اللغة الانجليزية

الصف الثاني عشر

مذكرة المراجعة النهائية

الفصل الدراسي الأول

العام الدراسي 2027/2026

المذكرة خدمة تطوعية لمن يحتاجها وليست للبيع

إعداد:

أ. ناشد الحاج

@NNASHIDALHAJ

جزئيات الاختبار

1-Vocabulary	كلمات (10 درجات)	
2-Grammar	قواعد (8 درجات)	
3-Set-Book	أسئلة الكتاب (6 درجات)	
4-Writing	تعبير (13 درجة)	
5-Reading comprehension	استيعاب (11 درجة)	
6-Summary making	تلخيص (10 درجات)	
7-Translation	ترجمة (درجتان)	
درجة الأعمال 40	**درجة الاختبار 60**	**الدرجة الكلية 100**

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مواضيع المنهج

Unit: 1	- The law	- القانون
Unit: 2	-Migration	- الهجرة
Unit: 3	-Human values -The Kuwait Red Crescent Society	-القيم الإنسانية -جمعية الهلال الأحمر الكويتي
Focus On	- The Foreign Diplomatic Institute	- المعهد الدبلوماسي للشؤون الاجنبية
Unit: 4	- The Earth at risk - Desertification -Deforestation -Water	- كوكب الأرض في خطر -التصحر -إزالة الغابات -الماء
Unit: 5	-Precious resources -Recycling	-الموارد الثمينة -إعادة التدوير
Unit: 6	-Under threat -Rare animals	-تحت التهديد -الحيوانات النادرة
Focus On	-The Arfaj	-نبات العرفج

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

كلمات مهمة يجب حفظها

1-	-advantages-pros-merits- positive effects-good aspects benefits-importance-important	-ايجابيات- آثار إيجابية -جوانب جيدة -فوائد-أهمية
2-	-disadvantages-cons-negative effects-bad aspects	-سلبيات-آثار سلبية-جوانب سيئة
3-	-reasons-causes-factors	أسباب-عوامل-
4-	-results-effects-consequences	نتائج-آثار-تبعات -
5-	-aims-goals-purposes-objectives	-أهداف
6-	-types-kinds	-أنواع
7-	ways-methods	-طرق
8-	-preparations-measures	-استعدادات -اجراءات
9-	-activities	-أنشطة
10-	-challenges-dangers-difficulties-problems	-تحديات-مخاطر-صعوبات-مشاكل
11-	suggestions-solutions	-اقتراحات -حلول
12-	-characteristics-features-qualities	-صفات-ميزات
13-	-comparison-compare	-مقارنة
14-	-similarities and differences	-أوجه التشابه والاختلافات

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

VOCABULARY

UNIT 1

Lesson: 1+2

1-	adoption	(n)	تبني	12-	jury	(n)	هيئة المحلّفين
2-	civil	(adj)	مدني	13-	legal	(adj)	قانوني
3-	code of law	(n)	مجموعة قوانين	14-	penalty	(n)	عقوبة-جزاء
4-	consultation	(n)	استشارة	15-	persuasion	(n)	اقناع-معتقد
5-	define	(v)	يعرّف-يحدد	16-	principle	(n)	مبدأ
6-	enforce	(v)	ينفذ بالقوة-يطبق	17-	property	(n)	ممتلكات
7-	govern	(v)	يحكم	18-	prove	(v)	يثبت-يبرهن
8-	guilty	(adj)	مذنب-مخطئ-مدان	19-	tolerant	(adj)	متسامح
9-	impose	(v)	يفرض-يَقرْ	20-	violence	(n)	عنف
10-	innocent	(adj)	بريء	21-	welfare	(n)	رفاهية
11-	judiciary	(n)	السّلطة القضائية				

Lesson: 4+5

22-	bench	(n)	كرسي طويل-منصة القاضي	27-	note	(n-v)	يلاحظ-ملاحظة-مفكرة
23-	brief	(n)	موجز-مختصر-ملخص	28-	prosecute	(v)	يقاضي-يقيم دعوى
24-	case	(n)	قضية-حقيبة	29-	row	(n-v)	صف-طابور-يجدّف
25-	defence	(n)	دفاع-محامي الدفاع	30-	spring	(n-v)	فصل الربيع-يقفز
26-	handcuffs	(n)	قيود-كلبشات				

Lesson: 7+8

31-	claim	(v)	يدّعي	38-	petty	(adj)	تافه-غيرمهم
32-	clog up	(phr.v)	يعيق-يعرقل-يؤخر	39-	regardless	(adv)	بغض النظر عن
33-	contend	(v)	يجادل	40-	residential area	(n)	منطقة سكنية
34-	grievance	(n)	شكوى-مظلمة	41-	speed limit	(n)	حدود السرعة
35-	in favour of	(exp)	لصالح-لمصلحة-مؤيد	42-	sue	(v)	يقاضي
36-	intend	(v)	ينوي	43-	supporter	(n)	داعم-مؤيد
37-	litigation	(n)	تقاضي-مقاضاة	44-	ultimately	(adv)	أخيرا-في النهاية

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 2

Lesson: 1+2

1-	afford (v)	يقدم-يوفر-	7-	foreign (adj)	أجنبي
2-	boom (n)	نمو-ازدهار	8-	hard–pressed (adj)	مضغوط معيشيا-يواجه صعوبات
3-	decimate (v)	يخرب-يتلف	9-	high-tech (adj)	ذو تكنولوجيا عالية
4-	deteriorate (v)	يتدهور-يتراجع	10-	necessitate (v)	يتطلب-يستلزم
5-	emigrate (v)	يهاجر	11-	seek (v)	يسعى ل- يبحث عن
6-	famine (n)	مجاعة	12-	unfortunately (adv)	لسوء الحظ

Lesson: 4+5

13-	disgruntled (adj)	مستاء-ساخط	18-	obliterate (v)	يقضي على-يمحو من الوجود
14-	displace (v)	يزيح-يستبدل-يحل محل	19-	perturbed (adj)	منزعج-منفعل-غاضب
15-	mass (adj)	جماعي-على نطاق واسع	20-	resort (n)	منتزه-منتجع
16-	meticulous (adj)	دقيق-شديد الحرص-كثير التدقيق	21-	rift (n)	شق-صدع
17-	migrant (n)	مهاجر			

Lesson: 7+8

22-	animated (adj)	حيوي-مفعم بالحيوية	27-	nervously (adv)	بعصبية
23-	arduous (adj)	شاق-مُتعِب	28-	rent (v)	يستأجر-يؤجر
24-	engage in (ph.v)	ينشغل ب-ينهمك ب	29-	reside (v)	يقيم-يسكن
25-	major (adj)	رئيسي-أساسي	30-	strenuous (adj)	شاق-مُتعِب
26-	minor (adj)	غير مهم-ثانوي	31-	take a breather (ph.v)	يأخذ استراحة

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UNIT 3

Lesson: 1+2

1-	abuse (n)	سوء معاملة-إساءة-تعسف	11-	impulse (n)	دافع-حافز
2-	anthropologist (n)	مختص بعلم الانسان	12-	incapable (adj)	عاجز-غير قادر
3-	apparent (adj)	واضح-ظاهر	13-	inevitable (adj)	حتمي-لابد منه
4-	attribute (n)	صفة-ميزة	14-	legislation (n)	قانون-تشريع
5-	charitable (adj)	خيري	15-	liberty (n)	حرية
6-	compassion (n)	عطف-شفقة	16-	minority (n)	أقلية
7-	discrimination (n)	تمييز-تفرقة	17-	overview (n)	نظرة عامة-نظرة شاملة
8-	diversity (n)	تنوع-اختلاف	18-	tolerance (n)	تسامح
9-	empathy (n)	تعاطف	19-	universal (adj)	عالمي-شامل
10-	ethnographer (n)	مختص في الثقافات والأعراق	20-	value (n-v)	قيمة-يقيّم

Lesson: 3

21-	aftermath (n)	نتائج-تبعات-آثار	24-	hardship (n)	شدة-ضيق-مشقة
22-	deploy (v)	يوزع-ينشر	25-	voluntary (adj)	تطوعي-اختياري
23-	ethnicity (n)	العرقية-الأصل العرقي	26-	vulnerable (adj)	ضعيف-هش-عرضة للخطر

Lesson: 4+5

27-	aggressive (adj)	عدواني-هجومي	33-	over a barrel (idiom)	في وضع صعب
28-	compassionately (adv)	بتعاطف-بشفقة	34-	over the hill (idiom)	كبير في السن
29-	cry over spilt milk (idiom)	يندم	35-	over the top (idiom)	مبالغ فيه-مفرط
30-	enfranchisement (n)	منح حق التصويت	36-	suffrage (n)	حق التصويت
31-	extravagant (adj)	مسرف-مبذر-مبالغ فيه	37-	tide someone over (idiom)	يساعد يعين
32-	frail (adj)	ضعيف-هش			

Lesson: 7+8

38-	alleviate (v)	يخفف-يلطف	44-	donate (v)	يتبرع
39-	appeal (n)	مناشدة-طلب مساعدة	45-	extensive (adj)	شامل-ممتد-مكثف
40-	avert (v)	يتجنب -يتفادى	46-	humanitarian (adj)	انساني
41-	campaign (n)	حملة	47-	in leaps and bounds (exp.)	بسرعة كبيرة-بشكل جيد
42-	commitment (n)	التزام	48-	underprivileged (adj)	محروم من الحقوق والامتيازات
43-	dire (adj)	فظيع-رهيب-أليم			

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 4

Lesson: 1+2

1-	climate (n)	مناخ	10-	precipitate (v)	يسرّع حدوث شيء- يتسبب ب
2-	desertification (n)	تصحر	11-	productive (adj)	مُنتِج-خصب
3-	erode (v)	يتآكل (يدمر ببطء)	12-	proportion (n)	جزء-حصة
4-	graze (v)	يرعى (الماشية)	13-	soil (n)	تربة
5-	harsh (adj)	قاسي-جاف-فظ	14-	treacherous (adj)	خائن-غادر-مخادع
6-	increasingly (adv)	بشكل متزايد	15-	unproductive (adj)	غير منتج
7-	kill off (phr.v)	يقضي على-يبيد-يدمر	16-	wash away (v)	يجرف
8-	overcultivate (v)	يبالغ في الزراعة	17-	wildfire (n)	حريق هائل
9-	permanently (adv)	بشكل دائم			

