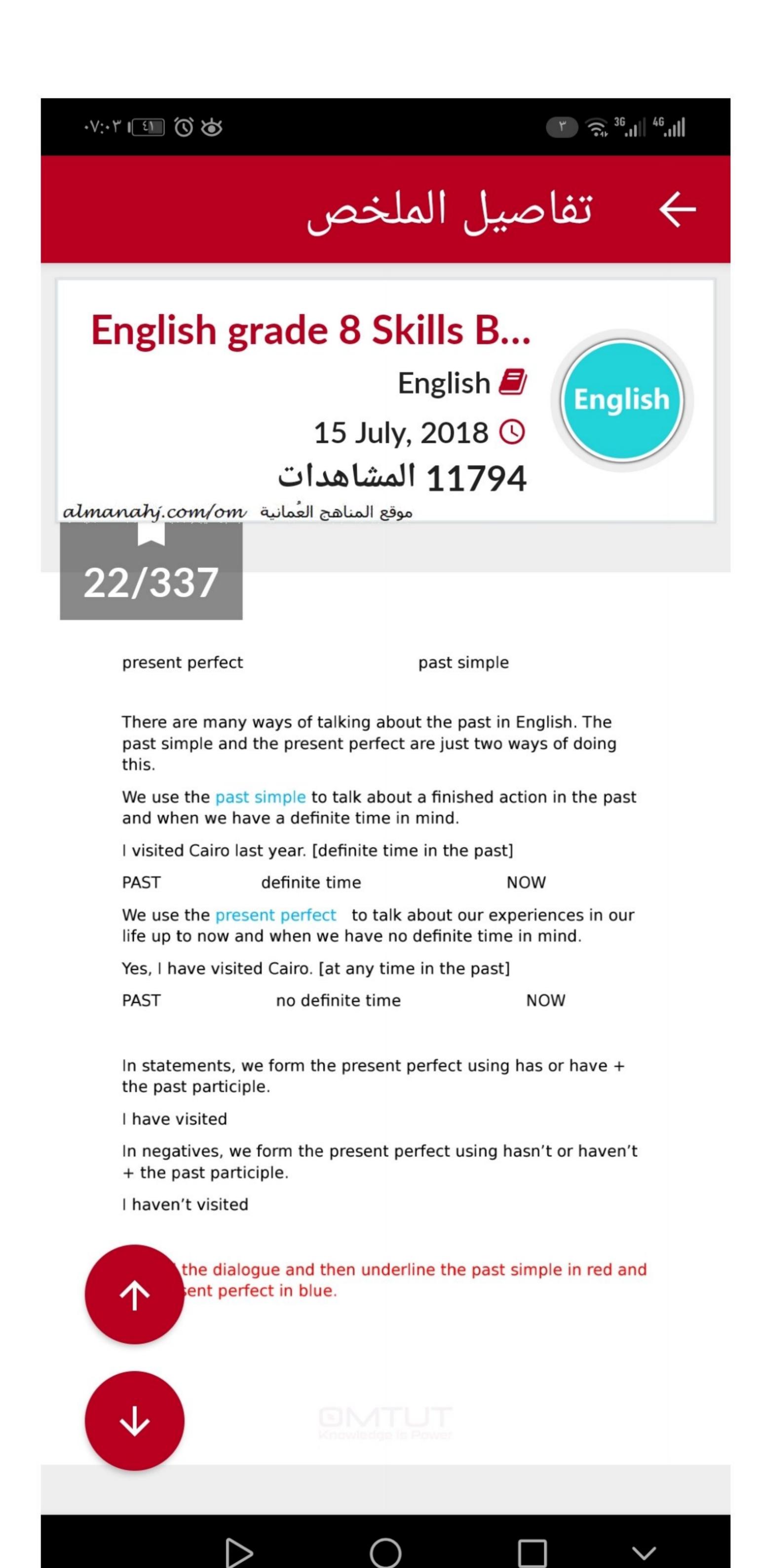
- however, and although are some contrasting words used to contrast ideas in English.
- 2. but only contrasts ideas within a sentence and can only be used in the middle of sentences.
- 3. however and although contrast ideas within or between sentences. They can be used at the beginning or in the middle of sentences

4 Use the information you know to complete the rules.



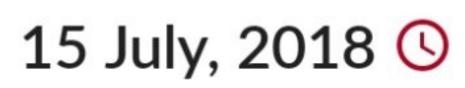
about the past using the past simple and present



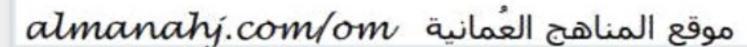




English **/**



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Talal: Hamed, which city are you going to choose for your ITC web

page?

Hamed: I don't know, Talal.

Talal: Well, have you visited any cities that you liked?

Hamed: Yes, I've been to Cairo.

Talal: Oh yes, when did you go there?

