



7th

Holt
Elements of Language
Introductory Course

**Reading
Workbook**

YEAR 2023-2024

TERMS: 1-2-3

Grade 7

Name: _____

Class: _____



Al Bayan Model School for Girls, Jeddah

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Dear Students,

This book has been designed and prepared for your own benefit and comfort. It is one way to save you some time, to help you to be more organized and to have everything where they belong.

This book will help you with your lessons and vocabulary and emphasizes more on improving your writing skills which will in turn help in developing all your language skills.

Wishing you all the best in your life!!!

Prepared and compiled by your teachers

Under the superior guidance of our coordinator

Mrs. Nashwa Anbar

(Head of English Department 7-9)

Al- Bayan Model School for Girls.

TERM - I

READING

PART - 3: COMMUNICATIONS

18. Sharing our Stories..... 6- 13

19. Reporting the News..... 15- 21

20. Explaining How 23- 27

DICTIONARY OF WORDS FOR I TERM VOCABULARY A - B 29-30

PART – III
COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 18-
Sharing our Stories

(Part-3) Ch18: Rosa Parks: My Story

S.B. pg. 471-472-477

- An autobiographical incident is a true story about a specific event in a writer's life.
- An autobiographical incident is a great way to express what you think and feel.

Information question**Q 1. What is an autobiography?**

Q 2. What are Segregation Laws?

A. _____

Q 3. Who launched the Civil Right Movement in the 1950s to end segregation laws?




A. _____

Vocabulary

Words	Meanings	Own Sentences
A. recognize (v)	to be able to identify again	Smoking is recognized as the major cause of heart diseases.
a.		
b.		
B. vacant (adj)	not filled; empty	The book shop is vacant.
a.		
b.		
C. complied (v)	adapted to another's wishes.	She complied with the rules of the institution.
a.		
b.		
D. manhandled (v)	treated roughly	The thief was manhandled by the police.
a.		
b.		
E. occurred (v)	to take place	The explosion occurred just before the midnight.
a.		
b.		

Read the passage from the book and complete the following sentences.

- Rosa Parks usually went to Court Square to catch the _____.
- The bus driver was _____
so, he insisted that Rosa Parks move.
- All the _____ were filled and one white passenger was standing.
- The bus driver needed _____.

Ch.18	Word	Meaning	Picture
	Court	a place where trials and other legal cases happen	
	theater	building in which plays, motion pictures, or shows are presented	
	fare	the money that you pay for a journey in a vehicle such as a bus or train	
	mean-looking	having the appearance of being vicious or aggressive	
	figured	to expect or think that something will happen	
	switched	to change suddenly or completely, especially from one thing to another, or to exchange by replacing one person or thing with another	
	wagon	a vehicle with four wheels, usually pulled by horses or oxen, use for transporting heavy goods, especially in the past:	

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 1 (Known):

Rosa Parks: My Story

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Rosa Park saw a vacant seat in the middle of the bus and took it. The next stop was the Empire Theatre, and some whites got on. They filled up the white seats and one man was left standing. The driver looked back and noticed the man standing.

Then he looked back at us. He said, "Let me have some front seats," because they were the front seat of the black section. Nobody moved. We sat just right where we were, the four of us.

The man in the window seat next to me stood up, and I moved to let him pass by me, and then I looked across the aisle and saw that the two women were standing. I moved over to the window seat. I could not see how standing up was going to 'make it light for me'. The bus driver saw me still sitting there, and he asked - was I going to stand up. I said, "No". He said, "I am going to have you arrested". Then I said, "You may do that". He got out of the bus and stayed outside for a few minutes, waiting for the police.

A. Answer in full sentence:

Q 1. What did Rosa Park take?

A: _____

Q 2. What did the driver notice when he looked back?

A: _____

B. Choose the best answer.

1. The next stop for the bus was (**Feather Theatre, Empire Theatre, Compose Theatre**)
2. He stayed outside the bus waiting for the (**waiter, fire fighter, police**).
3. She saw that two (**buses, men, women**) were standing across the aisle.

C. Give the antonyms of the following words.

1. front _____

2. right _____

3. stand _____

4. vacant _____

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 2 (Known):

When I got off from work that evening of December 1, I went to Court Square as usual to catch the Cleveland Avenue bus home. I didn't look to see who was driving when I got on, and by the time I recognized him, I had already paid my fare. It was the same driver who had put me off the bus back in 1943, twelve years earlier. He was still tall and heavy, with red, rough-looking skin. And he was still mean-looking.

I thought back to the time when I used to sit up all night and didn't sleep, and my grandfather would have his gun right by the fireplace, or if he had his one-horse wagon going anywhere, he always had his gun in the back of the wagon. People always say that I didn't give up my seat because I was tired, but that isn't true. I was not tired physically, or no more tired than I usually was at the end of a working day. I was not old, although some people have an image of me as being old then. I was forty-two. No, the only tired I was, was tired of giving in.

A. Write (T) for true and (F) for false.

1. The word recognized means 'to be able to identify again'. []
2. The underlined pronoun 'I' refers to Rosa Park. []
3. This event occurred on the evening of December 7. []
4. The driver was a short and good-looking man. []
5. Rosa Park was twenty-four at the time of this incident. []
6. The underlined pronoun 'I' refers to the driver. []
7. She gave up her seat because she was tired. []
8. Her grandfather would have his gun right by the fireplace. []

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 3 (Known):

“Let me have those front seats,” because they were the front seats of the black section. Didn’t anybody move. We just sat right where we were, the four of us. Then he spoke a second time: “Y’all better make it light on yourselves and let me have those seats.”

The man in the window seat next to me stood up, and I moved to let him pass by me, and then I looked across the aisle and saw that the two women were also standing. I moved over to the window seat. I could not see how standing up was going to “make it light” for me. The more we gave in and complied, the worse they treated us.

A. Write (T) for true and (F) for false.

- | | |
|--|--------|
| 1. They were the front seats of the black section. | [] |
| 2. He refers to the driver. | [] |
| 3. The man in the window seat next to me sat down. | [] |
| 4. The meaning of ' <u>complied</u> ' is <u>to adapt to another's wishes</u> . | [] |

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 4: **Making Inferences:**

S.B. Pg 478

Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

Citizens in Montgomery organized a bus boycott to protest the arrest of Rosa Parks. Leaflets were distributed encouraging African American not to ride the bus. Not using public transportation was very difficult for families without cars, so other means of transportation were made available. Black owned cab companies helped those without cars by charging cheap fares. In addition, car owners and local churches formed car pools.

You can tell from the passage that during the Montgomery bus boycott:

- A. most African Americans stayed home.
- B. all African Americans refused to ride the bus.
- C. many African Americans supported one another.
- D. all African Americans used taxis to get around.

Spelling

1. Rearrange the following letters:

1. e/D/c/b /e/m/e/r _____
2. i/v/d/r/i/g/n _____
3. g/f/i/u/e/r/d _____
4. o/u/g/r/h _____
5. s/a/e/t _____
6. m/e/w/o/n _____



2- Fill in the missing letters:

- a) r _ cog _ ized b) _ ac _ nt c) c _ mpli _ d
- d) ma _ h _ ndled e) o _ curred

3-Choose the correct spelling:

- a) theatre- teatre-tsaethre
- b) wnidow-window-windwo
- c) arrested-aerrestid-arssertd
- d) wegon- wigin-wagon
- e) imege-image-inmage



4-Choose the best answer from the bracket.

- a. Rosa Park went to **(Court Square- Empire theatre- Middle section)** to catch the bus home.
- b. I thought back to the time when my grandfather would have his gun right by the **(wagon- seat- fireplace)**.
- c. The bus driver got out of the bus and stayed **(inside- outside- backside)** for a few minutes.

Match the word with its meaning:

Column (1)	Column (2)
1. occurred	(A) treated roughly
2. vacant	(B) with the rules of the institution.
3. manhandled	(C) to be able to identify again
4. complied	(D) not filled
5. recognized	(E) adapted to another's wish
	(F) hasten
	(G) to take place

Match the word with its antonym (opposite)

1. manhandled #	(A) careful
2. front #	(B) left
3. right #	(C) filled
4. stand #	(D) sit
5. vacant #	(E) recognized
	(F) treated softly
	(G) back

Match to form complete sentences.

1. Smoking is recognized	(A) with the rules of the institution.
2. The book shop	(B) manhandled by the police.
3. She complied	(C) happiness
4. The thief was	(D) right by the wagon.
5. The explosion occurred	(E) as the major cause of heart diseases.
	(F) is vacant.
	(G) just before the midnight.

PART – III
COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 19-
Reporting the News

Ch19: Whale Watch (News article)

S.B. pg. 503- 504

- News worthy events are not just recent events. They must also affect many people or simply grab people's attention.

Information question

Q1. How do you gather information about news event?

A. _____

Q2. What is a newspaper article?

A. _____

Q3. Where is the important information presented in the newspaper?


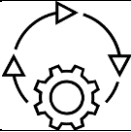








A. _____

Vocabulary

Words	Meanings	Own Sentences
1. marine (adj)	things related to the sea	There are many different species of marine animals.
a.		
b.		
2. spout (v)	talk freely	The girls spout confidently in the speaking competition.
a.		
b.		
3. concluded (v)	to come to an end.	The judges concluded that she was guilty.
a.		
b.		
4. scouts (n)	a person sent to get information	My friend is working as a scout under the Scout Association organization.
a.		
b.		
5. pod (n)	group	A baby whale has joined a pod of whales.
a.		
b.		