Lesson: 4+5

18-	arid (adj)	جاف-قاحل	24-	humid (adj)	رطب
19-	atmosphere (n)	جو-غلاف جوي	25-	misbehave (v)	يسيء التصرف
20-	equator (n)	خط الاستواء	26-	planting (v)	يزرع-يغرس
21-	flooding (n)	فيضان-طوفان	27-	prevailing (adj)	سائد-منتشر
22-	forecasting (n)	تنبؤ-توقع	28-	reclaim (v)	يستصلح(الأراضي)
23-	frigid (adj)	بارد جدا-متجمد			

Lesson: 7+8

29-	curtail (v)	يقلل	34-	preservation (n)	حفظ-حماية
30-	hurdle (n)	عقبة-عائق	35-	prevail over (ph.v)	يسود-ينتشر
31-	implement (v)	ينفذ	36-	scarcity (n)	قلة-نقص
32-	intrinsic (adj)	أساسي-ضروري	37-	spearhead (n)	قائد-رائد-في المقدمة
33-	paucity (n)	قلة-نقص	38-	unwarranted (adj)	غير مصّرح به- غير مبرر

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UNIT 5

Lesson: 1+2

1-	collection points (n)	أماكن جمع النفايات	5-	offence (n)	مخالفة-اساءة
2-	concur (v)	يتفق مع-يوافق	6-	pass a law (expr.)	يقر قانون- يمرر قانون
3-	crisis (n)	أزمة	7-	prohibitively (adv)	بشكل مفرط- بشكل مبالغ فيه
4-	machinery (n)	آلات-مكائن	8-	reprocess (v)	يعيد معالجة شيء

Lesson: 4+5

9-	administration (n)	ادارة	17-	incinerator (n)	محرقة القمامة
10-	annoyance (n)	ازعاج	18-	irritation (n)	غضب-انفعال
11-	bureaucracy (n)	بيروقراطية- روتين حكومي	19-	keep up with (ph.v)	يواكب
12-	come up against (ph.v)	يواجه-يقابل-يصطدم ب	20-	packaging (n)	تغليف
13-	criticism (n)	نقد-انتقاد	21-	paperwork (n)	عمل مكتبي
14-	cut down on (ph.v)	يقلل	22-	put up with (ph.v)	يتحمل
15-	get rid of (ph.v)	يتخلص من	23-	red tape (idiom)	روتين حكومي
16-	go along with (ph.v)	يجاري-يتماشى مع	24-	run out of (ph.v)	ينفد من-ينتهي

Lesson: 7+8

25-	component (n)	عنصر-جزء اساسي-مكوّن	31-	household (n)	مخلفات منزلية
26-	compost (v)	يحول إلى سماد طبيعي	32-	incineration (n)	حرق النفايات
27-	constant (adj)	ثابت-مستمر-منتظم	33-	material (n)	مادة خام
28-	constituent (n)	عنصر-جزء اساسي-مكوّن	34-	quantity (n)	كمية-مقدار
29-	duration (n)	مدة-فترة	35-	trend (n)	اتجاه-ميل-نزعة
30-	heartening (adj)	مشجع-ملهم-مؤثر	36-	upsurge (n)	زيادة سريعة-ارتفاع مفاجئ

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 6

Lesson: 1+2

1-	acute	(adj)	حاد-قوي	9-	pose	(v)	يكوّن-يشكّل-يقدم
2-	avoid	(v)	يتجنب-يتفادى	10-	refuge	(n)	ملجأ-مأوى-ملاذ
3-	damp	(adj)	رطي-ندي	11-	reservation	(n)	حفظ-المحافظة على
4-	expansive	(adj)	واسع-ممتد	12-	reticent	(adj)	خجول-كتوم
5-	extinction	(n)	انقراض الحيوانات	13-	solitary	(adj)	منعزل-وحيد
6-	fascinating	(adj)	ساحر-رائع-	14-	stem	(n)	جذع-ساق النبات
7-	hibernate	(v)	يسبت-يبيت مبيت شتوي	15-	threatened	(adj)	يهدد-مهدد
8-	permanent	(adj)	دائم	16-	timid	(adj)	متردد-خجول-جبان

Lesson: 4+5

17-	aware	(adj)	واعي-مدرك	23-	nourishment	(n)	تغذية-غذاء
18-	bounty	(n)	كثرة-وفرة-غزارة	24-	recompense	(n)	تعويض-يعوض
19-	cultivate	(v)	يزرع	25-	reward	(n)	يكافئ-مكافأة
20-	encroach	(v)	يتجاوز-ينتهك-يتعدى على	26-	trespass on	(ph.v.)	ينتهك-يتعدى على
21-	grow	(v)	يزرع-ينمو	27-	unsanctioned	(adj)	غير مصرّح به-غير مرخص
22-	illegitimate	(adj)	غير شرعي-غير قانوني	28-	wealth	(n)	ثروة-ثراء

Lesson: 7+8

29-	burgeoning	(adj)	مزدهر	34-	knock-on	(adj)	متتابع-متتالي
30-	consensus	(n)	موافقة بالإجماع	35-	utilise	(v)	يستفيد-ينتفع
31-	dearth	(n)	قلة-نقص	36-	vociferously	(adv)	بصوت عالي-بحماس
32-	graduate	(v)	يتخرج	37-	wetland	(n)	أرض رطبة-أرض مشبّعة بالماء
33-	housing	(n)	إسكان				

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

SET- BOOK

UNIT 1

The Law
القانون

1-Why are laws important?

-They protect people -They reduce crimes

1-ماهي أهمية القوانين ؟

– تحمي الناس -تقلل من الجرائم

2-How would the society be without laws?

-There would be chaos -There would be crimes.

2-كيف سيكون المجتمع بدون قوانين؟

– ستكون هناك فوضى -ستكون هناك جرائم

3-How do Islamic values influence the system of laws in Kuwait?

-The laws of Kuwait are drawn from Islamic teachings -They ensure a safe and just society

3-كيف تؤثر القيم الاسلامية بالقوانين في الكويت؟

-القوانين في الكويت مشتقة من تعاليم الاسلام – يضمن مجتمع آمن وعادل

4-What are the types of law?

-Criminal law -Civil law -Family law

4-ماهي أنواع القانون؟

-القانون الجنائي -القانون المدني -قانون الأحوال الشخصية

5-What is meant by the culture of blame?

-To find someone to blame instead of taking responsibility for our actions.

5-ما المقصود بثقافة اللوم؟

-تعني أن نجد شخصا نوجه له اللوم بدلا من تحمل مسؤولية أعمالنا

6-Minor cases should be solved away from courts. Do you agree? Why or why not?

-I agree. They clog up courts.

6-القضايا غير المهمة يجب حلها بعيدا عن المحاكم. هل تتفق أم لا؟ ولماذا؟

-أتفق. لأنها تعيق عمل المحاكم

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 2

Migration
الهجرة

7-Many people all over the world leave their homes and migrate to live in a foreign (other) country. Why? (Reasons- causes of migration)

-Because of wars -To find better life

7-ماهي الأسباب التي تجعل الكثير من الناس يهاجرون من بلدانهم ويعيشون في بلدان أخرى: (أسباب الهجرة)؟

- بسبب الحروب -لإيجاد حياة أفضل

8-How has Kuwait provided a good home for the migrant skilled workers?

-Good jobs - Better life conditions

8-كيف أمنت الكويت موطنا آمنا للعمالة المهاجرة؟

-وظائف جيدة -ظروف معيشية أفضل

9-Migration has many advantages (positive effects-results).

-Good jobs - Better life conditions

9-ما هي ايجابيات الهجرة؟

-وظائف جيدة -ظروف معيشية أفضل

10-Migration has many disadvantages (negative effects-results).

- Feeling homesick -Missing family and friends

10-ما هي سلبيات الهجرة؟

- الحنين للوطن -فقد العائلة والأصدقاء

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 3

Human Values
القيم الإنسانية

11-Why do you think "Human Values" are important?

-They keep peace on Earth -People enjoy equal rights

11-ما أهمية القيم الانسانية؟

-تحافظ على السلام على الأرض -الناس يحصلون على حقوقهم بالتساوي

12-Which human values are important in Islam?

- Compassion and empathy - Freedom and respect

12 -ما هي أهم القيم الانسانية في الاسلام؟

- العطف والشفقة -الحرية والاحترام

13--Freedom doesn't mean acting as one wishes all the time. Explain.

Freedom means we can do what we like without harming others' liberty and rights

13-الحرية لا تعني أن يتصرف الشخص كما يشاء في جميع الأوقات. اشرح

-الحرية تعني القيام بما نحب دون ايذاء حرية وحقوق الآخرين

14- Kuwaiti Red Crescent Society is a voluntary humanitarian society. How does this society help people? (aims / goals)

-Protecting people in hardship - Providing basic needs for the poor

14-ما هي أهداف جمعية الهلال الأحمر الكويتي؟

-حماية الناس الذين يواجهون صعوبة في العيش -تأمين الحاجات الأساسية للفقراء

15-Why do you think the Foreign Diplomatic Institute was established / important in Kuwait(aims-goals)?

- It can make friendships with other countries - It can train diplomats

15-ماهي أهداف المركز الدبلوماسي للشؤون الخارجية؟

-تكوين صداقات مع البلدان الأخرى -تدريب الدبلوماسيين

16-Mention some characteristics (qualities) of a successful diplomat:

-He should be confident and friendly - He should work hard.

16-ما هي صفات الدبلوماسي الناجح؟

-أن يكون واثقا من نفسه وودودا -العمل الجاد

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 4

The Earth at Risk (Desertification)
الأرض في خطر التصحر

17 –There are some reasons (activities) (factors) that lead to desertification. Mention two.
(- When do you think desertification usually occurs?)

