

1. Unit's Content:

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1. The Big Question:

What are the benefits of facing challenges?

Writing Task (1)

Moving to a new city, state, or country can be overwhelming. You have to say good-bye to your friends, you might have to go to a new school, and you might live among people who speak a different language or have different beliefs or customs from your own. Have you ever moved to a new place? Where did you move? What challenges did your family face there? How was the move beneficial for your family? If not, what is the biggest challenge
you faced in your life? Explain how facing this challenge helped you.

2. Vocabulary:

NO.	Word	Meaning	Example
1.	dreaded (adj)	worried about or afraid of	
2.	gratitude (n.)	Thankfulness and appreciation	He expressed his gratitude for the thoughtful gift he received.
3.	exhausted (adj)	tired	After a long day at work, she felt completely exhausted .
4.	confidence (n.)	believing in oneself	His confidence in his abilities allowed him to tackle challenges with ease.
5.	admirable (adj)	worthy of respect; notable; likable	Her admirable dedication to her studies earned her the respect of her peers.
6.	Fraying	becoming loose; falling into pieces	The old book showed signs of wear and tear, with its pages starting to fray .
7.	neglected (v.)	failed to take care of something or someone.	The abandoned building in the neighborhood was neglected for years.
8.	aura (n.)	quality or feeling	There was an aura of excitement in the air as the concert began.
9.	remnants (n.)	parts of something that remain after the rest of it is gone	Only remnants of the once-grand castle remained on the hill.
10	fatigue (n.)	tiredness	After a long hike, the fatigue in his legs was evident.
11	Response (n.)	Something that is said, done, or written as a reaction to something or reply.	The student's response to the exam was unexpected!
12	Approach (n./ v.)	A way of doing something or dealing with a problem.	My dad has a unique approach to deal with careless drivers.
13	Resources (n.)	A supply of materials used to complete a task.	The teacher uses many resources to explain grammar.

? A. Read the paragraph below. Pay attention to the underlined Academic Words.:

Maria is my French pen pal. We <u>communicate</u> mainly through email. I write to her in French, and she writes to me in English. It's exciting when I get a <u>response</u> from her. We <u>approach</u> learning a foreign language in similar ways. We both like reading and writing, and we also enjoy using <u>resources</u> such as language CDs and videos to help with listening and pronunciation.

Meita tha Acadamic M	ands from the narrowsh	abous pout to their correct	
definitions.	orus from the paragraph	above next to their correct	
Example: response	: something that is said, to something else	written, or done as a reaction or reply	
1	: a supply of materials u	used to complete a task	
2	: express your thoughts understand them	or feelings so other people	
3	: a way of doing someth	ning or dealing with a problem	
Use the Acade	mic Words from the pa	aragraph above to complete the sentences	
4. The	to your	letter can be found in today's newspaper.	
5. Yu-Lan alw	ays used school	, such as the library and compu	ters.
6. I usually _	by	email with my friend in Germany.	
7. We tried a	new	to solve the problem.	
Example: I app		slowly and carefully	
8. I got a pos	itive response when I as	ked my friends to	
9. I commun	icate with friends by	₹° 	
	250	are	
		•	
approached / re	sponse / exhausted / r	respect / gratitude / frays	
B. Fill in the gaps with	the most suitable answer	<u>r:</u>	
1. Cheap fabric soon _	with time	e.	
2. Sarah expressed her		to the committee for their support.	

	3.	Ali had gained his teacher's _	because of his attitude.
	4.	She returned home,	from work.
	5.	We received 400 applications	in to the job ad.
	6.	The train	the main line.
?) <u>C. Ch</u>	oose the best answer:	
1.	The ta	alented artist created an (admi i	able/ adorable /admiration) painting that left everyone in awe.
2.	Autho	rs often find (inspiration /insp	irational /inspired) from their surroundings and experiences.
3.	The st	udents displayed great (confid	ence/ confident /confidently) when presenting their projects.
4.	The cl	nef's (creative/ creativity/ cr	eatively) in the kitchen led to a unique and delicious dish.
5.	After	a long day of work, her (fatigu	e/ fatigued/ fatiguing) was evident in her tired eyes.
6.	The h	istorical artifacts are the last (re	emnants/ remnant/ remnant) of an ancient civilization.
7.	The (r	neglect/ neglecting/ neglect	ed) garden was overgrown with weeds and untamed plants.
	Wr	iting Task (2)	
		e a descriptive paragraph talk red by his/her actions. Use v	ing about someone you admire. list the reasons why you feel yords from the text.

3. Literary Words:

A. Point of view

First Person POV	Second Person POV	Third Person POV
Uses pronouns I, my, we, our, me, and us	Uses pronouns you and your	Uses pronouns like he, she, it, they, his, her, and their.
The narrator speaks about himself or herself.	The narrator speaks directly to the reader.	The narrator watches the storybut is not in it.
The narrator is usually also the main character. I was sad. I felt nervous.	You were sad. You felt nervous.	He speaks about other charactersbut not himself. Most stories use this point of view. He looked sad. He seemed nervous.