A. Read the passage from the book and complete the following sentences.

1. The sixth graders have been following the progress of _____ that was recently returned to the ocean.
2. To keep track of J. J's progress, students have been using the _____.
3. This project interests students because they _____.

CH 19		
mission	a specific task with which a person or a group is charged	
adapted	<u>changed slightly for a particular purpose or use</u>	
monitor	- a person who has the job of watching or noticing particular things - a computer screen or a device with a screen on which words or pictures can be shown	
amassed	to get a large amount of something, especially money or information, by collecting it over a long period	
progress	movement to an improved or more developed state, or to a forward position	
species	a set of animals or plants in which the members have similar characteristics to each other and can breed with each other	
transmission	the process of broadcasting or sending out something by radio or television, on the internet, etc., or something that is broadcast or sent out	
gratitude	the feeling or quality of being grateful	
disappointed	unhappy because someone or something was not as good as you hoped or expected, or because something did not happen	
ancient	of or from a long time ago, having lasted for a very long time	 gg60269929 GoGraph.com

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 1 (Known):

Whale Watch: Kids Use Internet to Track Progress of Newly Freed J.J

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

Learning about the whale has been fun for the students. They know that J. J weighs more than 17,000 pounds, is 29 feet long and gains two pounds every hour. Killer whales are natural enemies of gray whales. While adults eat plankton, J. J existed mostly on a mixture of milk, powdered fish and warm cream passed through a tube into her stomach.

It is a largely affection of students for the whale that keeps them interested in her plight.

They sympathized with J. J's orphan hood and her efforts to learn survival skill. When she was released, the group felt bad for the whale's disappointed handlers, who said J.J did not make her typical sound of gratitude before swimming away. But they believe J.J will miss them after a while.

Answer the question in a full sentence.

Q1. Has learning about whales been fun for the students?

A. _____

Q2. How much does the J.J weigh?

A. _____

Write (T) for true and (F) for false.

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|
| 1. Killer whales are the natural enemies of gray whales. | [| |] |
| 2. J.J did make her typical sound of gratitude before swimming away. | [| |] |
| 3. It is 29 feet long and gains two pounds every hour. | [| |] |
| 4. A mixture of milk and powdered fish is passed through pipe into the stomach of an adult whale. | [| |] |
| 5. When she was released, the group felt happy for the whale's disappointed handlers. | [| |] |
| 6. "They know that J.J weighs...". The pronoun 'they' refer to the students. | [| |] |
| 7. J.J eats plankton. | [| |] |
| 8. J.J did not learn survival skill. | [| |] |
| 9. J.J will not miss them at all. | [| |] |
| 10. The students have affection for the whale. | [| |] |

Match the correct antonyms with the following words.

1. warm#		friend
2. more#		destroy
3. enemy#		cool
4. make#		less

COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 2 (Known):

Whale Watch: Kids Use Internet to Track Progress of Newly Freed J.J

The group, students of history teacher Kaye Denison, spent most of Thursday morning on the Internet, checking reports on the whale's progress. Having followed J.J. for so long, the eleven and twelve-year-olds have put some thought into why—beyond scientific reasons—saving her life and studying her is important.

They have concluded that even if animals and mammals don't love human beings, it's natural for humans to love them. At their school, the kids care for frogs, snakes, a chameleon, a skunk, an iguana, fish, and water turtles. They are sure the animals are indifferent toward them, but it doesn't stop them from liking the creatures. "I heard on the news that you're not lonely and your life is not so stressful with animals in it, and I think it's true," said Sean Kingsmill, twelve.

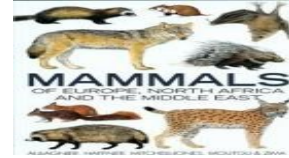
Write (T) for true and (F) for false.

1. Kaye Denison is the students' history teacher. []
2. They spend Thursday morning checking reports on the whale's progress. []
3. The kids care for tigers, lions and snakes. []
4. Animals and mammals don't love human beings. []
5. You're not lonely and your life is not so stressful with animals in it []
6. "I heard on the news..." . The pronoun I refers to J.J. []

Spelling

1. Choose the correct spelling:

- a. orphan-orhpan-oaphan
- b. knewlodge-knowledge-kniwledge
- c. mammals-mammils-mammals
- d. children-cheldrin-chilfran
- e. compwter-compiter-computer



2. Rearrange the following letters:

- a. e/e/f/r/d/m/o _____
- b. a/h/i/b/t/s _____
- c. c/s/h/o/l/o _____
- d. e/r/a/c/u/t/r/e _____
- e. o/s/u/n/d _____
- f. e/r/i/o/g/n _____

3. Fill in the missing letters:

a) s _ o _ t



b) _ ar _ ne



c) c _ nclu _ ed



d) p _ d








e) s _ ou _



4. Fill in the blanks with the correct word: (projects- Sea World- internet)

- a. The group of students spent most of Thursday mornings on the _____, checking reports on the whale progress.
- b. Marine experts from _____ are using the latest radio transmission to monitor the gray whale.
- c. The _____ of students were coupled with lessons on chemical warfare in neighboring regions.

Match the word with its meaning:

Column (1)		Column (2)
1. scout 		(A) talk freely
2. marine 		(B) to take place
3. spout 		(C) things related to the sea
4. concluded 		(D) not filled
5. pod 		(E) to come to an end
		(F) group
		(G) hasten
		(H) a person sent to get information

Match the spelling word with its meaning:

1. orphan	(A) not in control of anyone
2. knowledge	(B) something done usually
3. mammals	(C) an animal or human being
4. freedom	(D) a place for teaching children
5. habits	(E) group (of whales)
6. school	(F) a part of a country
7. creature	(G) a child who has lost his parents
8. region	(H) the fact of knowing
	(I) a class of animal

Match to form complete sentences.

1. The judge concluded	(A) under the Scout Association Organization
2. There are many different	(B) a pod of whales.
3. My friend is working as a scout	(C) that she was guilty.
4. The baby whale joined	(D) types of marine animals.
5. The girls spout confidently	(E) in the speaking competition.
	(F) history class.
	(G) easy to learn

PART – III
COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 20-
Explaining How

Ch20: MAKING A FLYING FISH:

S.B. Pg: 541, 542, 544

- ❖ In "Explaining How-to", the instructions you listen to, view and read are all designed to teach you to complete a process.
- ❖ Once you know how a process is done, you can share the information by giving instructions.

Information questions:

1. What are holidays special for?

A: _____

2. Write any two holiday activities?

A: _____

VOCABULARY :(Write the words 2 times.)Compound words are formed by putting together two or more words to make a new word.

Compound Words	Meanings	Own Sentences
1. felt-tip (n)	marker	Felt-tip pens are used in craft activities.
a.		
b.		
2. headband (n)	a ring of material that encircles the head.	We wear headbands in our hair to keep hair falling out on our eyes.
a.		
b.		
3. windsock (n)	indicates the direction and speed of wind.	We made beautiful windsocks for our activity day.
a.		
b.		
4. upstream (adv)	going up or against the flow of water	Salmon swim upstream to lay their eggs.
a.		
b.		
5. waterfall (n)	a natural fall of water from a height.	Niagara waterfalls are the most beautiful waterfall in the world.
a.		
b.		

Complete the following questions in full sentences:

1. We may predict that they could use the needle and thread to _____.
2. We may predict that the "fabric sleeve" will be used for _____.
3. We know that the fringe will be 5 inches long, as the author instructs them to _____.

Ch 20: Comprehension Passage1 (Known):

**MAKING A FLYING FISH**

A special feature of Children's Day in Japan is the *koinobori* that families display in their yards - one for each child in the family. A tall pole is placed in the garden... Fish made of cloth or strong paper are attached to the pole. Each fish has a hoop in its mouth to catch the wind. The largest fish is for the oldest child, and the smallest is for the youngest. These fish represent a kind of carp known as a strong fighter.

These carp battle their way upstream against strong currents. When the *koinobori* dance in the wind, they remind the children of carp leaping up a waterfall. This is supposed to inspire children to be equally brave and strong. You can make your own *koinobori* and fly it from a pole or hang it from your window on May 5. In that way, you can share Children's Day with the boys and girls of Japan.

You need an 18- by 30-inch piece of lightweight cloth (cotton, rayon, or nylon), felt-tip markers, a needle and thread, scissors, a narrow plastic headband, and string. First, choose a piece of cloth with a bright, colorful pattern or decorate it yourself with felt-tip markers. Next fold it. Then, tie a 12-inch-long piece of string to the headband at each of the three openings.

Finally, hang your windsock from the strings on a tree limb, a clothes pole, or the eaves of your house. On windy days, it will dance like a carp swimming upstream against a waterfall!

Answer in full sentence:

1. What is a special feature of Children's Day in Japan?

A: _____

2. What do these fish represent?

A: _____

3. How can you share the Children's Day with the boys and girls of Japan?

A: _____

Ch 20: Comprehension Passage-2 (Known):

MAKING A FLYING FISH

You can make your own koinobori and fly it from a pole or hang it from your window on May 5. In that way, you can share Children's Day with the boys and girls of Japan. You need an 18- by 30-inch piece of lightweight cloth (cotton, rayon, or nylon), felt-tip markers, a needle and thread, scissors, a narrow plastic headband, and string.

First, choose a piece of cloth with a bright, colorful pattern or decorate it yourself with felt-tip markers. Fold the fabric in half lengthwise, with the bright side on the inside. Sew a seam $1/2$ inch from the long (30-inch) edge, making a sleeve.