- Harsh climate and the lack of rain - Cutting down trees and overcultivation

17-ما هي الأسباب (الأنشطة-العوامل) التي تسبب التصحر؟

-الطقس القاسي وقلة المطر -قطع الأشجار والمبالغة في الزراعة

18-How can desertification affect (bad results) our environment badly?
- What are the bad effects of desertification?

- It leads to wildfires and strong winds - It destroys the soil

18-ماهي نتائج أو آثار التصحر السيئة؟

- يؤدي لحرائق الغابات والرياح القوية -يدمر التربة

19-What benefits do humans get from plants?

- They provide food - They provide medicine

19-ماهي فوائد النباتات للإنسان؟

-تأمين الطعام -تأمين الدواء

20-What is the importance (uses) of water?

- It can be used for drinking and cooking - It can be used for irrigating plants

20-ماهي أهمية (استخدامات) الماء؟

-يستخدم للشرب والطبخ -يستخدم لسقاية النباتات

21-How do people waste water?

- They take long showers - They overuse home appliances

21-كيف يهدر الناس المياه؟

-الاستحمام لوقت طويل -الاستخدام الزائد للأجهزة المنزلية

22-How can we conserve water?

- Turn off taps after use - Use home appliances reasonably

22-كيف يمكن أن نحافظ على الماء؟

-اغلاق الحنفيات بعد الاستخدام -استخدام الأجهزة المنزلية بشكل معقول

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 5

Precious Resources (Recycling)
الموارد الثمينة إعادة التدوير

23. Suggest some ways to get rid of waste.

- Recycling -Burning -Burying

23- اقترح بعض الطرق للتخلص من المهملات (القمامة)

-اعادة التدوير -الحرق -الدفن

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24. Mention the types of household waste that can be recycled.
- Which waste products are recycled in Kuwait?

- Glass and metal - Rubbish and plastic - Paper

24- ماهي المنتجات أو المهملات المنزلية التي يمكن اعادة تدويرها ؟

-الزجاج والمعادن -القمامة والبلاستك -الورق

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25. Why do you think recycling is becoming a very important issue for many people today?
- What makes waste management a worldwide issue?

- We can get rid of waste -The Earth is running out of resources

25- لماذا أصبح اعادة التدوير مسألة مهمة للكثير من الناس هذه الأيام؟

-للتخلص من المهملات -لان الموارد بدأت تنتهي

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26. Kuwait's great interest in recycling waste, including paper is obvious. Explain.

- It builds recycling centers -It recycles household waste

26- تولي الكويت أهمة كبيرة لإعادة التدوير من ضمنها الورق. اشرح.

-تبني مراكز اعادة تدوير -تقوم بإعادة تدوير المهملات المنزلية

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27. How can we get rid of / reduce / overcome the problem of waste production?

- We can increase recycling -We can cut down on packaging

27- كيف يمكننا التخلص من (تقليل) (التغلب على) مشكلة انتاج المهملات ؟

-زيادة اعادة التدوير -تقليل عمليات التغليف

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

UNIT 6

Under Threat
تحت التهديد

28. What are the characteristics of the panda?

- They do not hibernate. - They live a solitary life - They have acute hearing

28- ما هي صفات دب الباندا؟

-لا يلجأ للسُبات الشتوي -يعيش حياة منعزلة -حاد السمع

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29. Rare animals are under the threat of extinction (enemies / problems) in the wild. Why?

-Hunting them -Destroying their habitats

29- ما هي المخاطر (المشاكل) (أسباب انقراض) التي تواجهها الباندا والحيوانات النادرة ؟

-صيدها -تدمير مسكنها

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30. Governments can protect endangered animals and species in many ways. Discuss.

- How do you think we can save rare species?

- They should ban hunting them - They should build reserves

30- كيف نحمي الحيوانات والأجناس المهددة بالانقراض ؟ (ماذا تستطيع الحكومة أن تفعل لحمايتها؟

-منع صيدها -بناء محميات

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31. The Arfaj is one of the plants facing potential extinction in Kuwait. Give reasons.

- They are human actions -They are human development.

31- ما هي المخاطر التي تواجه نبات العرفج ؟

-أعمال البشر -التطور البشري

---

32. Protecting rare species is very important (of a great importance).Why?

- They are a part of nature - They can keep balance in nature

32- ما أهمية حماية الأجناس البشرية؟

-هي جزء من الطبيعة -تحافظ على التوازن البيئي

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

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The Law
القانون

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about the law? The law is very important. In this essay, I will write about the law.

Body:

Paragraph 1

The importance of the law:

-Protect people

-Reduce crimes

Paragraph2:

How life would be without the law:

-Life would be unsafe

-More crimes

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that the law shows what is right and wrong. Without the law, our life would be scary.

==========

The Topic

What is your idea about the law? The law is very important. In this essay, I will write about the law.

The law is very important for many reasons. First, it protects people. Second, it reduces crimes. Third, it keeps order in society. In addition, it keeps people safe. Moreover, it ensures a just society.

Without laws, life would be a different place. First, life would be unsafe. Second, there would be more crimes. Third, the society would be unfair. In addition, there would be more problems. Moreover, life would be dangerous.

Finally, we can say that the law shows what is right and wrong. Without the law, our life would be scary.

Migration
الهجرة

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about migration? Migration has advantages and disadvantages. In this essay, I will write about migration.

Body:

Paragraph 1

The reasons and advantages of migration:

-Better life

-Better jobs

Paragraph2:

The disadvantages of migration:

-Feeling lonely

-Missing family

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that migration has good and bad sides. I think that migration is a good choice.

==========

The Topic

What is your idea about migration? Migration has advantages and disadvantages. In this essay, I will write about migration.

There are many advantages and reasons of migration. First, people migrate to get a better life. Second, they can get better jobs. Third, they go to modern schools. In addition, they get better health care. Moreover, they make new friends.

There are some disadvantages of migration. First, people feel lonely. Second, they miss family and friends. Third, they feel homesick. In addition, they feel unsafe. Moreover, they face many difficulties.

Finally, we can say that migration has good and bad sides. I think that migration is a good choice.

Human Values
القيم الانسانية

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about human values? Human values are very important. In this essay, I will write about human values.

Body:

Paragraph 1

The importance of human values:

-To live in peace

- To have good relationships

Paragraph2:

The human values which Islam urges us to have:

-To be honest

-To show respect

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that human values have many good sides. We should be good people.

==========

The Topic

What is your idea about human values? Human values are very important. In this essay, I will write about human values.

Human values are very important for many reasons. First, they help us live in peace. Second, they teach us good morals. Third, they build trust and respect. In addition, they ensure good relations. Moreover, they help us avoid problems.

Islam urges us to have many human values. First, Islam urges us to be compassionate and merciful. Second, Islam urges us to be honest and truthful. Third, Islam teaches us to show respect to others. In addition, Islam encourages us to be tolerant. Moreover, Islam urges us to be patient.

Finally, we can say that human values have many good sides. We should be good people.

Voluntary Work
العمل التطوعي

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about voluntary work? Voluntary work is very important. In this essay, I will write about voluntary work.

Body:

Paragraph 1

The importance of voluntary work:

-To help the poor people

-To save lives

Paragraph2:

The characteristics of volunteers:

-Helpful

-Patient

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that voluntary work has many benefits. We should take part in voluntary work.

==========

The Topic

What is your idea about voluntary work? Voluntary work is very important. In this essay, I will write about voluntary work.

Voluntary work is important for many reasons. First, it helps the poor people. Second, it saves lives. Third, it makes people feel happy. In addition, it makes the world better. Moreover, it makes social bonds stronger.

Volunteers should have some characteristics. First, they should be helpful. Second, they should be patient. Third, they should be kind. In addition, they need to work hard. Moreover, they should be friendly.

Finally, we can say that voluntary work has many benefits. We should take part in voluntary work.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Desertification
التصحر

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about desertification? Desertification is a real problem. In this essay, I will write about desertification.

Body:

Paragraph 1

The causes of desertification:

-Lack of rain

-Cutting down trees

Paragraph2:

The bad effects of desertification and solutions:

-Pollution

-Global warming

-Stop cutting trees

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that desertification is very dangerous. We should do something to stop it.

==========

The Topic

What is your idea about desertification? Desertification is a real problem. In this essay, I will write about desertification.

There are many causes of desertification. First, people cut down trees. Second, farmers overcultivate the land. Third, they overgraze animals. In addition, the lack of rain causes desertification. Moreover, the harsh climate leads to desertification.

Desertification has bad effects. First, it causes pollution. Second, it causes global warming. Third, people don't find enough food. In addition, the soil becomes bad for farming. We should find solutions. We should stop cutting trees. We should grow more trees.

Finally, we can say that desertification is very dangerous. We should do something to stop it.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Water
الماء

Outline

Introduction:
What is your idea about water? Water is very important for us. In this essay, I will write about water.

Body:

Paragraph 1

The importance (uses) of water:
-For drinking
-For washing

Paragraph2:

How people waste water and how to conserve it:
-Long showers
-Washing cars with a hose
-Short showers

Conclusion:
Finally, we can say that we can't live without water. We should use it in a good way.

==========

The Topic

What is your idea about water? Water is very important for us. In this essay, I will write about water.

Water is important for many reasons. First, we use it for drinking. Second, we use it for washing. Third, we need water for farming. In addition, we use water for cooking. Moreover, we use it for bathing.

People waste water in many ways. First, they take long showers. Second, they wash cars with a hose. Third, they leave taps running. We can conserve water in many ways. We should take short showers. We should turn off taps after use. We should check pipes.

Finally, we can say that we can't live without water. We should use it in a good way.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Recycling
إعادة التدوير

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about recycling? Recycling is very important. In this essay, I will write about recycling.

Body:

Paragraph 1

The importance (advantages) of recycling:

-Reduce waste

-Reduce pollution

Paragraph2:

Disadvantages- The materials we can recycle:

-Costly

-Use more energy

-Paper and waste

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that recycling has good and bad sides. We should build more recycling centres.