(?) A. Change these two paragraphs into a different point of view:

f 1. In the evening, David sat by the camptire, gazing at the stars. $ar 1$	It was a peaceful moment, and he couldn't
help but feel a sense of wonder at the vastness of the universe	se.

2. My friends and I went to the amusement park. I was thrilled to ride the roller coaster, and as we climbed higher and higher, my heart raced with excitement.

B. Label each sentence with the point of view that is used. Write the name of the character.:

Point of View / Character	Sentence	
third person / Emily	Emily quickly finished her homework.	
1.	"Will you help me with this?" John asked.	
2.	"I can't believe I forgot!" I muttered to myself.	
3.	They all decided to take a break after hours of work.	
4.	"I'll meet you at the park," Sarah promised.	
5.	Everyone cheered when Michael won the race.	

Writing Task (3)

Scan the code and watch the modified version of *Red Riding Hood* story. Choose the point of view you want to write with, then Write a **scene** from the story.



Point of view: _	 		

4	. Reading Comprehension:
Αf	fter reading the text in p.84-87, answer these reading comprehension questions:
1.	. The story is told in: point of view.
2.	Find an example of a simile mentioned in the text
2.	. Who are the characters?
3.	. Why was she scared of going to school?
4.	. Describe her mother's physical features and personality?
6.	. How was their relationship?
	. Was she a devoted mom? Explain.
8.	. Did they achieve their goals? Explain.



How do you think the family responds to the challenges they have faced while moving to
the place?
·

4. Grammar:

A. Passive Voice

Active voice

Tells us what a person or thing does. The subject performs the action (verb) on the object.

Example:

- · Anna painted the house.
- The teacher always answers the students' questions.
- · Ali posted the video online.

Passive voice

Tells us what is done to someone or something.

The subject is being acted upon.

Example:

- The house was painted by Anna.
- The students' questions are answered by the teacher.
- · The video was posted online by Ali.

Tense	Active Voice	Passive Voice	
Present Simple	She delivers the letters.	The letters are delivered.	

Present	She is delivering the	The letters are being
Continuous	letters.	delivered.

Present Perfect

She **has delivered** the letters.

The letters have been delivered.

II) Form:

1. Present simple:

S. + be (is/am/are) + past participle



She teaches Sami well.

Sami is taught well.

- 2. Present Continuous:
- S. + be (am/is/are) + being+ past participle

She is teaching Sami now.

Sami is being taught now.

- 1. Present Perfect
- S. + has/have +been + past participle

She has taught Sami already.

Sami has been taught well.

- ? A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verbs in brackets. Use the passive voice.
 - 1. The latest bestselling novel _____ (not/write) by the famous author.
 - 2. Creative software solutions ______ (design) by our team as we speak.
 - 3. The ancient artifacts _____ (clean) by the museum's restoration experts now.
 - **4.** Surprisingly, the new eco-friendly skyscraper _____ (not/create) by the awardwinning architect.
 - 5. _____(have) she _____(inform) about the news yet?
 - **6.** English literature _____ (teach) by Professor Johnson every semester.
 - 7. _____(be) the building _____(renovate) at the moment?
 - 8. The controversial law _____ (debate) in parliament at this very moment.
 - 9. _____(be) the documents_____ (sign) by the manager every day?

0. The new vaccine	(test) in clinical trials since last year.
1. Surprisingly, coffee	(not/grow) in every tropical country.
2. The company's sensitive data	(protect) by state-of-the-art encryption softwar
since July.	
B. Change these sentences from acti	ive to passive voice:
1. Somebody is cleaning the house now.	
2. This factory employs 2000 people in E	Egypt.
3. She has created a new device.	
4. They don't teach Chinese in our school.	•
5. They are offering us new jobs.	
6. Jordan imports oil from Iraq.	
7. The team has designed advanced AI ap	plications.
Writing Task (4)	
passive voice to describe what happe	treasure that was found by a group of friends. <u>Use</u> ned, such as "The treasure was discovered" and "Maps



6. Listening:

A talk about motivation

Listen to the talk about motivation to practise and improve your listening skills.

Before listening

Do the preparation task first. Then listen to the audio and do the exercises.



Preparation task

Match the definitions (a-f) with the vocabulary (1-6).

Vocabulary	Definition			
1 an incentive	a. having many related parts; difficult to understand or solve			
2 to motivate	b. done by a machine or computer			
3 a promotion	 c. something that encourages a person to do something 			
4 complex	d. someone who studies how people behave in social situations			
5 automated	e. to make someone want to do something			
6 a social psychologist	f. the act of giving someone a job which is higher status than their current job			



Scan the QR code to listen to the audio.



False

Task 1

Are the sentences true or false?

		Answer	
 We try to motivate workers in the same w children. 	yay that we try to motivate our	True	False
In the Glucksberg experiment, the people finished faster than people who were not		True	False
The people who were offered smaller rew performed better than those offered bigg		True	False
 In Ariely's experiment, people were more concentrating on achieving a goal. 	creative when they were	True	False
C. Lather Calley Sales - March Sales - Control of the Calley Sales - Calley - Cal	harmonia and the	T	Files
J. In the luture, Jobs will require workers to	De more creative.	True	raise

6. People always work better when they start the day later and work into

Task 2

Match the two parts of the sentences.