On one end of the sleeve, make a 1-inch-wide hem by turning the right side of the fabric over the wrong side. Then, sew the hem, leaving three 1-inch-wide openings about 5 inches apart.

Make cuts 5 inches deep and 1 inch apart all around the unhemmed end of the sleeve to form a fringe. This is the fish's tail.

Next, turn the sleeve right side out. With . . . a felt-tip marker, add eyes near the hemmed (head) end (away from the fringed tail).

Thread the narrow plastic headband into the hem through one of the openings. Continue threading it until the open part of the headband is hidden. Then, tie a 12-inch-long piece of string to the headband at each of the three openings. Tie the loose ends of the strings together.

Finally, hang your windsock from the strings on a tree limb, a clothes pole, or the eaves of your house. On windy days, it will dance like a carp swimming upstream against a waterfall!

Write True (T) or False (F):

1. You can make your own koinobori and fly it from a pole or hang it from your window on May 5. []
2. The Children's Day in Japan is on May 5. []
3. Choose a piece of wood with a bright, colorful pattern or decorate it yourself. []
4. Make cuts 5 inches deep and 1 inch apart all around the unhemmed end of the sleeve to form a fringe. This is the fish's head. []
5. Thread the narrow plastic headband into the hem through one of the openings []
6. Tie the loose ends of the strings together. []
7. On rainy days, it will dance like a carp swimming upstream against a waterfall! []

Spelling & Vocabulary

1. Rearrange the letters:

- A. c/l/i/s/a/e/p _____
- B. d/h/l/c/i/r/n/e _____
- C. m/y/f/l/i/a _____
- D. h/d/e/t/a/r _____
- E. v/e/s/e/l/e _____



2. Fill in the missing letters:

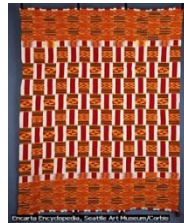
- a) win s ck b) k i no o ri c) up tr a m
- d) hea ba d e) e l -t p f) wa er all

3. Choose the correct spelling:

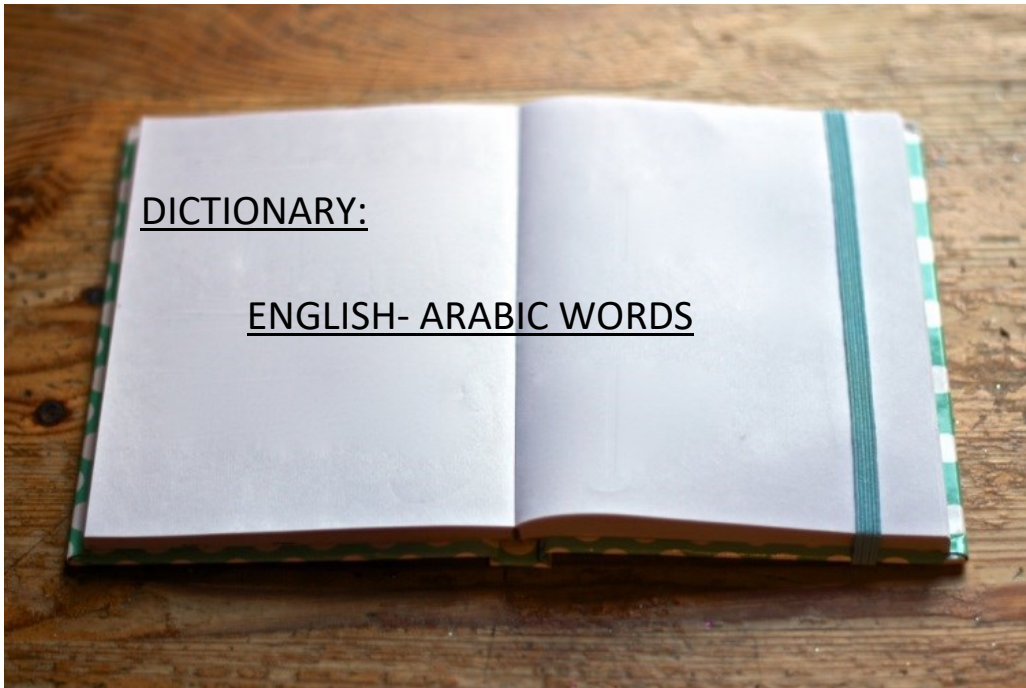
- a) feature, faecture, featire
- b) papper, paper, papar
- c) piace, piece, peice
- d) inspire, enspire, inspir
- e) natainal, naitional, national

4. Write the correct name under each picture:

(carp, cloth, waterfall, koinobori, pole)



*****END OF CHAPTER 20*****



DICTIONARY: ENGLISH- ARABIC WORDS**CHAPTER: 1**

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. recognize (v)	to be able to identify again	يعترف
2. vacant (adj)	not filled; empty	خال, شاغر
3. complied (v)	adapted to another's wishes.	يطيع, يمتثل
4. manhandled(v)	treated roughly	يدبر أو يقود بقوته الجسمانية
5. occurred (v)	to take place	يحدث
6. figured	to find it out	يتوقع
7. women	human female	امراة
8. seat	something for sitting on	مقعد
9. rough	not smooth	خشن
10. theatre	a place where plays, operas are performed	مسرح
11. window	an opening in the wall of a room	شباك
12. wagon	a vehicle for carrying heavy goods	مركبه, عربة نقل
13. image	a copy of something	صورة مشابهه
14. arrested	taken into custody by the police	إلقاء القبض
15. fireplace	a space in a room for a fire	موقد

CHAPTER: 2

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. marine (adj)	things related to the sea	بحرى
2. spout (v)	talk freely	يقول بصورة دراماتيكيه
3. concluded (v)	to come to an end.	ينهى, يختتم
4. scouts (n)	a person sent to get information	كشاف
5. pod (n)	group (of whales)	يتجمع
6. orphan	a child who has lost his parents	يتيم
7. knowledge	the fact of knowing	علم, معلومات
8. mammals	a class of animals	حيوان من الثدييات
9. freedom	not in control of anyone	حريه
10. habits	something done usually	عاده
11. school	a place for teaching children	مدرسه
12. creature	an animal or human being	مخلوق
13. region	a part of a country	إقليم

CHAPTER: 3

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. felt-tip (n)	marker	قلم حبر جاف
2. headband (n)	a ring of material that encircles the head.	عصابة حول الرأس
3. windsock (n)	indicates the direction and speed of wind.	اتجاه الرياح
4. upstream (adv)	going up or against the flow of water	ضد التيار
5. waterfall (n)	a natural fall of water from a height.	شلال, مسقط ماء
6. special	unusual	خاص, غير عادي
7. thread	fiber	خيوط
8. sleeve	the part of a garment that covers the arm	كم, غلاف
9. family	a man, his wife and children	عائلته
10. feature	quality	مميزه, صفة علامه
11. paper	a material on which words are written	ورق
12. inspire	to encourage by filling with confidence	الثقه
13. national	of a nation	قومي, وطني
14. carp	a fresh water fish	شبوط سمك
15. pole	rod, post	عمود

CHAPTER: 4

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. vigorous (adj)	forceful	شديد, قوي
2. pitiless (adj)	harsh, without sorrow	عديم الرحمة
3. unproved (adj)	original, untested	أصلي, أولي
4. dynamic (adj)	the nature of power, full of life	قوي ونشيط
5. reactions (n)	response, result	رد فعل
6. nervous	uneasy	عصبي
7. success	victory	نجاح
8. verdict	judgement	حكم, قرار
9. alert	aware	متنبه, يقظ
10. ingredients	parts, elements	عناصر
11. Senator	a member of a lawmaking	سيناتور

TERM - 2

READING

PART – 3: COMMUNICATIONS

21. Comparing and Contrasting 33-41

22. Responding to a Novel 43 - 47

DICTIONARY OF WORDS FOR 2 TERM VOCABULARY A – B 49

7th Grade Words50-52

PART – III
COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 21-
Comparing and Contrasting

CH 21: THE NIXON- KENNEDY PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

S.B. Pg.: 573, 574, 575

- ❖ Comparing and contrasting two choices is useful in making decisions.
- ❖ It may also be used to define something unfamiliar by comparing it to something well-known.

Information question

1. What is a debate?

A: _____

2. What is a podium?

A: _____







3. Is comparing and contrasting useful in making decisions?







A: _____

VOCABULARY

(Write the words 2 times.)

Words	Meanings	Own Sentences
1. vigorous (adj)	forceful	A vigorous person does things with great energy and enthusiasm.
a.		
b.		
2. pitiless (adj)	harsh, without sorrow	He saw the pitiless eyes of his enemy.
a.		
b.		
3. unproved (adj)	original, untested	John F. Kennedy was an unproved senator.
a.		
b.		
4. dynamic (adj)	the nature of power, full of life	He was a dynamic and energetic leader.
a.		
b.		
5. reactions (n)	response, result	The sport requires very fast reactions.
a.		
b.		