==========

The Topic

What is your idea about recycling? Recycling is very important. In this essay, I will write about recycling.

Recycling is important for many reasons. First, it reduces waste. Second, it reduces pollution. Third, it creates more jobs. In addition, it keeps the environment clean. Moreover, we get more materials.

Recycling has some disadvantages. First, it is costly. Second, it needs more energy. Third, it needs time and effort. We can recycle a lot of materials. We can recycle paper. We can recycle glass. We can recycle plastic.

Finally, we can say that recycling has good and bad sides. We should build more recycling centres.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Rare animals and wildlife
الحيوانات النادرة والحياة البرية

Outline

Introduction:

What is your idea about rare animals? Rare animals face many dangers. In this essay, I will write about rare animals.

Body:

Paragraph 1

The dangers that face animals and birds worldwide:

-Hunting them

-Destroying their habitat

Paragraph2:

How to save endangered species:

-Stop hunting them

-Stop destroying their habitat

Conclusion:

Finally, we can say that it is important to protect rare animals. We should stop hunting them.

==========

The Topic

What is your idea about rare animals? Rare animals are very important to our environment. In this essay, I will write about rare animals

Rare animals face many dangers. First, people hunt them for their meat. Second, people destroy their habitat. Third, people cut down trees. In addition, these animals may not find enough food. Moreover, some rare animals may become extinct.

We can protect rare animals in many ways. First, we should stop hunting them. Second, we should protect their habitat. Third, we should plant more trees. In addition, we should build more nature reserves.

Finally, we can say that rare animals are important for nature. We should protect them and keep them safe for future generations.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

VOCABULARY

A-From a, b, c or d choose the most correct answer:

1- Plastic is a/an …… used to make bottles, toys, and most household items.

a-penalty b- famine c- hurdle d- material

2-My brother was upset when he couldn't buy his dream car. It was ……expensive.

a-compassionately b- prohibitively c- regardless d- vociferously

3-The diplomat knew five languages because he had worked in many……...countries.

a-foreign b- apparent c- acute d- guilty

4-We are about to ……printer paper. We need to order more before the meeting starts.

a-trespass on b- come up against c- run out of d- prevail over

5-To……an argument, my friend took a deep breath and stepped away to think it over.

a-compost b-avert c- graze d- rent

6- The government helps .....unproductive land for farming by improving soil and water.

a-concur b- misbehave c- reside d- reclaim

7- The project succeeded due to ..... planning and attention to all details.

a-meticulous b- unwarranted c- innocent d-harsh

8- Kuwaiti young people are joining a/an..... asking for donations for the poor.

a-offence b- campaign c- famine d- duration

9- My friend moved to a new house in the city and decided to settle there.....

a-increasingly b- unfortunately c- permanently d- prohibitively

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

10- A/An. .....society accepts people with different beliefs, ensuring harmony and respect.

a-perturbed b- treacherous c- aggressive d- tolerant

11-Donating money, food, and clothing to families in need can……their suffering.

a-compost b- alleviate c- rent d-reclaim

12-Fortunately, last night's earthquake caused only……damage to some buildings.

a-charitable b- productive c- minor d- timid

13-Led by two police officers, the dangerous criminal entered the court in…….

a- handcuffs b- consultations c- proportions d- rewards

14-Qatar ……recycled materials to build Stadium 974 for the 2022 FIFA World Cup.

a-sued b- resided c- utilised d- grazed

15-Drinking a lot of water during……. weather is essential to stay hydrated and refreshed.

a-heartening b-humid c- innocent d- humanitarian

16-It is quite normal that your eyesight starts to gradually……...after the age of forty.

a-afford b- prosecute c- impose d-deteriorate

17-As Muslims, we should respect people……. of their cultural backgrounds.

a-ultimately b- nervously c- regardless d- permanently

18- …… organisations provide the poor with basic education and health services.

a- Humid b- Charitable c- Treacherous d- Acute

19-It is a/an ……to take or distribute people's photos without their permission.

a- offence b-refuge c- reservation d- incineration

20-By ……, everyone in the neighbourhood was convinced to install a surveillance camera.

a- discrimination b-diversity c- proportion d-consensus

21-To avoid paying a/an ……, motorists should not exceed the speed limit.

a-offence b- famine c- scarcity d-penalty

22-It's ……...that you have made progress. Your marks are much better than before.

a-tolerant b- constant c- apparent d- animated

23-I think I need to wear glasses. Lately, my eyesight has started to …….

a- graze b- deteriorate c- prosecute d- donate

24-My uncle insisted on buying the masterpiece painting ……. of its expensive cost.

a-ultimately b- increasingly c- nervously d- regardless

25-Getting a high score in the TOEFL exam is the major……... I have to overcome.

a- bench b-hurdle c- wildfire d- machinery

26-One of the best ways to help young people get life experience is through……work.

a-frigid b- damp c-acute d- voluntary

27-The patient was waiting …..... for the medical test results until they were finally revealed.

a-nervously b- ultimately c- prohibitively d- increasingly

28-Astronomy can be…….as the study of objects outside the Earth's atmosphere.

a- averted b- cultivated c-defined d- eroded

29-Creative ……of products can increase sales by attracting customer attention.

a- packaging b-defence c- resort d- climate

30-Many countries……...wetlands to create more land for farming and building houses.

a-contend b- reclaim c- hibernate d-graduate

B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(damp / implement / legal / empathy / hibernate / resort)

1-Any time …….. advice is needed, the company asks its lawyers for consultation.

2-I have a lot of …….. for those facing hardships, especially in wars and conflicts.

3-When the explorers entered the cave, the ……...atmosphere made it hard to breathe.

4-The family stayed at a/an ……...with huge swimming pools and spacious playgrounds.

5-It is important to ……...more safety rules in the factory to avoid future accidents.

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B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(cut down on /foreign /anthropologist /constant /consultation /run out of)

1- The airplane had to land quickly because it was about to …….. fuel.

2- Nowadays, there is a/an ……. increase in the use of technology in everyday life.

3- I am thinking of buying a new villa nearby, so I need ……...from a property expert.

4- Learning …….. languages helps us understand the world around us.

5-It is important to ……sugary food and fizzy drinks to maintain a healthy lifestyle.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(regardless / annoyance/ pose / prohibitively / commitment / seek)

1-On scorching sunny days, birds ……. shade and shelter in the branches of tall trees.

2-Pollution and access to clean water ……. major problems facing the world nowadays.

3-Noise caused by motorcycles speeding down streets is a constant source of …….

4-Due to his ……. to work, my brother couldn't attend yesterday's family gathering.

5-Travelling first-class can be ……. expensive, but it offers a luxurious experience.

==========

B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(unproductive / graze/ litigation / seek / constant / abuse)

1-Some laws are enforced worldwide to prevent child ……. and child labour.

2-Large areas of land have become ……. due to long periods of drought.

3-The new company is trying to ……. extra business opportunities overseas.

4-The scientific experiment was done under ……. observation by the researchers.

5-Supporters of ……. believe that it protects everyone in the society from crimes.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(consultation/ alleviate / permanently / compassionately / emigrate / diversity)

1-Hala February offers a/an ……. of shopping opportunities and discounts.

2-The chief manager appointed a new accountant in ……. with his team.

3-Public transport can ……. the stress of traffic congestion during rush hours.

4-Those who wish to ……. to Canada should prove they can afford living there.

5-The website is ……. closed down. However, this new one will serve you better.

==========

B- <u>Fill in the spaces with the most suitable words from the list below:</u>

(attribute / permanent/ compost / misbehave / meticulous / violence)

1-My father doesn't want to rent a flat, so he is looking for a/an ……. place to live in.

2-Our teacher is very ……. about her work; I can't imagine her ever making a mistake.

3-Social media platforms are trying hard to prevent the spread of ……. among people.

4-Nowadays, it is easy to ……. food waste at home following simple instructions.

5-Self-confidence is a common ……. shared by the world's greatest leaders.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

GRAMMAR

1- Present Perfect Simple المضارع التام البسيط

Use - الاستخدام	Form الصيغة–	Key words الكلمات الدالة
1-للحديث عن حدث في الماضي في وقت غير محدد 2- عمل حدث وانتهى للتو	I We You + **have** + **تصريف ثالث** They أو اسم جمع ---------- He She + **has** + **تصريف ثالث** It أو اسم مفرد	-already -just -never -ever **-for** **تستخدم مع المدة** **-since** **تستخدم مع الوقت والتاريخ** **-yet** **تستخدم مع النفي** -lately -recently

2- Present Perfect Continuous المضارع التام المستمر

Use - الاستخدام	Form الصيغة–	Key words الكلمات الدالة
للحديث عن عمل بدأ في الماضي ولا زال مستمرا	I We You + **have + been + فعل + ing** They أو اسم جمع ---------- He She + **has + been + فعل + ing** It أو اسم مفرد	-for -since -all -whole

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النفي - Negative

- يتم نفي المضارع التام بإضافة **not** بعد have و has

==========

تكوين السؤال - Forming Questions

- لتكوين السؤال من المضارع التام فقط نعكس بين has - have والفاعل

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

A-From a, b, c or d choose the correct answer:

1- The businessman ……. London regularly since 1995.

a-have visited b- visited c- will visit d- has visited

2- They ……. in the same field for 20 years.

a- have worked b- work c- should work d- are working

3- My father's flight …… yet.

a- has arrived b- arrived c- hasn't arrived d- haven't arrived

4- It ……. all the night.

a-rains b-has been raining c-have been raining d- rained

5- They ……. football since 4 o'clock.

a-have been playing b- play c-has been playing d-played

6- I have been playing computer games……...two hours.

a- yet b- for c- already d- since

7- He has been studying ……7 o'clock.

a- yet b- for c- already d- since

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-He already (**finish**) his homework. **(Correct the verb)**

a- He finished his homework already.

b- He has already finished his homework.

c- He have already finished his homework.