First part

- Glucksberg's experiment shows that people solve a problem faster when
- Ariely's experiment shows that people are less creative when
- The same results as Glucksberg's experiment have been found when
- 4. An incentive works for people when
- Incentives will no longer work for motivating people at work when
- 6. The example of the big tech companies shows that people work better when

Second part

- a. the experiment is repeated.
- they are not given an incentive.
- they can make choices about their work.
- d. they are doing a simple task.
- e. they are doing the jobs of the future.
- f. they are offered a bigger reward.



Discussion:

What motivates you in your studies? What is your biggest incentive? Discuss your answer with a partner.



7. Writing:

Write a short story with a starter:

Story Development Guide:

1. Characters:

Who is in

Ex: Emily is a hard-working young student who always gets her homework done quickly. She likes to stay organized.

your story?
Describe your main character and secondary characters.

2. Setting:

Where your

Ex: It was a warm Sunday morning. The classroom is bright and tidy, with rows of desks and big windows that let in lots of sunlight. It's a quiet place where students focus on their work.



3. Plot:

What happens in your story? Remember to include:







A beginning (introduce the situation)

A middle (develop the conflict or problem)

An ending (resolve the conflict)

4. Dialogue:

Include some conversation between characters to bring your story to life.

Ex: Character 1: "We're lost. What do we do now?"

Character 2: "Don't worry, I know the way—follow me!"



5. Descriptive language:

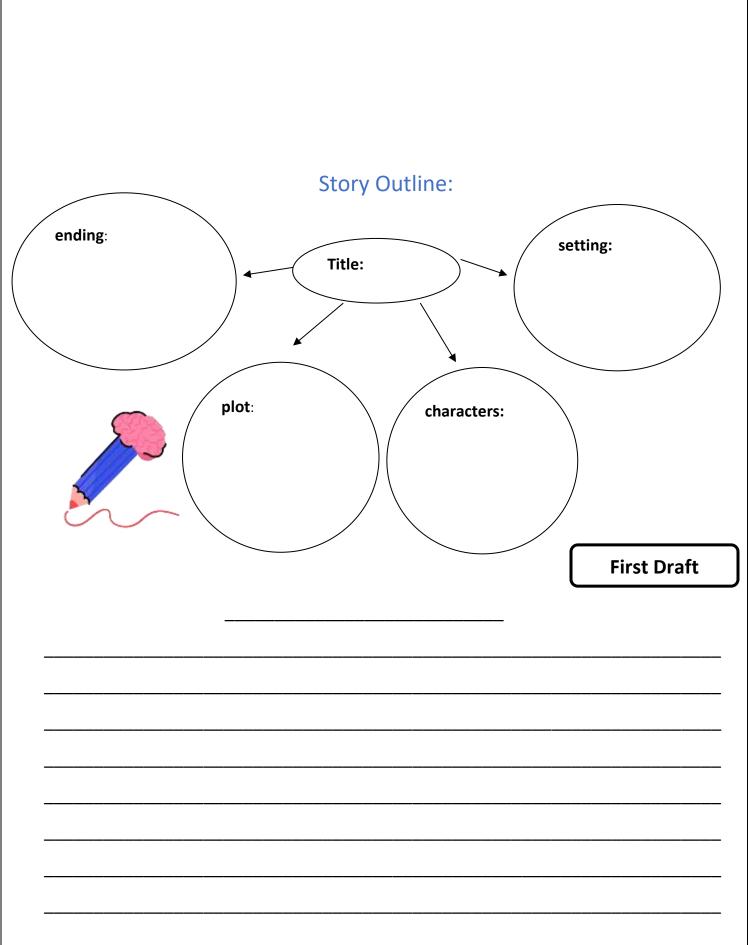
Use vivid adjectives and strong verbs to make your story more engaging.

Ex: The teacher smiled warmly and spoke softly, explaining the problem with clear, patient words. John's face lit up with excitement, and he grinned widely when he finally understood the tricky solution.

Instructions: Choose one of the story starters below and use it to write a short story. Your story should be about 300 words. Remember to include characters, setting, plot, and dialogue in your story.

Story Starters (Choose one):

- 1. The old, dusty book glowed when I opened it.........
- **2.** As soon as I stepped through the mirror, I realized everything had changed......
- 3. The text message said, "Don't come home. It's not safe."......
- **4.** When I woke up, I could suddenly understand what animals were saying......
- **5.** The door to the abandoned house creaked open by itself......
- **6.** The eyes in the painting follow him down the corridor.
- **7.** It was the day the moon fell.......
- 8. "I finally did it! I can't believe my eyes!" Dan said as he went to receive the medal.....



	-	-				
Ideas and	Punctu <mark>ation</mark>	Spelling	Outline &	W ord	Grammar	Total
sequence	marks /1	/2	paragraphing	choice /1	/2	10
/2	5	alli	1/2	*		
				2		
	2,87			4		

After you finish your first draft, check for mistakes using the following checklist