CH 21		
opponent	enemy (a person who disagrees with something and speaks against it or tries to change it)	
shave	to remove hair from the body	
pale	light, sallow	
debate	a serious discussion	
candidate	applicant (a person who is competing to get a job or elected position)	
champ	champion, winner	

elected	selected, chosen	
milling	crushing (the activity of cutting metal or making it into particular shapes using a special machine)	
wiping	erasing, removing	
perspiration	sweat (= a clear liquid that passes through the skin)	
attentive	focused (listening carefully)	
alert	warning	

a. Write two examples for each prefix and suffix below:

<u>Prefix</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Suffix</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Example</u>	<u>Examples</u>
un-	not	uneven	unproved	-ous	characterized by	victorious	glorious
			unable				vigorous
re-	again	rerun	reuse	-ion	act or condition of	inspection	examination
			recycle				action
pre-	before	preview	pre-read	-ic	nature of	angelic	scenic
			precaution				mechanic
semi-	half	semifinals	semicircle	-less	without	careless	pitiless
			semicolon				harmless

Complete the following sentences:

1. In the first two paragraphs, the two candidates are shown as being similar or different by describing how they _____.

a) **dressed and looked** b) **talked and smiled** c) **dressed and talked**

2. The writer describes _____ appearance and experience first.

a) **Kennedy's** b) **Nixon's** c) **both**

3. During the _____, Nixon addresses his opponent Kennedy, while Kennedy addresses the National Television audience.

a) **play** b) **competition** c) **debate**



4. Nixon and Kennedy came across _____.

a) **similarly** b) **differently** c) **amazingly**

5. _____ appears "uncomfortable and nervous", while _____ seems "assured and energetic"

a) **Kennedy, Nixon** b) **Nixon, Kennedy** c) **Both, none**

6. When listening to Kennedy speak, _____ wipes "perspiration from his brow".

a) **Nixon** b) **Kennedy** c) **audience**

7. Kennedy looks _____ while listening to Nixon speak.

a) **attentive, alert and self-assured** b) **uncomfortable and nervous** c) **confident and happy**

8. They are _____ in that neither of them says anything particularly memorable or newsworthy during the debate.

a) **different** b) **smart** c) **similar**

THE NIXON-KENNEDY PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES

The candidate on the left side was Democrat John F. Kennedy. He faced the highly experienced Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon. Kennedy needed national exposure. Nixon was seasoned and already nationally known.

The rules of the match called for an eight-minute opening statement by Kennedy followed by eight minutes from Nixon. Then a panel of four reporters would ask questions. Kennedy won. He won on style and image - two key ingredients for success on TV. Nixon challenged and rebutted what Kennedy said as if he were out to win debating points. He addressed Kennedy rather than the TV viewers. On the other hand, as the celebrated chronicler of presidential campaigns Theodore H. White noted, Kennedy "was addressing himself to the audience that was the nation". Kennedy came across as assured, energetic, dynamic. The camera was his friend. Nixon came across as uncomfortable and ill at ease. Nixon lost on not what he said, but on how he appeared.

Kennedy came across as assured, energetic, dynamic. The camera was his friend. Nixon came across as uncomfortable and ill at ease. Nixon lost not on what he said, but on how he appeared. TV viewers saw Nixon as a gray man against the studio's gray backdrop. They saw Nixon forcing nervous smiles and perspiring under the studio lights. He "looked terrible," historian David Culbert stated. At one point, the camera showed Nixon wiping perspiration from his brow and upper lip as he listened to Kennedy. When the camera was on Kennedy listening, he looked attentive, alert, and self-assured.

Neither candidate said anything that was memorable or headline making. The importance of style and image became obvious when audience reactions to the televised and radio versions were compared. Those who heard the debate on radio thought Nixon had won!

A. Answer in full sentence:

1. A panel of how many reporters would ask questions?

A: _____

2. What are the two key ingredients for success on T.V.?

A: _____

3. Who won the debate?

A: _____

4. Compare Kennedy and Nixon on terms of how they came across?

A: _____



B. Give the synonyms or antonyms of the following words:

1. energetic = _____

3. won # _____

2. dynamic = _____

4. comfortable # _____

Write any two adjectives:

1. To describe Kennedy: _____, _____.

2. To describe Nixon: _____, _____.

Write True (T) or False (F):

1)	A podium is a stand on which a speaker stands.	
2)	A debate is a discussion in front of the audience.	
3)	Comparing and contrasting are useful in making decisions.	
4)	There was an eight-minute opening statement by Kennedy.	
5)	Nixon came across as assured, energetic dynamic.	
6)	Nixon addressed Kennedy rather than the T.V viewers.	
7)	At one point, the camera showed Nixon wiping perspiration from his brow and upper lip as he listened to Kennedy.	
8)	The importance of style and image were not obvious.	
9)	Kennedy was already known to the people.	
10)	The rules of the match called for a five-minute opening statement by Nixon.	
10)	Nixon won the debate.	
12)	Style and image are two key ingredients for success on TV.	
13)	A panel of six reporters would ask questions.	

Spelling & Vocabulary

1. Rearrange the letters:

- A. e/v/n/u/s/o/r _____
- B. c/u/s/c/s/e/s _____
- C. r/v/t /d/c/i/e _____
- D. t/e/a/r/l _____

2. Fill in the missing letters:

- a) d_nam_c b) in_reddie_ts c) u_comf_rtable
- d) vig_ro_s e) se_a_or

3. Add the correct prefix or suffix to the following words:

(pre-, -ion, un-, semi-, -ic, re-, -able, -less, -ous)

- a) ___seen b) ___united c) ___caution d) ___finals
- e) angel___ f) rest_____ g) comfort_____ h) act_____

4. Fill in the blanks with the correct word:

(vigorous, pitiless, unproved, dynamic, reactions)

1. Both faced the _____ eye of T.V cameras.
2. Kennedy came across as assured, energetic, and _____.
3. The importance of style and image became obvious when audience _____ to the televised and radio versions were compared.
4. Kennedy, an _____ senator from Massachusetts looked _____, confident and businesslike.

Match the word with its meaning:










Column (1)		Column (2)
1) reaction		(A) warning
2) alert		(B) selected
3) pitiless		(C) light, sallow
4) elected		(D) winner
5) champ		(E) result
6) vigorous		(F) a serious discussion
7) dynamic		(G) harsh
8) debate		(H) forceful
9) pale		(I) powerful, full of life
10) unproved		(J) original, untested
11) shave		(K) wiping
12) opponent		(L) to remove hair from the body
		(M) enemy

Column (1)		Column (2)
1) careless, pitiless		(A) example of prefix 'pre-'
2) uneven, unproved		(B) example of suffix '-tion'
3) imagination, inspection		(C) example of prefix 'un-'
4) reactions, rerun		(D) example of suffix '-ic'
5) angelic, dynamic		(E) example of prefix 'semi-'
6) semifinals		(F) example of suffix '-less'
7) vigorous		(G) example of suffix '-ous'
8) preview		(H) example of prefix 're-'

Match to form complete sentences.

Column (1)	Column (2)
1) A vigorous person does things with	(A) eyes of T, V camera.
2) The sport requires	(B) uncomfortable and ill at ease.
3) Nixon came across as	(C) very fast reaction.
4) Kennedy was an	(D) great energy and enthusiasm.
5) Both face the pitiless	(E) unproved senator.
	(F) powerful, full of life

Match the picture with its word:

Column (1)	Column (2)
1) 	(A) pale
2) 	(B) wiping
3) 	(C) treated softly
4) 	(D) elected
5) 	(E) champ
6) 	(F) debate
7) 	(G) pitiless
8) 	(H) podium
9) 	(I) perspiration
	(J) shave

PART – III
COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 22-
Responding to a Novel

CH 22: If I Never Forever Endeavor

READING SELECTION, Pg: 605, 606

- ❖ A book review tells what a book is about and the reviewer's opinion of the book.
- ❖ It helps readers sort through the many choices they have when deciding what to read.

Information questions:

1. What is a novel?

A: _____

2. What are the elements of a novel?

A: _____

3. What is called the *point of view* of the reviewer?

A: _____

4. Write some words used to review a book?

A: _____

VOCABULARY (Write the words 2 times.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
1. forever (adv.)	always, continuously	I will forever be grateful for your timely help.
2. endeavor (n.)	effort	We must constantly endeavor if we are to succeed.
3. succeed (v.)	prosper	If at first you don't succeed, try, try again.
a.		
b.		
4. favorite (adj.)	preferred	My favorite dish is Pasta.
a.		
b.		
5. scary (adj.)	frightening	The amusement ride was scary but it was fun.
a.		
b.		
6. courage (n.)	bravery	It takes a lot of courage to admit your mistakes.

Answer the following questions in full sentences:

1. Who or what is the focus of the reviewer's comments?

A: _____

2. The reviewer _____ the novel.

3. I would want to read the book because of the _____

Ch.22	Word	Meaning	Picture
	lost	missing	
	fail	go wrong, unsuccessful	
	try	attempt	
	safe	secure	
	chance	opportunity	
	worry	anxiety	

If I Never Forever Endeavor By Holly Meade**Review by Hayden, age 4, Southeast Michigan Mensa**

This book was about a bird who didn't yet know how to fly.

The bird has to decide if it will try to fly, but it was not sure if it wants to. The bird thought, "If I never forever endeavor" then I won't ever learn. On one wing, he worries he might fail and on the other wing he thinks of how he may succeed. He worries that if he tries, he may get lost in the world. That makes him want to stay in his nest where he's safe.

I think this book would help other children to learn that trying new things can be scary, but sometimes when we try, we can find things that make us happy too. And this book will help others know that mistakes are okay and part of learning.

My favorite part is that the bird tried and learned that she could fly. I also liked that I read this book because it gave me a chance to talk to mom about making mistakes and how I don't like making them. Then I learned they are good and part of learning.

Boys and girls who are 3 to 8 years old would like this book because it teaches about trying a new thing and how it's important to get past being scared so you can learn new things.

I give the book 5 stars since I think it's important for other children to learn about courage.