2-Sara just **(arrive**) at school. **(Correct the verb)**

a- Sara just arrives at school.

b- Sara have just arrived at school.

c- Sara has just arrived at school.

3-They (**watch**) TV for five hours. (**Correct the verb)**

a- They have been watching TV for five hours.

b-They were watching TV for five hours.

c-They has been watching TV for five hours.

4-My parents have lived in Kuwait for ten years. **(Make negative)**

a- My parents don't live in Kuwait for ten years.

b- My parents hasn't lived in Kuwait for ten years.

c- My parents haven't lived in Kuwait for ten years.

3- Comparative and contrastive connectors

أدوات ربط المقارنات

1-	**Whereas** بينما	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة + فعل + فاعل) -Life in the past was difficult, whereas life nowadays is easy. -Whereas Ali likes playing football, Ahmed likes playing tennis.
2-	**In comparison with** بالمقارنة مع	-تستخدم للمقارنة بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها جملة ناقصة **ملاحظة:** الجملة الناقصة تكون على شكل عبارة اسمية بدون فعل -Life in the past was difficult in comparison with life nowadays. -In comparison with life in the past, life nowadays is easy.
3-	**Instead of** بدلا من	-تستخدم عندما يكون لدينا خيار بين شيئين ويمكن استخدامها بداية أو وسط الجملة ويأتي بعدها اسم شيء أو فعل مضاف له (**ing**) -I have decided to learn French instead of German. -Instead of watching TV, we will go to the cinema.
4-	**But** لكن	-تستخدم عندما يكون هناك تباين أو تناقض في المعنى بين جملتين. تأتي وسط الجملة ويسبقها فاصلة -He is not rich, but he always buys expensive things.
5-	**However** على أي حال	-غالبا ما تستخدم كبداية جملة جديدة يرتبط معناها بجملة قبلها، يسبقها نقطة أو فاصلة منقوطة ويتبعها فاصلة. -John wanted to play football tonight; however, his injury kept him on the sidelines.
6-	**On the other hand** من ناحية أخرى	-تستخدم كجملة جديدة تسبقها نقطة وتتبعها فاصلة -Modern technology has many positive aspects. On the other hand, it may affect us negatively.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

A – From a, b, c or d choose the most suitable answer:

1- Khalid chose to order tea……. coffee.

a- however b- whereas c- instead of d- but

2- They decided to study their lessons……. playing games.

a- however b- instead of c- whereas d- but

3- ……. going out, we stayed home and watched television

a-whereas b- but c- in comparison with d- instead of

4- Some people enjoy outdoor activities, ……. others prefer staying inside.

a- in comparison with b- instead of c- whereas d- however

5- ……. my car is very fuel-efficient, my friend's car consumes a lot of gas.

a- Whereas b- Instead of c- In comparison with d- However

6- The new model is quite advanced ……. the previous version

a- instead of b- in comparison with c- whereas d- however

7- ……. his colleagues, John is more experienced.

a- In comparison with b- But c- Whereas d- Instead of

8-I planned to go to the gym, ……. I was too tired.

a- however b- in comparison with c- instead of d- but

9- The book was interesting; ……., the ending was disappointing.

a- in comparison with b- however c- whereas d- instead of

10-The internet has too many advantages. ……., it has some negative sides.

a- On the other hand b- Instead of c- In comparison with d- Whereas

B-From a, b, c or d choose the right answer as required:

1-Sara doesn't revise her lessons. She is watching TV. **(Join by: Instead of)**

a- Instead of Sara revises her lessons, she is watching TV.
b- Instead of revising her lessons, Sara is watching TV.
c- Instead of Sara doesn't revise her lessons, she is watching TV.

2-He prefers to work in the office. she enjoys working from home. **(Join by: whereas)**

a- He prefers to work in the office, whereas she enjoys working from home.
b- He prefers to work in the office, she enjoys working from home whereas.
c- He whereas prefers to work in the office, she enjoys working from home.

4- Tag-Questions
الأسئلة المذيلة

السؤال المذيل هو سؤال قصير يأتي في نهاية الجملة كنوع من الاستفهام وذلك بهدف التأكد أو التأكيد على شيء ما.
لدينا ثلاث حالات لتكوين السؤال المذيل في اللغة الانجليزية لكن هناك نقاط مشتركة يجب تطبيقها في جميع الحالات وهي كالتالي:

نفي **اثبات**	⟶ ⟵	**الاثبات** **النفي**

أولا: الأفعال المساعدة
(am-is -are-was-were-can-could-will-would-shall-should-have-has-had-must-may-might)

إذا كانت الجملة تحوي فعل مساعد نضع الفعل المساعد ثم الفاعل ثم علامة استفهام مع مراعاة حالة الاثبات والنفي.
أمثلة:
1-He can speak French well, **can't he**?
2-She hasn't bought a car, **has she?**

ثانيا: **الأفعال الرئيسية:**
1-مع المصدر نستخدم **don't**
2-مع الفعل الذي ينتهي ب **(es-s)** نستخدم **doesn't**
3-مع الماضي نستخدم **didn't**

أمثلة:
1-They work hard, **don't they?**
2-He lives in London, **doesn't he?**
3-Sara visited Maha yesterday, **didn't she?**
4-They left the office an hour ago, **didn't they**?
5- He **never** rejects his father's orders, **does he**?

ثالثا: **الحالات الشاذة:**

هناك حالات شاذة في السؤال المذيل لا تنطبق عليها القواعد السابقة مثل:

1-إذا كانت الجملة تبدأ ب **(Let's)** تكون الاجابة **(shall we)**
2-في حال كانت الجملة أمر سواء مثبت أو منفي تكون الاجابة **(will you)**

1- Let's go shopping, **shall we**?
2- Study your lessons well, **will you?**
3- Don't go out now because it is raining, **will you?**

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-He is a teacher of English, …….? (**Add a tag-question)**
a- He is a teacher of English, is he?
b- He is a teacher of English, does he?
c- He is a teacher of English, isn't he?

2-They aren't watching, …….? (**Add a tag-question)**
a- They aren't watching, haven't they?
b-They aren't watching, are they?
c- They aren't watching, aren't they?

3-They won't travel this summer, …….? (**Add a tag-question)**
a- They won't travel this summer, will they?
b- They won't travel this summer, won't they?
c- They won't travel this summer, don't they?

4-They work hard to get more money, …….? (**Add a tag-question)**
a- They work hard to get more money, do they?
b-They work hard to get more money, don't they?
c- They work hard to get more money, are they?

5-Ahmed travels to London yearly, …….? (**Add a tag-question)**
a-Ahmed travels to London yearly, doesn't he?
b- Ahmed travels to London yearly, does he?
c- Ahmed travels to London yearly, didn't he?

6-They never play football, …….? (**Add a tag-question)**
a- They never play football, don't they?
b-They never play football, do they?
c- They never play football, are they?

7-They bought a new car, …….? (**Add a tag-question)**
a- They bought a new car, did they?
b- They bought a new car, don't they?
c- They bought a new car, didn't they?

8- Let's go to the beach, …….? (**Add a tag-question)**
a- Let's go to the beach, do we?
b- Let's go to the beach, shall we?
c- Let's go to the beach, don't we?

5- Past Perfect + Past Simple الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط

- يستخدم الماضي التام مع الماضي البسيط عندما يكون لدينا عملان في الزمن الماضي أحدهما حدث قبل الآخر، فالعمل الذي حدث أولا يكون في الماضي التام والعمل الذي تلاه يكون في الماضي البسيط.

Past perfect الماضي التام	Past simple الماضي البسيط
تصريف ثالث+had	(تصريف ثاني)

Keywords الكلمات الدالة	
-after -because -as soon as	-إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في وسط الجملة فيجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي بسيط وبعدها ماضي تام. -إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي تام والفعل في الجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي البسيط.
-before -by the time -when	-إذا جاءت هذه الكلمات في وسط الجملة فيجب أن يأتي قبلها ماضي تام وبعدها ماضي بسيط. -إذا جاءت في بداية الجملة فيجب أن يأتي بعدها مباشرة ماضي بسيط والفعل في الجزء الثاني من الجملة يكون في الماضي التام.

A-From a, b, c or d choose the correct answer:

1- I went shopping after I ……. my work.

a- finished b- had finished c- have finished d- finishing

2- She ……. the room before her mother arrived.

a- has cleaned b- cleaned c- have cleaned d- had cleaned

3- By the time they …… the cinema, the movie had started

a- entered b- enters c- had entered d- have entered

4-As soon as they had left the house, their mother ……. crying.

a-have begun b- begin c- began d- begins

5-Before they came back home, they……some presents.

a-had bought b- buy c- will buy d- are buying

6- The movie had begun……we entered the cinema.

a-after b- no sooner c-as soon as d- by the time

7- I bought a new car……I had sold my old one.

a-after b- before c-while d- by the time

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-He **(learn)** French before he went to France. **(Correct the verb)**

a- He learnt French before he went to France.

b- He had learnt French before he went to France.

c- He has learnt French before he went to France.

2- They went shopping after they **(finish)** their work. **(Correct the verb)**

a- They went shopping after they have finished their work.

b- They went shopping after they finished their work.

c- They went shopping after they had finished their work.

3- The movie had started by the time we **(get)** there. **(Correct the verb)**

a- The movie had started by the time we got there.

b- The movie had started by the time we had got there.

c- The movie had started by the time we will get there.

4-The salesman checked the box then he handed it to the customer. **(Use: Before**)

a- The salesman had checked the box before he had handed it to the customer.

b- The salesman had checked the box before he handed it to the customer.

c- The salesman checked the box before he handed it to the customer.

5- The school bell rang then the students left the classroom. **(Use: after**)

a- The students left the classroom after the school bell had rung.

b- The students had left the classroom after the school bell rang.

c- The students left the classroom after the school bell has rung.

6-We entered the hall then my father left. **(Use: By the time)**

a- By the time we had entered the hall, my father left.

b- My father left by the time we had entered the hall.

c- My father had left by the time we entered the hall.