Hamed: We went there last year, but I thought it was very noisy and the pollution was terrible.

Talal: Oh well, don't use Cairo for your project then. You can find out about other cities in the LRC or on the Internet.

Hamed: I know. I've been to the LRC and found some books on cities.

Talal: That's great! Have you read them?

Hamed: Yes, I have read them.

Talal: Really?

Hamed: I read them last night and thought I could find out more about Makkah. However ...

Talal: Yes?

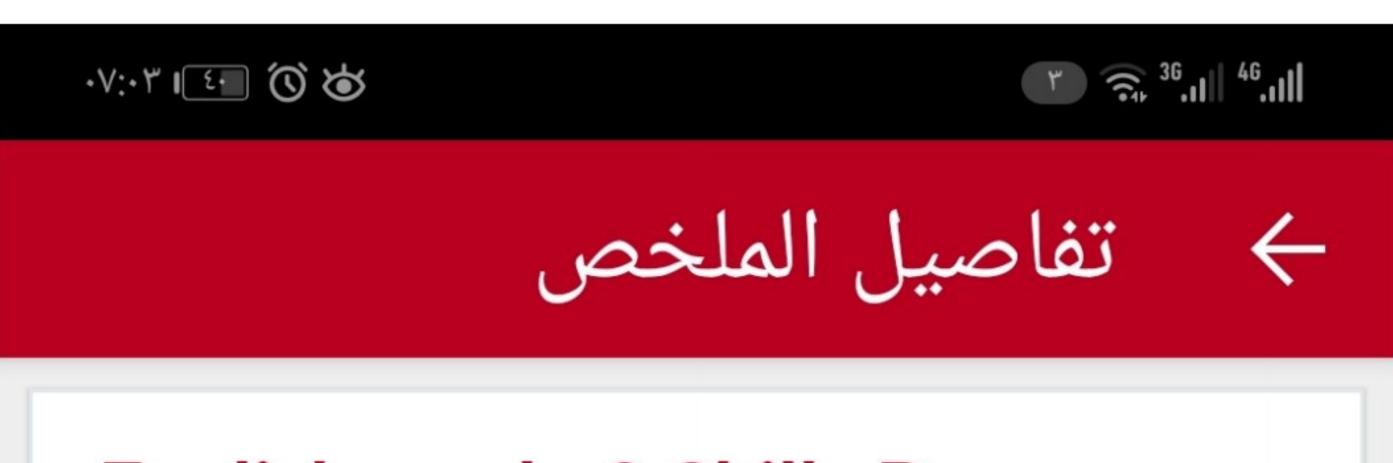
Hamed: Well ... I think I need to find out more.

Talal: Have you tried the travel agent? They may be able to help you. They have lots of information on lots of cities.

No, I haven't tried the travel agent. Where is it? s next to the roundabout, opposite the petrol station.







English **/**



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Hamed: Well, I <u>haven't been</u> there, but I have been to the Internet café with my older brother. He's really good on the Internet. Maybe he can help me find out more about Makkah.

Talal: Great idea, good luck with the project!

6 Look at the road signs in activity 1 on page 40 of your Classbook. Write the letter of the sign next to its meaning below.

- 1 One way. Go in this direction.
- 2 Do not stop here.
- 3 Turn left.
- 4 Do not turn left.
- 5 No Entry. Do not go this way.
- 6 Do not drive faster than 50km per hour.
- 7 Do not turn right.
- 8 Turn right.

7 Read the first half of each sentence and write the second half using the clauses in the box. The two clauses in each sentence rhyme with each other.

Have you ever flown a plane over the island of Bahrain ?

you ever got lost looking for Faisal Mosque?

u ever watched a football game under the hot Arabian

e you ever smelt a flower from the top of the Eiffel Tower?

Have you ever caught a mouse in The Sydney Opera House?















Have you ever eaten a bun under the hot Arabian sun?

in The Sydney Opera House?

over the island of Bahrain?

when visiting Al Ain?

looking for Faisal Mosque?

under the hot Arabian sun?

from the top of the Eiffel Tower?

Self-study activities

Join the beginnings with the ends to make present perfect sentences.

Beginnings

- 1. Some people have bought the house opposite.
- Maha has visited Makkah

zookeeper has caught the crocodile.

dred monkeys have escaped from the zoo.

visitors have arrived!





English **/**



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Ends

- a. arrived!
- b. caught the crocodile.
- c. the house opposite.
- d. escaped from the zoo.
- e. Makkah.

Join the two sentences using the word in brackets. Rewrite the sentences in your exercise book.

A The weather is hot in the summer however, it is very cold in the winter. (however)

- b) Although Sally enjoys playing chess, she finds it difficult to play.
 (although)
- c) The trains are fast but it takes six hours to get to Manchester.
 (but)
- d) Skiing is dangerous however, he really enjoys it. (however)
- e) Although she speaks really good English, she has never lived there. (although)