Answer in full sentence:

1. What is this book about?

A: _____

2. What does the bird have to decide?

A: _____

3. Which words tell you that you should read the story?

A: _____

Choose the best answer:

- The bird thought, "If I never forever _____ (talk, endeavor, reject)" then I won't ever learn.
- This book will help others know that _____ (mistakes, fears, helps) are okay and part of learning.
- This book teaches the importance to get past being _____ (teach, scared, important) so you can learn new things.

Write True (T) or False (F):

- This book was about a bird who didn't yet know how to fly. []
- The bird has decided not to fly. []
- He worries that if he tries, he may get lost in the world. []
- That makes him want to fly in the sky where he's safe. []
- When we try, we can find things that make us happy too. []
- This book will help others know that mistakes are okay and part of learning. []
- My favorite part is that the bird tried and learned that she could walk. []
- Boys and girls who are 13 to 18 years old would like this book []
- It teaches about trying old things. []
- It teaches about how it's important to get past being scared so you can learn new things []
- The reviewer gives the book 5 stars. []
- Children can learn about courage from this book. []

According to the review, what does the quote "If I never forever endeavor" mean?

A: _____

CH22: SPELLING & VOCABULARY

1. Rearrange the letters:

- A. r/o/w/d/l _____
- B. o/l/v/n/e _____
- C. s/r/a/t/s _____
- D. r/c/a/d/e/s _____

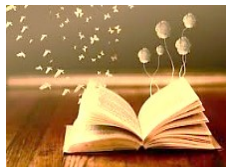


2. Fill in the missing letters:

- This book will help others know that **mi__ta__es** are okay and part of learning.
- A novel has certain **e__eme__ts** in it.
- On one wing, he **wo__ri__s** he might fail.
- The bird has to **de__i__e** if it will try to fly, but it was not sure if it wants to.
- Then I learned mistakes are good and part of **l__ar__ing**.

3. Write the correct name below the picture:

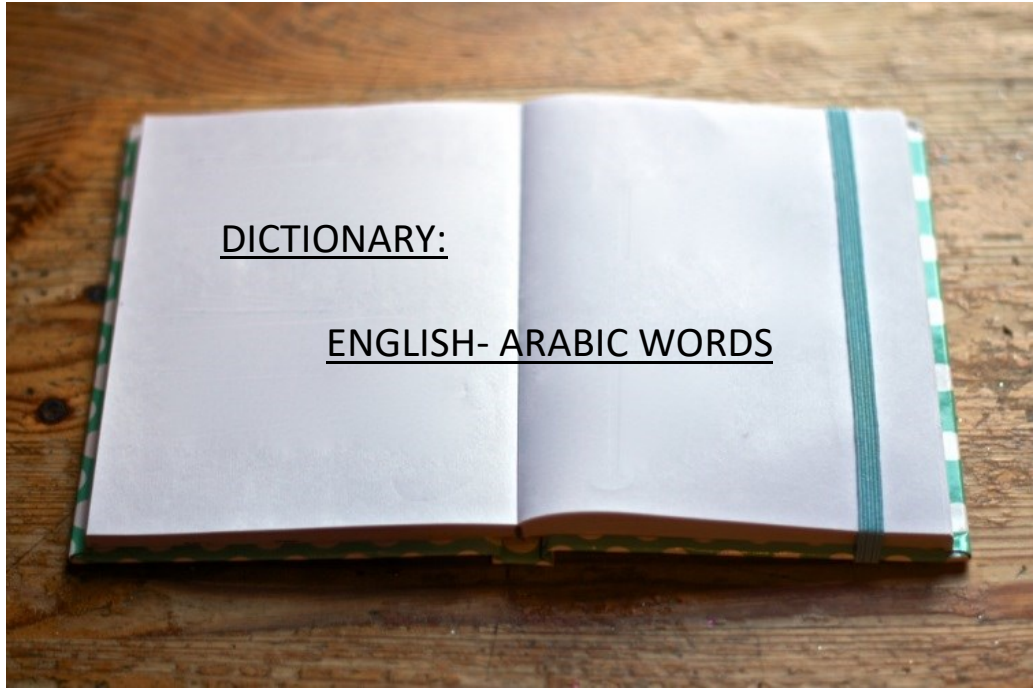
(fiction, world, succeed, novel, decide, teach)



4. Match the following genre with their books:

<u>Genre (Style of art)</u>		<u>Books</u>
1. Science fiction stories		A. The Contender
2. Animal stories		B. Jimmy Spoon
3. War stories		C. The Time Machine
4. Sport stories		D. Call of the Wild
5. Mysteries		E. Number the Stars
6. Westerns		F. The A.I. Gang: Operation Sherlock

	WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMNS
1.	forever	always, continuously	endlessly
2.	endeavor	effort	struggle
3.	succeed	prosper	flourish
4.	favorite	preferred	desired
5.	scary	frightening	terrifying
6.	courage	bravery	valor
7.	fiction	invented story	short story
8.	novel	work of fiction	long story
9.	decide	choose	select
10.	worries	concerns	anxieties
11.	elements	basic	essentials
12.	review	assess	analysis



DICTIONARY: ENGLISH- ARABIC WORDSCHAPTER: 21

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. vigorous (adj)	forceful	شديد، قوي
2. pitiless (adj)	harsh, without sorrow	الرحمة عديم
3. unproved (adj)	original, untested	أصلي، أولي
4. dynamic (adj)	the nature of power, full of life	ونشيط قوي
5. reactions (n)	response, result	فعل رد
6. nervous	uneasy	عصبي
7. success	victory	نجاح
8. verdict	judgement	حكم، قرار
9. alert	aware	متنبه، يقظ
10. ingredients	parts, elements	عناصر
11. Senator	a member of a lawmaking	سيناتور

CHAPTER: 22

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. forever (adv)	always, continuously	إلى الأبد
2. endeavor (n)	effort	محاولة، المسعى
3. succeed (v)	prosper	ينجح
4. favorite (adj)	preferred	المفضلة
5. scary (adj)	frightening	مخيف
6. fiction	invented story	قصص خياليه
7. novel	long story	رواية
a. courage (n)	bravery	شجاعة
8. decide	choose	قرر
9. worries	concerns	قلق
10. review, reviewer	analysis	مراجعته، إستعراض

washing machine watch	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	read see send speak study surf (the Internet) talk wait for watch wear work (online) write collect hang out laugh	low new open action busy busy enormous local quiet		Give directions Go down. Go up. Go straight (ahead). Go to the corner. Turn left. Turn right.
address area code avenue bus capital cell number country email home	aunt baby brother child / plural: children cousin daughter family grandchildren grandfather grandmother grandparent husband nephew niece parent sister son uncle wife				
ad backpack broom coconut contest destination door floor form industry island kid order pineapple prize questionnaire ship sport tourism trip winner	Nouns—Rooms of the house bathroom bedroom dining room garage kitchen laundry room living room Nouns—Furniture and things in a room				
apartment balcony flower garden house laundry motorcycle tree view yard block corner floor food gym neighborhood pasta pizza price sauna swimming pool town action	armchair bathtub bed cabinet chair closet curtains desk dishwasher dryer DVD player sink lamp sofa laptop sound computer system microwave stove				

<p> film actor advantage comedy food court generation hangout helpline service homework magazine mail sandwich science fiction text message hangout place hobby holiday interests mailman pastime pet subject </p>	<p> mirror table refrigerator toilet rug TV shelf vase shower washer </p> <p> Nouns—Places in the neighborhood airport apartment building bank bookstore bus stop convenience store gym health club mall park pharmacy post office restaurant subway station supermarket </p>				
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TERM - 3

READING

PART – 3: COMMUNICATIONS

- 23. Sharing Your Research 56- 63**
24. Making a Difference 65-77

DICTIONARY OF WORDS FOR 2nd TERM VOCABULARY A – B 78

7th Grade words 79-81

PART – III
COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 23-
Sharing Your Research

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD RUSH

CH-23

Reading Passage – pg 639, 643

- Research report is a one way for people to share information by writing. It is based on reliable sources- experts, informative books or article or internet sources.

Information question

Q1. What do students learn from presenting the research about a topic?

A. _____.

Q2. How does a research report writer present its report?








A. _____.








Q3. What are the two ways in which people do research?





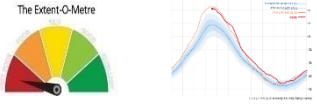



A. _____.








Vocabulary


WORDS	MEANINGS	OWN SENTENCES
1. population (n.)	the number of people	
a.		
b.		
2. momentarily (adj.) Suffix-arily	a very short amount of time	The doctor will see you momentarily.
a.		
b.		
3. civilization (n.) Suffix-ization	an organized group of citizens	We are living in a well-organized civilization.
a.		
b.		
4. laborious (adj.) Suffix- ious	exhausting work	Gold mining is one of the most laborious kind of work.
a.		
b.		
5. immigrant (n.) Prefix- im	a person who moves into a new place	She is an immigrant from Canada.
a.		
b.		
6. settlement (n.) Suffix-ment	place to live	Settlements of many different communities are now separated.
a.		
b.		