6- Adverbs of Manner

الظرف (الحال) طريقة القيام بالفعل

1-يستخدم الظرف أو الحال كي يبين أو يصف طريقة القيام بالفعل أو العمل.
2-يأتي الظرف عادةً بعد الفعل.
-يتم تشكيل الظرف من الصفات عادةً بإضافة **ly** للصفة.

-adjective + **–ly**: صفة	bad > badly quiet > quietly
بعض الظروف تكون نفس كتابة الصفة ونميزها حسب موقعها من الجملة مثل: fast-hard-late-early	They all worked **hard**. She usually arrives **late.** I hate driving **fast**.
حالة شاذة: **good ----------well**	-She is **good** at English. (صفة) -She speaks English **well**. (ظرف)

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

1- My father always asks me to drive my car……

a- carefully b- careful c- care d- most careful

2- If you have a good plan, you can do things……

a- easiest b- most easy c- easy d- easily

3- I used to do …….. in the final exams.

a- good b-well c-best d-the better

B-From a, b or c choose the correct answer as required:

1-I like those flowers in the garden. They are arranged **(nice)**. **(Use an adverb of manner)**
a- I like those flowers in the garden. They are arranged in a nicely way.
b- I like those flowers in the garden. They are arranged in nicely.
c- I like those flowers in the garden. They are arranged nicely.

2- He is a good actor. He performs **(good)** on the stage. **(Use an adverb of manner)**
a- He is a good actor. He performs best on the stage.
b- He is a good actor. He performs well on the stage.
c- He is a good actor. He performs good on the stage.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

7- If conditional

1-	-Present simple مضارع بسيط ---------- -فعل مصدر -فعل مع s-es- am-is-are have-has	will + مصدر ----------
2-	-Past simple ماضي بسيط ---------- تصريف ثاني was-were had+اسم	Would + مصدر ----------
3-	-Past perfect ماضي تام ---------- had + تصريف ثالث	Would have +تصريف ثالث ----------

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

1- If you go there earlier, you …….. them.

a-will see b-would see c-would have seen d-see

2- If he sleeps early, he……. up early.

a-got b-would get c-would have got d-will get

3-If he trained well, he …….. the match.

a-wins b-would win c-would have won d-will win

4- If you went there earlier, you …….. them.

a-would see b-will see c-would have seen d-see

5- If you had gone there earlier, you …….. them.

a-would see b-will see c-would have seen d-see

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

6- You will meet them if you……... earlier.

a-comes b- come c- came d- will come

7- You would meet them if you……... earlier.

a-comes b- come c- came d- will come

8- You would have met them if you……... earlier.

a-have come b- come c- came d- had come

9- If I had a car, I ……... everywhere.

a-will go b- would go c-would have gone d- go

10- If I had bought a car, I ……... you.

a-will consult b-would consult c-would have consulted d-consult

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B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-If they study hard, they **(get)** good marks. **(Correct the verb)**

a- If they study hard, they would get good marks.
b- If they study hard, they will get good marks.
c- If they study hard, they would have got good marks.

2- If you took your medicine regularly, you **(feel)** better. **(Correct the verb)**

a- If you took your medicine regularly, you will feel better.
b- If you took your medicine regularly, you would have felt better.
c- If you took your medicine regularly, you would feel better.

3- If she had saved some money, she **(travel)** with them. **(Correct the verb)**

a- If she had saved some money, she would have travelled with them.
b- If she had saved some money, she would travel with them.
c- If she had saved some money, she will travel with them.

4- I would have got more information if I (**read)** more books. **(Correct the verb)**

a- I would have got more information if I read more books.
b- I would have got more information if I had read more books.
c- I would have got more information if I have read more books.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

8- Subordinate Clauses of purpose and result
العبارات التابعة (الغرض والنتيجة)

1-	**-In order to** **-To** لكي	-يأتي بعدهما فعل مصدر. -He joined an institute in order to improve his English. -They cut down trees to make wood and paper.
2-	**-Because** لأن	-يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة+فعل+فاعل) بعدها سبب ⟵⟶ قبلها نتيجة -He arrived late because the streets were crowded.
3-	**With the result that** والنتيجة أن	-يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة+فعل+فاعل) بعدها ⟵⟶ قبلها سبب نتيجة -People cut down trees, with the result that pollution increases.
4-	**-Because of** بسبب	يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية أو فعل مضاف له **(ing)** -They didn't go out because of the heavy rain. -He has poor eyesight because of watching TV for a long time.
5-	**-The cause of** السبب في	يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية ويجب أن يسبقها فعل كون -High speed is the main cause of car accidents. -Human activities are the cause of desertification.
6-	**-So that** لكي	-يأتي بعدها جملة كاملة (تكملة+فعل+فاعل) ويجب أن يأتي بعدها **can** اذا كانت الجملة في الزمن المضارع أو**could** اذا كانت الجملة في الماضي -We use a knife so that we can cut meat. -I gave him my email so that he could send me the report.
7-	**-Lead to** يؤدي إلى	يأتي بعدها اسم أو عبارة اسمية -Desertification leads to global warming.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

A-From a, b, c or d choose the correct answer:

1- They went shopping ……. buy some clothes.

a-with the result that b- so that c- in order to d- because

2- They won't travel this summer……...they don't have enough money.

a-with the result that b- so that c- in order to d- because

3- People cut down trees, ……. we face more environmental problems.

a-with the result that b- so that c- in order to d- because

4- I save some money……. I can buy a car.

a-with the result that b- so that c- in order to d- because

5- Using mobile phones for a long time is ……. poor eyesight.

a-lead to b- in order to c- the cause of d- because

6- All the flights have been cancelled ……the fog.

a-because of b- in order to c- the cause of d- because

7- They were exhausted …… working too many hours.

a-because b- so that c- the cause of d- because of

8- Overcultivation and overgrazing ……... desertification.

a-in order to b- lead to c- the cause of d- because

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-He travelled abroad. He wanted to improve his English. (**Use: so that)**

a- He travelled abroad so that he improves his English.
b- He travelled abroad so that he could improve his English.
c- He travelled abroad so that he can improve his English.

2-He has run for one hour. He feels tired and dizzy. (**Join by: because)**

a-He feels tired and dizzy because he has run for one hour.
b-He has run for one hour because he feels tired and dizzy.
c-He feels tired and dizzy because running for one hour.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

9- Relative clauses and pronouns
جمل الوصل وضمائر الوصل

1-	**Who**	مع الاسم العاقل	The teacher, **who** helped me, was very kind.
2-	**Which**	مع غير العاقل	The book, **which** you lent me, was fascinating.
3-	**Where**	مع المكان	-The restaurant, **where** we met, is a fantastic place.
4-	**Whose**	مع الملكية أو التبعية	The artist, **whose** paintings we admire, is giving a lecture.
5-	**When**	مع الزمان	The day **when** we met was unforgettable.

A-From a, b, c or d choose the right word:

1- My father, ……speaks English well, used to write short stories.

a- when b- whose c- who d- where

2- My father, ……English is excellent, used to write short stories.

a- who b- whose c- when d- where

3- The movie, ……was directed by a famous filmmaker from Italy, won several awards.

a- when b- where c- who d- which

4- Summer is the season ……many families travel abroad for vacations.

a- when b- where c- who d- whose

5- This is the shop ……my father bought his first computer many years ago.

a- which b- where c- when d-whose

B-From a, b, c or d choose the right answer as required:

1-I bought a new house. It is located in a peaceful area. **(Join the sentence)**

a- The house, whose I bought, is located in a peaceful area.
b-The house, which I bought, is located in a peaceful area.
c- The house, who I bought it, is located in a peaceful area.

2-The man is standing there. He is my uncle. **(Join the sentence)**

a-The man, who is standing there, is my uncle.
b-The man, whose is standing there, is my uncle.
c-The man, when is standing there, is my uncle.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

10- Talking about wishes

التمني

1-wish + ماضي بسيط (verb 2) **-نختار الماضي البسيط اذا كانت جملة التمني في المضارع**	-I wish I could speak Spanish. -I wish I were twenty years.
2-wish + ماضي تام (had+verb 3) **-نختار الماضي التام اذا كانت جملة التمني في الماضي**	-I lost my phone. I wish I had been more careful. -I wish I hadn't bought this car last month.

ملاحظة: مع جملة التمني دائما نستخدم فعل الكون **were** حتى مع المفرد

A-From a, b, c or d choose the right word:

1-I feel sick. I wish that I…… to the doctor yesterday.

a-go b- have gone c- had gone d- went

2-We missed our interview. I wish that the train…… on time.

a-will be b- had been c- is d- have been

3-John smokes a lot. I wish he…… so much.

a-hasn't smoked b- doesn't smoke c- won't smoke d- wouldn't smoke

4-I wish I …… Ali.

a-meet b- had met c- met d- have met

B-From a, b, c or d choose the right answer as required:

1-I wish I (**be**) a doctor. **(Correct the verb)**

a-I wish I will be a doctor.
b-I wish I were a doctor.
c-I wish I had been a doctor.

2-I wish I (**see**) them when they came here. **(Use: wish)**

a-I wish I had seen them when they came here.
b- I wish I saw them when they came here.
c- I wish I have seen them when they came here.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

11- Explaining Possibilities

شرح الاحتمالات

-تستخدم الأفعال must-can't-might للحديث عن الاحتمالات ويمكن أن يأتي بعدها فعل مصدر للحديث عن الزمن الحاضر أو (تصريف ثالث + have) للحديث عن الزمن الماضي:

1-	**Must +** مصدر أو تصريف ثالث+have	-تستخدم للحديث عن أشياء متأكدين أنها صحيحة. -He must earn a lot of money .He lives in a luxurious villa. -They must have come from somewhere hot like Africa.
2-	**Can't +** مصدر أو تصريف ثالث+have	-تستخدم للحديث عن أشياء متأكدين أنها غير صحيحة. -It can't be easy to design and build bridges. They are complicated. -He can't have finished the report. He has just started writing it.
3-	**Might +** مصدر أو تصريف ثالث+have	-تستخدم عندما لا نكون متأكدين من أن شيء ما صح أم خطأ -She might be French. She has a strange accent. -He is not usually this late. He might have got stuck in heavy traffic.

A-From a, b, c or d choose the correct answer:

1- It …… be easy to buy such a car. It is too expensive.

a-must b- can't c- might d- would

2- He looks upset. He ……...faced some troubles at work.

a-must b- can't c- might have d- might

3- He buys a new car every year. He ……...be rich.

a-must b- can't c- might have d- might

4- She has passed the exam with flying colours. She ……...studied well.

a-must b- must have c- can't have d- might

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

12- Passive voice المبني للمجهول

أولا: المضارع البسيط present Simple (فعل مصدر أو s – es)

Object +	is / are	+	verb 3

ثانيا: الماضي البسيط past Simple (تصريف ثاني)

object +	was / were	+	verb3

ثالثا: المضارع المستمر present continuous (am-is- are + فعل +ing)

Object +	is / are	+ being	+ verb 3	

رابعا : الماضي المستمر past continuous (was-were+فعل+ ing)

Object +	was / were	+being	+verb 3

خامسا: المضارع التام Present perfect(تصريف ثالث + have - has)

object +	have / has	+ been	+ verb3

سادسا : الماضي التام Past perfect(تصريف ثالث +had)

object +	had	+ been	+ verb3

سابعآ: The passive with Modal Verbs

اذا كانت الجملة تحتوي على فعل من هذه الأفعال نضع المفعول به في بداية الجملة ثم الفعل نفسه ثم نضيف **(be)** ونضع الفعل الموجود في الجملة الى التصريف الثالث

(can-could- will-would- shall- should- must- may – might- have to- has to – had to)

Object +	Modal Verb	+	be	+ verb 3

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

From a, b, c or d choose the right answer as required:

1-She cleans the house every day. **(Change into passive)**
a- The house has been cleaned every day.
b-The house is cleaned every day.
c- The house was cleaned every day.

2-They painted the walls a week ago. **(Change into passive)**
a- The walls have painted a week ago.
b- The walls are painted a week ago.
c-The walls were painted a week ago.

3-They built that house in 1990. **(Change into passive)**
a- The house is built in 1990.
b-The house was built in 1990.
c- The house was being built in 1990.

4-The manager is reviewing the documents. **(Change into passive)**
a-The documents are being reviewed by the manager.
b- The documents are reviewed by the manager.
c- The documents were being reviewed by the manager.

5-They have fulfilled the aims of the project. **(Change into passive)**
a-The aims of the project has been fulfilled.
b-The aims of the project have been fulfilled.
c-The aims of the project were fulfilled.

6-The government has built many schools in recent years. **(Change into passive)**
a-Many schools have been built by the government in recent years.
b-Many schools were built by the government in recent years.
c-Many schools are built by the government in recent years.

7-They must clean all the rooms. **(Passive)**
a-All the rooms were cleaned.
b-All the rooms must be cleaning.
c-All the rooms must be cleaned.

8-The government should reward astronauts. **(Passive)**
a-Astronauts should be rewarding.
b-Astronauts should be rewarded.
c-Astronauts should been rewarded.

13- Prepositions
حروف الجر

on	مع أيام الأسبوع
at	مع التوقيت (الساعة)
in	مع الأشهر والسنين
on	لكن اذا حدد تاريخ من الشهر
by	مع وسائل المواصلات
at	night
in	-the morning -the afternoon -the evening -summer-winter -spring-autumn
interested	in
keen insist	on
good--bad	at
angry provide	with
take part	in
thank you wait famous responsible the reason	for
different	from
arrive	at
fond the cause afraid tired take care	of
belong	to
depend rely	on
throughout	في كل أنحاء

From a, b, c or d choose the right word:

1- We don't go to school……...Friday.

a-in b- on c- at d-by

2- I get up ……. 6 o'clock.

a-in b- on c- at d-by

3- They will travel……September.

a-in b- on c. at d-by

4-They travelled……2019.

a-by b- on c- at d-in

5- They travelled……June 15th.

a-in b- on c- at d-by

6- I like travelling……...plane.

a-in b- on c- at d-by

7- I like to walk ……the morning.

a-in b- on c- at d-by

8- High speed is the main cause ……. accidents.

a-in b- on c- of d-by

9- Many people …… the poor countries are out of work.

a- with b- for c- by d- throughout

10- Not all people are good…… doing one thing.

a- for b- in c- at d- of

11- Don't help them with their research. They should depend……. themselves.

a- at b- on c- for d- to

12- The leaves of the trees usually fall……winter.

a-in b- on c- at d-by

13- He has been waiting here ……...two hours.

a-in b- on c- for d-by

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

GRAMMAR EXAMS نماذج من اختبارات قواعد سابقة

A-From a, b, c or d choose the correct answer:

1- ……. the old website, the new one has more advanced search options.

a- In comparison with b- But c- Whereas d- On the other hand

2- If I were you, I ……. all over the world to learn about different cultures.

a- will travel b- would travel c- travel d- had been travelling

3- This guide is full……. valuable tips for improving communication skills.

a- of b- from c- for d- on

4-We ……. for a new house for months. We still haven't found a suitable one yet.

a- looked b- will look c- look d- have been looking

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-They saved money. They wanted to go on vacation. **(Join using; so that)**

a- They saved money so that they could go on vacation.
b- They saved money so that they can go on vacation.
c- They saved money so that they will go on vacation.

2-After the movie **(end)**, we discussed our favourite scenes. **(Correct the verb)**

a- After the movie ends, we discussed our favourite scenes.
b- After the movie has ended, we discussed our favourite scenes.
c- After the movie had ended, we discussed our favourite scenes.

3-The local gym doesn't offer fitness classes in the evening. **(Use; wish)**

a- I wish the local gym offers fitness classes in the evening.
b- I wish the local gym offered fitness classes in the evening.
c- I wish the local gym will offer fitness classes in the evening.

4- They usually announce the results at the end of the competition. **(Make passive)**

a- The results are usually announced at the end of the competition.
b- The results were usually announced at the end of the competition.
c- The results are usually being announced at the end of the competition.

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

A-From a, b, c or d choose the correct answer:

1- I wish I……. better care of my health when I was younger.

a- take **b- had taken** c- will take d- am taking

2- The library provides students……. a wide collection of books for research.

a- with b- in c- on d- from

3- ……. other countries, winter in Canada and Russia is much colder.

a- In comparison with b- But c- Whereas d- On the other hand

4-The room ……. we held the meeting was large and comfortable.

a- when b- whose c- which **d- where**

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-We (**clean**) the house all morning, and it still looks untidy. **(Correct the verb)**

a- We had cleaned the house all morning, and it still looks untidy.

b- We will clean the house all morning, and it still looks untidy.

c- We have been cleaning the house all morning, and it still looks untidy.

2-My sister saved money. She wanted to buy a new iPhone. **(Join using; in order to)**

a- My sister saved money in order to buy a new iPhone.

b- My sister saved money in order she buy a new iPhone.

c- My sister saved money in order to she wanted to buy a new iPhone.

3- The chef prepared a delicious meal for the guests last night. **(Make passive)**

a- A delicious meal was prepared by the chef for the guests last night.

b- A delicious meal is prepared by the chef for the guests last night.

c- A delicious meal had been prepared by the chef for the guests last night.

4- This glass vase should be handled with care. **(Use an adverb)**

a- This glass vase should be handled careful.

b- This glass vase should be handled carefully.

c- This glass vase should be handled with carefully.

A-From a, b, c or d choose the correct answer:

1- The sun provides us ……. heat, energy, light, and vitamin D.

a- in **b- with** c- from d- on

2- ……. some people find horror films too scary, others find them exciting.

a- Whereas b- Instead of c- On the other hand d- In comparison with

3- These are the students……. project received the highest grade in the class.

a- who b- when **c- whose** d- which

4-I write down my important tasks in a to-do list……. I can remember them all.

a- so that b- in order to c- lead to d- the cause of

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-If the store offered a discount, …… **(Complete the sentence)**

a- If the store offered a discount, I will buy that gold watch.

b- If the store offered a discount, I have bought that gold watch.

c- If the store offered a discount, I would buy that gold watch.

2-I wish I **(try)** more traditional food when I visited Italy. **(Correct the verb)**

a- I wish I am trying more traditional food when I visited Italy.

b- I wish I had tried more traditional food when I visited Italy.

c- I wish I have been trying more traditional food when I visited Italy.

3-You have completed the online course, ……? **(Add a tag question)**

a- You have completed the online course, don't you?

b- You have completed the online course, didn't you?

c- You have completed the online course, haven't you?

4- The secretary answered all my questions patiently. **(Make passive)**

a- All my questions are answered patiently by the secretary.

b- All my questions were answered patiently by the secretary.

c- All my questions had been answered patiently by the secretary.

A-From a, b, c or d choose the correct answer:

1- ……. my old mobile phone, this one has a 5G Internet connection.

a- Whereas **b- In comparison with** c- But d- On the other hand

2- I forgot to renew my car insurance when it expired. I wish I ……. it.

a- renew b- have renewed **c- had renewed** d- will renew

3- If my brother graduates this year, he……. a scholarship to study abroad.

a- had got **b- will get** c- would get d- got

4-Most countries use fossil fuels ……. generate electricity.

a- the cause of b- with the result that c- because **d- in order to**

B-From a, b, or c, choose the correct answer as required:

1-The school principal announced the winners this morning. **(Make passive)**

a- The winners are announced this morning by the school principal.

b- The winners will be announced this morning by the school principal.

c- The winners were announced this morning by the school principal.

2- You haven't tasted this food before, …….? **(Add a tag question)**

a- You haven't tasted this food before, do you?

b- You haven't tasted this food before, have you?

c- You haven't tasted this food before, did you?

3- Engineers **(work)** on the new project since last year. **(Correct the verb)**

a- Engineers will work on the new project since last year.

b- Engineers are working on the new project since last year.

c- Engineers have been working on the new project since last year.