Ch.23	Word	Meaning	Picture
	sawmill	lumber mill (a factory where trees are cut up into pieces with machines)	
	remote	distant (far away in distance)	
	wilderness	waste land (an area of land that has not been farmed or had towns and roads built on it)	
	distracted	unfocused (attention drawn away)	
	rough	uneven (not smooth or even)	
	makeshift	a temporary expedient or substitute	
	glint of light	a brief flash or flicker of light	

	shelter	housing (a small building or covered place which is made to protect people from bad weather or danger)	
	rare	uncommon	
	strenuous work	A strenuous activity or action involves a lot of energy or effort.	
	blame	guilt (consider someone or something responsible for a fault or wrong)	
	employees	workers/staff (a person employed for wages or salary)	
	compass	range a tool for finding direction	
	trails	track (a mark or a sign or objects left behind by the passage of someone or something.)	
	mules	an animal whose mother is a horse and whose father is a donkey, used especially for transporting goods	

wagon train	a group of wagons traveling together	
habitation	abode (the fact of living in a particular place)	
nugget	a solid lump	
miners	a person who works in a mine	
extent	degree (the space or degree to which a thing extends; length, area, volume, or scope)	
exposure	contact (the fact or condition of being affected by something or experiencing something)	
labor	work that involves physical effort	
damp	slightly wet	

constitution	a statement of the basic principles and laws of a nation, state, or group	
climate	weather the general weather conditions usually found in a particular place	
thrill	joy (a feeling of great excitement and pleasure)	
poured	to make a substance flow from a container, especially into another container	
overran	invaded (to run or go beyond or past)	
wrecked	very badly damaged.	
cattle	oxen (domesticated animals on a farm or ranch)	
farmlands	pastures land used or suitable for farming	

prospered	Thrived (to be or become successful, especially financially)	
-----------	--	---

Match the following words with their meanings:

WORDS		MEANINGS
1. momentarily		a) a high hill
2. civilization		b) illness, disease
3. laborious		c) a shopping center
4. immigrant		d) a yellow precious metal
5. settlement		e) range
6. compass		f) place to live
7. gold		g) a person who moves into a new place
8. mountain		h) a very short amount of time
9. mall		i) exhausting work
10. owned		j) cash
11. money		k) belonged to someone
12. sickness		l) an organized group of citizens

A. Read the passage from the book and answer the following questions. (pg 641, 642, 643)

TRUE OR FALSE:

1. **James Marshall's discovery started the gold rush.** []
2. **Sutter was right to be unhappy when Marshall first discovered gold.** []
3. **The author does not tell us much about Marshall.** []
4. **A research report writer puts together information from different sources and presents it.** []
5. **The first miners arrived in 1948.** []
6. **The glint that caught Marshall's eye was gold.** []

CH 23: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE 1(Known): Pg 641

For seventeen years- ever since leaving his New Jersey home at age eighteen- James Wilson Marshall kept moving farther and farther west in search of better life. In 1845, he went to California, which was part of Mexico then, and things finally seemed to turn around for him. A business man named John A. Sutter gave him a job building a sawmill in a remote wilderness area in northern California. Build it, Sutter told him, and you can run the place for me. Sutter was looking to make a tidy profit but on January 24, 1848 Marshall was momentarily distracted from his work. A glint of light caught his eye. In January 1848, California had a population of only 15,000 people. By the time December 1849 came around, the population was up to 100,000.

Marshall arrived at Sutter's house with some interesting news. Sutter studied the stuff that Marshall had brought and realized it was gold. By 1849, the gold rush was on. People poured into California from all points of the compass. They arrived by ship or overland trails, crossing North America by wagon train, riding horses or mules, and even on foot. The first large wave of people who arrived in 1849, were known as Forty-Niners. Many had sold everything they owned to pay their way to California. Dreaming of gold was easy, but finding it was anything but. Miners faced hours of strenuous work. Some were able to reach out and pick up a gold-filled nugget, but that was rare. Most miners spent hours slamming pickaxes into rocky soil, or scooping up panful of riverbed mud and rinsing it to find tiny grains of gold. They lived in rough, makeshift camps far from "civilization," with little shelter from cold mountain winds and rain. What of Sutter and Marshall, the men who started it all? Sutter's workers all quit and poured their efforts into finding gold. When the first Forty-Niners arrived, they overran Sutter's land, wrecked his mills and farmlands, and even killed his cattle for food. Marshall's hope of earning a living by running the mill was destroyed when the workers quit and it was wrecked by treasure seekers. He became a drifter, then a poor farmer.

Answer the question in a full sentence.**Q1. Why did James Wilson Marshall kept moving farther and farther west?**

A. _____

Q2. What job did Sutter give him?

A. _____

Write (T) for true and (F) for false.

1. Marshall arrived at Sutter's house with some strange news. []
2. By 1849, people poured in to California from all points of the compass. []
3. The stuff brought by Marshall was not gold. []
4. People arrived in California by airplanes. []
5. John A. Sutter was not a businessman. []
6. Sutter asked Marshall to run the sawmill. []
7. Marshall kept moving in search of his lost son. []
8. By 1849, the gold rush was on. []
9. James Marshall's discovery started the gold rush. []
10. Sutter was right to be unhappy when Marshall first discovered gold. []

11. The author does not tell us much about Marshall. []
12. A research report writer puts together information from different sources and presents it. []
13. The first miners arrived in 1948. []
14. The glint that caught Marshall's eye was gold. []
15. Sutter gave Marshall a job of building a sawmill. []
16. The Forty-Niners are the first group who arrived in California. []
17. Sutter was just hoping to make a living. []
18. California was not part of U.S before the gold rush. []
19. The Forty-Niners had a good life in California. []
20. Marshall became a rich man after the gold rush. []

Choose the correct word from the bracket:

(Mexico, work, population, Forty-Niners)

- On January 24, 1848 Marshall was momentarily distracted from his _____.
- The first people who arrived in California are known as _____.
- In January 1848, California had a _____ of only 15,000 people.
- In 1845, California was a part of _____.

Match the correct synonyms with the following words.

1. rush	A. income
2. stuff	B. go around
3. turn	C. hurry
4. profit	D. things
5. remote	E. joy
6. rough	F. degree
7. shelter	G. uncommon
8. rare	H. housing
9. thrill	I. distant
10. extent	J. uneven

Spelling

CH 23

1. Choose the correct letters to complete the word.

(or- oc- ol- om- fo- ou)

- a. Cali__rnia b. n__thern c. c__pass
- d. g__d e. m__ntain f. r__ky

2. Complete the words with missing letters in a meaningful sentence.

- a. In 1849, only **Chin__se** lived in California. (t-e-r-s)
- b. Marshall's hope of earning a living by running the **m__ll** was destroy by treasure seekers. (h-d-u-i)
- c. Forty Niners sold everything they **ow__ed** to pay for their trip to California. (v-n-f-q)
- d. Miners happily plunked down **mon__e** for cooking meals and washing clothes. (a-z-y-p)

3. Rearrange the following letters:

- a. i/g/r/a/m/m/n/t/i _____
- b. v/i/c/i/l/z/i/a/t/o/i/n/ _____
- c. e/s/t/t/e/l/n/m/e/t _____
- d. k/s/i/c/s/s/e/n _____
- e. e/p/h/n/a/t/l/e _____
- f. t/n/e/t/s _____

4. Match the pictures with words.

farmer
mines

wagon train
camps

blue jeans

stories

ship

climbing



(Pairing Questions) VOCABULARY**From questions (1) to (10), match the word from column (1) to column (2).**

Column (1)		Column (2)
1) She is an immigrant		(A) illness
2) momentarily		(B) in a well-organized civilization.
3) population		(C) a shopping center
4) We are living		(D) from Canada.
5) money		(E) place to live
6) gold		(F) a high hill
7) sickness		(G) a very short amount of time
8) mountain		(H) cash
9) mall		(I) number of people
10) settlement		(J) see you momentarily.
		(K) hurry
		(L) a yellow metal
		(M) an organized group of citizens

Column (1)		Column (2)
1) owned		(A) hurry
2) compass		(B) a person who moves into a new place
3) laborious		(C) an organized group of citizens
4) rush		(D) see you momentarily.
5) stuff		(E) range
6) turn		(F) income
7) profit		(G) Chinese
8) immigrant		(H) things
9) civilization		(I) mill
10) The doctor will		(J) belong to someone
		(K) exhausting work
		(L) mud
		(M) go around
		(N) fury

*****END OF CHAPTER 23*****

PART – III
COMMUNICATIONS

CHAPTER 24-
Making a Difference

CH 24: THE U.S HAS A GARBAGE CRISIS:**READING SELECTION, Pg: 678-711**

- ❖ Persuasion is the art of convincing others by giving reasons that make sense.
- ❖ A written persuasion includes an opinion and specific reasons to support the opinion.

Information questions:

1. What makes a spoken request convincing? A TV ad? A poster?

A: _____

2. What is recycling? Do you think recycling is a good idea?

A: _____

3. Is garbage crisis, a growing menace?






A: _____








4. What kinds of things do you throw out most often?

A: _____

VOCABULARY:(Write the words 2 times.)

WORDS	MEANINGS	SYNONYMS	OWN SENTENCES
1. convenience (n)	personal comfort	ease	We live according to our convenience.
a.			
b.			
2. generates (v)	produces	creates	Electricity generates power for doing something.
a.			
b.			
3. toxic (adj)	poisonous	harmful	Smoking is toxic to our health.
a.			
b.			
4. incinerators (n)	furnaces for burning trash	trash burners	Trash is burnt in incinerators.
a.			
b.			
5. decompose (v)	to decay or rot	break down	Bacteria decompose the waste material.
a.			
b.			
6. disposal (n)	removal	elimination	There should be a proper way for the disposal of wastes in our houses.
a.			
b.			