4- Farmers need more land. They can grow more crops. **(Join using; so that)**

a- Farmers need more land so that they can grow more crops.

b- Farmers need more land so that to grow more crops.

c- Farmers need more land so that growing more crops.

SET-BOOK أهم أسئلة الكتاب

1- Why are **laws important**?

……

……

2- Why do **people** usually **migrate**?

(What are the **reasons**-(**causes**)-(**advantages**) of **migration**?

……

……

3-What are the **disadvantages** of **migration**?

……

……

4-Why do you think **Human Values** are **important**?

……

……

5- What **human values** do most societies **share**?

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6- What are the **aims** of the **Kuwait Red Crescent Society**?

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7-Mention some **qualities** of a **successful diplomat**:

……

……

8- What are the **causes** of **desertification**?

……

……

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

9-What are the **bad effects** of **desertification**?

……

……

10- What are the **benefits** of **recycling**?

……

……

11- What are the **objects** and **materials** that can be **recycled**?

……

……

12- Why is **water important**? (What are the different **uses** of **water**)?

……

……

13-How can we **conserve water**?

……

……

14-What **benefits** do humans get from **plants**?

……

……

15- Why do some **animals** become **extinct**?

……

……

16- How can we **save** rare **animals** from **extinction**?

……

……

WRITING

Write on the following topic: **(Expository)**

For a lot of people around the world, migration has become the solution to many of their problems.

Plan and write an essay of not less than 14 sentences **(**160 words**) discussing the advantages and the disadvantages of migration.**

Outline

Introduction:

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Body:

Paragraph 1

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Paragraph 2

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Conclusion:

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Write your topic here

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WRITING

Write on the following topic: **(Expository)**

"Water is a blessing that we should conserve."

Plan and write an essay of 14 sentences (160 words) **explaining the uses of water and show how we can conserve it.**

Outline

Introduction:

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Body:

Paragraph 1

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Paragraph 2

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Conclusion:

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إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

Write your topic here

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READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions that follow:

Time is one of the most valuable things in our lives. Everyone has the same twenty-four hours each day, but people use their time in different ways. Some people organise their daily activities carefully, while others often waste time and struggle to finish their work. Learning how to manage time can help people become more successful and less stressed.

Time management means planning how to use time **effectively**. It helps students complete their homework, prepare for exams, and take part in enjoyable activities. When students organise their tasks, they can avoid leaving everything until the last minute. This gives them enough time to understand their lessons and correct their mistakes.

There are several reasons why people waste time. Some spend too many hours watching television, playing electronic games, or using social media. Others find it difficult to decide which task they should complete first. As a result, they may forget important responsibilities or feel worried when deadlines approach.

Fortunately, there are simple ways to improve time management. People can prepare a daily schedule and write down the tasks they need to complete. They should begin with the most important activities and divide large tasks into smaller steps. Taking short breaks between periods of work can also help people remain active and focused.

Students should balance their study time with sleep, exercise, and relaxation. Studying for many hours without resting may make them tired and reduce their ability to concentrate. Parents and teachers can help young people develop good habits by encouraging students to plan ahead and take responsibility for **their** work.

Technology can also be useful for managing time. Calendars, reminders, and planning applications help people remember appointments and organise their activities. However, they should avoid spending too much time on unnecessary notifications and online entertainment. In conclusion, good time management helps people achieve their goals and enjoy a more balanced life. By planning carefully, avoiding distractions, and completing important tasks on time, everyone can make better use of each day.

A- From a, b, c or d, choose the correct answer:

1. What is the best title for the passage?
a. The ways of wasting time
b. Daily activities
c. The effects of modern technology
d. The Importance of Time Management

2. The word **"effectively"** in the **2nd paragraph** is closest in meaning to:
a. Successfully
b. Slowly
c. Carelessly
d. Rarely

3. The underlined pronoun **"their"** in the **5th paragraph** refers to:
a. Habits
b. Students
c. Parents
d. Teachers

4. All the following statements are **TRUE EXCEPT:**
a. Managing time helps students understand their lessons.
b. Parents and teachers can help students manage their time.
c. Addicting social media and games wastes our time.
d. Students should study without taking breaks.

5. What is the purpose of the author in writing this passage?
a. To explain how to manage time effectively.
b. To describe different kinds of electronic games.
c. To encourage students to study all day.
d. To explain why people need longer holidays.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. Why is time management important for students?

……

……

7. How do some people waste their time?

……

……

8. What is the effect of studying for a long time without resting?

……

……

READING COMPREHENSION

Read the following passage carefully, then answer the questions below:

Volunteering is an activity in which people give their time and effort to help others without expecting payment. Volunteers work in many places, including hospitals, schools, animal shelters, and community centres. Some help elderly people, while others collect food for families in need or **participate** in environmental activities. Volunteering is an important way to make communities stronger and improve people's lives.

One of the main benefits of volunteering is that it helps people who need support. For example, volunteers may prepare meals for homeless people, visit elderly people who live alone, or help children with their schoolwork. These activities can make a real difference in the lives of others. Even small acts of kindness can bring happiness and hope to people facing difficulties.

Volunteering also benefits the volunteers themselves. It allows them to learn new skills, meet different people, and gain useful experience. Young people who volunteer may develop communication, teamwork, and problem-solving skills. These abilities can help them in their education and future careers.

Another advantage of volunteering is that it encourages responsibility and cooperation. When people work together towards a common goal, they learn to respect different opinions and understand the needs of their community. Volunteering can also help people become more aware of social problems, such as poverty, loneliness, and environmental damage.

However, some people believe that volunteering requires a great deal of free time. In fact, volunteers can choose activities that fit their schedules. **They** might help for one hour each week, participate in a community event, or donate useful items to people in need. Every contribution can be valuable, regardless of its size.

Schools can encourage students to volunteer by organising charity events, cleaning public areas, or collecting books for children. Families can also take part in community projects together. These experiences teach young people that helping others is an important part of being a responsible citizen.

In conclusion, volunteering benefits both individuals and communities. It develops valuable skills, creates stronger relationships, and provides support for people who need help. By giving a little of their time, people can make the world a kinder and better place.

A- From a, b, c or d, choose the correct answer:

1. What is the best title for the passage?
a. The Dangers of Working in Hospitals
b. The Value of Volunteering
c. How to Earn More Money
d. The History of Schools

2. The word **"participate"** in the **1st paragraph** is closest in meaning to:
a. Put up with
b. Look forward to
c. Take part in
d. Come up with

3. The relative pronoun **"They"** in the **5th paragraph** refers to:
a. People
b. Schedules
c. Activities
d. Volunteers

4. All the following statements are **NOT TRUE EXCEPT:**
a. Small acts of volunteering have no benefit to communities.
b. Volunteers can choose the suitable time for them to do tasks.
c. Volunteering is useful only for people who need money.
d. Volunteers only do tasks and learn nothing from it.

5. What is the purpose of the author in writing this passage?
a. To explain the benefits of volunteering and encourage people to help others.
b. To describe how people earn money from charity work.
c. To explain why volunteering is difficult.
d. To persuade people to avoid community activities.

B- With reference to the passage, answer the following questions:

6. Mention some places where volunteers can work.

……

……

7. How can volunteering benefit young people?

……

……

8. What social problems can volunteering solve?

……

……

SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Respecting our parents in Islam is fundamental to our faith. Allah ordered us to obey our parents as part of our religious duty. Respecting parents can be shown in several ways. To begin with, we should always speak to them with kindness and avoid harsh words. We must listen attentively to their advice and show appreciation for their wisdom. It is essential to help them with their physical and emotional needs, giving care and support. Finally, we should pray for their well-being and ask Allah to forgive them. By following these instructions, we honour our parents and earn Allah's blessings.

In a paragraph of FOUR sentences ONLY, summarise and paraphrase the passage above in answer to the following question:

How can we show respect to our parents?

……

……

……

……

……

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SUMMARY MAKING

Read the following passage, then do as required:

Road safety is very important because accidents can cause serious injuries. Everyone should follow traffic rules to protect themselves and others. Many actions can be taken to be safe on roads. Drivers must obey traffic lights and follow speed limits. Pedestrians should use pavements and cross the road at pedestrian crossings. They must also look both ways before crossing. Drivers should never use their mobile phones while driving because this can distract them. Wearing seat belts is another important way to reduce injuries during accidents. By following these instructions, people can prevent many accidents and make roads safer for everyone.

How can we be safe on the road?

……

……

……

……

……

TRANSLATION

Translate the following into good English:

حمد: لا تعني الحرية التصرف كما يحلو للمرء طوال الوقت.

حسن: صحيح، فالحرية توازن بين حرية الفرد واحتياجات المجتمع.

Hamad:……

……

Hasan:……

……

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عبدالله: يجب على قائدي المركبات عدم السرعة في المناطق السكنية

سعود: نعم، فالقيادة المتهورة هي السبب الرئيسي لحوادث السيارات.

Abdullah:……

……

Soud:……

……

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أحمد: تتشارك معظم الثقافات العديد من القيم الإنسانية الأساسية.

صالح: هذا صحيح، فالتعاطف والتسامح هما أهم هذه القيم.

Ahmad:……

……

Saleh:……

…..……

إعداد: أ.ناشد الحاج

راشد: تساعد جمعية الهلال الأحمر الكويتي الأشخاص الذين هم في ظروف صعبة

أحمد: فهي تزودهم بالاحتياجات الأساسية مثل الرعاية الصحية والطعام

Rashid:……

……

Ahmad:……

……

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راشد: يعتبر الماء من أهم المصادر الطبيعية في العالم

أحمد: صحيح، فالماء يستخدم في الطبخ والتنظيف والزراعة

Rashid:……

……

Ahmad:……

……

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علي: للقوانين أهمية كبيرة في حياة الناس والمجتمعات

خالد: معك حق، فهي تسن لحماية الحقوق الفردية ولضمان مجتمع آمن وعادل

Ali:……

……

Khalid:……

……