CH.24		
household	domestic (refers to a family or group of people living together)	
estimates	to guess or calculate the cost, size, value, etc. of something	
inevitable	Expected (certain to happen and unable to be avoided or prevented)	
posed	to assume a posture or attitude usually for artistic purposes	
consumers	a person who buys goods or services for their own use	
poisonous	toxic very harmful and able to cause illness or death	

leftover ash	what is left of something after it has been destroyed by fire	
crisis	disaster emergency event	
association	an organization of people with a common purpose and having a formal structure.	
solid	firm, hard, or compact in substance	
waste	surplus	
garbage	trash (waste material or unwanted things that you throw away)	
sidewalk	footpath (a path for pedestrians, usually paved, along the side of a street)	
mercury	A liquid metal, chemical with a symbol Hg	

Answer the following questions in full sentences:

1. The writer's opinion is that American's need to _____.
2. Many landfills are _____ and others will be full within the next _____ years.
3. _____ releases poisonous chemicals into the air and produces _____ which can be poisonous and has to be _____ somewhere.

1. Write True or False for these statements:

1. The writer's opinion is that American's need to change their lifestyles so they do not throw so much garbage. []
2. The writer says that many landfills are almost full. []
3. In the next five to ten years, there will be more space to put garbage. []
4. Many landfills do not contain toxic chemicals. []
5. Burning trash releases poisonous chemicals into the air. []
6. Burned garbage produces "leftover ash", which is poisonous. []
7. The amount of garbage we produce does not cause problems. []

2. Choose the best answer:

1. America is a _____ society.

(garbage, throwaway, landfill)

2. Large _____ are used to burn trash.

(incinerators, machines, landfills)

3. _____ can be washed and reused.

(Food, Bottles, Garbage)

4. _____ trash pollutes the air with dioxin and mercury.

(Burning, Playing with, Cooling)

5. We should use less _____ which is hard to recycle.

(plastic, paper, glass)

CH 24: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE (Known):**Garbage Crisis**

The only real solution to the garbage crisis is for Americans to reduce the amount of trash they throw away. There are two methods of doing this. One is recycling—reusing garbage. Bottles can be washed and reused. Aluminum cans can be melted down and remade. Currently in the U.S., only 11 percent of solid waste is used again as something else. . . .

We must also reduce the amount of garbage we produce in the first place. We should use less plastic, which is hard to recycle and does not in landfills. Much garbage is useless packaging. Consumers should buy foods and goods that use less packaging. We also should buy reusable products rather than things that are used once and thrown away. . . .

A woman in California was asked about garbage. She replied, “Why do we need to change anything? I put my garbage out on the sidewalk and they take it away.” Attitudes like hers must be changed. We have to face the inevitable question posed by Ed Repa, manager of the solid waste program at the National Solid Waste Management Association: “How do you throw something away when there is no ‘away’?”

Answer in full sentence:

1. What is the real solution to the garbage crisis for Americans?

2. Write one of the methods of reducing the trash?

A: _____

3. What should consumers buy?

A: _____

Give the synonyms or antonyms of the following words:

1. recycling= _____ 3. reduce # _____

2. trash= _____ 4. useless # _____

Write two words from the passage which uses Re- as a prefix.

1. _____ 2. _____

Choose the best answer:

1. (Bottles, Plastic, Aluminum cans) can be washed and reused.

2. Much garbage is (useful, useless, recycled) packaging.

3. A woman in (U.S.A, England, California) was asked about garbage.

Write True (T) or False (F):

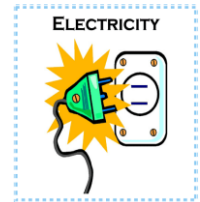
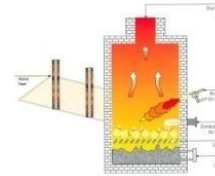
1.	One of the methods of reducing the trash is recycling.	T	F
2.	Consumers should buy goods that use less packaging.	T	F
3.	Aluminum cans can be washed and reused.	T	F
4.	Much garbage is useful packaging.	T	F
5.	The pronoun 'they' in the 2 nd line refers to the Americans.	T	F
6.	Aluminum cans can be melted down and remade.	T	F
7.	The pronoun 'she' in the 9 th line refers to the woman in California.	T	F
8.	In the U.S 13% of solid waste is used again as something else.	T	F
9.	We should use less plastic, which is hard to recycle.	T	F
10.	The synonym for recycling is reusing.	T	F
11.	The synonym for trash is packaging.	T	F
12.	The antonym for reduce is landfill.	T	F
13.	The antonym for useless is useful.	T	F

CH 24:

SPELLING & VOCABULARY

1. Rearrange the letters:

- A. c/y/r/l/e/e/c _____
- B. x/o/i/t/c _____
- C. p/e/l/r/a/e/c _____
- D. r/s/h/t/a _____
- E. l/t/c/i/p/a/s _____



2. Fill in the missing letters:

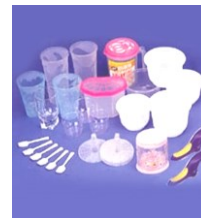
- a) inci__era__ors b) conve__ien__e c) gene__at__rs
- d) dec__m__ose e) dis__osal f) elec__ri__ity

3. Cross out the odd words:

- a. recycle, remade, reuse, replace, dispose.
- b. trash, garbage, landfill, plastic, waste.
- c. bottles, aluminum cans, plastic, food.
- d. generate, toxic, poisonous, harmful.
- e. farms, parks, homes, bottles.

4. Write the names of the following pictures:

(aluminum cans, plastic, landfill, recycle, trash)



CH 24: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

America is a “throwaway” society. Each year Americans throw away 16 billion disposable diapers, 1.6 billion pens, and 220 million tires. For the sake of convenience, we tend to throw these and other used goods away rather than repair or recycle them. The average American household generates 350 bags, or 4,550 gallons, of garbage per year. This comes out to a total of 160 million tons of garbage a year. We have to change our throwaway lifestyle before we are buried in it. We are running out of places to put all the garbage we produce. About 80 percent of it is now buried in landfills. There are 6,000 landfills currently operating, but many of them are becoming full. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that one-half of the remaining landfills will run out of space and close within the next five to ten years.

Write True (T) or False (F):

1) America is a “throwaway” society.	T	F
2) Each year Americans recycle 16 billion disposable diapers, 1.6 billion pens, and 220 million tires.	T	F
3) The average American household generates 350 bags, or 4,550 gallons, of garbage per year.	T	F
4) We don't have to change our throwaway lifestyle so we are not buried in it.	T	F
5) The landfills are covered with 50% of garbage.	T	F
6) There will be more landfills within the next five to ten years.	T	F
7) The synonym for generates is produces.	T	F
8) The synonym for garbage is recycle.	T	F
9) The antonym of convenience is inconvenience.	T	F
10) Aluminum is hard to recycle.	T	F

CH 24: COMPREHENSION PASSAGE

In addition, many landfills contain toxic chemicals that can leak into and pollute underground water supplies. In New York City, over seventy-five wells had to be closed because of such toxic waste poisoning. One suggested alternative to landfills is to burn the trash. In some states, large incinerators are used to burn garbage, and the heat that is generated is used to produce electricity. But this has drawbacks. Burning trash pollutes the air with dioxin and mercury, which are highly poisonous. Furthermore, burning does not completely solve the landfill problem. Leftover ash produced by burning is often highly toxic, and it still has to be buried somewhere. The only real solution to the garbage crisis is for Americans to reduce the amount of trash they throw away. There are two methods of doing this. One is recycling—reusing garbage. Bottles can be washed and reused. Aluminum cans can be melted down and remade. Currently in the U.S., only 11 percent of solid waste is used again as something else. ... solution

1.	Landfills contain _____ and thus leads to pollution.			
	(A) useful	(B) toxic chemicals	(C) precious	(D) almonds
2.	One alternative to landfills is to _____ the trash.			
	(A) burn	(B) fly	(C) tear	(D) drown
3.	Burning trash pollutes the air with dioxin and, _____ which are highly poisonous.			
	(A) chlorine	(B) fluoride	(C) mercury	(D) oxygen
4.	Burning does not completely solve the _____ problem.			
	(A) landfill	(B) pollution	(C) water	(D) recycle
5.	Leftover _____ produced by burning is often highly toxic, and it still has to be buried somewhere.			
	(A) air	(B) paper	(C) crumbs	(D) ash
6.	The only real solution to the garbage crisis is for Americans to _____ the amount of trash they throw away.			
	(A) replace	(B) abort	(C) reduce	(D) throw
7.	One of the methods of recycling is _____ garbage.			
	(A) throwing	(B) reusing	(C) counting	(D) naming
8.	_____ can be washed and reused.			
	(A) Paper	(B) Oil	(C) Cards	(D) Bottles
9.	Aluminum cans can be _____ down and remade.			
	(A) washed	(B) melted	(C) thrown	(D) cooled

Comprehension Passage

“We are running out of places to put all the garbage we produce. About 80 percent of it is now buried in landfills. There are 6,000 landfills currently operating, but many of them are becoming full. The Environmental Protection Agency estimates that one-half of the remaining landfills will run out of space and close within the next five to ten years. Can we simply build new landfills to replace the old ones? The answer is no. For one thing, we are running out of space. We cannot afford to use up land that is needed for farms, parks, and homes. In addition, many landfills contain toxic chemicals that can leak into and pollute underground water supplies. In New York City, over seventy-five wells had to be closed because of such toxic waste poisoning.”

1.	About 80 percent of it is now buried in _____.			
	(A) burn	(B) garbage	(C) landfills	(D) flowers
2.	The number of currently operating landfills is _____.			
	(A) 2000	(B) 6000	(C) 4000	(D) 600
3.	We are running out of _____.			
	(A) landfill	(B) food	(C) space	(D) air
4.	Land is needed for farms, _____, and homes.			
	(A) food	(B) parks	(C) trash	(D) ash
5.	Many landfills contain _____.			
	(A) toxic chemicals	(B) perfumes	(C) reduce	(D) space
6.	In New York City, over _____ wells had to be closed because of such toxic waste poisoning.			
	(A) hundred	(B) reusing	(C) covered	(D) seventy-five

(Information Questions)

1) The writer's opinion is that American's need to change their lifestyles so they do not throw so much garbage	T	F
2) The writer says that many landfills are almost full.	T	F
3) In the next five to ten years, there will be more space to put garbage	T	F
4) Many landfills do not contain toxic chemicals.	T	F
5) Burning trash releases poisonous chemicals into the air.	T	F
6) Burned garbage produces "leftover ash", which is poisonous.	T	F
7) The amount of garbage we produce does not cause problems.	T	F
8) America is a recycling society.	T	F
9) Large incinerators are used to burn trash.	T	F
10) We can wash and reuse the bottles.	T	F
11) Playing with trash pollutes the air with dioxin and mercury	T	F
12) We should use less paper which is hard to recycle.	T	F
13) Persuasion is the art of convincing others by giving reasons that make sense.	T	F
14) A written persuasion includes an opinion and specific reasons to support the opinion.	T	F
15) A TV ad makes a spoken request convincing.	T	F
16) Recycling is a bad idea.	T	F
17) Garbage crisis is a growing menace.	T	F
18) We often throw out waste papers, bottles etc.	T	F
19) A poster makes a spoken request convincing.	T	F
20) A written persuasion includes an opinion and specific reasons to support the opinion.	T	F


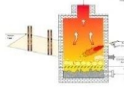
Write the synonyms and antonyms for the words:

WORDS	SYNONYMS		ANTONYMS	
1. generates				
2. toxic				
3. reuse				
4. decompose				
5. disposal				
6. poisonous				
7. convenience				

Match the words with their meanings:

WORDS		MEANINGS
1. recycle		A) container
2. replace		B) furnaces for burning trash
3. trash		C) bring to use again
4. plastic		D) trash
5. bottles		E) waste, rubbish
6. aluminum		F) current, power
7. garbage		G) land used to throw trash
8. landfill		H) a light, silver colored metal used in making pans
9. electricity		I) synthetic
10. incinerators		J) to put in place of another
11. household		K) firm, hard
12. crisis		L) footpath
13. sidewalk		M) domestic
14. solid		N) disaster

Match the correct synonyms with the following words.

Column (1)		Column (2)
1) disposal		(A) personal comfort
2) convenience		(B) dark
3) generates		(C) furnaces for burning trash
4) toxic, fatal		(D) removal
5) incinerators		(E) to decay or rot
6) decompose		(F) poisonous
		(G) produces
		(H) synthetic
		(I) container
		(J) trash







Match the correct synonyms with the following words.

Column (1)		Column (2)
1) recycle		(A) container
2) replace		(B) furnaces for burning trash
3) trash		(C) bring to use again
4) plastic		(D) trash
5) bottles		(E) waste, rubbish
6) aluminum		(F) current, power
7) garbage		(G) synthetic
8) landfill		(H) land used to throw trash
9) electricity		(I) a light, silver colored metal used in making pans
		(J) to put in place of another

Match the word with its antonym (opposite)

Column (1)	Column (2)
1) convenience #	(A) non poisonous
2) generates #	(B) decay
3) toxic #	(C) degenerate
4) reuse #	(D) non-toxic, harmless
5) decompose #	(E) discard
6) disposal #	(F) compose
7) poisonous #	(G) retention
	(H) synthetic
	(I) inconvenience
	(J) produces

Match the picture with its word:

Column (1)	Column (2)
1) 	(A) remade
2) 	(B) incinerators
3) 	(C) paper
4) 	(D) fruits
5) 	(E) toxic
6) 	(F) aluminum cans
	(G) landfill
	(H) trash
	(I) recycle
	(J) plastic

Match to form complete sentences.

Column (1)		Column (2)
1) There should be a proper way		(A) non poisonous
2) We live according		(B) inconvenience
3) Electricity generates		(C) toxic to our health.
4) Smoking is		(D) the waste material.
5) Trash is		(E) for the disposal of wastes in our houses.
6) Bacteria decompose		(F) power for doing something.
		(G) to our convenience.
		(H) burnt in incinerators.
		(I) useful to the health
		(J) furnaces for burning trash

*****END OF CHAPTER 24 *****

DICTIONARY: ENGLISH- ARABIC WORDS**CHAPTER: 23**

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. momentarily (adj)	a very short amount of time	مؤقتا
2. civilization (n)	an organized group of citizens	تمدین
3. laborious (adj)	exhausting work	متعب, شاق
4. immigrant(n)	a person who moves into a new place	مهاجر
5. settlement (n)	place to live	مستوطنه
6. compass	range	بوصله
7. gold	a yellow precious metal	ذهب
8. mountain	a high hill	جبل
9. mall	a shopping centre	مركز تجارى
10. owned	belonged to someone	يملك
11. money	cash	مال
12. sickness	illness, disease	مرض

CHAPTER: 24

WORDS	MEANINGS	ARABIC MEANING
1. generates (v)	produces	ينتج
2. toxic (adj)	poisonous	سام
3. incinerators (n)	furnaces for burning trash	موقد لإحراق الفضلات و القمامة
4. decompose(v)	to decay or rot	يحلل , يتحلل
5. disposal(n)	removal	تخلص من
6. recycle	bring to use again	يعيد سبك
7. replace	to put in place of another	يستبدل
8. trash	waste, rubbish	نفاية
9. plastic	synthetic	بلاستيكي
10. bottles	container	قنينه
11. aluminum	a light, silver coloured metal used in making pans	ألومينيوم
12. poisonous	toxic, fatal	سام
13. garbage	waste, trash	زباله
14. landfill	waste, trash	زباله
15. electricity	current, power	كهرباء
16. convenience	ease	سهوله, راحه
17. reuse	use again	استعماله مرة ثانية

7th Grade Words

<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Nouns</u>	<u>Verbs</u>	<u>Adjectives</u>	<u>Adverbs</u>	<u>Idioms</u>
advertising airline architecture art and design clinic future gadget job newspaper profession <u>Occupations/jobs</u> bus driver lawyer cameraman mechanic carpenter reporter chef salesperson cook teacher doctor waiter flight attendant website designer archaeology basketball club drama exchange student expedition glasses poetry schedule subject	beach free time match ocean resort <u>Places in a town</u> airport hotel bank mall bookstore museum bus station park gym restaurant hospital supermarket artist cable TV carpenter chess circle jargon joke keyboard label nurse problem rectangle screen source square subtitle veterinarian website designer writer	cook cut design drive make meet sell travel act brush excavate run teach wear concentrate get up learn wake up work out complain reply drag sew draw smile hear solve leave spell repair repeat click <u>Phrases with verbs</u> come across look up pick up search for buy can	interested (in) professional active friendly athletic fun boring hard challenging intelligent difficult interesting easy smart fascinating strict <u>Adjectives to describe people's looks</u> black (hair) long (hair) blond (hair) short (hair) blue (eyes) tall brown (hair, eyes) thin <u>Phrases with verbs</u> brush one's teeth check email go to bed play football ride home take a bath take a shower	early late <u>Frequency adverbs</u> always never sometimes usually <u>Time words</u> after before then well	I'm good with . . . tell jokes a.m. in the evening at night in the morning at (six) o'clock every day on weekdays in the afternoon p.m. <u>Expressions to show interest</u> Sounds like fun. Sounds great! That's a wonderful idea. <u>Expression of regret</u> Too bad. last month last night last weekend yesterday on my mind by bus by car by train

team volleyball <u>School Subjects</u> art computer science English geography health history math physical education (PE) science <u>Nouns—Holidays</u> Eid Al-Adha Eid Al-Fitr Independence Day Liberation Day National Day card holiday celebration independence federation invitation fireworks neighbor flag parade generosity snack gift assignment race beach volleyball rice console topping accident guest	attraction graduation style transportation waterfall weather wedding abaya jacket blouse jeans boots pants coat raincoat dress sandals gloves scarf shirt shoes shomagh shorts skirt sneakers socks suit sweater thobe tie T-shirt Area Balcony boss businessman celebrity football striker member management consultant pedestrian population	draw fly hang out like shop sleep <u>Verbs—Sports</u> climb dive fish hike ice-skate play golf play tennis ride a bike ride a horse rollerblade sail snorkel swim get married go shopping need wear celebrate cover decorate donate exchange get together invite know offer sacrifice send share show protect <u>phrases with verb</u>	bad different late same <u>Adjectives</u> casual (clothes) cold formal (clothes) light (clothes) warm(clothes) <u>Adjectives—Colors</u> beige light (blue) black orange blue pink brown purple dark (green) red gray white green yellow bright traditional wonderful attractive modern narrow successful common demanding ethnic expensive spicy free unexpected		
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shelter skyscraper story tournament vendor amusement park golf course aquarium hangout place breeze ice rink dream suitcase facility video arcade fault worry	be in good condition be in ruins hold a record score a goal impress melt stay clean out go out have a great time search for spend time stay home decide forget lie pack			
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